

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
Society

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1877

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VOLUME LI.

PART 2

(1943)

SHREWSBURY :
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

WILDING & SON, LTD., CASTLE STREET
SHREWSBURY

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY)

ANNUAL MEETING, 1941

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Rigg's Hall, Shrewsbury Free Library, on 19 November, when formal business only was transacted owing to the war.

In the absence of the President, the Chair was taken by Mr. C. S. Woollam.

Miss Auden submitted the following Report :—

There is little to report since the Annual Meeting on 16 October, 1940. The Society has taken its part in War Savings by placing its small reserve in the Trustee Savings Bank, and the majority of its members are undertaking some form of war work.

Last March four enemy bombs fell a field's length from the Viroconium excavations, and the 1,800-year-old wall was shaken, but happily no damage was done. The grounds of the Society have, however, suffered from the thoughtlessness of its temporary military neighbours.

The chief event as regards the Society itself has been the change of Printers of the Transactions. The firm of Brown & Brinnand, which did the work so well for many years past, has given up, to the regret of the Editorial Committee. Their place has been taken by Messrs. Wilding & Son.

There is little of archæological interest to record, except the deep regret of the Society at the impossibility of saving the remains of the Priory of the Austin Friars.

A Sub-Committee has spent much time in sorting the surplus stock of the Shropshire Parish Register Society, preparatory to making over spare printed paper for salvage.

The Annual Excursion took place on the 31st July to Ludlow, under the guidance of Mr. Forrest. The Rector welcomed the party at the Church, and at the Grammar School one of the masters pointed out the many points of interest in the old buildings.

The Society has to record the loss of two of its oldest members : Mr. H. T. Weyman wrote several Papers for the Transactions, and his account of the Shropshire Members of Parliament is an important contribution to local history. Prebendary E. R. O. Bridgeman's interests were also in Staffordshire. Mrs. Wood Acton, whom the Society lost in February, had interested herself much in the history of Acton Scott. She made water colour drawings of all the houses and cottages on the estate, and added notes of their history.

The printing of the Shropshire Parish Registers has gone on quietly. That of Eaton-under-Heywood is finished, and that of Easthope is in the press. Both have gained additional interest from the sketches by Mrs. L. H. Hayward of the principal houses in each parish.

Mr. A. E. Cooper presented the Accounts for 1940, details of which will be found on another page.

Mr. Woollam moved, and Mr. Bowcock seconded, the adoption of the Reports and Accounts, which was carried.

Mr. Marston moved, and Mr. Johnson seconded, that the following be elected to the Council for the ensuing year: Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge, Mr. D. S. Colman, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Mr. E. J. James, Rev. Dr. Lawson, Mr. L. C. Lloyd, Sir Charles Marston, Mr. J. A. Morris, Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Major M. Peele, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Mr. W. J. Slack, Major Price-Stretche, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. C. S. Woollam.

Mr. A. T. Marston was re-elected Hon. Auditor.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1942

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Rigg's Hall, Shrewsbury Free Library, on 15th March, 1943, for 1942, when formal business only was transacted owing to the war.

In the absence of the President, the Chair was taken by Mr. Bowcock.

Miss Auden submitted the following Report:—

War-time conditions have restricted the activities of the Society, but it has been far from dormant. The chief event of archaeological note has been the finding of a pre-historic burial, of a type not hitherto found in Shropshire, at Eyton, near Alberbury. Thanks are due to the owner of the land and to the tenant for their interest in the matter, and to Mr. H. E. Forrest, who saw it and described it.

The County Survey of buildings of note and interest has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Oldham, and should war-time destruction come within our borders, much will be safely recorded for those who come after.

The planning of an Annual Excursion was hampered by restrictions on travel, but an interesting day was spent in Chester, under the guidance of Professor Newstead.

The Society and a wide circle have lost much by the death of Mr. H. E. Forrest, whose wide knowledge of Archæology and Natural History made him an outstanding figure.

A former member of the Society, Col. H. R. H. Southam, died in the autumn. He was keenly interested in local archæology, and when Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1903, organised the celebration of the

five-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury, which brought Shrewsbury into the limelight for an enjoyable week.

The Council of the Society has lost a very regular member in the Rev. E. C. Pigot, at one time Vicar of Moreton Corbet.

The Society has continued its output of Parish Registers, and that of Easthope has been printed.

Mr. A. E. Cooper presented a Statement of Accounts, details of which will be found on another page.

On the motion of Dr. Gepp, seconded by the Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge, the Report and Accounts were adopted.

Mr. Marston proposed, and Mrs. Whitwell seconded, that the following be elected members of the Council for the ensuing year: Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge, Mr. D. S. Colman, Dr. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Mr. E. J. James, Mr. F. Lavender, Rev. Dr. Lawson, Mr. L. C. Lloyd, Sir Charles Marston, Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Major M. Peele, Rev. R. C. Purton, Major Price-Stretche, Mr. W. J. Slack, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. C. S. Woollam.

Mr. A. T. Marston was re-elected Hon. Auditor.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1941

The Excursion took place on Thursday, 31st July, when the Society visited Ludlow, under the leadership of Mr. H. E. Forrest. At the Church of S. Lawrence they were met by the Rector, Preb. F. G. Shepherd, who gave a short account of its history, and conducted them over it. Lane's Hospital, in Old Street, an interesting old building, was next visited, and the remains of S. John's Hospital, by the beautiful old bridge leading to Ludford, where the Church contains a fine series of monuments to the Fox and Charlton families. After an *al fresco* lunch on the Whitcliffe, from which a fine view of Ludlow is obtained, the members walked along the bank of the Teme, and across Dinham Bridge, to the scanty remains of a Church of Early English date, said to have been dedicated to S. Thomas of Canterbury. Dinham, like Castle Gates in Shrewsbury, had two gates, and the nave of the Church was built over the upper gate, demolished about 1800.

The Town Walls of Ludlow, like those of Shrewsbury, enclosed only the highest part of the town. They start from the Castle, and ran eastward along the Churchyard, and then across Corve Street, just below the Feathers Hotel, to a square tower behind it. There they turned south to Old Street, which they crossed just above Lane's Hospital, then westwards along lanes to Broad Street, where the only remaining gate still stands, to Dinham, and so to the Castle, completing the circuit.

At the old Grammar School, one of the masters related the history of its foundation in the thirteenth century by the Palmers'

Guild. In the schoolroom there is a list of head masters from 1284 to the present day. The school was at first in a building near the Church. The fine timber roof of the present building is now open, and also is that of Barnaby House, taken over by the school, also dating back to the thirteenth century, and once a rest-house for pilgrims on their way to the shrine of S. Milburga, at Wenlock. Later it was a silk mill.

After a visit to the Castle, tea was taken at De Grey's Café, and on their way to the station for the return journey, the members halted to see the fine Elizabethan house at the corner of Broad Street, and Foxe's Almshouses at the bottom of Corve Street.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1942

The Annual Excursion to Chester took place on 24th September, under the leadership of Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S. The programme was as follows: Arriving at Chester 10-55 a.m., the first visit was to the Grosvenor Museum, where Professor Newstead met the party, and gave a brief account of the Roman occupation of Deva. Afterwards he conducted the members over the Museum; a special exhibit recently completed illustrates "Camouflage in Nature." The party next proceeded to Watergate Street to see the remains of the Roman Headquarters; then on to the North Gate, and along the northern and eastern city walls to the south-eastern angle of the Roman fortress. Visits to the Cathedral, with its wealth of architectural and historical interest, and to Chester's famous "Rows" completed the programme. This was a joint excursion with members of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS

1st September, 1940. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society, enclosing £3 from Mr. Walter G. Davis, of Portland, Maine, U.S.A., as a donation to the Society, and saying how helpful Mr. Forrest had been to Mr. Davis on a visit he had made to Shrewsbury.

Letters were read from Rev. W. Marshall, Major Price-Stretche and Mrs. Hayward as to the Society's activities during the war and as to the Council Meetings; and, after considerable discussion, it was decided to continue the Council Meetings as at present.

A circular letter was read from the Society of Genealogists suggesting that Parish Registers not already printed should be micro-filmed. The Council were of opinion that this was not necessary, as most of the Registers are already copied.

16th October, 1940. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A letter was read from the Town Clerk informing the Council that the following nominations of Hon. Curators had been accepted by the Town Council, *viz.*, Hon. Curator of Archæology, Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge; of Zoology, Mr. L. C. Lloyd; of Conchology, Mr. J. Wattison.

Mrs. Allen, Bank Drive, Longden Road, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

20th November, 1940. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A letter was read from Mr. Oldham saying that a number of valuable books had been sent for safe custody to Shrewsbury School, and if members of the Council would like to see any of them, he would be glad to arrange to shew the books, which are not usually accessible to the public.

Miss Blandford, Hopesay, Aston-on-Clun, was elected a member of the Society.

18th December, 1940. *Dr. Gepp in the Chair.*

It was arranged to hold the next meeting of the Council at the School Library on 15th January, when Mr. Oldham would show some of the books mentioned at the last meeting.

Mr. Slack called attention to the need for care when solicitors and others cleared their offices of old papers lest valuable Rolls and other documents were destroyed. It was agreed that a letter be sent to the Press.

It was agreed that, when the Tablet is replaced at the Free Library Building, the date referring to Shrewsbury School be amended so as to shew the correct date.

Mr. Forrest exhibited an old MS. which Mr. George Potts, of Broseley, had found amongst other old papers in his office. It was a Manor Court Roll of Moreton Corbet, dating from the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth. It was in a vellum cover of a much earlier date, which Bishop Moriarty identified as part of Services for the Feasts of S. Sebastian and S. Agnes, set to music, and beautifully written.

15th January, 1941. *Dr. Gepp in the Chair.*

At this meeting, held at the Shrewsbury School Library, members examined with much interest some of the books sent for safe custody to the Library by the Society of Antiquaries.

19th February, 1941. *Dr. Gepp in the Chair.*

It was decided to offer Mr. Ernest Perks £5 from the Historical Antiquities Association Fund towards the cost of rebuilding the Town Wall, where it had given way at the back of High Street.

A letter was read from Mr. Jackson saying that the searchlight unit at Wroxeter had taken down a wood and iron shed belonging

to the Society, taken it away, and re-erected it as a cookhouse ; and that although he had protested, nothing had been done to restore the building. The Secretary was instructed to take up the matter with the officer concerned ; and, in order to prevent any further trespass and possible damage to the ruins, Miss Auden was asked to communicate with H.M. Office of Works.

19th March, 1941. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Secretary reported that he had been in communication with the officer in charge of the searchlight unit at Wroxeter, who had undertaken to replace the shed. The letter added : " For the purpose of ground defence, it has been found necessary to site a gun on the top of the mound within the precincts of the Roman ruins, which I trust meets with your approval. I might point out that no damage whatsoever will be done, and the strategic position makes it necessary to select that particular portion of ground."

A letter was read from Mr. Jackson stating that four enemy bombs had been dropped near the ruins, and that the Roman wall had been badly shaken. Miss Auden was asked to write to H.M. Office of Works as to the placing of a gun on the top of the mound within the scheduled area, and informing them that, since her last letter, enemy bombs had been dropped which had badly shaken the Roman wall.

After consideration of the Society's affairs, it was decided to place £130 on deposit at the Salop Savings Bank, and, in addition, the whole of the money now at Lloyds Bank standing to the credit of the Historical Antiquities Association—it being understood that all money thus banked at the Savings Bank would be used by the Government in the present emergency.

Dr. Lawson reported that Messrs. Morris & Co. were making excavations at Austin Friars ; and he and Mr. Forrest were asked to visit the spot and report to the next meeting.

16th April, 1941. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from the officer in charge of the searchlight unit saying that the shed at Wroxeter had been returned and re-erected.

The Savings Bank Pass Books were produced, shewing that £130 had been placed on deposit for the general funds of the Society, and £44 for the Shropshire Historical Antiquities Association.

Mr. Forrest reported on a visit made by him in company with Dr. Lawson to the building operations being carried on at Austin Friars.

A letter was read from the National Buildings Record (66 Portland Place, W.1) stating that it was intended to co-ordinate the work of recording buildings of historic and architectural interest throughout the country, and the Directors wished to know if there was a possibility of Shropshire assisting in the work. A Sub-

Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Oldham, Mr. Forrest, Dr. Gepp and Mr. Lloyd to consider the matter.

21st May, 1941. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Dr. Lawson reported with reference to the building operations at Austin Friars: "I saw the Borough Surveyor, at the request of the Council, and he suggested that Mr. Pritchard, of his department, should make an appointment with Mr. Forrest to visit the building together. The primary object of the visit was to identify two old doorways, to see whether they could be incorporated in the buildings in process of erection on the adjoining piece of ground."

After discussing the matter, the following resolution was passed: "The matter of the demolition of the remains of Austin Friars was further discussed, and it is understood that knowledge of the demolition came too late to the Council of the Society to enable them to venture an opinion on what might have been done for the preservation of these ancient features; the Council therefore wish to express their regret that the Corporation of Shrewsbury, before passing the plans for the alteration of the building, did not ask for the views of the Archæological Society."

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the Town Clerk.

18th June, 1941. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A letter was read from the Town Clerk acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed at the last meeting. It was decided to write further to him, asking if he will be so good as to notify the Society of the possible demolition of any building of historical value in sufficient time for steps to be taken to try to prevent any unnecessary destruction.

16th July, 1941. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was agreed to reduce the number of Transactions and Registers printed in future to 200 copies for each part.

17th September, 1941. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Messrs. Brown & Brinnand, having given up business, tenders for printing the Transactions were considered, and it was resolved that the estimate of Messrs. Wilding & Son be accepted.

It was decided to take immediate action to claim the blocks and other property belonging to the Society now stored at Messrs. Brown & Brinnand's works. The Chairman, Dr. Lawson, and Mr. Colman were appointed as a Sub-Committee to deal with the matter.

Letters were read from Mr. Jackson, in which he stated that several tons of cement bricks had been placed near the big wall of the Basilica, and that he understood that it was the intention of the military to use this wall as part of the defences of the camp. Also

that about two tons of masonry had fallen from the wall since the bombs fell there last March, and that the cement floor of the Bath had collapsed.

15th October, 1941. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Dr. Lawson reported that he and Mr. Colman had caused the Society's blocks stored at Messrs. Brown & Brinnand to be moved to Messrs. Wilding's works. It was agreed that an inventory of the blocks be prepared, Messrs. Wilding to take two rough copies of each, one to be filed with the block, the other sent to Mr. Purton.

A letter was read from Sir Charles Marston enclosing a copy of a letter from the Officer commanding the Searchlight Battery at Buildwas, saying that it was hoped to remove all causes of complaint almost immediately, and that it was not the intention of the military authorities to use the big wall of the Basilica as part of the defences of the camp. This reply was considered satisfactory, and Sir Charles was thanked for his valuable assistance.

It was agreed that during the continuance of the war, the Council meet on alternate months only, the first bi-monthly meeting to be held in November next.

19th November, 1941. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Chairman reported that robberies had taken place from the wooden buildings at Wroxeter, and that Mr. Jackson's private property had been taken in addition to money belonging to the Society. The Chairman and Secretary, with Mr. Jackson, were asked to consider the steps that might be taken to safeguard the property.

Mr. T. Morley Tonkin, Old Forge House, Hampton Loade, was elected a member of the Society.

21st January, 1942. Dr. Gepp in the Chair.

In connection with the robberies at Wroxeter, the Secretary reported that particulars supplied by Mr. Jackson had been furnished to the military authorities, but the reply afforded little satisfaction.

A letter was read from Mr. Ford, of Lilleshall Hall, calling attention to a curious stone which he had unearthed near the Hall. It was decided to ask Mr. Cartlidge to visit Mr. Ford, and give an opinion on the stone, and also to write to Mr. Ford suggesting that a photograph be sent.

Mr. Bowcock called attention to the necessity of safeguarding valuable papers in the offices of solicitors and land agents and in private houses, which might be sent for salvage in ignorance of their worth. After a discussion, and the consideration of a letter from Miss Auden stressing the importance of care being taken when sorting old documents, it was resolved to ask the Chairman to write to the newspapers on the subject, and stating that if anyone had

doubts about the value of any book, deed or paper, it could be sent to Shrewsbury Free Library, where experts would gladly advise.

18th March, 1942. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The deaths of the Rev. E. C. Pigot, a member of the Council, and of Viscount Boyne, one of the Vice-Presidents, were reported.

A letter was read from Mr. Cartlidge, saying that the stone unearthed near the Hall at Lilleshall lay about a foot below the surface of the soil, having a sort of hog-back shape. It was intended to uncover more of it, after which a report would be made.

It was agreed to supply the Bodleian Library with copies of missing Parish Registers free, and to supply missing parts of the Transactions at a small charge.

The question of the money belonging to the Parish Register Society for printing the Wellington Register was raised; and as the Rev. E. C. Pigot, one of the trustees of this fund, was dead, it was decided to ask Miss Rachel Leighton for particulars of the investment, and to enquire if she would wish for another trustee to be appointed in Mr. Pigot's place.

Mr. Oldham gave a report of the County Sub-Committee of the National Buildings Record.

Mr. J. Blanchard was elected a member of the Council in place of the Rev. E. C. Pigot.

20th May, 1942. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge gave a report on his visit to Lilleshall, and showed photographs of the stone.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the County Surveyor whether the small section of the Roman Road at Little Stretton was sufficiently protected, and whether he thought, for the purpose of safeguarding it, an application should be made for it to be "scheduled."

15th July, 1942. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from Miss Rachel Leighton as follows: "With reference to our present correspondence concerning the fund which stands in the joint names of the Rev. E. C. Pigot (decd.) and mine at Barclays Bank, Shrewsbury. The sum of £50 was given to the Society by me, to be used *only* for that department of the Society's activities concerned in the printing of the Shropshire Parish Registers. No special Register was named, please note this fact. I enclose the vouchers received to-day showing that the interest, income tax not deducted, has been paid, 1st June, into the account. Will you kindly place these facts before your Council, and have them, together with this letter, entered in a suitable form on the Minutes of the Council's Transactions. I shall be glad to be relieved of the trusteeship as soon as possible, and—as I am personally concerned—I hope the Council will think fit to deal with the whole matter in

whatever way is likely to be most useful and convenient to the business of the Council, and the benefit of the Society. When I gave the £50 to the Society, I had in mind and intention the commuting of my subscription of £1 Is."

A letter was read from the County Surveyor with reference to the section of the Roman Road at Little Stretton. He said that it was his intention to have it protected by a fence with a suitable notice after the war. He thought it unnecessary to have it "scheduled" at this stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thompson, of Coton Hall, near Bridgnorth, were elected members of the Society.

16th September, 1942. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Secretary reported the steps which were being taken to carry out Miss Leighton's wishes as stated in her letter; and in view of her services to the Society, she was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Mr. Forrest reported that The Burys at Bayston Hill had been sold, and suggested that the Council should apply for the site to be "scheduled." Mr. Oldham promised to make enquiries.

The Council noted with pleasure the receipt of the report on the Wroxeter Excavations by Professor Atkinson, and desire to place on record their appreciation of his monumental work of research.

17th November, 1942. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The death of Mr. H. E. Forrest was reported.

It was resolved to ask Miss Leighton to transfer the stock invested in 3½% War Loan from the Bank of England to the West Midland Savings Bank at Shrewsbury, and to have it registered in the names of the Chairman and other members of the Council; and further, that when the stock had been transferred, it shall be sold, and the proceeds placed on deposit in the name of the Society at the Shrewsbury Savings Bank, the object of the sale being to save trouble in future over any change of trustees.

Mr. Oldham had communicated with Major Abbey as to The Burys, Bayston Hill, and a letter had been received from the agents of the Conover Estate saying that every care would be taken not to encroach on the old work.

Mr. Franklin Lavender, Bishop's Castle, was elected a member of the Council.

19th January, 1943. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Council noted with regret the death of Sir Charles Hyde.

It was resolved that the attention of the Archdeacon be drawn to the fact that the door of Sutton Church is broken off its hinges.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY, LONDON.—The Librarian asked if the Society would be willing to replace the Transactions recently destroyed by enemy action. The Council were sympathetic, and

the Secretary was instructed to ask what volumes were required, and whether the Registers were also wanted.

GUIDES FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN.—This matter was left in the hands of the Secretary to deal with each application as it came in.

It was resolved that Prebendary T. Auden's book on Shropshire be issued to members of the Society in lieu of the usual part of the Transactions for 1942.

15th March, 1943. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from Sir Charles Marston expressing his readiness, on account of the war and his increasing years, to withdraw at any time from the presidency in favour of a suitable successor. The Council were unanimous in desiring Sir Charles to retain his office as President of the Society.

18th May, 1943. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from Sir Charles Marston, saying that he much appreciated the kind sentiments expressed by the Council and the General Meeting, and that under the circumstances he would continue as President for the duration of the war.

Miss K. M. Kenyon wrote asking the Council to be represented at the Conference on the future of Archaeology, to be held on 6th August. The Chairman undertook to write to Miss Chitty, asking whether she could represent the Society.

