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Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY).

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

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY.)

ANNUAL MEETING, 1926.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society was held in the Front Room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, February 20th, 1926, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick in the Chair.

There was a large attendance of Members and their friends, and amongst those present were Lady Berwick, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart, Sir Charles and Lady Marston, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, Mr. W. M. How, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Trevor Corbett, Rev. Prebendary Bridgeman, Rev. Prebendary F. A., Mrs. and Miss Hibbert, Rev. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., Rev. Canon Moriarty, D.D., Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S., Miss Rachel Humphreys, F.R.G.S., Mr. E. B. Moser, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Mr. J. A. Morris, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. A. T. Agnew, Rev. W. E. Hobbes, Rev. E. R. Sequeira, Miss L. Chitty, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Marston, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. T. E. and Miss Morris, Mrs. Rickards, Mrs. C. Everall, Mrs. J. Everall, Mr. A. B. Deakin, Mr. A. W. Ward, etc., etc.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Council was read by Sir Offley Wakeman, President of the Society, as follows :

"The Society has had a not uneventful course since the last Annual Meeting. It has watched with interest the work at Uriconium, and taken an active part in the keeping in order those excavations that were left open to view. In February, 1925, owing to the generosity of a member of the Council, and the kind co-operation of the tenant, and permission of All Souls' College, the owners, the site of the Grandmontine Priory at Alberbury was thoroughly explored. Very little of interest was found, but there was sufficient to give the plan of the conventual buildings, and to verify the fact that the house was originally the church of the Monks. The Society has taken much interest in the alterations and restoration of Shrewsbury Castle, and congratulates the town on their magnificent Council Chamber. The care of ancient buildings in conjunction with the Government Commission has taken much time and consideration, and the work has met with varied success. The injurious nature of ivy is difficult to impress on uncritical minds, and few people

understand its pernicious effect on old walls. The recent alterations at the top of the Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, have been inspected by several members of the Council, and there seems little doubt that the old wall of the town has been brought to light, at its junction with the second wall. Some interesting but puzzling excavations at Stowe, near Knighton, were also visited in the earlier part of last year. The building may have been Roman from its plan, but it is difficult to identify it from anything that was found. The Society has issued a Volume of *Transactions* during the past year, and Part I. of the Myddle and the Norton-in-Hales Registers, for which substantial donations have been given by Mrs. Baldwin-Childe and Mr. Heneage Griffin. Mr. Forrest's work on the Shrewsbury Burgess Roll belongs to a past year, but Mr. Fletcher's work of calendaring the deeds at the Free Library is still in progress. In view of the breaking up of estates that is going on, it is well to remind land owners in the County that the deeds that have ceased to be of importance to them may be placed in safety for the future, by giving them to the Free Library at Shrewsbury, where they will be carefully preserved."

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Statement of Accounts was presented by Mr. T. E. Pickering, Chairman of the Council, and showed a balance on the General Account of £260 8s. 10d., and a balance of £126 18s. 8d. on the Uriconium Excavation Account.

It was proposed by Sir Offley Wakeman, seconded by Mr. Pickering, and carried, that the Report and Statement of Accounts be received and adopted.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

It was moved by Mr. Pickering, and seconded by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, and carried, that Sir Charles Marston be elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Sir Charles thanked the Society for the great honour done him, and said he had always taken a great interest in Shropshire and especially in Uriconium.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL;

On the motion of the Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman, it was resolved that the Members of the Council be re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. C. J. Baker was elected Auditor of the Accounts.

LECTURE ON THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT URICONIUM.

At the close of the business meeting, a Lantern Lecture on "The Recent Excavations at Uriconium," was given by Mr. D. Atkinson, B.A., Lecturer at Manchester University.

During the past two or three years, thanks to the generosity of Sir Charles Hyde of Birmingham, and to the interest shewn by several members of the Birmingham Archæological Society, the work of Uriconium has made great progress. The excavations are being carried out on a thoroughly systematic plan, and some of the principal buildings of the city, including the Forum, have been located. Striking photographs of the remains of the foundations of one of the main colonades near the Forum have been taken *in situ*, together with many of the important finds, and these Mr. J. A. Morris, a member of the Council of the Society, had had mounted on a large frame which was set up in the Hall for the meeting. In the centre is a capital picture of the entablature with inscription that stood over the entrance to the Forum. This group of very fine pictures is to be presented to the Shrewsbury Museum.