20th July, 1943. Miss Auden in the Chair.

It was agreed to leave the care and attention of Sutton Church to the new Rector.

A letter was read from Mr. Woollam saying (1) that he had called Sir Offley Wakeman's attention to Prebendary Auden's *Shropshire*, and had suggested that a copy should be in the hands of every head teacher of the schools under the Salop County Council; (2) that Lady Giles had pointed out to him at Down Rossall Hall a hidden vaulted chamber under the front porch, and in the large kitchen a small door in the panelling giving entrance to a long, low sort of hiding place.

It was agreed that Miss Kenyon be requested to supply a copy of her report on the excavations on the Wrekin for each member of the Society.

Dr. Gepp called attention to the fact that there had been a fire at Gibbon's Mansion, and that he feared that the building was about to be demolished by the owners.

21st September, 1943. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Dr. Gepp gave an account of the steps taken to preserve Gibbon's Mansion from demolition, but he was doubtful whether these efforts would prove successful.

A letter to Mr. Blanchard from the Borough Surveyor was read, saying that the Ministry of Works considered that the railings fronting the enclosure where the Reader's Pulpit stands should be removed. The Borough Surveyor had protested against the removal, and asked for the assistance of the Society.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Gepp, Mr. Blanchard, Dr. Lawson, Mr. Woollam, with the Borough Surveyor, was appointed to take all steps they might deem necessary to safeguard Gibbon's Mansion and the Reader's Pulpit. The Sub-Committee was requested to ascertain and report on the storage places of Lloyd's Mansion and other ancient buildings, which are supposed to be kept ready for re-erection.

It was reported that the funds belonging to the Parish Register Society, recently transferred to the Shrewsbury Savings Bank, and now standing in the name of the Shropshire Archæological Society, consisted of: £273 16s. 5d. cash placed on deposit; £50 3½% War Stock; £227 2% Conversion Loan, ear-marked for printing the Wellington Register.

Mr. T. Hayes, Stoneygate, Church Stretton, and Mr. D. Bonner-Smith, Mulberry Close, Hendon, N.W.4, were elected members of the Society.

16th November, 1943. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Mr. Woollam and Dr. Gepp gave a report on the efforts being made by the Sub-Committee to preserve Gibbon's Mansion, calling special attention to the work of the Borough Surveyor and Mr. Blanchard. The Sub-Committee had seen Mr. Ward as to the safety of Lloyd's Mansion and other buildings taken down with a view to re-erection, and were assured that they were being looked after by his department.

Miss Chitty was nominated Curator of the pre-historic remains at Rowley's Mansion for appointment by the Town Council. She was asked to represent the Society at the Congress of Archæological Societies to be held on the 17th inst.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield was elected a member of the Society.

RULES

1. The Society shall be called the "Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (with which is incorporated the Shropshire Parish Register Society)."

2. The Council shall consist of the following persons in whom the management of the Society shall be vested, that is to say:—The President, Vice-Presidents, the Editorial Committee, Hon. Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers, and not less than twelve other members. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the office of Secretary or Treasurer shall be provisionally filled by the Council.

3. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually at such place as the Council shall appoint. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call an extraordinary General Meeting on giving, through the Secretary, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

4. The Subscription of each member shall be paid in advance to the Secretary or Treasurer, and shall be the annual sum of One Guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrears for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Secretary, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Society.

5. Persons under 21 years may join the Society as Associated Members on payment of an annual subscription of 5s., which will entitle them to all the privileges of membership, except that of voting.

6. The objects of the Society shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Society shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members searching for and transcribing public records, and other objects approved of by the Council, and for the necessary expenses of the Society, including the care of the Excavations at Uriconium.

7. Contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles as they may contribute.

8. Every member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Society.

9. The Council shall determine what number of each publication shall be printed.

10. No alteration shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at the Annual Meeting, or a General Meeting called for the purpose.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1943

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

with which is amalgamated the Shropshire Parish Register Society

ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1941

RECEIPTS

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
To Balance in hand, 1st January, 1941	135	17	1		44	10	9
„ Subscriptions	130	14	6				
„ Sale of Publications	0	11	3		20	5	8
„ Donations towards Cost of Printing	12	16	3		10	10	4
„ Eaton-under-Heywood Registers	3	9	6		206	13	4
„ Bank Interest							
	<u>£383</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£283</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

PAYMENTS

By Cost of Printing Registers	44	10	9
„ Assistant Secretary's Salary, Printing and Postages	20	5	8
„ Fire Insurance Premiums	1	8	6
„ Wroxeter Expenses	10	10	4
„ Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1941	206	13	4

ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1942

RECEIPTS

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
To Balance in hand, 1st January, 1942	206	13	4		19	2	9
„ Subscriptions	117	10	0		1	8	6
„ Dean of Norwich—Donation from Sales of “Shropshire Churches”	5	2	2		12	10	9
„ Bank Interest	4	2	0		300	5	6
	<u>£383</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>£383</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

PAYMENTS

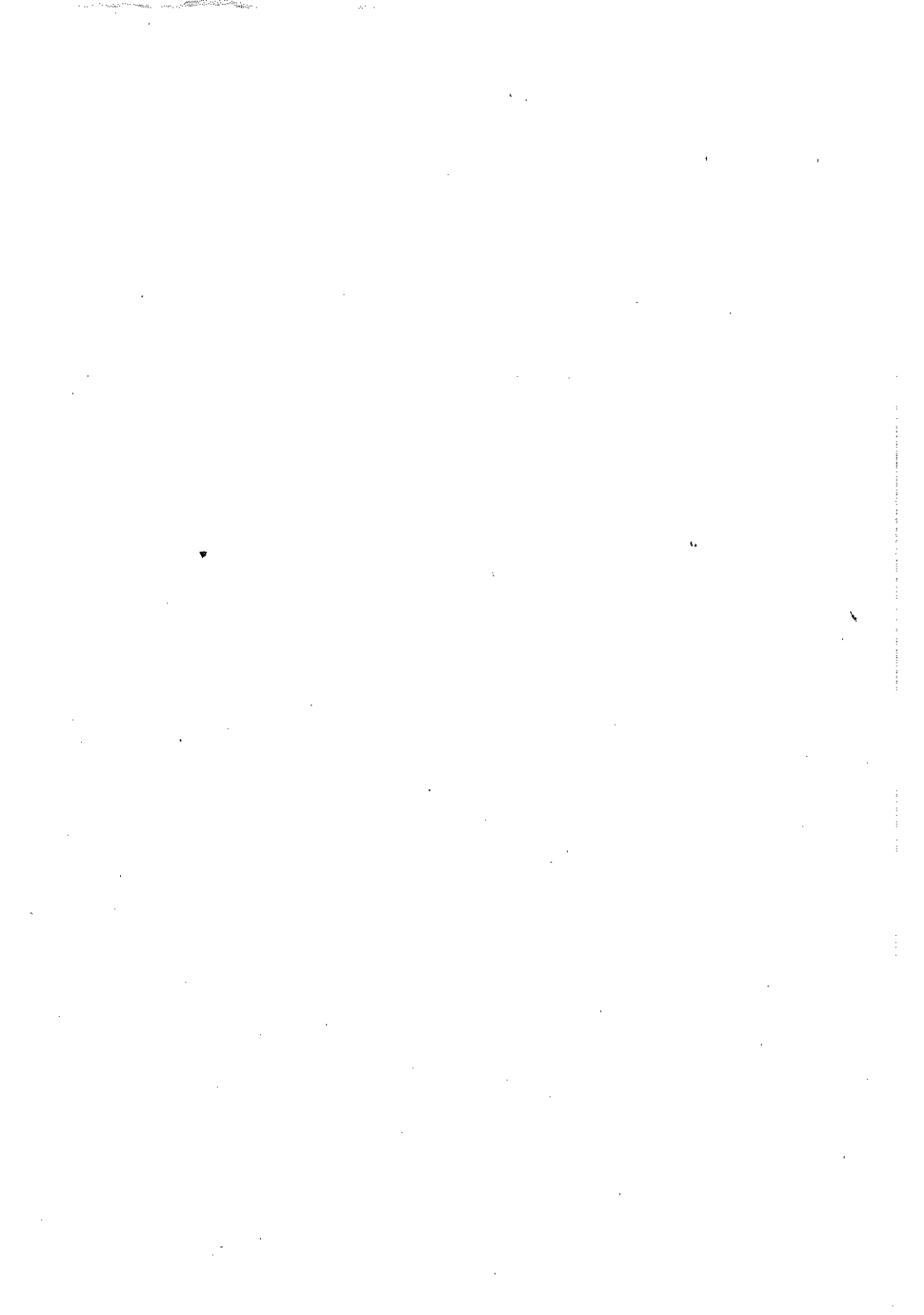
By Assistant Secretary's Salary, Printing and Postages	19	2	9
„ Fire Insurance Premiums	1	8	6
„ Wroxeter Expenses	12	10	9
„ Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1942	300	5	6

Examined with Vouchers, Bank Book, and Register of Members, and found correct.

13th March, 1943.

A. T. MARSTON (*Hon. Auditor*).

NOTE.—Since the above audit, £118 9s. 8d. has been paid to the Printers.



ANNALS OF A YEOMAN FAMILY

By P. G. B. BINNALL, F.S.A.

I.—INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The family of Binnell or Binnall presumably originated in the township, now consisting of two farms, of the same name in the parish of Astley Abbots. The following series of wills and administrations of members of this family is of some interest as an illustration of social history since it deals with the fortunes of a yeoman house throughout the period in which that class of the community played a more considerable part in the history of England than did any other.

Thomas Bynell, the first testator, who died within a few weeks of Henry VIII, must have seen the beginnings of a new era of prosperity for the rural freeholders, whilst John Binnell, who died in 1827, probably viewed with well-founded uneasiness the beginning of the long years of agricultural depression. In the intervening three centuries the yeomen were both prosperous and useful members of society. None of my forbears or their kinsmen appears to have sought *virum volitare per ora*, yet all appear to have been men and women to whom independence was dear. Occasionally they married well, and were able to send their sons to the university, but their main concern was always with the land. Those who did not actually farm were parsons, butchers, bakers, blacksmiths and veterinary surgeons, but always in the country or in market towns. So far as I know, no member of my family has ever dwelt for any length of time in a city.

These abstracts of documents in the Lichfield Probate Registry were made for me some years ago by Mr. T. H. Nicholls, of Erdington. In compiling a brief pedigree of the family, to show the probable connection between the several persons mentioned, I have drawn upon the publications of the Shropshire Archæological and Parish Register Societies, the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* (Sept., 1922), Dr. Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses* and other obvious sources, and I have also received kind help from the following in answer to my troublesome enquiries: The late Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, of Oxon, Miss H. A. Binnall, Miss H. M. Binnall, the Rev. A. A. Turreff of Wrockwardine, the Rev. R. S. Renfree of Oxon, and Mr. W. S. Brooks, Headmaster of Newport Grammar

School. I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude to these ladies and gentlemen for their kindness.

II. TABULAR PEDIGREE

The names of persons whose wills or administrations appear in the next section are underlined.

SENIOR LINE

I.—THOMAS BYNELL, of Wellington, Will pr. 11 March, 1546-7. Mar. — and had issue :

II.—JOHN BYNELL, of Walkott, in par. Wellington (? Walcott in Wrockwardine), yeoman, mar. Elizabeth — and had issue. Will pr. 22 May, 1578. Issue :

1. John, executor.
2. Thomas, "of Astley," in 1587 (Book of General Musters), bur. S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 4 Jan., 1599-1600, predeceased by his two children, John and Jane, both bur. 1587.
3. Margaret.

III.—JOHN BYNELL, of Alscott in Wrockwardine, yeoman. Admon. 4 May, 1621. Mar. Joan — (? Second wife). Her will pr. 9 Dec., 1622. Issue :

1. Joan (Wrighte alias Smythe), mar. Thos. Wright of Wrockwardine, 15 July, 1619.
2. Richard, executor.
3. John, mar. Anne — ; she was bur. Wrockwardine, 1645, widow.

They had issue a son Thomas, bapt. 1628.

4. Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Barthaw, 1626.
5. Thomas (see NOTE A).
6. Sara, born 1612, mar. Thos. Whitfield, 1635.

IV.—RICHARD BINNELL, of Burcott, yeoman, Will pr. 3 Ap., 1661. Mar. Wrockwardine, 1626, Alice Cheshire, who d. 1673, widow. Issue :

V.—THOMAS BINNELL, bapt. 1628, mar. Margaret — and d. 1700, bur. Wrockwardine ("of Clotley," yeoman). Will pr. 9 Ap., 1701. Issue :

1. Margaret, born 1655, mar — Clerk.
2. Henry, born 1657 (see below).
3. Mary, born 1659, mar. — Baker.
4. Edward, bapt. 1660.
5. Sara, bapt. 1661, will pr. 1728, unmarried.
6. Richard, bapt. 1662 (see NOTE B).
7. John, bapt. 1665.
8. William, bapt. 1668 (see NOTE C).
9. Samuel, died 1680, aged 11.
10. Thomas, died 1679, aged 8.

VI.—HENRY BINNELL, born Burcott, 1657, matric. from Shrewsbury School and admitted sizar at S. John's College, Cambridge, 19 June, 1674. B.A. 1677-8, M.A. 1681. Mar. 1687 at Wrockwardine, Margaret Blakeway. Vicar of Leighton 1687-1713 and Rector of Sheinton. Bur. Leighton 24 June, 1713, M.I. Issue :

1. Robert, bapt. Shrewsbury, 1691 (? died young).
2. Thomas, ob. inf. at Shrewsbury 1693, bur. there.

NOTE A

I.—THOMAS, third son of John Bynell, of Alscott, mar. Wrockwardine, 13 Feb., 1624-5, Beatrice Roe. Admon. granted to her 9 Oct., 1678. Issue :

1. Roger, bur. 1633.
2. Margaret, bapt. 1633.
3. Mary, bapt. 1634.
4. Thomas, bapt. 1636 (? died young).
5. Sara, bapt. 1640.
6. John, bapt. 1647 (see below).

II.—JOHN BINNELL, mar. Elizabeth —. Will pr. 17 Ap. 1689. Children mentioned in his will but not by name. Probable issue :

III.—JOHN BINNELL, of Wrockwardine, yeoman. Mar. —. Issue :

1. Elizabeth, bapt. 1709.
2. Margaret, bapt. 1716, living 1728.

NOTE B

I.—RICHARD, sixth child of Thomas Binnell, of Clotley. Born Burcott, 1662, adm. sizar at S. John's College, Cambridge, 31 May, 1680. Apparently no degree. Vicar of Shawbury 1711–20. Died 1720. Mar. Jane ——. Issue :

1. Elizabeth, bapt. Wellington, 1713, living 1728.
2. Robert, bapt. Wellington, 1715 (1703 an evident error in the registers).
3. Henry, bapt. Wellington, 1716 (see NOTE D).
4. Richard, bapt. Wellington, 1720, living 1728.

II.—ROBERT BINNELL, bapt. 1715. Of Pembroke Coll., Oxford, B.A. 25 June, 1736. M.A. 30 June, 1739. "Rector of Kimberton and Minister of Newport," died 10 Ap. 1763, aged 48, bur. Newport M.I. He mar. Mary Congreve, sister of Wm. Congreve, Dr. in Physic, of Bradley (d. 1779) and of John Congreve of Bridgnorth. Her admon. granted to Wm. Congreve, 1774. Proved her husband's will (evidently dictated), 1763. "Lately of Worfield," in her admon. Probably died s.p.

NOTE C

I.—WILLIAM, eighth child of Thos. Binnell, of Clotley. Bapt. 1668. Mar. by lic., Leighton, 1703, Abigail Rutter, of Benthall. He d. 1740, will pr. 23 Oct., 1740. She d. 1744, will pr. 6 Ap. 1744. Issue :

1. William, bapt. 1717 (see below).
2. Samuel, mar. 1750–1, Mary Turner of Wrockwardine
(see NOTE E).
3. Jane, bapt. 1704, d. unmar. 1746.
4. Abigail, mar. Peter Harding.
5. Margaret, bapt. 1719, mar. Robert Turner.

II.—WILLIAM BINNELL; bapt. 1717, bur. 1752, of Clotley. Mar. Anne ——. Issue :

1. Abigail, bapt. 1747.
2. William, bapt. 1749 (? died young).
3. Samuel, bapt. 1752 (see below).

III.—SAMUEL BINNELL, bapt. 1752, will dated 30 Sept., 1798, of Wellington, butcher. Mar. twice, but name of first wife not known. Second wife: Mary ——. Issue by second wife, but no details. Issue by first wife:

1. Rachel.
2. William, perhaps mar. S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 2 June, 1777, Abigail Collier.
3. John, perhaps of Newcastle-under-Lyme, d. 16 July, 1827. Will pr. 28 Aug., 1827.

IV.—(Conjecturally) WILLIAM BINNELL mar. Abigail Collier. Issue, all bapt. S. Chad's, Shrewsbury:

1. Abigail, bapt. 1778.
2. William, bapt. 1779, bur. 1780.
3. Mary, bapt. 1781.
4. Martha, bapt. 1783.

NOTE D

I.—HENRY BINNELL, bapt. 1716 (third child of Richard Binnell, Vic. of Shawbury). Bur. 1791. Mar. Anne Fieldhouse, dau. of Richard Binnell's predecessor at Shawbury. She was bur. 1785, aged 67. Issue:

1. Henry, bapt. Shawbury, 1742, mar. 1792, Jane Oswell. Farmer at Shawbury, d. there, June, 1806. Left issue, descendants still living.
2. Anne, bapt. Wellington, 1745, mar. 1788, Chas. Gough, of Shawbury.
3. Jane, bapt. Wellington, 1747.
4. Elisabeth, bapt. Wellington, 1749, mar. John Pidgeon, of Besford. Died suddenly, 1807, bur. Wellington.
5. Abigail, bapt. Wellington, 1760, mar. Wellington, 1784, John, s. of John and Ann Harris of Moreton Corbet. Her portrait was in the possession of the Harris family in 1922. At an early age she became an enthusiastic Methodist, which much annoyed her family. It is said that, returning late one night from a religious meeting, she found the door locked against her, and so took refuge with Lady Hill, who "found her employment in making a set of linen shirts for her son Rowland."

NOTE E

I.—SAMUEL, son of William Binnell, of Clotley. Mar. 1750–1, Mary Turner, of Wrockwardine and d. 1780, aged 57. Her admon. 16 Ap. 1806. Issue :

1. Samuel, ob. inf. 1751.
2. Robert, bapt. 1753 (no further details).
3. Jane, ob. inf. 1755.
4. Samuel, bapt. 1756 (see below).
5. Abigail, bapt. 1760. Will pr. 2 May, 1821, unmar.

II.—SAMUEL BINNELL, bapt. 1756, bur. Wrockwardine, 16 June, 1809. Mar. Ann Smith, who was bur. 1790, aged 33. Mar. Wrockwardine, 14 Dec., 1784. Issue :

1. Mary, bapt. 1786, living 1821. Mar. William Cherrington and had issue.
2. Ann, bapt. 1788. Perhaps identical with " Ann Binnell, a child," bur. S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1791.
3. Thomas, ob. inf. 1789.

III. WILLS, Etc.

Lichfield Consistory.

THOMAS BYNNELL of Wellington

11 March, 1546/7, No. 57b.

Document missing.

Act book entry: the will was proved by John Bynnell the executor with power reserved to Alice relict 11 March 1546/7 at Salop.

Lichfield Consistory

JOHN BYNNELL of Wellington

22 May, 1578, No. 192.

In the name of God Amen. The 20th Day of May 1577 I John Bynnell of Walkott parish of Wellington Co. Salop sick do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, etc. My body to be buried in the churchyard of Wellington aforesaid Item I give and bequeath to John my son my team of oxen (the heriot excepted)

my waynes ploughs etc and all other things belonging to my husbandry I will that Elizabeth my wife shall discharge and pay the third part of the costs and charges for getting in the corn Item I will that Elizabeth my wife shall have the third part of my messuage and the third part of my goods as specified in an indenture made and delivered when we were married And I will that the said Elizabeth shall pay the third part of the rent of the said house to the lord and the third part of the servants wages etc. Item I give to Thomas my son fifty pounds and to Margaret my daughter my six new silver spoons and ten pounds. I will that Elizabeth my wife shall give to Margaret my daughter forty pounds out of her part of goods and so make the aforesaid ten pounds fifty pounds to the said Margaret my daughter I give to John Brownfeld my servant one ewe lamb and to John Bynnell the son of Edward Bynell one ewe lamb and to John Grene one lamb To Katherine Pears my servant one ewe lamb and a calf and I will John my son shall have the setting forth of the said ewe lamb and calf for the profit of the said Katherine Pears Item I give to John my son all the other two parts of my messuage during the years of my lease and if Elizabeth my wife decease within the years mentioned then John my son shall have that part I have now assigned to Elizabeth my wife. And if John decease and have no child lawfully begotten if he have a wife I will his wife shall have the house as long as she is unmarried and if she marry then Thomas my son shall have the house for the years unexpired Item I give to John Bynnell my son all my debts and five bullocks in Wales and the residue of all my goods in consideration that the said John shall pay all my legacies Item I will that John my son shall marry and take to his lawful wife Elizabeth Moore the daughter of Barnabye Moore according to the covenants by me the said John Bynnell and Barnabye Moore before our friends and other witnesses I constitute my true and lawful executors Elizabeth my wife and John Bynnell my son and my overseers William Chorlton of Upton gentleman and William Stenton of Eytan my cousin These being witnesses John Gryce clerk William Wryght William Barnabye Moore John Clarke Thomas Pears

Debtors. Anne Kenrycke of Yemstrye 40/- Thomas Wegge late of Aston 37/8 William Bird of Condover 17/- His uncle William Bird of Wrockwerdyne is surety for the same. Thomas Chorme

of Isumbrege 20/- Humphrey Greyne of Walkot 14/- John Bysshop of Admaston 13/- John Vycars of Alsthott 13/4 William Dekyne of Astle 2/8d.