Lord Berwick said he thought perhaps he owed the honour of being invited to preside because of the near proximity of his property to Uriconium. He did take a great interest in Uriconium, and being so close he was often able to go over and get in touch with what was being done there. The Shropshire Archæological Society, he was sure, shared with him the great satisfaction they must all feel that Uriconium was awaking from its slumbers of some 1200 years, and was revealing its secrets to us. The discoveries in the summer before last were most remarkable and important. As they knew, the excavations were due to the great interest the Birmingham Archæological Society took in that buried Roman city, and to the very great generosity of a Birmingham man, Sir Charles Hyde. He understood Sir Charles Hyde had added to his generous gift by giving a further grant for excavations this year. Since the excavations were re-begun a very large number of visitors had found their way to Uriconium—some of them from great distances and a great many from America. They had been most courteously received by Mr. Jackson, the curator, who had arranged the museum and the excavated ground in a most attractive and interesting way. Those of them who remembered Uriconium in its almost uncared-for condition during the war, did feel a great debt was due to Mr. Jackson for taking such care of the place; and whilst it may have been that visitors with no great knowledge of Roman excavations had formerly gone away rather disappointed, now they found a sympathetic guide. "I do not mean to say," added Lord Berwick, "that Mr. Jackson draws on his imagination," but he did put things in an amusing and interesting

way, and even those who knew least about a Roman city passed a very pleasant hour at Uriconium. He believed a record was kept of the visitors to the city, and he thought it would be found that the largest proportion of the names in the Visitors' Book were of those who came from outside Shropshire—with perhaps a small number from Shrewsbury and the surrounding district. He could not explain that, but he thought it ought to be remedied. Shrewsbury, he thought, should take more interest in that most interesting Roman City that lay so near to its borders. He would like to suggest to the Shropshire Archæological Society that something might be done to bring Uriconium more to the attention of Shrewsbury people—for really, said Lord Berwick, "it seems to me it is not appreciated there as it should be." Introducing the lecturer, his lordship said Mr. Atkinson had done a great deal of excavation work at Silchester: he had studied Roman archæology at Rome, and was one of the greatest authorities on such work. What he would tell them would show what he, Lord Berwick, said was true, that Uriconium was worth knowing.

Mr. Atkinson followed with his Lecture, which was illustrated throughout with lantern slides.

Mr. Atkinson said that he was going to speak of the building in the middle of Uriconium which the Birmingham Archæological Society, with the help of the Shropshire Archæological Society, had been excavating during the past few years.

He began his lecture with a brief review of the history of Uriconium, illustrated by means of maps. A legionary camp, he said, had been established there by the Romans about 50 A.D. It had been built for two legions, and covered from 100 to 120 acres. No traces of the actual camp had yet been discovered, but its presence was indicated by the tombstones of several soldiers, a pioneer's axe, and a camp kettle.

Out of this military encampment grew a civil settlement, which increased in size and importance during the first two centuries A.D., remained about the same during the third century, and definitely declined during the fourth.

In 1924 the Archæological Society began to excavate a large building lying to the north-east of the baths. It stood back a little from the road, being bordered on the east side by a fore-court paved with gravel and a wide colonnade. There was a similar colonnade on the south side.

A large collection of Samian ware was found—about 110 vessels—lying in piles in the gutter, and covered by the debris of the roof. Most of the vessels were marked with the maker's

name, and dated between from 160 and 170 A.D. This suggested that the first or partial destruction of the building took place about that time, a theory which was confirmed by the discovery of a considerable number of coins belonging to that period.

In front of the main entrance the excavators came upon the largest inscription ever found in this country. It had survived the first partial destruction of the building, and did not fall until the second or final destruction. The inscription was to the effect that the building had been erected by the community of the Cornovii, in honour of the Emperor Hadrian, in the year 130. Its presence indicated that the public resources of the tribe of the Cornovii were considerable, and that by this time Uriconium had become the centre of the tribal area. The discovery, observed Mr. Atkinson, was of very distinct historical importance.

A furnace was found built up against the east wall, and its position showed that it could have been constructed only when the building was no longer used as a house. Lying beside it were coins of about 340 A.D., a fact which suggested that the final destruction of the building took place about that time.

Underneath the ground floor were remains of yet earlier buildings, where the presence of a number of glass beads and some colouring matter indicated that bead-making was one of the earliest industries of Uriconium.

Another interesting find was that of coins bearing the seated figure of Britannia. One of these was dated 119. The lecturer remarked that this was the earliest representation of Britannia on a Roman coin.