No signatures.

Inventory dated 8th May 1577 appraised by John Upton and John Ckilward Total £64 16 7d.

Probate to John Bynnell son and executor with power reserved to Elizabeth the relict. 22 May 1578.

Lichfield Consistory

JOHN BYNNELL OF WROCKWARDINE

4 May 1621 (No. 97b)

Administration granted at Lichfield to Johanna Bynnell relict of John Bynnell of Alscott parish of Rockwardine Co Salop 4 May 1621 Sureties Edward Vickers of Alscott Co Salop husbandman and Richard Bynnell of Alscott yeoman

Inventory dated 1st May 1621 of the goods of John Bynnell of Alscott yeoman appraised by William Smith John Wrighte Edward Viccars and William Turner Total £109 12 0 Debtor William Bishoppe £7

Lichfield Consistory

JOAN BINNELL OF ALSCOTT

9 Dec 1622

In the name of God Amen the last day of November 1622 I Johanne Bynnell of Allscott Co. Salop widow being sick make this my last will and testament in manner and form first I commend my soul to Almighty God etc. My body to be buried in the parish church of Rockwardine in the said county in some convenient place. And as to my temporal estate first I give unto my daughter Johanne Wrighte als Smythe one heifer three years old Item I give and bequeath unto my son Richard Bynnell the sum of thirty pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my son John Bynnell the sum of thirty pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Binnell the sum of thirty pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sara Bynnell the sum of thirty pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Bynnell the two boards

with their frames and wainscot in the parlour Item I give and bequeath unto the two children of my daughter forty shillings to be equally divided betwixt them Item my will is that the overplus of all my goods shall be equally divided amongst my four children Richard Bynnell John Bynnell Elizabeth Bynnell and Sara Bynnell And lastly I do nominate and appoint my said son Richard Bynnell sole executor In witness whereof I have put my hand and seal etc.

No signature.

Inventory dated 4th Dec 1622 appraised by Robert Phillips Edward Viccars Thomas Roe and William Smith Total £223 1 3d.

Probate at Wellington to Richard Bynnell the executor named 9th December 1622.

Lichfield Consistory

JOHN BYNNELL OF WELLINGTON

11 Oct 1627. No 76b

Administration granted to John the son of John Bynnell of Wellington 11th Oct 1627.

Inventory of the goods of John Bynnell of Walcot par of Wellington yeoman dated 9th Oct 1627 appraised by John Green Rowland Griffies and Robert Daw Total £5 16 8d.

Lichfield Consistory

JOHN BYNNELL

1629

The above appears in the calendar without any indication of place or more accurate date and no document can be traced.

Lichfield Consistory

RICHARD BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE

3 April, 1661

In the name of God amen the eleventh day of March 1652 I Richard Bynnell of Burcott within the parish of Rockwardine county Salop yeoman My body to be buried in the parish church or churchyard of Rockwardine aforesaid at the discretion of my

executors And whereas I am now possessed of one messuage or tenement and divers lands thereunto belonging lying and being in Clothley in the aforesaid county now in the tenure or occupation of me or of my assigns for and during the term of fourscore and nineteen years from the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past before the six and twentieth day of April which was in the year 1651 if Alice my now wife Thomas Bynnell my son and Thomas Whitfield son of Thomas Whitfield of Horton in the aforesaid county yeoman or any of them shall so long live by virtue of an indenture of lease bearing date the said sixth and twentieth day of April in the said year 1651 and made to me by Edward Chidde late of Orleton in the said county esquire since deceased and Dorothy his then wife as by the said indenture of lease more at large appeareth Now I do by this my present last Will and Testament give and bequeath the said messuage tenement and lands in the said lease comprised unto the said Alice my wife and Thomas Bynnell my son for and during the life of my said wife if the said lease shall so long endure And from and after the decease of my said wife dying within the said term of four score and nineteen years Then my meaning is And I do hereby will and devise that my said son his executors administrators and assigns shall have and enjoy To his and their own proper use and uses the whole premises for and during all the rest and residue of the said term that shall be unexpired at the time of the death of my said wife PROVIDED THAT if any disagreement happen between my said wife and son and if either determine their dwelling together Then my will is that from and after such disagreement my said son shall have and enjoy the said whole premises during the remainder of the said term So as my said son shall allow unto my said wife and his mother during her life the one half of the mansion house of the said tenement to dwell in and shall pay unto her for the term of her life yearly the sum of ten pounds PROVIDED ALSO that if the moiety of the said mansion house shall not be allowed and the said sum not paid my will is that my said wife and son shall make equal division between them of all the said messuage lands and tenements etc. And the residue of all my goods etc. to be equally divided between my said wife and my said son And I do make Alice my wife and Thomas Bynnell my son mine executors IN WITNESS whereof I have put my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed) Richard Binnell.

Witnesses :

William Cheshire

Thomas Binnell

The mark of William Marrigold

No Inventory

Probate granted to the executors named, at Lichfield, 3 April 1661.

Lichfield Consistory

THOMAS BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE

8 October, 1678.

Bond of Beatrice Binnell of Allscott county Salop widow, administratrix of the goods of Thomas Binnell deceased, dated 8 October, 1678. No sureties.

Inventory dated 7 October 1678, appraised by William Cope clerk, Roger Roe and Thomas Roe. Total £15 12. 4.

Administration granted at Salop to Beatrice Binnell of Allscott, widow and relict.

Lichfield Consistory

JOHN BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE

17 April, 1689

In the name of God amen the 18th day of January 1688 I John Binnell of Alscot county Salop yeoman Being weak in body do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following vizt : Soul to God My body to be buried according to the discretion of mine executrix As for my personal estate I dispose in manner following FIRST to pay and defray my debts and funeral expenses And the residue or remainder of it I leave to my loving wife Elizabeth Binnell whom I constitute and make the sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament and guardian of my children till they come to full age

IN WITNESS whereof I have put my hand and seal the day and year above written.

(Signed) John Binnell.

Witnesses :

Dan: Piper

Henry Binnell

Joseph (Toye or Cope).

Inventory dated 18 February 1688, appraised by Edward Mytton, Edward Russett, and William Pemberton. Total, £137 17. 0d.

Probate at Salop to the executrix named, 17 April 1689.

Lichfield Consistory

THOMAS BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE

9 April, 1701

In the name of God amen The thirtieth day of January 1699/1700 I Thomas Binnell of Clotley in the county of Salop yeoman Being sick and weak in body but of sound mind and willing to settle and dispose of that estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament FIRST AND PRINCIPALLY I commend my soul to Almighty God etc. and my body to be interred in the churchyard of Rockwardine in a decent manner at the discretion of my executrix And as touching my temporal goods and estate I do give devise and bequeath the same as followeth IMPRIMIS I do give devise and bequeath to my beloved and dear wife Margaret Binnell all my lands hereditaments leases goods and all my real and personal estate whatsoever to have and to dispose of the same during the natural life of the said Margaret Binnell and after her death to my son William Binnell he the said William Binnell paying or causing to be paid all such legacies that the said Margaret Binnell shall bequeath to her children or to any of them And in default of such payment then it shall be lawful for any of my children to enter on my tenement or living at Clotley with all the appurtenances and possess and enjoy the same with all the issues and profits till all such legacies shall be paid and then to return to my son William Binnell And it is my will that the aforesaid Margaret Binnell shall pay the several and respective legacies herein bequeathed and appointed To my daughter Margaret Clerk one shilling To my son Henry Binnell one shilling To my daughter Mary Baker one shilling To my daughter Sarah Binnell one shilling To my son Richard Binnell one shilling To my son John Binnell one shilling To my son Edward Binnell one shilling To my son William Binnell one shilling To my son Joseph Binnell one shilling And I appoint

my beloved wife Margaret Binnell sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament.

(Signed) Thomas Binnell.

Witnesses :

Edward (S. Illgoe ?)

The mark of Mary Brown

The mark of Hester Brown

Inventory dated 24 November 1700, appraised by William Turner, Walter Marrigold, George Chorme. Total £174 17. 6.

Probate at Salop, granted to Margaret Binnell, the executrix named, 9 April 1701.

Lichfield Consistory

JANE BINNELL OF WELLINGTON

12 October, 1702

In the name of God amen the fourth of June 1702 I Jane Binnell of Wellington county Salop spinster Being sick and weak etc. Do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following (That is to say) IMPRIMIS I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God my maker etc. My body I commit to the earth to be buried in decent manner at the discretion of my executrix hereafter named And as to the wordly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me I devise and bequeath the same as followeth IMPRIMIS I give devise and bequeath unto my loving sister Dorothy to leave and dispose of the same at her decease as she shall think most meet amongst the children of my deceased brother John Binnell and my deceased sister SARAH Lawrence except one pair of bedsteads which I would have my brother in law Gerrard Hand to make use of during his life And I do hereby nominate my said sister Dorothy Hand to be executrix of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year above written Anno Dm. 1702.

(Signed) The mark of Jane Binnell.

Witnesses :

The mark of Jane Garbett

Andrew Sockett junior

Rog. Sockett

Inventory dated 7 July, 1702, appraised by Timothy Hield and Andrew Sockett junior. Total £3 13. 0.
 Probate at Wellington, granted to Dorothy Hand, the sole executrix named, 12 October, 1702.

Lichfield Consistory

HENRY BINNELL OF LEIGHTON

9 October, 1713.

In the name of God amen I Henry Binnell of Leighton county Salop clerk Being under some little indisposition of body etc. Do constitute make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following this fifteenth day of May Anno Dm. 1712 Imprimis I commend my soul into the hands of God etc. And my body to the earth to be buried according to the directions I shall give my executor in another paper And as to my small temporal estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me My will and desire is that it shall be disposed of as followeth viz: I do give and bequeath all my goods etc. implements of husbandry books corn grain and all my personal estate wholly and entirely (after my debts and funeral expenses shall be paid) to my dear and beloved son Robert Binnell who is now an apprentice with Mr. Humphrey Wyke an apothecary in Shifnal And of this my last Will and Testament I nominate constitute and appoint Jonathan Reynolds of the Street lane in the parish of Wellington and county Salop shoemaker to be sole executor And I do make ordain and constitute this my last Will and Testament and none other WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL the day and year first above written.

(Signed) Henry Binnell.

Witnesses :

The mark of Silvani Viggars

Thomas Adamse

The mark of Abigail Cox

Inventory dated 30 June, 1713, appraised by Thomas Brian and Edward Jones. Total £79 6. 8.

Probate at Salop, granted to Jonathan Reynolds, the sole executor named, 9 October 1713.

Lichfield Consistory.

ROBERT BINNELL OF SHIFNAL.

21 October, 1715.

Bond of Catherine Binnell of Shifnal county Salop, widow, relict of Robert Binnell late of Shifnal, dated 21 October 1715.

Sureties: John Pitt of the same place, gent, and Richard Poole of Shifnal, yeoman.

No Inventory.

Administration granted to the said relict, Catherine Binnell, at Newport, 21 October 1715.

Lichfield Consistory.

RICHARD BINNELL OF SHAWBURY.

5 October, 1720.

Bond of Jane Binnell of Shawbury county Salop widow relict of Richard Binnell of Shawbury clerk, dated 5 October 1720.

Sureties:—Robert Payne of Shawbury, yeoman, and Robert Puller of Edgbowton, parish of Shawbury, yeoman.

Inventory dated 19 April, 1720, appraised by Francis Twiss, Thomas Peplow, and Thomas Baker. Total — £39. 10. 7.

Administration granted to Jane Binnell, relict, at Shawbury, 5 October 1720.

Lichfield Consistory.

JANE BINNELL OF WEM.

17 October, 1723.

In the name of God amen I Jane Binnell of Wem county Salop widow Sick and weak in body but of sound and perfect memory and not expecting to continue this life but for a short season and being willing to dispose of what it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with that peace and amity may continue in my family after my decease Do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following first I resign my immortal soul unto Almighty God etc. and my body to be decently buried at the discretion of my executor And as to the temporal estate which through the providence of God I yet enjoy I will devise give and bequeath as hereafter

followeth (that is to say) first my will and desire is that my funeral expenses etc. shall be duly paid and after the raising and paying thereof I give and bequeath all such legacies given or left to me in and by the last Will and Testament of my Aunt Mrs. Frances Sherrington deceased unto and amongst my three daughters Jane, Mary and Elizabeth to be equally divided and distributed amongst them And I do hereby will and direct that all other my goods and personal estate shall be sold by my executor and the monies arising by such sale shall be paid and equally divided amongst my six children share and share alike my silver plate and gold rings only excepted which said plate and gold rings I give and bequeath unto my executor hereafter named Upon Trust that he dispose of the same to such or so many of my children as he shall think fit and I do hereby nominate and appoint my loving friend Mr. Robert Payne of Shawbury in the said county of Salop sole executor of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ninth day of May 1723.

(Signed) Jane Binnell.

Witnesses :

• James Chaddock

Isaac Chaddock

The mark of Anne Moore

Inventory dated 11 October, 1723, appraised by John Chettoe and William Walford. Total — £17. 12. 10.

Probate granted at Salop to Robert Pain, the executor named, 17 October, 1723.

Lichfield Consistory.

SARAH BINNELL OF HUNKINGTON.

24 April, 1728.

In the name of God amen I Sarah Binnell being weak but of sound mind Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following first I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and my body to be decently buried at the discretion of my executor And as for my worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me I give dispose and bequeath of the same as followeth first my will is that all my debts be paid Imprimis I give and bequeath to Mrs. Lettice Leighton Five Pounds item I give and

bequeath unto my kinswoman Sarah Baker the daughter of my sister Mary Baker fifteen pounds my bed and sheets item I give and bequeath to my god-daughter Margaret Binnell daughter of William Binnell of Clotley five pounds item I give and bequeath unto my brother William Binnell of Clotley five pounds item I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Binnell the daughter of Richard Binnell late of Shawbury five pounds item I give and bequeath to Richard Binnell son of the said Richard Binnell of Shawbury five pounds item I give and bequeath to Anne Evans daughter of Robert Evans two pounds ten shillings item I give and bequeath to Sarah Dickin daughter of Edward Dickin two pounds ten shillings item I give and bequeath to Margaret Jones, Elizabeth Williams, Thomas Woodford, Francis Widhouse, Elizabeth Norris two shillings and sixpence to every one of them item I leave my box in the room that I lie in to Anne Pierce of Hunkington item I give and bequeath my best suit of cloth to my niece Elizabeth Dickin item I give and bequeath to Margaret Binnell the daughter of William Binnell a little box and what is in the same that is in the big box in the room I lie in item all the rest of my effects I give and bequeath to my nephew John Baker to his own use And I do make and appoint my nephew John Baker sole executor of this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby make void all other wills IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the sixth day of October Anno Dm. 1727.

The mark of Sarah Binnell.

Witnesses :

John Pierce

William Ore

Inventory of Sarah Binnell lately deceased at Hunkington dated 8 November 1727, appraised by William Binnell and Edward Morris. Total — £52. 15. 6.

Probate at Salop, granted to John Baker the executor named, dated 24 April 1728.

Lichfield Consistory.

THOMAS BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE.

25 April, 1728.

In the name of God amen I Thomas Binnell of Allscott in the parish of Wrockwardine county Salop yeoman Of perfect mind but

out of regard to the weakness and frailty of human life do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form as following Imprimis I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God etc. and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrix And as for my worldly estate Imprimis I give and bequeath to Margaret the daughter of John Binnell the sum of twenty pounds to be paid when she cometh to age Item I give and bequeath to my brother John Binnell the sum of five shillings Item I give and bequeath to my sister Sarah Townsend the sum of five shillings Item I give and bequeath to my loving wife all my personal estate and I do nominate constitute and appoint my said wife executrix of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I do set my hand and seal the twenty fifth day of February 1727.

(Signed) Thomas Binnell.

Witnesses :

John Smith

George Colley

Inventory dated 11 March, 1727/8. No appraisers. Total — £144. 0. 0.

Commission of Administration at Newport, 25 April 1728, granted to Elizabeth Binnell widow of Thomas Binnell late of Wrockwardine county Salop.

Lichfield Consistory.

WILLIAM BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE.

23 October, 1740.

In the name of God amen I William Binnell of Clotley in the parish of Rockwardine county Salop yeoman Being of sound and perfect memory Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following First and principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God etc. and my body to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrix As touching the disposition of all such estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me I give and dispose thereof as followeth First my debts and funeral charges shall be paid Item I give and bequeath unto my eldest son William Binnell five shillings Item I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Binnell five shillings Item I give

and bequeath unto my daughter Jane Binnell five shillings Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Abigail five shillings Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Margaret Binnell five shillings Item I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Abigail Binnell all my estate both in land lease money goods etc. for ever except (if) my loving wife Abigail shall happen to marry a second husband after such second marriage Abigail my wife shall quit all right title claim and interest into all or any part of my estate both real and personal except ten pounds yearly and every year out of my lease at Clotley for life to be paid by equal portions at the two most usual days And after my wife's second marriage all my personal estate except before excepted shall be equally divided between my children William Binnell, Samuel Binnell, Jane Bennell and Margaret Binnell by even and equal portions And I do leave my loving wife Abigail Binnill sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have set my hand and seal this Thirtieth day of October one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight.

(Signed) Wm. Binnell.

Witnesses :

Charles Stillgo

The mark of Elinor Stillgo

Joseph Grice

Inventory dated 7 July, 1740, appraised by Joseph Grice, Robert Turner, Charles Stillgoe. Total — £186. 15. 0.

Probate at Watling street, 23 October 1740, granted to Abigail Binnell widow, the executrix named.

Lichfield Consistory.

ABIGAIL BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE.

6 April, 1744.

In the name of God amen I Abigail Binnell of Clotley parish of Rockwardine county Salop widow Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following That is to say First I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God etc. and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executor As touching the disposition of all such temporal estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon

me I give and dispose thereof as followeth First my debts and funeral charges shall be paid Item I give and bequeath unto my loving son Samuel Binnell the sum of eighty pounds and one bed which he shall choose with all furniture belonging Item I give and bequeath unto my loving daughter Jane Binnell the sum of seventy pounds and one bed which she shall choose after her brother Samuel with all furniture belonging Item I give and bequeath unto my loving daughter Abigail Harding five shillings Item I give and bequeath unto my loving daughter Margaret Turner five shillings Item all the rest and residue of my estate both in land lease money goods etc. I give and bequeath unto my loving son William Binnell for ever And I do leave my loving son William Binnell sole executor of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have set my hand and seal the first day of March one thousand seven hundred and forty two.

The mark of Abigail Binnel.

Witnesses :

Charles Stillgo

John Lawrence

Joseph Grice

Inventory. dated 14 October 1743, appraised by Joseph Grice, Robert Turnor and Peter Harding. Total — £186. 15. 0.

Probate granted at Salop, 6 April 1744, to William Binnell the sole executor named.

Lichfield Consistory.

ROBERT BINNELL OF NEWPORT.

13 April, 1763.

I Robert Binnell minister of Newport county Salop having lately been ceased with a very severe and dangerous fever but finding myself on the mending hand and especially observing that my mind and memory are scarcely less sound and strong then formerly Do hereby under God's blessing humbly hoping for his direction therein Do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following I hereby constitute and appoint my dear ever loving wife sole executrix of this my said will and I hereby give unto her all my personal estate wheter temporal or ecclesias-

tical whether in the county of Salop or Stafford or elsewhere in the Kingdom of England together with all moneys debts bills and all other my personal estate of what kind so ever and wherever IN WITNESS whereof I have put my hand and seal this first day of April one thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

(Signed) Rob. Binnell.

Witnesses :

K. Bankes

Thos. Marshall

Inventory.—None.

Probate granted at Newport, 13 April 1763, to Mary Binnell the sole executrix named.

Lichfield Consistory.

MARY BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE.

9 May, 1770.

Bond wanting.

Oath of Samuel Binnell lawful brother of Mary Binnell late of Wrockwardine, county Salop, spinster, dated 9 May 1770, at Newport.

Personal Effects under £20.

Lichfield Consistory.

MARY BINNELL OF WORFIELD.

4 October, 1774.

Bond of William Congreve doctor in Physic, of Bradley county Salop, the lawful brother of Mary Binnell late of Bradley in the parish of Worfield county Salop, widow, dated 27 September 1774.

Sureties:—Thomas Marshall of Newport county Salop Esquire and John Congreve of Bridgnorth county Salop Gent.

Personal effects under £1,000.

Extracted at Lichfield 4 October, 1774.

Commission of Administration granted to the said William Congreve.

Lichfield Consistory.

ROBERT BINNELL OF NEWPORT.

4 October, 1774.

Second Grant of Administration of the estate of Robert Binnell of Newport, minister, to William Congreve. The estate left unadministered by Mary Binnell his widow.

Sureties : as in the case of Mary Binnell.

Extracted at Lichfield, 4 October 1774.

Effects under £20.

Commission of Administration granted to the said William Congreve.

Lichfield Consistory.

MARY BINNELL OF BRADNEY.

15 July, 1779.

Mary Binnell formerly Congreve of Bradney parish of Worfield.

Second Grant to her brother John Congreve of Bridgnorth county Salop, owing to the death of her brother Dr. William Congreve who died without fully administering the estate.

Dated 10 July 1779.

Sureties : James Lewis of Bridgnorth gentleman and Richard Dikes of Bridgnorth victualler.

Extracted at Lichfield 15 July 1779.

Lichfield Consistory.

ROBERT BINNELL OF NEWPORT.

15 July, 1779.

Third Grant of administration in circumstances recited in second grant of his relict Mary Binnell of Worfield, to John Congreve of Bridgnorth.

Extracted at Lichfield 15 July 1779

Lichfield Consistory.

SAMUEL BINNELL OF BIRKETT.

19 April, 1780.

This writing contains the last Will and Testament of me Samuel Binnell of Birkett county Salop farmer In the first place I will and

direct that my just debts and funeral expenses be paid I Give and bequeath unto my eldest son Robert Binnell the sum of Two Hundred Pounds and one half of my stock of cattle horses pigs etc. I Give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Binnell the sum of Two Hundred Pounds and the other half of my cattle horses sheep pigs etc. And I will and direct that Mr. Thomas Ore of Orlton and Mr. Joseph Collier of Wellington tinman two of my executors herein-after named shall divide my said stock of cattle horses sheep pigs and implements of husbandry equally between my said two sons as they shall think proper and best I Give and bequeath all my household goods plate linen and furniture equally between my dear wife Mary Binnell and my daughter Abigail Binnell share and share alike and as to all the rest and residue of my personal estate and effects of what nature or kind soever I give and bequeath the same unto the said Mr. Thomas Ore and Mr. Joseph Collier and the survivor of them Upon Trust that they place out the same at interest and pay out the produce thereof yearly and half-yearly between my dear wife Mary and my said daughter Abigail for their support and maintenance But in case my daughter Abigail happen to marry in the lifetime of my wife Then I will and direct that my said trustees shall pay my said daughter the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for her own use and shall pay interest of the remainder of the money to my said dear wife for life And after the decease of my said dear wife Upon Trust that my said Trustees shall call up the said principle money and shall pay the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds unto my daughter Abigail (if not paid her in the lifetime of my wife) And shall pay the remainder of the principle money equally between my said three children Robert Samuel and Abigail their executors administrators or assign share and share alike And I do desire and request Mr. John Maddock of Shrewsbury attorney will assist and advise my said trustees about the management of my affairs And I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint the said Thomas Ore and Joseph Collier and my said dear wife Mary executors and executrix of this my will and I do hereby declare this to be my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

(Signed) Samuel Binnell.

Witnesses :

Jane Jennes
John Maddock
Effects under £100.

Probate granted at Watlingstreet, 19 April 1780 to Joseph Collier and Mary Binnell widow, the executors named, with power reserved for Thomas Ore the other executor.

Lichfield Consistory.

SAMUEL BINNELL OF WELLINGTON.

2 May, 1799.

This is the last Will and Testament of me Samuel Binnell of Wellington county Salop butcher I Will and direct that my debts be paid I Give and bequeath unto my wife one annuity or yearly sum of £15 during her widowhood by two equal payments on the 29 September and 25 March in each year But if my wife marry again I give and bequeath my wife £5 in lieu of the said £15 I Give and bequeath unto my three children Rachael William and John by my late wife the sum of £120 to be equally divided amongst them as they severally attain the age of twenty one years And I bequeath to all and every the children I now have or may have by my present wife the sum of £299 to be equally divided amongst them as they shall attain the age of one and twenty All the residue of my personal estate I give and bequeath equally amongst all my children now born and to be born when and as they severally attain the age of twenty one years And I will and direct that my said daughter Rachael shall in the division of my personal estate receive the sum of £52. 10. less than her brothers and sisters I having already given her that sum or applied the same for her business I Appoint my said wife and William Brisco of Caynton in the said county gentleman Thomas Rider of Crudginton in the said county farmer executrix and executors of this my will and guardians of such children as I may now have or hereafter have etc. IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of May 1798.

No Signature.

Witnesses :

None.

Depositions in respect of the delay in signing the draft will annexed by Egerton Leeke, Mary Binnell and William Machin, dated 20 April 1799, wherein it is recited that the testator was taken suddenly ill and died the next morning 30th September.

Effects under £2,000.

Commission of Administration granted to the executors named in the draft will, 29 January 1799. Extracted at Lichfield, 2 May 1799.

Lichfield Consistory.

MARY BINNELL OF WROCKWARDINE.

16 April, 1806.

Bond of Samuel Binnell of Wrockwardine, lawful son of Mary Binnell late of Wrockwardine, dated 16 April 1806.

Sureties: Thomas Blackmore of the Close, Lichfield, writing clerk, and John Doe gent.

Effects under £100.

Administration granted at Watlingstreet, 16 April 1806, to the lawful son, Samuel Binnell.

Lichfield Consistory.

ABIGAIL BINNELL OF WELLINGTON.

2 May, 1821.

This is the last Will and Testament of me Abigail Binnell of Wellington county Salop spinster Made the 17th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty First I desire to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named and that all my just debts etc. be paid I Give unto my niece now living with me namely Mary Cherrington all my ready money securities for money and household goods plate linen and china and all other my personal estate To hold the same unto the said Mary Cherrington for her own separate and sole use during her life independent of her present husband William Cherrington or any husband she may in future have with this proviso that the said Mary Cherrington keeps, separate and apart from her said husband William Cherrington not permitting him in any manner or way whatsoever to become chargeable upon or burthensome to

her and I direct that should this condition be broken and disregarded that then and in such case the whole of my property shall immediately at the discretion of Thomas Dickenson one of my executors be placed in the funds or other good and lawful Government security to be disposed of as hereinafter named I Also direct that in case my niece Mary Cherrington should act contrary to the above proviso and live again with her said husband that she shall upon her again becoming separated from him and in all respects fulfilling the above covenant that in such case she shall again become entitled to and receive the benefit of my whole property And I also desire that at the death of my niece Mary Cherrington the whole property shall be equally divided between her two children William Cherrington and Ann Binnell Cherrington if they have arrived at the age of twenty and one years (with the exception of linen all of which I desire may become the sole property of Ann Binnell Cherrington above named) But should my said niece die before the above named children shall have attained the age of twenty and one years that then the whole property shall be placed in the funds for the use and equally distributed to them as before stated on their respectively attaining such age of twenty one unless one of the executors herein named Thomas Dickinson shall see good reasons for one or both shares of property to be advanced prior to that period etc. And I desire that in case of the death of one of the above said children That then the other surviving child shall take the whole and that in case both such children should die and my niece Mary Cherrington likewise That then and in such case the whole of such property shall become vested in the hands of Thomas Dickinson one of my executors herein named for his use and benefit for ever And I appoint Thomas Dickinson surgeon of Wellington in the county of Salop and my niece Mary Cherrington aforesaid executors of this my will and revoke and make void all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The mark of Abigail Binnell.

Witnesses : The mark of Jane Davis, Frances Houlston.

We the undersigned do testify this 17th day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty that the word Binnell was added to the

name of Ann Cherrington in two instances in the above will prior to its execution by the testator Abigail Binnell.

The mark of Jane Davis, Frances Houlston.

Effects under £3,000.

Probate granted at Watlingstreet, 2 May 1821, to Thomas Dickinson one of the executors, reserving power for Mary Cherrington the other executrix named.

Testator died July last.

Lichfield Consistory.

JOHN BINNELL OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

28 Aug. 1827.

This is the last Will and Testament of me John Binnell of Newcastle under Lyme county Stafford yeoman made this twenty third day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven in manner following That is to say First I direct that my body may be decently interred at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named but request that they will do it in as private a manner as may be consistent with decency And I direct that all my just debts etc. be paid And after payment thereof I do give and bequeath unto Mary Watkin my servant the sum of Two pounds to purchase a decent suit of mourning with And which I direct shall be paid to her over and above the sum of five pounds which I now owe and stand indebted to her for wages Also I give and bequeath to Mary Bennett wife of Bennett of near Cheswardine in the county of Salop labourer the sum of Five Pounds Also I give and bequeath to Maria Scott wife of Mr. Henry Scott of Newcastle under Lyme aforesaid, mercer and draper The sum of Nineteen Guineas And which said several legacies I direct shall be paid in six months And as to all the rest and residue of my personal estate I do hereby give and bequeath the same unto my much respected friend William Woodward of Newcastle under Lyme aforesaid, plumber and glasier And I appoint Henry Scott and the said William Woodward executors of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The mark of John Binnell.

Witnesses :

Matthias Wilkinson

J. A. Bladen

Effects under £600.

Probate granted at Lichfield, 28 August 1827, to the executors named. Testator died 16 July, 1827.

PETER B. G. BINNALL, F.S.A.,
HOLLAND FEN VICARAGE,
LINCOLN.

WOORE

BY THE REV. R. C. PURTON, M.A.

The parish of Woore was formed in 1841 from the Shropshire portion of the parish of Mucklestone in Staffordshire. It includes the Domesday manors of Woore, Dorrington and Gravenhunger, all of which at the time of the Survey were held by William Malbanc, a Cheshire magnate, who it is there stated found them waste. Their value had accordingly diminished since the time of the Confessor.

WOORE

This manor of one hide passed (no doubt with Gravenhunger in 1214) to the Audleys, under whom it was held in 1255 by four co-parceners,—Richard de War' holding one moiety, and Robert fitz Meiler, Richard Thein and William fitz Adam the other. In 1284 these were represented by Meyler de Waure, Alice widow of Robert Meyler, Richard fitz Richard and Richard fitz William; these held of Katherine de Wervelleston, who held of Nicholas de Audley, and he of the King (Feudal Aids).

In *Nomina Villarum* (1316) William Meyler alone is returned as Lord of Woore.¹

In the Subsidy Roll of 1327 Richard Meyller (among others) is assessed for Woore. Whether or no he had an interest in the lordship, the manor was soon after in other hands, if the following statement by Blakeway² is correct, which runs:—

“The manor of Wore appears to have belonged to the Leighs in 4 Edw. 3, when Richard de la Leghe of Wanatin grants to Robert (son of Robert) de Bulkeleye and Letitia his wife all his land with the appurtenances which he (the grantor) holds in the fee of Wore, una cum dominio meo in eadem villa, ac etiam cum wardis, releviis, escaetis, maritagii et aliis dominio meo spectantibus in eadem villa. This certainly proves that this grantor had a lordship in Wore, but leaves it at least uncertain whether it was the manor or lordship of the whole; and it is undoubted that Sir John Bromley did in some way or another become lord of it. Mr. Mackworth

¹ For this early period see *Eyton*, IX, 377.

² MS. Bodl. 3, f. 289 (*Parochial Notes*).

in his MS. says it was 'either by mesne conveyances from the Bulkeleys or by usurpation when the Bromleys grew great and had much land in Wore.'"

It is possible, however, that these conjectures are unnecessary, and that Bromley came to possess Woore by right of inheritance, as the following descents³ will shew.

Robert de Bulkeley had two sons,—Peter, ancestor of the Bulkeleys of Woore, of whom more hereafter, and William de Bulkeley (1302), whose son Robert de Bulkeley of Eaton was father of the above-mentioned Robert, grantee with Letitia his wife, of the manor of Woore.

Robert and Letitia de Bulkeley had a daughter and heir Ellen, who married William Wettenall, whose daughter and co-heir Lettice was wife of William Praers of Badeley, and their daughter and heir Agnes married Richard Bromley of Chetelton.

Sir John Bromley, son of Richard, married Margery daughter of Sir John Massey of Tatton, and had a son William Bromley (9 Hen. iv), who by his wife Margaret, daughter of Randle Mainwaring of Badeley, was father of a second Sir John Bromley, who undoubtedly was lord of Woore.

This Sir John Bromley was a man of some consequence in his day, and married Martha daughter of Richard Widvile Earl Rivers. By another wife, Joan daughter of William Hextall, he had three daughters his coheirs:—

(i) Margery, wife of Sir William Stanley of Hooton and mother of Margery, who married Sir Thomas Gerard of the Brine (Lancs.).

(ii) Isabel, wife of William Needham of Shavington.

(iii) Margaret, wife of Sir John Harpur of Rushall and mother of Robert Harpur.

On 10 Jan. 20 Hen. vii [1505] Sir John Bromley made a partition of his Woore estate,—To Margery Gerard, his granddaughter, the half of Wore to the yearly value of £3, and a mese place late in the holding of Humphrey Mackworth to the yearly value of 11s. 8d., and 2s. 6d. yearly rent, late in the holding of the said Humphrey, and all the land in Gorsty hill and Gravenhunger. To Robert Harpur, his grandson, all Wore (except the part before assigned to Margery Gerard) and a rent of 6s. 8d. going out of Gorsty hill and Gravenhunger. ⁴

³ Visitation of Cheshire, 1580; *Ormerod's Cheshire*, iii, 138.

⁴ Blakeway (Mackworth MS.)

In this settlement there is no actual mention of the manor, which was probably the cause of subsequent confusion and litigation with reference to the manorial rights, and may account for the two Recoveries which follow.

Michaelmas Term, 21 Hen. vii [1505], Recovery of the manor of Ore with the appurtenances,—Palmer Leigh Kt. and others demandants, Margaret Gerard tenant, Robert Nedham and Robert Harpur vouchees.

Hilary Term, 21 Hen. vii [1506], Recovery of 6 messuages, 6 gardens, 90 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 80 of pasture and 11s. 6d. rent in Ore, Grenonger [Gravenhunger] and Drayton Magna in Hales,—Sir John Ferrers and others demandants, Robert Harpur tenant, Margaret Gerard and Robert Nedham vouchees.

The first of these Recoveries is of the *manor* of Woore, which is not specified in the Deed of partition. But the grantees of Harpur did eventually establish their claim to manorial rights as against the grantees of Gerard. See below.

On 25 Oct. 15 Eliz. [1573], Thomas Fermor of Somerton, Co. Oxon. (who married Frances daughter and heir of Thomas Hord by Dorothy sister and coheir of Robert Harpur), and Edward Leigh (grandson of Elizabeth another sister and coheir of Robert Harpur and wife of William Leigh) sell to Walter Harpur of Chinnor, Co. Oxon., and his heirs all their manor of Ore and Grenonger, and a tenement in the latter called Pole Hall, and all other lands in Ore and Grenonger late the inheritance of Sir John Bromley, Robert Harpur and Dorothy Egerton (daughter and heir of Robert Harpur and wife of Sir Richard Egerton).

On 22 June, 34 Eliz. [1592], Edward Penn of Chinnor and Mary his wife (relict of Walter Harpur) and Thomas Harpur, son and heir of Walter Harpur, sell to William Bulkeley of Wore and his heirs the manor of Wore and Granager *alias* Grenonger, and tenements in Wore in the occupation of Oliver Manwaring, William Ryder, John Barwicke and William Parker, a pasture called the Greenlocks late in the occupation of James Harpur, and all their townfield ground called the 4s. worth.

Thus the estate of the Harpurs in Woore and Gravenhunger passed by purchase to William Bulkeley, whose family had, however, been seated at Woore long previously, he being descended from Peter Bulkeley mentioned above, whose son John Bulkeley married

Audrey, daughter and heir of John Titley of Woore, and presumably obtained his interest in Woore by that of marriage.

His son Hugh Bulkeley of Woore married Ellen daughter of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, and was father of Humphrey Bulkeley, whose wife was Cecily daughter and heir of John Moulton. Their son William Bulkeley married Beatrice daughter of William Hill of Buntingsdale. On 10 Dec. 24 Hen. vii [1508] William Hill the elder of Blore settles several messuages and lands in Ore upon William Bulkeley and Beatrice Hill his wife. On 28 July 5 Edw. vi [1551] Galfrid Leigh of Bereston, yeoman, enfeoffs William Bulkeley of Wore in a tenement in Wore, then in the tenure of Margaret Heywood, and a croft of land in Gravenhonger, then in the tenure of Andrew Waggs. This property (according to the Mackworth MS.) was chantry land belonging to the church of Mucklestone and had been granted by Edward vi (11 July, 1550) to Walter and Edward Leveson, merchants of the staple, to hold of him as of his manor of Shenton Co. Staff. by fealty only in free socage; and they conveyed to Leigh on 11 Jan. following.⁵

Thomas Bulkeley, son of William and Beatrice, married Elizabeth daughter of Randle Grosvenor of Bellaport and had a son Rowland Bulkeley, who married the daughter and heir of the Rev. William Hill of Stoke-upon-Tern, cousin and devisee of John Hill of Buntingsdale, and was father of William Bulkeley, mentioned above as the purchaser of the estate of Harpur in Woore. On 20 Jan. 27 Eliz. [1585] Thomas Orme of the Mayre (Horton, Co. Staff.), yeoman, and Margery his wife, sister and heir of Francis Barnold late of Carnecole in the lordship of Winnington, Co. Staff., yeoman, sell to Thomas Bulkeley of Tunstall Co. Salop, gent., and William Bulkeley son of Rowland Bulkeley of Buntisdale, and the heirs of Thomas, all his lands and tenements in Wore.

As for the other portion of the Bromley inheritance in Woore, Sir Thomas Gerard (d. 1523) sold it to Edward Lodge, whose son Jasper Lodge had a daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of John Kenrick, who as his widow had a dispute with Bulkeley as to the manorial rights in Woore. See below.

Hilary Term, 29 Eliz. [1587], we have a Final Concord Between John Needham gent., plaintiff, and Alban Bromeley *alias* Lodge,

⁵ Blakeway (Mackworth MS.)

deforciant, of the manor of Ower *alias* Wore, Co. Salop, and of 3 messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 40 of pasture, 10 of wood, 100 of furze and heath and common of pasture for 300 sheep and 20 beasts in Sidwaye *alias* Sydwey Assheley and Wynnnyngton Co. Staff. The right of John and his heirs. Consideration 290 marks of silver.

Richard, son of "Albone" Lodge and Elizabeth, was baptized at Mucklestone in 1572, but Alban's name does not appear in the descents of Lodge given in the Kenrick pedigree entered at the Heralds' Visitation of 1623. The family had yet another alias, for Edward Lodge was the son of William Littleton *alias* Lodge "ratione habitatione in Le Lodge," stated to have been the second son of Sir William Littleton of Frankley.

In the Inquisition taken in 1632 after the death of William Dorrington of Sillinghurst the manor of Woore is returned as held by [Elizabeth]⁶ Kenrick, widow, but this was disputed by Bulkeley, for in 1634 we have the Petition⁷ to Thomas Lord Coventry of Elizabeth Kenricke, widow of John Kenricke of Wore gent., grandchild and heir of Edward Lodge gent. deceased, and Richard Kenricke son and heir of John Kenricke and Elizabeth, in which it is represented that they are seised of the said manor of Oure *alias* Oore *alias* Wore with the members and appurtenances for her life with remainder to him and his heirs,—which were heretofore the inheritance of Sir Thomas Gerrard, and which said manor was formerly the inheritance of the Bromleys, and lately the inheritance of Edward Lodge by purchase from Sir Thomas Gerrard. That William Bulkeley, Esq., deceased, held lands and hereditaments by service of 2s. 6d. relief and other services. That Richard Bulkeley had got in his possession divers of the Orators' Court Rolls and Charters, and had intermixed the lands so that the Orators cannot tell where the said lands lie. They therefore seek relief and recovery of documents.

In his answer Richard Bulkeley said that it was true that the manor of Wore had belonged to the Bromleys, but that it was conveyed to one Robert Harpur, and that about the 34th year of Queen Elizabeth Thomas Harpur, lineal heir to Robert Harpur, conveyed the manor of Wore to William Bulkeley, father of Richard, and that William Bulkeley held several courts, as did the Harpurs.

⁶ The record is torn.

⁷ See the Introduction to the printed Register of Mucklestone.

This suit appears to have gone (eventually at any rate) in favour of Bulkeley, whose descendants, the Mackworths, were lords of the manor and held their courts for Woore.