It was not until they began to dig the fore-court that the excavators discovered the real nature of the building. A series of lumps of rubble at equal distances apart proved to be the foundations of a row of pillars. It was then evident that the building was the forum, or market-place of the city. It measured 265 feet from north to south and 364 feet from east to west, covered an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and was, therefore, the largest building yet uncovered in Britain.

When they finished work last year, the excavators were beginning to discover something on the western side of the forum, which they thought might be the basilica. This year they hoped to find out whether that was correct, and, if so, for what purpose the basilica was used.

The last of Mr. Atkinson's series of slides showed a mirror, which was discovered at Uriconium in 1925. He pointed out the beauty of the workmanship, and said that the article had probably been imported from Italy. Its presence showed that

there was a certain amount of wealth and taste in Uriconium during the first two centuries, A.D.

Concluding, Mr. Atkinson said the chief interest in the work next year, obviously, would centre around the question of whether what they were beginning to find at the west side was the basilica or whether it was something else, and if it was the basilica, what its plan was. (Applause).

Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Atkinson for the most interesting and clear statement he had made. No man in England, he said, was more competent to tell them about Uriconium than he. (Applause).

Mr. T. E. Pickering seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Atkinson, in reply, said they hoped next summer to go on with the excavations, that they would have a more successful time, and that more people from Shrewsbury would come and see them.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

EXCURSION TO RUSHBURY, SHIPTON, AND BRONCROFT, 1925.

The Society held its Annual Excursion on Thursday, August 6th, 1925. The Members left Shrewsbury by motor char-a-banc at 10 a.m., and proceeded to Church Stretton Station, where several others joined the party.

RUSHBURY.

The first place visited was Rushbury, once a Roman station, and later a Saxon settlement, and in mediæval days the seat of the family of De Bitterley, one of whom sold the Manor to Bishop Burnell, the able Chancellor of Edward I.

The church, a pleasing example of 13th century work, has Roman material (or what appears to be such) worked into its walls. The moated site of the Manor house remains in a field not far from the 17th century hall, which has now been divided into three houses. The field beyond the Rectory, which lies higher than the surrounding land, is said to still bear traces of a Roman entrenchment.

A very heavy shower of rain prevented full justice being done to these points of interest, but soon after the party had reached the top of the Roman bank up Wenlock Edge, the weather cleared and it remained fine for the rest of the day.

UPPER MILLICHOPE.

The first halt in Corvedale was at Upper Millichope, where the Forester's Lodge of that part of the Long Forest still stands, and the party were allowed to go over it. It has been much altered in the 600 years of its existence, and the present doorway is an adaptation of already used stones bearing the ball flower ornament. It has been conjectured that they were brought from a disused chapel, but it seems equally likely that they have been removed from a doorway in the upper storey to the ground floor, when more peaceful times made it possible to have an entrance there. Originally the entrance was on the first floor only, and the lower room had no external communication. Several friends with their own cars joined the party at Rushbury and Millichope, among them being Miss Rose Graham, the author of the book on the Gilbertine Order, who is now making a study of the Monks of Grandmont, one of whose three English houses was near Alberbury, at the White Abbey.

SHIPTON HALL.

After an interval for lunch at Broadstone, the drive was continued to Shipton Hall, where the Rev. T. and Mrs. Bishop gave the party a cordial welcome, and took them over their beautiful old house with its many treasures. The recollection of the grey Manor House standing amid a wealth of flowers will form a lasting picture in the memory of many of its visitors. It was difficult to say good-bye to so pleasant a place and so kind hosts, but the programme had to be adhered to, and a move was made to Holgate, some of the party losing their way, and getting a glimpse of the interesting old house of Thonglands by so doing.

HOLGATE.

Holgate, really Castle Holgate, was called Stanton in Saxon days. It was an important site, dominating Corve Dale, and a Norman baron, Helgot by name, built himself a fortress there, which the neighbours later called Castle Helgot. The fine Norman work in the church was possibly the work of his son, Herbert fitz Helgot, who was an important man in the Shropshire of his day. The Manor passed at the close of the 13th century into the hands of Bishop Burnell, and probably to him may be attributed the great round tower, the base of which still remains incorporated in the farmhouse that stands beside the mound of the earlier fortress.

BRONCROFT CASTLE.