Richard Bulkeley of Buntingsdale and Woore had a daughter and heir Ann, who was married at Mucklestone 22 July, 1652, to Thomas Mackworth of Betton, on which occasion a Settlement (20 July) was made of the manor of Woore. Thomas Mackworth appears as lord of the manor in 1655, and his son Bulkeley Mackworth in 1730. Herbert Mackworth, nephew and heir of Bulkeley, held his Court Baron for Woore in 1753. Since his son Herbert (created a Baronet in 1776) sold Buntingsdale in 1775, it seems probable that Woore also was sold about this date, perhaps to Thomas Latham gent., who is given in the Book of the Court Leet and Court Baron for 1790 as lord of the manor.⁸

After 1820 the Kenricks were lords of the manor, and thus at long last came into undisputed possession of rights which they had claimed long before. This family entered their pedigree at the Herald's Visitation in 1623, and their descent will be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (Editions 3, 4, 5). Much of their property here had been sold before George Kenrick sold the manor in 1875 to Thomas Cartlich, from whose representatives it was purchased in 1911 by P. W. Adams, Esq.

SILLINGHURST, now a farm in Woore, was formerly the seat of the family of Dorrington, who took their name from the adjoining township of Dorrington, where they were settled at a very early period. Richard de Deorynton is the principal name for Woore in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. In 1416 William Wood of Dorrington confirms lands in Woore and Dorrington to Thomas de Dorrington of Woore, who had married Margaret the daughter of Wood. In the same year Thomas de Dorrington of Woore granted lands in Schenchhurst to William Wood. Schenchhurst may be a form of Sillinghurst. In 1420 Thomas de Dorrington of Woore grants to William Wood lands in Dorrington late of Richard his father, and those which he has after the death of Margery de Dorrington. Witnesses to this last deed are John Tittleley, John Bulkeley, Richard and James de Wore.⁹

⁸ See Introduction to the Mucklestone printed Register. He may have been Deputy for Mackworth. According to Burke, Sir Robert Mackworth (d. 1794) bequeathed all his estates to his widow Mary Anne (daughter of Nath. Miers of Neath) who re-married (1797) Capel Hanbury Leigh.

⁹ *Dorrington Deeds* in Shrewsbury Free Library.

Clement Dorrington, who was assessed to Subsidy for lands in Woore (temp. Henry viii), was buried at Mucklestone in 1556. Several of the name appear in the Mucklestone Register soon after this date.

Thomas Dorrington of Sillinghurst gent. (bur. 1605) by his wife Ellen (bur. 1598) had two sons, Thomas (bap. and bur. 1563), Rowland (bap. 1564), and two daughters, Jane (bap. 1571) and Elizabeth married in 1596 to William Walton cler. ; also apparently a son William, who succeeded him at Sillinghurst.

The Inquisition taken, 8 Aug. 8 Chas. i [1632], after the death of William Dorrington gent. states that he died seised in fee tail of a capital messuage called Sillenhurst in Woore, and lands, etc., thereto belonging in Woore and Dorrington, and of a moiety of the manor of Dorrington and divers lands, etc., thereto belonging in Woore and Dorrington. By Indenture made 10 Mar., 16 Jas. i, he conveyed the said premises to John Kenrick of Woore gent. and George Bowyer of Stonylow (Co. Staff.), to the use of himself for life, then after his death to pay his eldest son John, weak in intellect and body, £10 yearly out of the issues of the said capital messuage, and the residue of the premises to his son Peter in tail male, with contingent remainders (in tail male) to his other sons Francis, Thomas and William, with provision for his daughter Ursula Dorrington. A Fine was levied 17 Jas. i etc. He died 26 Feb. 1627-8. The said capital messuage was held of . . . Kenrick, widow, of the manor of Woore in free socage and worth 40s. yearly ; the moiety of the manor of Dorrington held of Sir William Bowyer Kt. as of his manor of Apdale (Co. Staff.) by service of one Knight's fee and a rent of 7s., and is worth 50s. yearly. John Dorrington was his son and heir, aged 23 at his father's death, and Peter Dorrington survived and was taking the rents and profits.

Of the above-mentioned sons, Francis was baptized at Mucklestone in 1608, Thomas in 1611, and William in 1613. Ursula became the wife (1629) of Richard Foxe of Salt. Dorrington's claim to a moiety of the manor of Dorrington was disputed by the Wood family.

Peter Dorrington of Sillinghurst married Mary daughter of Andrew Vise of Standon, by whom he had a son and heir Andrew. He married secondly Isabel daughter of Ralph Clayton of Gravenhunger, and in 1664 he and his wife Isabel and Andrew his son and

his wife Elizabeth were parties to a Deed relating to premises in Dorrington. Andrew Dorrington of Sillinghurst and Andrew his son and heir occur in a Deed of 1680.

DORRINGTON

This manor of one hide at a very early (and unknown) date became part of the possessions of Wenlock Priory, under whom it was held by the lords of Willey, and under them by a family taking its name from the place. Roger son of Richard de Derinton occurs in a very early Deed in the Lilleshall Cartulary.

In the Bradford Hundred Roll (1255) William de Derington is returned as lord, holding one hide geldable of the fee of Nicholas de Willieg.

Adam lord of Derinton gives to William his son all his lands in the vill of Derinton, and in 1277 William son of Adam de Derinton was lord of Derinton, probably the same as William de Derynton, who was lord in 1284, holding under Richard de Harley, who held under the Priory.

In 1316 William de Deorinton was lord (*Nomina Villarum*).¹⁰

In 1339 Sir James de Audelegh granted to Richard de Derynton and Joan his wife all his lands which he had of Richard de Derynton in Derynton and Ower. In 1340 William de Oldynton granted to his son John for life rents issuing from lands in the fee of Dorrington which he had of Richard de Derinton, remainders to Richard de Derinton, and Robert, Nicholas and William, brothers of Richard. In 1344 William son of Richard, lord of Dorrington, and Alice his wife demised to his father Richard and Joan his wife lands in Dorrington, remainder to William and his heirs. In 1348 William son of Richard de Dorinton released to Richard his father and Joan his wife, and to Richard son of Richard and Joan, and the heirs of Richard son of Richard, all his right etc. in lands which Alice mother of Richard his father once held [in the fee of] Dorrington in dower, and in three places of land called Kocstockyng with the Rowheye, Shertbache, and Dame Amishaye with Gibbestockynges, of which William de Oldynton was seised. In 1355 Richard de Dorinton granted the manor of Dorrington to William his son and heir.

¹⁰ See *Eyton* for this early period.

However, according to an old paper among the Dorrington Deeds, Richard de Dorrington was seised of the manor of Dorrington, and had a daughter and heir Helena, who released to Fulk de Pembrugge and Margaret his wife, who granted it to William del Wood of Dorrington. Fulk died in 1409, but Margaret was his first wife.

To go back a little, in 1270 Richard Coc of Derynton had a writ of disseisin against Richard de Waure for a tenement in Dorrington, while in 1275-84 Adam Coc of Derinton was in dispute with the Abbot of Lilleshall.¹¹

In the copy of a Deed without date among the Dorrington Deeds, Adam Koc gives to William son of William de Derrington, in free marriage with Alice his daughter, half a certain piece of land in the wood of Dorrington. An old paper in the same collection states that William Wood son of William married Alice daughter and heir of Adam Coc of Dorrington in 1299. Another Deed (copied) states that Adam Koc released to the said William half the vill of Dorrington in 1327. It would seem that William son of William de Derrington took his name from the above-mentioned wood, and became the ancestor of a family which held the manor of Dorrington for centuries.

William Wood is stated in the old paper above-mentioned¹² to have had a son Richard Wood, who married in 1334 Mary Needham, and was father, or grandfather,¹³ of William Wood of Dorrington, to whom William Wystaston in 1400 gave all his lands, etc., in the fields and lordship of Gravenhunger and Onyley. In 1411, William de Wode of Dorynton gives to Thomas Lockesley, chaplain and Thomas fitz John le Millewart of Wore all his lands etc. which he has in the lordship of Dorynton. This Deed is witnessed by Thomas de Bromley, lord of Bromley, John de Chetwode, John de Tytteley, John Sutton, and John Bulkeley. It appears to have been a feoffment in trust. William Wood has been mentioned in Deeds given above under Sillinghurst.

In 1416 we have an Indenture between William Mosse and Walter Swan, clerks, and Richard Bronde on the one part, and William Wood of Dorrington on the other part, by which they grant to

¹¹ *Eyton.*

¹² This purports to give the descent from father to son of the Manor, with the dates of marriages, 1299 to 1692.

¹³ An old rough pedigree makes William son of Richard Wood.

Wood all those lands, etc., which were formerly of William Trusell, Kt., in Dorrington, also all those lands which they previously had of the gift and feoffment of Wood. Another Deed on the same transaction mentions John Wood son and heir of William (1419).

William Wood married in 1379 Elizabeth Mackwood, and was succeeded at Dorrington by his son John.

In 1436 John Wood of Dorrington granted the manor of Dorrington to William his son and Amy his wife. Four years later he conveyed his manor of Dorrington to trustees. Felicia widow of John Wood formerly lord of Dorrington occurs in a Deed of 1465.

William Wood of Dorrington occurs in 1469. In 1472 he leased to Richard Walton a tenement called the Hall of Dorrington. He appears to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded at Dorrington by his kinsman Richard Wood, who may have been the son of William Wood of Wetmore, Co. Stafford. In 1474 William Wood of Wetmore and Annad [*sic*] his wife give to Richard Wood their son a messuage in the vill of Dorrington, and two parcells of land and wood, one called the Breremedoe and the other the Halle Rogh, and the reversion of a certain pasture called Chrystian Stockynge after the death of his mother.

Richard Wood, of Dorrington, married in 1474, Margery Weston of Lichfield, by whom he had a son William Wood, who married in 1507 Joan, daughter of Sir John Aston of Tixall.

In 1523 we have Indentures between William Wood, of Dorrington, gent., and John Clayton, of Gravenhunger, gent., being a Settlement on the marriage of John Wood, son and heir of William, with Ellen, daughter of Clayton. In 1525 William Wood, of Dorrington Hall, gent., leased to James Hylle, of Blore, gent., a messuage in Dorrington for six years.

In 1539 John Wood, of Dorrington, gent., leased to William Walton the younger a pasture in Dorrington called Byrchynfyld for 21 years. In 1558 Joan, widow of William Wood, gent., and John Wood, of Dorrington, son and heir of William and Joan, in consideration of an Indenture (Feb. 18) made between Thomas Grosvenor of le Brand, Esq., and the said John Wood, give to John Cotes of Woodcote, Esq., Rowland Bulkeley, Richard Cotes and Richard Grosvenor, gents., a messuage in Dorrington, and a pasture

called Byrchynffylld, and another called Gorstyfyld thereto belonging, to the use of Alice Grosvenor, daughter of Thomas, on her marriage with John Wood, for her life, etc.

In 1569 John Wood, of Dorrington, gent., and John Wood, his son and heir, give to Alice Wood and Margery Wood, daughters of John the father, a rent issuing from a pasture called Brodmore in Dorrington. "Widow Wood," wife of John Wood, sen., was buried at Mucklestone in 1589. Her son, John Wood junior, was buried there in the following year. By Alice his wife John Wood had a son Richard (bp. 1579) and four daughters, Beatrice (bp. 1566), Elizabeth, Catherine and Margery (bp. 1570), wife of Randle Broster.

Richard Wood, of Dorrington, married in 1600 Katherine, daughter of Richard Broughton of Eccleshall, and had (with several who died in infancy) the following children—Margaret (bp. 1601), Mary (bp. 1602) wife of . . . Peate, Thomas (bp. 1606) who succeeded his father, John (bp. 1610), Peter (bp. 1615), Anne (bp. 1618), Katherine (bp. 1620), who married in 1639 George Malbon gent.

An Inquisition post mortem, 9 Aug., 5 Chas. I, on the death of Richard Wood gent. states that he held in his demesne as of fee the manor of Dorrington, with 12 messuages, 500 acres of land, 200 of pasture, 200 of meadow, 20 of wood, 100 of furze and heath with 10s. rent in Dorrington. The said manor was held of Sir William Bowyer, Kt., as of his manor of Apedale, Co. Staff., by military service, and was worth 100s. He died at Dorrington, Mar. 31st, 1629, and Thomas Wood was his son and next heir, aged 21.

Thomas Wood, of Dorrington, married in 1630 Margaret, daughter of John Chetwode, of Oakley (settlement of the manor of Dorrington) and by her had a son Richard, who succeeded him, and three daughters, Frances wife of William Sutton, Elizabeth wife of William Grosvenor, and Sarah. He married secondly in 1653 Elizabeth daughter of William Wettenall of Nantwich (post-nuptial settlement of half the Hall of Dorrington), by whom he had a son Gabriel who succeeded his brother, and two daughters, Anne wife of John Walker, and Katherine wife of Edmund Cardiff. Thomas Wood died in 1680. His widow died in 1686.

Richard Wood, of Dorrington, married in 1670 Katherine daughter of Thomas Clayton of Gravenhunger (settlement of the Hall of Dorrington, with remainder to Gabriel Wood) and died without issue in 1690. His widow re-married Richard Morrey.

Gabriel Wood married in 1692 Isabel daughter of Thomas Crompton of Morton, and died in 1706. At this time the Woods were involved in litigation with the Dorringtons of Sillinghurst, who claimed half the manor of Dorrington. Apparently the suit went in favour of Wood, for in 1718 the Trustees of Gabriel Wood sold the manor of Dorrington to Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, in whose family it remained to the present century.

GRAVENHUNGER

This manor of one hide in 1214 became the property of the Audleys, and was reckoned a member of their manor of Redcastle. Nicholas de Audley, 15 Rich. II, was seised of Gravenhunger as a member of Redcastle.

In 1536 Lord Audley sold Redcastle to the King, who in 1545 granted Redcastle with its appurtenances (which included Gravenhunger) to Sir Andrew Corbet of Moreton, who died in 1578 seised of Redcastle with its appurtenances in Gravenhunger, etc.

The above particulars must refer to the over-lordship, for, as stated above, the manor of Woore and Gravenhunger was the inheritance of Sir John Bromley, and passed to his co-heirs the Harpurs; and in 1592 the heirs of Walter Harpur conveyed the manor of Woore and Gravenhunger to William Bulkeley.

In Tudor times the principal family in Gravenhunger was that of Clayton or Cleaton. John Clayton gent. was of Gravenhunger in 1523. William Claton was assessed to Subsidy for lands in Woore later in the same reign. In 1594 John Clayton of Gravenhunger, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, with William Clayton his son and heir and Elizabeth his wife were parties to a Deed relating to lands in Gravenhunger. John Clayton was buried at Mucklestone in 1610. His son William Clayton married at Standon in 1572 Elizabeth, daughter of William Vise of Standon, and had, with a daughter Katherine, two sons, Ralph (bp. at Standon 1585) and William (bp. there 1587). Ralph Clayton was of Gravenhunger and Oneley in 1627. His second son Ralph Clayton married

Rachel, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Lee of Langley, and by that marriage became possessed of the Lea Hall estate.¹⁴ The elder son was presumably Thomas Clayton, of Gravenhunger and Oneley in 1669, who was buried at Mucklestone in 1698-9. His son Ralph Clayton married Elizabeth Walsall (bur. 1701), and was buried at Mucklestone in 1701-2 "at eleven at night without ye curate's knowing and without the office," whatever this may imply. His son Ralph Clayton of Oneley (1727) by his wife Sarah had a daughter and heir Elizabeth who married Robert Freeman of Wheston in 1726. They had no children, and Freeman by his will (1763) devised Oneley Hall to Henry Howard, whose son Bernard Edw. Howard sold it in 1811 to Samuel Latham Wilkinson, of Madeley Manor, on whose death it was purchased in 1853 by John Tayleur of Buntingsdale.¹⁵

CHURCH NOTES

The present church, dedicated to S. Leonard, was built in 1830 in place of an older chapel which stood near the site of the present vicarage. Of this older building little is known, but in 1553 the church ornaments were returned as "1 little Bell; one vestment with its necessaries; 1 corporal with case." The old Font is inscribed: "The gift, William Lawton, 1636," in which year, according to the Mucklestone Register, it was first used on Nov. 1st.

Blakeway gives the following note, without authority or date: "Mucklestone R. in com. Staff. Woore a chapel lately built in com. Salop by V. Towish (?) prs of Woore. Aston and Gravenhanger all in Salop belong to Muckleston." The meaning of this is not very apparent.

In another Note, Blakeway writes (apparently quoting a correspondent), "I lately stumbled upon a slip of paper containing a copy of an Inscription round the pulpit at Woore, in Shropshire, which perhaps I sent you some years ago; but there is no harm in transcribing it again; and I fear a second transcript may not enable you to decypher it, but may possibly be of use when you

¹⁴ See Blakeway's *Sheriffs*.

¹⁵ *Tayleur Deeds*.

examine the original, if it is still on the pulpit and you have not yet seen it."

*By godes her wel alwey How 2 thow 2
shalt ly 2 Jan 2 here 2 molt 2 mow.*

Blakeway suggests that the words, which are probably on separate bits of wood, may have been displaced, or some of them, at some modern repair or alteration; and that the upper line may have this sense: "Here learn wel alwey How thou shalt lyve for aye." The date of his Note is given as Oct. 25, 1814.

The following Petition throws some light on the affairs of the Chapel in the seventeenth century. It is illiterate in style, without signatures or date, and seems to have been a draft.

"To the right honnerable and reverend father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Coven' and Lich'.

"In most humble wise relate unto your honor your Lol. petitioners the inhabitants of Dorrington adjoynge to Woore in the p'ish of Muckleston, and being some two miles distant from there p'ish church of Muckleston, that whereas your honour's said petitioners and there ancestors inhabitinge in Dorrington by all the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary have usually and of right resorted to Woore Chappell to heare dyvine service and have had seates and places in the said Chappell and Chancell with and amongst the inhabitants of Woore, Gravenhunger and Aston respectively accordinge to there estates and callings and the same quietly inioyed w'th out interruption of any, and have allsoe by all the tyme aforesaid contrybuted with the inhabitants of Woore, Gravenhunger and Aston for the mayntayning of a Reder in the said Chappell and w'thall mayntayned the reparations of the said Chappell, and now aboute some yeares agoe the said Chappell being in greete ruine and decay there was then an assembly at the said Chappell by the chefe of the inhabitants of the said fower townes for the repairing of the said Chappell, and it was then and there ordered and agreeede upon by Mr. Bulkly, Mr. Kenricke, Mr. Cleaton, Mr. Wood and Mr. Dorrington, and all

others of the said fower townes there present that every of the said five gentellmen should give five shillings and a tember tree towards the reparinge of the said Chappell w'ch they did performe accordingly and that all other the inhabitants of the said fower townes should give mony towards the same worke accordinge to there religeous dispositions w'ch they allsoe did performe accordingly as may apere . . . to at this time and it was then and there agreeede that the said five gentellmen should have seates in the Chancell to make pewes at there pleasuer w'ch seates were poynted and accepted of all the said five gentellmen w'th the consent of all the said inhabitants, and it was then and there likewayes agreed that Mr. Wood, Mr. Dorrington, Robert Pickine and John Bucknell being fower of the said inhabitants should appoynte seates in the said Chappell for all the inhabitants of the said fower townes (except the said five gentellmen who had there places appoynted in the said Chancell as aforesaid) whereupon the said fower inhabitants conferred together and there upon agreeede and set downe in a note under the hand writyng of the said Richard Pickine convenient seates in the said Chappell for all the inhabitants of the said fower townes, the said five gentellmen excepted, w'ch note comminge to Mr. Bulkeley's handes could never yet be had again through want of w'ch note the full and perfect placinge of the said inhabitants in the body of the said Chappell hath hetherto remayned neglected and unperfected: and now lately aboute two moneths agoe the said Chappel beinge in greete decay was then repaired and then your petitioners the inhabitants of Dorrington offered . . . [*torn*] mony towards the repar . . . of the said Chappell as . . . [*torn*] have done w'ch the inhabitants of Woore, Gravenhunger and Aston but the said Mr. Buckley and Mr. Kennericke would not excepte of . . . By way of prevention intrued themselves into the payment of said mony and goe aboute to exclude your said peticinars out of the said Chappell and Chancell where there ancestors have ever had seates in respectively accordinge to there estates and callings w'thout interruption of any for above the space of threescore yeares the memory of man is not to the contrary: and now the said Mr. Bulkly will not suffer your said peticinars to sit in the formes in the Chappell and Chancell where there ancestors have ever sitten since the said Chappell was given away to such pyous use, but causeth the pewes and formes to be shut agenst your said peticinars

which your peticinars held themselves greetely wronged and in all humilitie appeale unto your honor for . . . and releafe humbly beseechinge your good Lordshippe, in tender consideration of the premisses which your peticinars will prove to be true, to grante unto your peticinars your honor's letter or warrant for the said M . . . Wood to make a pew or forme in the place in the Chancell which was poynted out for him by a general agreement of all the said five gent' with the consente of all the inhabitants of the said fower townes and to grante a wararant directed unto the said fower townes to chuse fower persons to place the r . . . of the said inhabitants in the body of the said Chappell according to the agreement and we shall dayly pray for your good Lordshippe in perfect health with all increase of honor longe to continue."

Thomas Morton was Bishop from 1619 to 1632, and Thomas Wood from 1671 to 1692. The former Episcopate seems the more probable, as I think the Bulkeleyes had given place to the Mackworths before Bishop Wood's time.

THE WILL OF SIR ROWLAND HEYWARD, KT.

EDITED BY THE REV. R. C. PURTON

The pedigree of Heyward in the Shrewsbury School copy of the Herald's Visitation of 1623 is a mere fragment, while MS. Harl. 1396 does not give any pedigree at all. But a MS. volume in the Shrewsbury Free Library, which purports to be a copy of the same visitation, has a number of additional pedigrees, among them one of Heyward. There is also a pedigree in *Stemmata Botvilliana* (p. 145) and from these two sources the following descents are taken.

JAMES HEYWARD was father of

JOHN HEYWARD of Brocton. There is more than one Brocton in Shropshire, but as the Heywards were connected with Bridgnorth, this would probably be Brocton in Sutton Maddock parish. Both Edmondson and Berry give the arms of Heyward of Brocton (Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or) which are also the arms of Sir Rowland. John Heyward married Margery Weaver, by whom he had a son,

WILLIAM HEYWARD, who married Jane Wilcox and had issue :

- (i) William, of whom presently ;
- (ii) Alice, wife of Thomas Page ;
- (iii) John.

WILLIAM HEYWARD married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Brocton, by whom he had a son.

WILLIAM HEYWARD, who by his wife Agnes, daughter of Walter Bailey, had issue :

- (i) Richard, a priest ;
- (ii) John, of whom presently ;
- (iii) William ;
- (iv) George Heyward, whose son John had three sons—
Thomas, Richard and John.

JOHN HEYWARD married Agnes Glover, and had issue :

- (i) George, of whom presently ;
- (ii) William ;
- (iii) John ;
- (iv) Eleanor, wife of William Shawbury ;
- (v) Agnes, wife of (a) — Rogers, (b) William Shakelton ;
- (vi) Katherine, wife of Bernard Langton.

GEORGE HEYWARD, of Bridgnorth, was M.P. for that Borough in 1529. Mr. H. T. Weyman (*Transactions*, 4th Ser., V, p. 43) gives reasons for supposing that there were two of this name, father and son, but the pedigrees do not support this. George Heyward was buried at S. Leonard's in 1567. He married Margaret (or Margery) daughter of John Whitbrooke, by whom he was father of

SIR ROWLAND HEYWARD, whose Will is the subject of this Paper.

Sir Rowland was presumably a native of the county, and probably of Bridgnorth. He was a clothworker in London, and was a Sheriff of the City in 1563. He was twice Lord Mayor, in 1570 and again in 1590. He was present when Queen Elizabeth visited the Royal Exchange. He died 5 Dec., 1592, and was buried at S. Alphage, Cripplegate. See the monumental inscription given in Stow (Strype). Sir Rowland was a benefactor to the school at Church Stretton, and had to do with the re-founding of Bridgnorth Grammar School.

His will is a good example of the various ways in which a word could be spelt in those days, even on the same page. It is almost devoid of marks of punctuation, and these have been inserted where necessary for the convenience of the reader.

Sir Rowland was twice married: first to Joan daughter of William Tillesworth, by whom he had (besides several who died in infancy) three daughters:

- (i) Joan, wife of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat;
- (ii) Susan, wife of Sir Henry Townsend, of Cound;
- (iii) Elizabeth, wife of (a) Richard Warren, of Cleybury (Essex), (b) Thomas Knyvet.

Sir Rowland married secondly Katherine, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Ostenhanger, by whom he had two sons and four daughters:

- (iv) George, of whom presently;
- (v) John, of whom presently;
- (vi) Anne, wife of Edward Crayford, of Monicham Magna (Kent);
- (vii) Alice, wife of Richard Butler;
- (viii) Katherine, wife of (a) Richard Scott, (b) Sir Richard Sands;
- (ix) Mary, wife of Warren St. Leger.

GEORGE HEYWARD succeeded his father. In 1609 he acquired the manor of Acton Burnell from George Hopton, who, with his father Richard, had purchased it in 1597 from Richard Crompton. George Heyward appears to have been knighted and to have died unmarried before 1618.

JOHN HEYWARD succeeded his brother, and was Member for Bridgnorth in 1620, and Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1633.

He was knighted, but appears to have dissipated his father's fortune. His wife's name was Anne, but he died in 1636 without issue, and with him the male line of Sir Rowland came to an end.

THE WILL

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury :—

In the Name of God, Amen. I Sr. Rowland Heyward Knight and Alderman of London, being wholl in body and mynd I thanke lawde and prayse almightie god therfore, doe make and ordeyne this my Testament and last will in manner and forme followinge. Firste I commend my sowle unto god the father god the sonne and god the hollye ghost three persons and one god constantly believinge to have and receyve remission of my synnes onlie by the death and Bloudsheddinge of my Saviour Christ Jesus, my synnefull Carcasse to be buried where my Executors shall thinke convenient wythout all superfluous chardge or pompe. My Debtes I wilbe payed yf any man can prove I owe him any thinge by bond or otherwise yf yt can be proved and yt not payd heretofore and that in conscience it ought to be payd, my funerall chardges discharged, my mynd and will is my goodes debts plate jewells howshold-stuffe catle and all other my moveables be devided into three equall partes according to the laudable custome of this honorable Cyttye of London, one theire parte therof is dewe unto Dame Katheryne my loveinge wife over and besyds her jewells with the Furniture usuallie occupied where I my selfe did lye in my lyfe tyme accordinge to the custome of the Cittye of London; a seconde parte I give to and amonge my sonnes and daughters not advaunsed; the thirde and last parte I reserve unto my selfe to performe and paye such legacyes as hereafter I shall give and bequeath in a Schedle annexed hereunto at large may appeare. And whereas for good and reasonable consideracons me movinge I have made

two severall leases or conveyanc's of divers my manners landes tenements and hereditaments to my loveing sonne in lawe Mr. Richard Warrayne Esquire and to my loveinge kinsmen and freindes Edward Pilworth of London Clothworker and William Cotton of the same Cittye Draper, the one to beginne ymmediatly after the decease of me the sayd Sr. Rowland Heyward, and the other to commence and beginne after the decease of the survivour of me the sayd Sr Rowland and of dame Katherine Heyward my nowe wyfe, upon speciall trust and confidence I have reposed in them that they shall ymploye and bestowe the rents revenewes yssues and proffits of the same premisses in such sorte as I by my last Will and Testament should lymitte and appoynt. And whereas I have made a bargayne and sale of my mannerhouse in Hackney and of all my free houlde landes tenements and hereditaments in Hackney unto my loveinge freindes Mr. Alderman Ratcliffe my cosyne Mr. Alderman Moselye my sayd sonne Mr. Richard Warreyne Esquire my cossin Allexander Kinge Esquire and to Edward Pilsworth and William Cotton, upon speciall truste and confidence that they shall after my decease bargayne and sell the same for the greateste some or somes of money that may be hadd or gotten for the same, and the money thereof comminge shall imploye and bestowe in such sorte as I by this my last will and Testament shall lymitte and appoynte, as in and by the sayd leases or conveyanc's more fullie & at lardge it doth and may appeare. Forasmuch I nothinge doubtte but am well assured and perswaded that my sayd good and loveinge freindes will most trulie and faythfullie in all things disch'rgе that trust and confidence which I have reposed in them and will have a greate and speciall care to the orderinge and disposinge of the sayd Mannors landes Tenements and hereditaments and of mony arisinge thereby and therefore, Allsoe I do desire lymitt and appoynt that they shall sett and lett and receyve the rents and proffitts yerelie comminge and growinge in of and by all that my mannor of Dodington al's Dytton in the Countye of Salopp wythall and singular the appurtennc's, And of and in all that mannor called Rowne Acton wyth all the appurtennc's in the sayd Countye of Salopp, and of and in the mannor of litle Wenlocke wyth appurtennc's in the said Countie, and of and in and by the mannor of great Dawlie Stichlie & Tiberton wythall the appurtenne's in the sayd Countye of Salopp, and of and in and by the pasture

or mannor called lylleys Heyes in the sayd County of Salopp, and of and in and bie all those lands and rentes to me due lying in or neere the parische and mannor of Stretton in the saide County of Salopp, And of in and by the mannor of Edgdon with th' appurtennc's, in the sayed Countie of Salop, And of in and by the tenn acres of meadowe grownd lying neere Temple mylle in the County of Essex, And of in and by all those tenements and howses in litle woodstreat in London whiche I bought of one Tomlinson of St. Jones Street, And of in by all those tenements and howses in litle Woodstreet on the East side of the same street in London which I purchased of one Marinoe Gent. Imprimis my will and mynde is that the mony and rentes shalbe receyved of and for my howse at Hackney and landes thereunto apperteyninge untill yt be sold shalbe employed and doe give the same to and amongst my sonnes and daughters not advaunsed. I will my daughters partes be made a thowsand poundes apeece or to rebate of my two sonnes legacies by me given ratabye for the enlargement of their porc'ons, and after it is solde my mynde and will is and I doe give unto my sonne George three thousand markes, to say twenty hundred poundes of the mony p'cell of the some my howse and lande at Hackney shalbe sold for, whiche monye my desire is shoulde be employed and bestowed in lande unto my sonne George and his heires forever. And for the rest of the money comminge and growinge of the sale of my sayed howse and lande in Hackney in the County of Middlesex I give and bequeath to John my seconde sonne howe much soever the same be to bee bestowed in land by my Executors and Feoffers. And if it shall please god to call to his mercye any of my sayd sonnes afore he come to age and to 'die wt'out yssue (as god defende) then my mynde and will is that one of them to be heire to another. And yf it shall be godes will to take away my sonnes afore they be of full age and have no yssue of their bodyes, then I give and bequeath the money comming upon the sale of the same lande, or the land which is to be bought with the money cominge of the sale of my sayd howse and lande at Hackney, to and amongst my daughters begotten of the boddy of dame Joane my Wyfe deceased (my daughter Thynne and her yssue excepted) and to the yssue begotten of the bodye of dame Katheryne my nowe wyfe, or to such of them as shall come to their full age or marriage. And further my will

is that of the rentes revenews and proffitts that shall be receyved by my executors of those landes which be assigned to me for my thirde parte, one hundreth and threescore poundes a yeare rente thereof I give and bequeath to and amongst all my sonnes and daughters for increase and enlarginge of their porc'ons not advanced; the rest of all such monye as shalbe receyved and comminge of my thirde allotted owt unto me of the sayed landes I reserve unto my Executors towards the performeing of this my Will. And whereas there is allotted unto dame Katheryne my loveinge wife the rentes revenewes and proffitts of diverse manners for and duringe her life, to saye the mannor Cownde, the mannor of Cardington the mannor of Tugford wyth heath and heath Parke in the Countie of Salopp, and of the mannor of Teremeneth als Strayt mercell' and all other my landes lyinge and beinge in the Countie of Montgomerie as also my nowe mansion and dwellinge howse called by the name of Elsing spetell, Also the howses gardens and lande called garland Allie lyinge and beinge wythout Byshoppesgate in the parrishe of St. Bottolff's London, also all those howses sett lyinge and beinge in the parrishe of Marie Magdalens in Mylke Streete London. If yt shall please god that dame Katheryne my sayd wyfe shall not lyve untill my sonne or sonnes come to their full age (as I trust in God she shall many yeares after) then my mynde and will is and I doe give to and amonge my sayd two sonnes and to my daughters begotten of the body of dame Katheryne my welbeloved wife and to my daughter Warreyne and to and amongst the children of my sonne Townsendes children begotten of the bodye of my daughter Suzan deceased I mean suche parte to and amongst her children soe much as iff my sayd daughter Suzan had byn lyveinge and should have fallen dew to her and not more. And whereas Rowland Whitebrooke of Lidlyes Heyes in the Countye of Salopp oweth me for the fyne of that farme some of a thousand and fyftie poundes to be payed threescore and twelve pound a yeare halfe yerlie, of which some I give and bequeath unto my sonne George Heywarde one thousand markes towards the shewinge forthe of his lyvorie when he shall come to his full age of one and twentie yeres olde. The rest of the sayd some, beinge three hundreth fower score three poundes sixe shillings eighte pence, my mynde and will is and I doe give the same some to and amongst my sonne John and to his fower sisters; one of them or more dyeinge, I will

that his or her or their parte and por'ons be devided to and amonge the reste of them survivinge. And whereas I owe my lovinge and good sonne Mr. Richard Warrayne Esquier a thousand pounds by Recognizence, to be payed unto him at or wythin sixe monethes after my death, my desyre is if it shall please him to take the fee simple of the mannors of Hawes woode and Moreshall in the Countie of Norffolke for the some of eighteane hundreth powndes viz to cleere me of a thousand powndes I owe him and to pay at my seconde daughter's marriage (as percell of her Orphanage) fower hundreth powndes. The rest being fower hundreth powndes I willinglie give to my sayd sonne Warrayne and to my loveinge daughter his wyfe, desiring them to except my good will. And in case yt shall please my sonne to take the lande, I will that my charg's the land be cleered and borne by my Executors in conveyinge and assuring it from my good freindes Mr. Nicholas Moselie and Mr. Thomas Aldersey; and if my sayd sonne Warreyne shall not be willinge to take and excepte the sayd mannors as above is recited, then I will his debte to be payed to him wythin sixe monethes after my death, and the same land to be conveyed unto my sonne George Heyward and to his heires forever. For Legacies I have many freindes to remember and the same will add hereunto a Codicill, therin shall be sett downe my goode will as my parte will beare, desireing my freindes to take in good parte, haveinge chardged myselfe with the buyinge of some of my land be forced to doe yt to avoyde inconveniences; and further my Will and mynde is that if anie of my sonnes or daughters shall varie one wyth another for any parte of my landes debtes legacies or moveables, that in such cases they shall stand unto the judgement and determinac'on of my executors and my overseers hereunder named or the more parte or greater number of them, Provided allweyes that hee or shee that soe shall refuse to stand to their order and will not content themselves but make further suyte and trouble my Executors or any of them, my mynde and will is that suche parson eyther sonnes or any my daughters shall loose the benyfit of all and every some or somes of money which by way of legacye that he or she myght have and enjoy, and if any such matter shalbe in question or happen to be, then I will give and bequeath all such his or her portion or parte unto the Reste of their brotheren and sisters to be devyded equally amonge them. And further my will and mynde

is that if any of my sonnes or daughters will commence any suyt by lawe or otherwise put any of my Executors to any chardges, my mynde is that they shall allowe themselves soe much money as they shall be forced to spende agaynst their wills. And to this my last will and Testament I make my loveinge sonne Mr. Richard Warreyne Esquire one of my Executors and doe give unto him fyve hundreth markes sterling money if he doe not accepte and take my two mannors in lewe thereof, and to my daughter his wyfe twentie poundes a yeare to buye her pynnes wyth during hir lyfe. Allsoe I desyre and make Edward Pylsworth Clothworker and Willm Cotton of London draper to be two other of my Executors, and unto eyther of them I give fortie poundes apeece, to saye to my Cosen Pylesworthe's wyfe Fortie poundes and to my Cosyn Cotton children to be devyded amongst them fortie poundes, and to have yerely payed to them duryng the tyme, till one of my sonnes ahall come to their full age of one and twentie yeres yf it shall please god they or any of them soe longe lyve, I say fyve poundes apeece yerely to be payed and rebated out of their accompts. For that this my desyre is to be some lett unto their busynes which I trust shall not be much, wherefore I hartly desire my good sonne Warreyne and my two Cosyns Pylsworth and Cotton that they will take uppon them this my earnest request for the love that is and hath beene betweene us. Allsoe I ordeyne and make my loveinge freindes Mr. Alderman Ratcliefe and my Cosyn Nicholas Moselye Alderman and my Cosyn John Lacye Clothworker Mr. Thomas Owen Srgeant William Seybright towne clarke of London and my Cosyn Mr. Kynge Auditor and Robert Davye my brother in lawe to be my overseers, and I give to everye of them tenne poundes apeece. Renouncing all other Wills, onelie exceptinge and reservinge a former Will by me made of the guffte of one Lease made unto me by the maior Cominaltye and Cittyzens of London for one thousand yeares beareinge date the eighte and twenteth daye of February in the thirteth yere of the Quenes Majestyes Raigne, of which I have made James Sherman my executor onelie for the guffte of the lease to the sayd parrish, which I will to stande in sorte and strength; and soe I commending my soule to god's mercye, written this seaventeane daye of November Anno dni nre Elizabeth Regine Tricesimo quinto anno dni one thouesand fyve hundred nynty and two

Rowland Heyward

Sealed and delivered by the sayd Sr Rowland Heyward in the presence of us hereunder named.

William Alkinson, Phillipp Traherne, Moryes Wright.

And further wheras I the sayd Sir Rowland Heyward Knighte have a Lease from the Maior Commonalty and Cittyzens of London baring date eight and twenteth daye of February a thouesand fyve hundreth fower score and seaven and in the thirteth yere of the Quenes Mats most gracious Raygne of one messuage or tenement and buydinge lately erected and sett uppon that parcell of grounde lying betweene the gate of the Cittye of London called Cripple Gate one the West parte and the church yarde one the Easte parte, together wyth the grownd adjoininge to the same which was some tyme the soyle of the Church and Churchyard of the parish of St. Alphage, for and to thend of one thouesand yeares from thence next ensueing, wherin the rente of xls is yerlie reserved to be payed to the sayd Maior Commonalty and Cittizens as in and by the same Lease more att lardge doth and may appeare ; which Lease and all the profitts and commodities therof I freelie and absolutelye have gyven and graunted unto the parson churchwardens and parrisheoners of the sayd parrish to the use conteyned in the sayd Lease, the sayd parson churchwardens and parrishioners payeing and discharging me and my assignes of the yerly rent of fortye shillings dew and payeable unto the Maior Comminaltye and Cittizens aforesayd ; of this Lease onelye I have made a former will whereof James Sherman of London Mynstrell I have made my executor onelye concerninge the guifte of the sayd lease and not of any other my goodes chattelles or debtes and for none other thinge or purpose ; which wille I nowe doe allowe of, and doe by these presentes ratifie and confirme by these presens.

Rowland Heywarde

Proved in London before William Lewin Doctor of Lawes,
4 Mar. 1693. " 24 Dixey."

A NOTE

on the Shropshire manors mentioned in the above will.

DODDINGTON (Earl's Ditton) in the parish of Cleobury Mortimer was granted by Mortimer to Fitzalan on the marriage of John Fitzalan with Isabel daughter of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore.

It remained a part of the possessions of the Earls of Arundel till 1559, when Henry, the last Earl of his line, sold it to Sir Rowland Heyward, who held his court here in that year. Sir John Heyward sold his Shropshire estates and appears to have sold Ditton to Lord Craven, who was lord before the civil war. The Earl of Craven sold Ditton in 1841 to Thomas Botfield, who founded and endowed the church there.

In 1594 Richard Warren, William Cotton and Edward Pyllesworth, mentioned in the above will as Executors of Sir Rowland, held their Court for Doddington and Hynts, and its members Coreley, Catherton and Hillupencote.

ACTON ROUND.—Like many other Rainald's manors, this passed to Fitzalan, and in 1251 John Fitzalan held it of the King. It remained with his descendants the Earls of Arundel till 1560, when Henry the last Earl sold it to Sir Rowland Heyward. It was doubtless Sir John Heyward who sold the manor to Walter Acton of Aldenham, whose descendants are still lords.

LITTLE WENLOCK belonged to the Priory of Wenlock till the Dissolution, when it was granted (37 H. viii) to Anthony Foster, who in the same year sold it to James Leveson. In 1590 Sir Rowland Heyward was pardoned for acquiring it from Walter Leveson without the Royal licence. Sir John Heyward obtained a licence to alienate the manor which was purchased by Francis Forester of Watling Street, in whose family it has remained.

GREAT DAWLEY had passed to Fitzalan soon after 1316, and it remained with the Earls of Arundel till 1559, when Henry the last Earl sold it to Sir Rowland Heyward, under whom the "scite" of the castle was held on lease by Roger Haughton in 1567. Fulk Crompton owned the Castle and lordship of Dawley before the Civil War, and it was probably he who purchased them from Sir John Heyward.

STIRCHLEY in 1284 was held by the Abbot of Buildwas, who held of Robert Corbet, who held of Adam de Brinton, who held of the Crown. This overlordship of Brinton had passed before 1375 to the Earls of Arundel, who held it till 1559, when Henry the last Earl sold it to Sir Rowland Heyward with Tibberton and Dawley.

CARDINGTON and LYDLEY HAYES. Both these manors had belonged in early days to the Knights Templars, and after their

forfeiture in 1308 they reverted to the Fitzalans, the original donors, and Edmund Earl of Arundel confirmed them to the Knights Hospitallers. In 1325 the Prior of S. John conveyed all his right here to Earl Edmund, in whose descendants Cardington and Lydley remained til 1559, when Henry last Earl sold them to Sir Rowland Heyward, who in 1582 conveyed them in trust for Katherine his wife and her children, and for the children of his first wife Joan. In 1588 he kept his court here. In 1622 Sir John Heyward and Anne his wife had licence to alienate these manors to Edward Corbett of Longnor, in whose family they have remained.

STRETTON IN THE DALE. In 1310 this manor was granted to Edmund Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, whose descendants held it till the time of Henry Fitzalan, the last Earl, whose daughter and coheir Jane married John Lord Lumley, and Stretton appears to have been settled on them, for in 1565 Lumley was lord of the manor, and in that year he with his wife joined the Earl in conveying the estate to Sir Rowland Heyward. Sir Rowland's daughter Joan brought this manor to her husband Sir John Thynne of Longleat, in whose family it remained till the closing years of the eighteenth century.

EDGTON. In 1331 John de Edgton and Nicholas de Wynnesbury were joint lords of this manor, and in 1431 John Wynnesbury and John Fully a franklin held it. The latter portion was apparently later on the estate here of Sir Rowland Heyward who held his court here in 1591. In 1593 his executors Richard Warren, William Cotton and Edward Pyllesworth held their court. This portion passed with Tugford and other estates to Lord Craven, who held his court here in 1661, and continued to do so till 1806. The other part of the manor was brought by Margaret daughter and heir on John Wynnesbury to her husband Fulc Sprengnose, and as his widow in 1479 she granted her estates to her four daughters. Edgton went to Sybil wife of William Sandford, whose descendants still have their estate here.

OUND. Like other manors of Rainald the Sheriff, Cound passed to the Fitzalans at a very early date. The Earls of Arundel continued to hold it till 1560, when Henry the last Earl sold it to Sir Rowland Heyward, who granted a lease of Cound for 100 years to Sir Henry Townsend, who married his daughter Susan. Subject to this lease Sir Rowland just before his death alienated the manor

to the use of Sir James Pytts and Edward Cresset. Edward Cresset married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Townsend, and his son Richard was lord of the manor in 1655.

TUGFORD. This manor was held under Shrewsbury Abbey by Sir William Burley who died in 1470 leaving two daughters his coheirs, Joan wife of Thomas Lytelton, and Elizabeth wife of Thomas Trussell, who held Tugford in two moieties. John Lytelton, grandson of Joan, died seised of her moiety in 1533, and soon after it had passed to Sir Rowland Heyward, who kept his court here in 1555. Sir John Heyward was lord in 1614, and presumably it was he who sold the manor to Lord Craven, who held it before the Civil War, and his successors till the 19th century. Edward Trussell, grandson of Elizabeth, had a daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, who sold the other moiety of Tugford to John Stringfellow of London, who appears to have sold it to Lutley of Broncroft.

HEATH was a member of Tugford. The Earls of Arundel held it in 1440, and Henry the last Earl sold it in 1560 to Sir Rowland Heyward, who held his court here in 1585. From him the Purslowes had a lease of lands here, afterwards assigned to the Lutleys. Heath appears to have passed with Tugford to the Cravens, who were landowners here in 1851.

ADDITIONAL NOTE

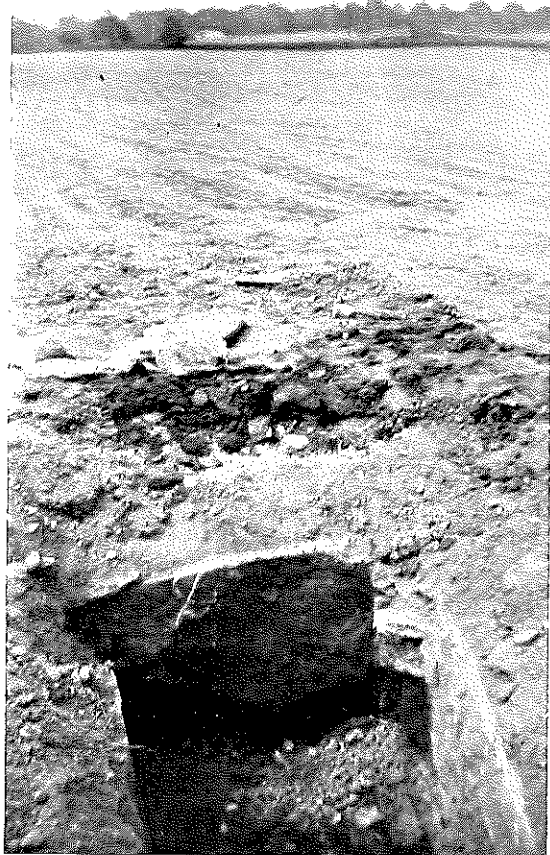
Dr. Watkins-Pitchford writes: "A clause in the will of Sir John Hayward, dated in 1635, reads: 'Item I give to the maintenance of the schollers and schoole of Bridgnorth which was founded by my father Sr. Rowland Hayward the summe of one hundred pounds,' etc. Sir John should have said 'endowed' by his father, for Sir Rowland Hayward had merely conferred upon his old school an annuity of £20 per annum, being a rent-charge upon his Bridgnorth properties."

This endowment was made apparently in his lifetime, for it is not mentioned in the will. The Bridgnorth properties were sold by Sir John Hayward to Sir William Whitmore.



Photo—J. Blanchard

FIG. 1.—STONE CIST WEST OF EYTON, ALBERBURY, SHROPSHIRE, LOOKING NORTH: CAPSTONE VISIBLE IN HEDGE. THE FIGURE IS THAT OF THE LATE MR. H. E. FORREST, F.L.S.



Photo—J. Blanchard

FIG 2.—SOUTH END OF CIST, SHOWING STONES REMOVED
FROM S.E. ANGLE LYING ON SURFACE OF BURIAL MOUND

BRONZE AGE CIST BURIAL
FOUND AT EYTON, NEAR ALBERBURY, SHROPSHIRE.

PRELIMINARY NOTES

BY LILY F. CHITTY, F.S.A.

In June, 1942, the most interesting prehistoric burial yet recorded from Shropshire was discovered between Eyton and Alberbury in the north-east corner of a field adjoining the south side of the Shrewsbury-Llanfyllin road just west of the eighth milestone from Shrewsbury (Figs. 1 and 2).

During the cultivation of sugar-beet on a rise in the ground, previously unrecognised as a ploughed-down round barrow, a block of stone was struck which proved to be the cover of a wedge-shaped stone cist containing an inhumation burial: the skeleton appears to have been laid on its back with the arms extended, but with the legs flexed to the left so that they would fit into the wider (south) end of the structure (Fig. 3). Beside the right hand was a sub-triangular implement of patinated flint; it had been finely worked down one side, the other forming a sharp cutting edge.

Inhumation in a contracted position was the normal burial rite of the Early Bronze Age; the body was usually placed on one side with the knees and hands drawn up towards it, but extended burials of the period are known, and the Alberbury skeleton is of exceptional interest in combining both postures. In stone-producing parts of the country a box-like structure, or cist, was often set up to contain the burial: such stone chests, when built of slabs, are generally rectangular; the wedge form is abnormal. Flint implements, often of fine workmanship, were commonly associated with interments of the time.

Every detail of this burial demands more intensive research than present circumstances allow me to devote to it, but much has already been done, and I hope at some future time to publish a paper on the subject which is as yet only drafted. Meanwhile it seems desirable to preserve in our *Transactions* the two reports published in the *Shropshire Notes and Queries* column of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of June 26th and July 3rd, 1942, by the late

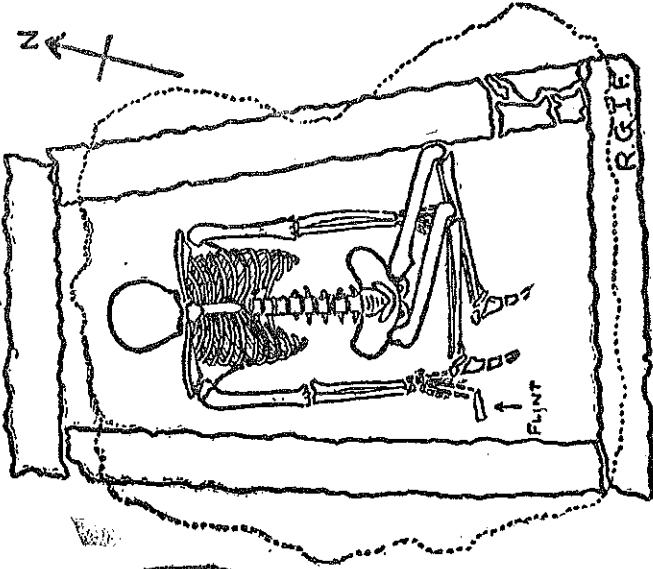
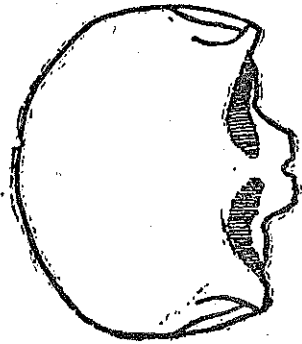
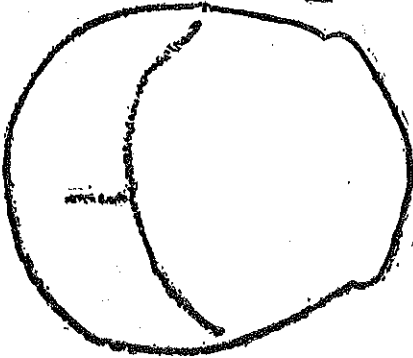


DIAGRAM SHOWING POSITION
OF BONES WHEN DISCOVERED.
DOTTED LINE = COVER STONE.



TOP AND FRONT OF SKULL.

Drawing by Gordon Forrest

FIG. 3.—THE ALBERBURY CIST AND SKELETON; CAPSTONE INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES

Mr. H. E. Forrest, F.L.S., who supervised the excavation of the cist and with whom I visited the site during a brief return to Shropshire in September, 1942. Some slight editing and omissions are necessitated by subsequent evidence. Mr. Gordon Forrest's illustrations are here reproduced by courtesy of the Editor of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, together with photographs of the cist taken by Mr. J. Blanchard, to whom we are indebted for the prints from which the blocks have been made.

PREHISTORIC BURIAL AT ALBERBURY SOME UNUSUAL FEATURES :

BY H. E. FORREST

PART I (26TH JUNE, 1942)

On Friday afternoon, June 19th, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, of Upper House, Alberbury, telephoned to tell me that when working over a ploughed field near Eyton, the cultivator struck against a big stone beneath the surface. On removing the earth which covered it, it proved to be an oblong slab of Alberbury Breccia. Upon lifting off the heavy stone (which was five inches thick and 54 inches longest diameter) a human skeleton was revealed, lying in a chamber the four sides of which were formed by slabs of the same conglomerate set on edge. This was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and 58 inches long, but tapered towards the head end, which was two feet wide, whilst at the foot it was three feet wide. But I anticipate. Mr. Llewellyn kindly invited me to go over to Alberbury and examine this interesting discovery the following day, when there is a convenient 'bus at mid-day.

Accompanied by Mr. J. Blanchard as surveyor, and my grandson, Gordon Forrest, we went on Saturday, and found Mr. Llewellyn waiting for us with his son and daughter, on the main road within a few yards of the grave, which was in an adjoining corner of the field. With the exception of the skull and one thigh-bone, which had been taken out, the rest of the skeleton was still untouched. After the earth covering it had been removed, my grandson carefully picked out that which filled the interstices between the bones until we were able to see exactly the position in which the body had been placed in the chamber. It lay on its back with the arms extended down each side, but the legs were doubled up and both turned sideways to the left so that they lay one on top of the other. All this time a look-out had been kept for any pottery or flints, and it was at this point that our most important discovery was made. Close to the right hand was found a beautiful flint flake, smooth on both faces; the thickest side convex with saw-edge, the thinner almost straight with knife-edge. It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, while the breadth tapers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at one end to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the other. Altogether a very efficient cutting instrument.

To turn now to the skull. This is very decidedly brachycephalic—broad, short and well rounded. This skull is just like that of many European races at the present day, and is of a high type. It belongs to one of the races who peopled this country during the Bronze Age. These had weapons and implements of bronze, but at the same time they continued to use flint implements, and the one found in this grave is of Bronze Age type. A very remarkable fact about the teeth of this skull is that all of them (including the incisors and canines) are flat-crowned like the molars. This person must have lived on hard or gritty food which required much mastication, so that

all the points and cutting edges have been worn down to a uniform level. Judging by the bones and the advanced ossification of the skull sutures, I conclude that the skeleton is that of an elderly man of medium stature. The shape of the skull suggests good brain faculties.

When Mr. Llewellyn uncovered the grave the crown of the head only was visible. This position was due to its having rested on a pillow of sand, which raised it and tilted it forwards. The facial bones were broken away, and only a small portion of the right upper jaw with four teeth (one incisor, one canine and two pre-molars) could be found. These were worn flat like those of the lower jaw, so fitted on to those closely.

The grave faces almost due south. It will be kept open for a time to afford further examination of the skeleton, which still remains in it except the head and right femur, which will be placed in Shrewsbury Museum.

PART II (3RD JULY, 1942)

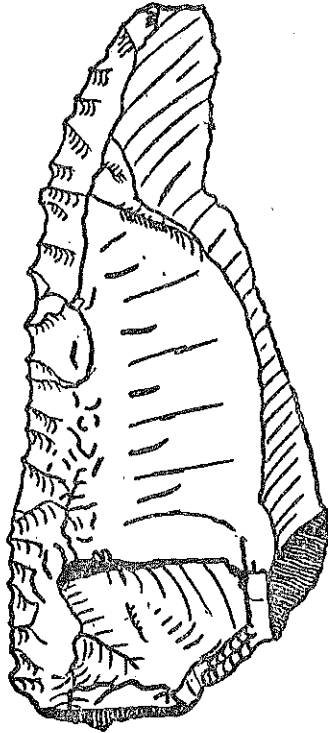
I much regret to say that when I went out to Alberbury on June 26th, with Mr. Blanchard and Mr. J. T. Wattison, for further investigations, we found that most of the visible bones had been carried off by villagers as souvenirs!

Under these circumstances we decided to completely excavate the tomb and, after carefully noting their position, take away all the remaining bones for safe custody and examination. Mr. Wattison did the excavating, and we examined each spadeful as it was lifted, but found nothing except bones. These were very brittle, and few unbroken, though handled as carefully as possible. It was found that the position of the skeleton was exactly as described last week and as shown in my grandson's diagram. . . . The bottom of the tomb was covered with a thick layer of sand. The cover-stone, although wider than the cist, was an inch or two shorter. Hence there was a gap at the head of it. The soil is very sandy glacial drift, so that sand would filter down through this gap and gradually form a talus at this end against the headstone (described last week as a pillow of sand). There was very little earth at the foot. . . .

I may add that the field in which the tomb was found is, and within living memory always has been, plough land. Yet, even now, it can be seen by the slightly-domed contour of the soil over it that the tomb had originally been covered with a low mound of earth, as was usual in burials of that period. . . .

H.E.F.

The flint implement found with the Alberbury skeleton was sent to me for examination, and I hope to publish a full description with drawings of its various aspects: for the moment it may perhaps be best described as a combination tool comprising side-scraper and knife; my study of related implements is incomplete, but there



Drawing by Gordon Forrest

FIG. 4.—THE ALBERBURY FLINT IMPLEMENT

is enough evidence to suggest that it should be distinguished as a specific type for which there is as yet no special name. It was probably made towards the close of the Early Bronze Age, perhaps 1600-1500 B.C.

The bones were submitted to Sir Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum of Wales, and were reported upon by Mr. L. F. Cowley, M.Sc., Assistant Keeper in the Department of Zoology; this Report likewise is reserved for my fuller publication.

It is greatly to be regretted that this burial, unique in the locality, and of great importance from many aspects, was not reported to the owner, Sir Richard Leighton, Bart., of Loton Park, and sealed pending scientific investigation combined with full photographic records: after that the whole cist and its contents should have been carefully removed for re-erection in Shrewsbury Museum. It is highly desirable that after the war, the barrow site should be examined by a specialist in such excavations, as there is a possibility that other burials remain to be discovered.

It is a pleasure to record that Sir Richard Leighton has kindly agreed to the presentation of the flint implement and the surviving bones to Shrewsbury Museum.

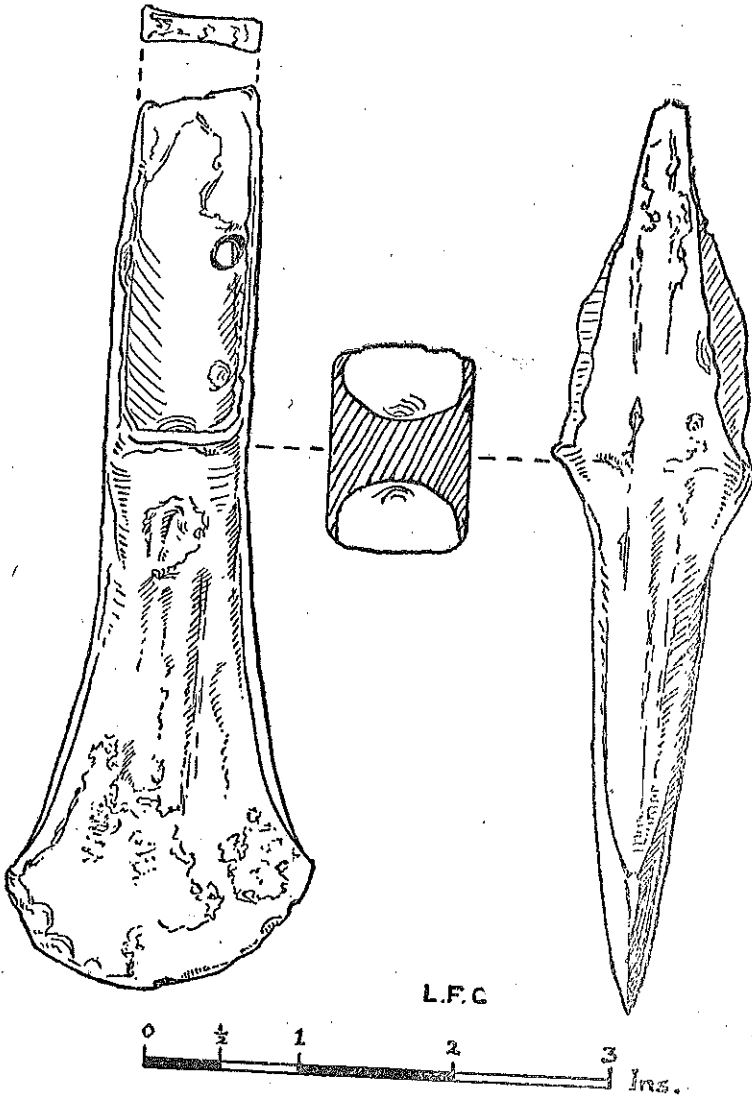
TWO BRONZE PALSTAVES FROM LLANDRINIO,
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

BY LILY F. CHITTY, F.S.A.

In July, 1942, the late Mr. H. Green, of Newton-on-the-Hill, Harmer Hill, near Shrewsbury, presented to Shrewsbury Museum a Bronze Palstave found by him in 1917 on Trederwen Farm, in the Parish of Llandrinio, Montgomeryshire, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the junction of the Vyrnwy with the Severn on the Shropshire boundary. When the Rev. W. Peppercorn was collecting exhibits for a temporary Museum in connection with the Cockshutt garden fête in 1935, Mr. Green showed him the axe and very kindly lent it for me to draw for the Bronze Age Index of the British Association and my own records. I am much indebted to him for an account of his discovery, and to Mr. and Mrs. Peppercorn for directing my attention to it, also for making a cast of the axe, which is to be sent to the Powysland Museum, Welshpool.

Mr. Green marked the find-spot as nearly as he could remember on a tracing of the 25" O.S. Map. He picked up the palstave on the surface of a ploughed field adjoining the east side of Trederwen Lane where it runs due north and south for $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile: the field had been plough-land for some years. The site is only slightly above flood-level, just over $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile west of the Criggion sector of the Severn; it lies about midway between Trederwen Farm and Offa's Dyke¹, which runs $\frac{1}{3}$ -mile eastward on the other side of Neath Brook on the Rhos Farm. The area is dominated by the Breiddin Hill. (6" O.S. Montgomeryshire XVI N.W.; Lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 9''$; Long. $3^{\circ} 4' 37''$).

This axe is an unlooped palstave, much worn and damaged, nevertheless of great interest on account of its provenance and in relation to a similar axe found 50 years previously near the same place. It is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long (146 mm.), and is now under 2 inches (48 mm.) broad across the cutting-edge, which is deeply curved but feebly splayed; the original arc was more widely expanded and, where it survives, the blade is very sharp, but damage and whetting of the worn surface have rendered it asymmetrical: it must have seen plenty of service in antiquity.



BRONZE PALSTAVE
FOUND AT TREDERWEN, LLANDRINIO, MONTGOMERYSHIRE
(SHREWSBURY MUSEUM)

The butt, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (20 mm.) wide, has an oblique end (4 mm. thick) due to fracturing, but the fact that so many palstaves are similarly broken suggests that the original straight termination may have been knocked off at an angle to assist the hafting. The flanges start a short distance below the butt; their edges are sharp; they expand to meet the stop-ridge, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch (33 mm.) high and H-shaped with almost straight lips, one of which is lower than the other. Penetrating the septum half-way down the longer side is an oval hole, probably the result of a flaw in the casting; below it on one face there is a small hollow. The sides of the implement are practically straight to below the level of the stop-ridge, where the breadth is 23 mm.; the casting-ridges have been rubbed down. One face of the axe is slightly hollowed below the ridge; the other has quite a deep pit; below this there are traces of a midrib that was not quite central, but both faces are so worn as to be almost featureless. There are irregular patches of dull brown patina over a green surface, with remnants of dark green lustrous patina on the longer side; one face has been rubbed to show the dull-gold metal beneath. The weight is $12\frac{3}{8}$ oz. (352 grammes).

The other palstave from this locality was presented by the Rev. W. F. Short to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1867 (No. N.C. 342): on one face is written in ink: "On bank of Severn, some miles below Welshpool near Offa's Dyke"; another hand has added "Llandrinio." It was described and illustrated by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, III (1870), 434-6, where it was stated to have been "found projecting from the banks of the *Vyrnwy*, in the parish of Llandrinio." As the Llandrinio portion of the river *Vyrnwy* is on the opposite side of the parish a long way from any part of Offa's Dyke, the *Severn* was obviously intended, but a further difficulty as to the exact location remains in the fact that the point where Offa's Dyke meets the Severn is actually in the N.E. tip of Guilsfield parish; it is a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the field where the Trederwen palstave was found. Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements* (1881), p. 81, quoting the above reference, places the Oxford axe among mibrib palstaves and assumes that a hole above the stop-ridge was due to defective

¹ For this sector of the Dyke see Sir Cyril Fox's "Offa's Dyke: a Field Survey," 4th Report, *Arch. Camb.*, 1929, 7, Map Fig. 4: our site would be on the tip of "H" of "Severn House" in the caption.

casting. It is incorrectly recorded as a "Stone Celt" in the *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*, Montgomeryshire (1911), No. 374, which gives the same reference as its authority.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, kindly assisted me in examining the Oxford palstave together with the Trederwen axe. The measurements and details of each tally so closely that it seems probable that both were made in the same mould¹, though the Oxford specimen is a finer casting and much better preserved; evidently more metal was used in it than in the poorly-cast Trederwen example, which is very slightly smaller in all respects, except the height of the stop-ridge, and has lost part of its butt and edge. The Oxford axe weighs just under 1 lb. (443.29 grammes); its length is 149 mm.; the cutting-edge is recurved and sharp, 56 mm. wide across its pointed angles; it has been much used and re-ground. The butt was originally straight-ended and sharp, but half of it has been rubbed down, exposing dull yellow metal. The sharp edges of the flanges are considerably chipped. Just above the stop ridge a perforation penetrates the heart of the blade through a deep pit in the core. The section across the stop-ridge is virtually identical with that of the Trederwen axe and, similarly, one lip is lower than the other. The casting-ridges down the sides are more pronounced; they have been broadly smoothed off: below the level of the ridge there are slight transverse lateral stops. Not quite in the centre of each face a low rib extends from below the stop-ridge almost to the secondary grinding-edge. The axe is covered with a fairly lustrous light green patina through which yellow bronze shows in some parts.

As the sites of their discovery are about half a mile apart it is unlikely that the two Llandrinio palstaves belonged to a hoard in the strict sense, though both may well have been part of the stock-in-trade of a merchant trafficking near the Severn; there is a possibility that they were made locally, though as yet no moulds for casting bronze implements have been discovered in this part of the country.

¹ Mr. Leeds, however, writes (11.8.42): "Personally I should have hesitated about identification without rather stronger resemblances than the pieces seemed to show, but certainly your researches into locality raise a sufficiently reasonable presumption to admit of making the suggestion."

The palstave used to be regarded as the type axe of the Middle Bronze Age (about 1400–1000 B.C.), but it is now shown to have had a very extended life, and to have been manufactured alongside the socketed axe of the Late Bronze Age, with which developed types are frequently associated in hoards. The almost featureless Llandrinio palstaves are placed moderately late by the shortness of their flanges and the height of their stop-ridges and 1200–1000 B.C. may be a safe tentative dating. They are definitely earlier in character than the looped palstaves associated with the great Guilsfield hoard of Late Bronze Age weapons and other objects¹ which was found some 3½ miles to the south-west on a ridge overlooking the district, although they are contemporary with other looped examples: one similar in size and character was found, in 1890, on the Ercall, Wellington, Shropshire, in the quarry nearest to Lawrence's Hill.²

Distribution maps (unpublished) show a sprinkling of palstaves along the whole course of the Severn and of many Welsh valleys draining to it and to this the two Llandrinio axes are clearly related. Sir Cyril Fox, F.S.A., F.B.A., recently published³ a similar axe from Llanbister, Rads., which he showed to be characteristic of Central Wales.

North of the Severn, near Shrewsbury, a large number of bronze objects were ploughed up at Battlefield in 1862; they passed to a dealer in old iron, from whom a few were rescued by the late Mr. Samuel Wood; ultimately eight pieces were presented to Shrewsbury Museum by Mr. W. Beacall. These comprised a small flat axe of Early Bronze Age type, a palstave of early character with bar ridge, a developed unlooped palstave, and five anomalous objects of bronze containing a high percentage of lead: the axes were probably collected as scrap metal for melting down and producing lucky symbols late in the Bronze Age: a paper on the

¹ For a synopsis of the evidence, see Grimes' *Guide to the Prehistory of Wales*, National Museum of Wales, 1939, No. 359, Fig. 70, 2–4, Palstaves, and references, p. 171.

² Shrewsbury Museum: *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 14th Jan., 1891.

³ *Arch., Camb.*, 1942, 113, Fig.

subject is in preparation.⁴ The dimensions of the later palstave accord closely with those of the Trederwen axe, but it cannot derive from the same mould as it has a shield ornament below the ridge in place of the midrib; there are low bosses on the sides, agreeing with the lateral stops of the Oxford palstave; the butt is oblique, but in this case is definitely damaged. The Battlefield objects were analysed by Professor C. O. Bannister, who described the palstave in question as a very poor casting; the sample of metal tested showed as follows:

Copper	82.6%	Iron	Trace
Tin	11.8	Silver	0.04%
Lead	4.9		

When it becomes possible to have the two Llandrinio palstaves analysed we may be able to prove whether or not they and the Battlefield specimen emanated from one workshop.

⁴ In 1873 Dr. S. Wood exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries eight objects from this hoard, including the three axes (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2, V, 431-2); previously, in 1863, he had shown five only (*P.S.A.*, 2, II, 251-2); the earliest exhibit is quoted in Evans, *Anc. Br. Imps.*, Hoard No. 3, and by Wm. Phillips, *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 3, III (1903), Misc. No. XII, p. xxii: our palstave still bears on its side a label, "No. 35. T. Beacall" referring to the Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities held in Shrewsbury in 1898, when "Three Celts from Battlefield" were numbered J.35, and the other five objects J.40 (*S.A.T.*, 2, X, Part iv, p. 108).

OLD SHREWSBURY AND THE CAR-PARK AREA

BY THE LATE J. A. MORRIS, F.S.A.

The spirit of the times, the movement of population, the need for wider main streets, and the provision of proper accommodation for modern transport, have combined together to bring about the destruction of a large area of old property in the centre of the town.

In an earlier period where the Shire Hall now stands, there was a pool with an overflow to the river, running probably down the Gullet Passage, Shoplatch and Barker Street. Later on, this overflow was covered in and became a culvert ; giving us an example of the earliest system of drainage.

The earliest residence of importance was perhaps Cole Hall—a name that has survived to the present day. Thomas Cole represented Shrewsbury in the Parliaments of the 14th century, and some portions of his mansion survived indeed until recently, the gardens attached to his house probably covering most of the Car Park area.

In Barker Street, on a site adjacent to the Slipper Inn, there was a Chapel dedicated to St. Rombold. Some of the old masonry remained until the middle of the last century. Lower down the street, probably on the site of the modern Tannery, was Horde's Hall, the residence of the Horde family, who carried on a business as tanners in the 15th century. The present proprietors may rightly claim the early foundation of their business on this site.

In Bridge Street, Rombaldsham Hall is still commemorated by the three shields on the front of one of the cottages. In the 16th century John Montgomery, as one of the bailiffs, was entitled to exhibit the town arms, as well as his own ; the third shield being probably the Arms of some mediæval guild to which he belonged.

In the 16th century these mansions were falling into decay, their owners having gradually moved into the rural districts, and the area between Rombaldsham (now Barker Street) and Knucking Street (now's Hill's Lane) began to develop. The gardens were built over with timber framed houses closely packed together. Late in Queen Elizabeth's reign Roger Rowley came to Shrewsbury to establish a business as a draper, dealing in Welsh cloth ; and as brewer and maltster.

The range of timber buildings which have been recently restored, on the centre of the site, was built by him, and later in 1618, he erected Rowley's Mansion. On his daughter being married to a scion of the Hill family, the name of the street was changed to Hill's Lane. From the Hills the property passed to the Thomas's; and eventually to the present owner, Mr. Downes. Towards the end of the 18th century it was occupied by Dr. Adams, Vicar of St. Chad, who had Dr. Johnson as his guest on several occasions. After Dr. Adams left Shrewsbury the old house fell on evil times. In 1808 it was some kind of wool factory, in 1850 it was described as in a dilapidated condition, and within memory of the present generation, it was partially gutted to form a bark store, to be finally restored as a warehouse by the present proprietor. Some 50 years ago the entrance porch was taken down and re-erected in the Abbey Gardens.

Most of the timber framed buildings in this area date from late in the 16th or early in the 17th century; and many may have been erected to provide accommodation for the workmen employed in Mr. Rowley's flourishing business.

The departure of Dr. Adams in 1775 seems to have commenced a new chapter in the history of the neighbourhood. The gardens of the mansion were covered with buildings: the original brewery and malthouse, however, remained and became known as the Turkey Brewery, probably because the owner kept a large flock of turkeys on the premises; and a portion of Cole Hall was licensed to become the New Ship Inn.

Commencing from the Mardol end, the old inn, once the Seven Stars, is now known as the Gullet Hotel. On the right a house now occupied by Messrs. Singleton & Cole, was built by Dr. Hollings, a distinguished physician in the 17th century. An elaborate monument to a member of his family can be seen in the Lady Chapel of Old St. Chad's. In the 19th century, Mr. George Beetlestone kept a school here, well known to many residents in the last generation.

The modern houses which continue as far as Carnarvon Lane are built upon the gardens belonging to the houses fronting to Mardol.

Beyond Rowley's Mansion a wheelwright and smith's yard was occupied in the middle of the last century by Samuel Harris. He was one of the earliest builders of the smaller class of modern

property, and acquired a good deal of wealth, which he attributed to Providence.

Then we come to Bugle Lane, variously known by the old name of Knucking Street, and Payne's Lane. Here we have the Bugle Inn, perhaps a little later in date than its neighbour. This was once a famous hostelry, providing ample accommodation for the carts and vehicles of all sorts that came from the Welsh borders. It may have derived its name "The Bugle" from some association with the Shropshire Militia, but it was not only a centre for the Lodge meetings of Friendly Societies, but an important meeting-place for the adherents of the Tory party, which dominated the district.

We now come to Bridge Street, with a triangular block of 16th century buildings facing to this street and Hill's Lane. It will be noticed that the floor levels of these houses are several feet higher than the street, suggesting that when the new Welsh Bridge was built in 1796, this street, previously known as part of Barker Street, was reformed and levelled so as to make a better approach to the new bridge.

Then we have the Ship Inn—in modern times the "Old Ship." This hostelry has a picturesque charm of its own, and if it has to be destroyed, Shrewsbury will lose one of its most characteristic and attractive buildings. It is true that the timber work of the lower storey next the street has been replaced by modern brickwork, but the original work could readily be restored. The removal of the low building at the end, once the brewhouse, has exposed some original windows, in addition to which there are several on the back elevation of the building.

The building dates from the 16th century, possibly earlier. If it could be restored, and retained as an isolated building, the attractions which it would add to the old town would far out-balance any slight inconvenience it may cause as an obstruction. Further, it has to be remembered that once these old buildings are gone, they can never be replaced, and even should they be re-erected elsewhere, they will never look the same.

The Ship Inn was in the occupation of the Harwood family in the 17th century, who also held the Boat House Inn. The family owned trows and barges on the river, and their houses would be frequented by the bargees and the nautical fraternity associated

with the river traffic between Bristol, Gloucester, Shrewsbury and Welshpool.

In Barker Street, about opposite the end of Bridge Street, there was an inn known as the Anchor. Many of the older generation will remember the grocer's shop, with the row of sugar loaves, kept by Hugh Griffiths, which stood on the site of Messrs. Cock's office. Next door was the bow-fronted shop window of James Donnellan, with its row of shelves on which were placed "top hats" made on the premises: he was also Parish Clerk at St. Chad's. Further on was a "shut," leading to a building, once a nail factory, strewn upon the floor were broken and bent nails from the days when nails were made by hand.

The next "shut" was the Christian Hall Passage. The passage remains at the end of the Tannery, but the building at the top end, once a boys' club in the days of Bishop Stamer, is gone.

On the opposite side of the street was a fine old timber house, known as Meeson's grocer's shop, which has also gone. Next to this was a building, which was the original St. Chad's School, later to become an old furniture shop, to be finally occupied by Messrs. Maddox & Co. as a warehouse.

Beyond this was an approach to Harris's wheelwright yard, and further on a range of modern houses built on the garden of Rowley's Mansion.

On the other side of the street beyond the Slipper Inn was the site of St. Rombald's Chapel (already referred to), and then came the house recently taken down, set back, and re-erected with improvements, which was occupied by Dr. Cheney Hart, a famous physician, in the latter part of the 18th century. In later days, the premises were used by Mrs. Halford, dyer.

In the range of timber buildings beyond resided Richard Beddoes, one of the old type of barbers and hairdressers; and at the corner of Claremont Hill there is a house built by Thomas Mason in 1768.

There is one other house on the opposite side, remembered by many of the last generation: the bakehouse and confectioner's shop belonging to John Watkins. Half a century ago it was the custom for most families in the neighbourhood to knead their bread at home, and for the younger generation to carry it down the steps to the Bakery, below ground, for the bread to be baked.

Many of the old trades have disappeared. Barker Street had four shoemaker's shops, three milliners, one bonnet maker, several smiths' shops and maltsters. All these trades have gone.

A century ago every house in this area had its midden, and there was little in the way of drainage. Most of the houses had a well and a pump, which provided the water for domestic consumption, unless the owner was sufficiently fastidious to take the trouble to fetch his supply from the public conduits, which were few and far between. The streets were paved with cobbles, with a gutter running down the centre. This indeed was the condition of the roadways as late as 60 years ago.

THE CASTLE AT BISHOP'S CASTLE

BY F. LAVENDER

My first little article was on the history, and I am now attempting to give some description of its structure and present condition.

The Castle having been built in about 1100 was probably of the usual Norman style, viz. : motte and bailey, and inner bailey at one end of an egg-shaped outer bailey. On the attached sketch there is shown a sufficient number of established pieces of the walls to support this theory.

In the drawing of the Castle at the British Museum (copies of which are extant), a tower is shown on the S.W. corner near the entrance and a house on the S.E. corner. The entrance is shown as an archway with rooms above, and with a small house behind it. Further back is the main building of the Castle in one block. This drawing, of course, is probably quite fanciful, or at least traditional, at any rate the main block of building is certainly shown as much too high to be likely to be correct. The Survey made for Queen Elizabeth mentions other buildings on the outer walls, thirteen rooms covered with lead, also the "new building," two rooms covered with tiles and the prison tower. There was also a dovecote, a garden, a forest and a park.

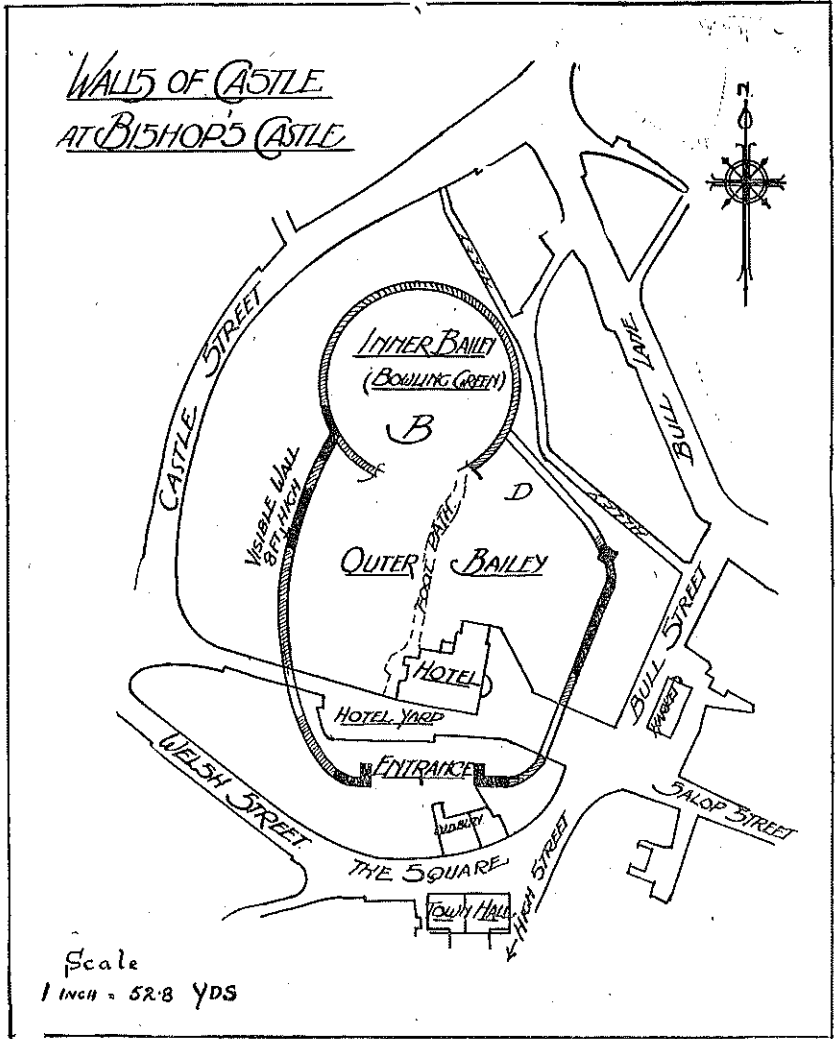
In my plan I have shown in solid black the walls which were always visible or have since been excavated, the walls hatched are those of which I am fairly certain, and the remaining pieces which are presumed only in outline. Nearly all the walls shown of the Outer Bailey are more or less old walls, but it is fair to assume that, where they coincide with the probable line of the Castle walls, they have been built or rebuilt on the original foundations.

On my plan the following symbols occur :—

B—Inner Bailey (now Bowling Green).

D—Very doubtful line of wall but presumed correct.

The wall of the Inner Bailey when it fell would appear to have fallen inwards and outwards, and the Bowling Green is well inside the wall.



There is a certain amount of evidence for assuming the existence of the keep on the eastern corner, but it is very much over-grown, and has not yet been cleared. Neither has any proof been obtained of the wall from it to the S.E. corner of the Inner Bailey, but the suggested line shown is the most probable line, having regard to the remainder of the fairly well established walls.

The entrance is plainly to be seen from the back window of a shop in the Square, but has been filled in with more modern brick-work.

The wall on the N.W., where the wall of the Outer Bailey joins the ring of the Inner Bailey, has been excavated and the foundations exposed. They are 2'—3' thick, as is the only exposed portion of the walls further south. The latter are 8' to 9' high and have a very well preserved piece of parapet wall on the top which was hidden and covered with rubbish until I cleared it.

I must acknowledge the great help given me by Mr. O'Neil in my excavations; the result is not very much, but the labour involved was great.

OBITUARY NOTICE

HERBERT EDWARD FORREST

The Archæological Society has lost a valuable member by the death of Herbert Edward Forrest, who died at his home at Bayston Hill at the ripe age of 84.

Though not a native of Shrewsbury, the best part of his life was spent in the town, where his many services were recognized when the honorary freedom of the Borough was conferred upon him. He was well-known as a naturalist, an antiquary, and an author. He joined the Archæological Society in 1914, and was for many years a member of the Council, and contributed many interesting articles to the TRANSACTIONS. Perhaps his most notable work in connection with the Society was the "Shrewsbury Burgess Roll," which he abstracted and edited for the Corporation and the Shropshire Parish Register Society. Of his many contributions to the TRANSACTIONS his account of old Shropshire Houses and their Owners should be mentioned. He also did valuable work as a member of the Roman Roads Committee and as secretary of the Shropshire Historical Antiquities Association. His name was widely known as a naturalist and he was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and President of the Caradoc Field Club.

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