From Holgate the drive was continued to Broncroft Castle, where the party were kindly received by Dr. and Mrs. Pember, and shown the many points of interest of the carefully restored

building. Like its neighbour at Holgate, the Castle bore its part in the Civil Wars of the 17th century, but it was not so completely "sighted" and made incapable of defence as Holgate. Possibly its position on the lower ground was found to be less strong, and it was allowed to remain habitable. Holgate Castle never revived beyond a farm-house, which belonged to the Cressett family, whose elaborately carved seat remains in the church. From Broncroft the return journey to Shrewsbury was made by way of Craven Arms, where tea refreshed the party, and a pleasant evening drive home ended an interesting day.

EXCURSION TO CAYNHAM AND KYRE PARK, 1926.

On Thursday, August 12th, 1926, the Society held its Annual Excursion under the leadership of Mr. H. E. Forrest. Several members of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club were present by invitation. The district chosen was Caynham, Kyre Park, and Stanton Lacy. The party left Shrewsbury by motor-bus at 10 o'clock, and travelled via Church Stretton and Craven Arms (where they were joined by other members and friends), to Ludlow and Caynham. The walkers of the party left the cars near the Sheet, and under Mr. Forrest's guidance took the foot-path to the top of Caynham Camp, having a striking view of Ludlow on the ascent.

CAYNHAM CAMP.

Caynham Camp is a fairly typical British hill-top fort of roughly oblong plan, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, including a western annex which has proved a puzzle to antiquarians, some of whom have suggested that it was added by the Romans, others that it is the site of the castle of the Mortimers, thus recorded by Leland:—"Cainham Castle, of some called Caiholme, now downe, stood—Miles from Ludlowe," and "Kamsham (or Kensham) Castel clene doun. It stooede within a ii. Milis of Ludlo on a Hille Toppe." Tradition says the place was used by the Parliamentarians during the Civil Wars in the 17th century.

A halt was called where a footpath leaves the Ludlow road near the junction of the Cay with the Ledwych Brook, which it crosses by a wooden bridge and ascends the hill; on a higher level it joins a hollow track leading to disused quarries in the northern flank; this way may be older than the camp above it and probably continues an ancient ridge road from the south-west, which ran over Tinker's Hill and on across the Clees. Climbing up to the earthwork, the more energetic members of the party mounted the vallum and entered the west end, which was examined for signs of mediæval or Roman work, but without

result. Here the rampart forms, approximately, three sides of a square with rounded angles, overlooked at its eastern end by the loftier traverse of the main work.

Mrs. Tench, of Knighton, recalled gathering white violets on the outer face of the north-west bank near the rough entrance; these suggest the possibility of earlier cultivation, as they are frequently found on mediæval sites. In the north-west sector of the outwork is a squarish platform, nettle-covered, with a possible entrance showing remains of stone-work facing north; a laburnum and other trees grow upon it. The bank behind, forming the foot of the cross wall, has been cut into, exposing faces of the natural limestone shale (Ludlow Beds). A building may have stood on the site, but is not mentioned by Hartshorne (1841).

The traverse, which may have been the original western terminus of the camp, is a powerful structure of stone and earth: use seems to have been made of the horizontal fracture of the local shale, but sandstone blocks have also been employed. The inner ditch of the fort forms a passage at each end between this and the circumvallation, and a third cutting or entrance isolates the southern end. Like the rest of the ramparts, the greater portion is covered with grass or overgrown with nettles, but bare patches under the trees show its inner composition.

The principal area of the camp is an extensive field rising towards the centre—the unlevelled top of the ridge; it appears to have been under plough, but is now rough sheep pasture. No signs of habitation or of an ancient roadway can be traced on it. It is surrounded by a strong rampart with a wide, deep inner ditch and steep external face; on the precipitous north side this has been damaged by quarrying; on the south side, which was more open to attack, a slighter fosse and vallum ran below it along the whole length of the camp from the main entrance to the end of the western portion. The rampart grows in height and strength towards the east end, where it bends round to form a remarkably fine incurved entrance 90ft. in length, through which a broad track passes. Footpaths ascend both inner ramps and continue along the top of the vallum; these have exposed the stone and earth construction. This type of entrance was used late in the Early Iron Age in southern England, and in Wales was contemporary with the Roman occupation. The highest point is on the south-east bank, 570 feet O.D.

All the ramparts have been planted with trees, mainly elm and ash, which conceal extensive views of the country for many miles around; from outside the entrance there is a splendid panorama of the Clees.

CAYNHAM CHURCH.

The party descended to Caynham village, where they met the non-walkers at the church, a 12th century building with a remarkable chancel arch, having openings on either side. The church was added to and much repaired in 1885, when the vaulted roof of the chancel was added on the original Early English corbels. Caynham was the head of an important manor of the Saxon Earl Morcar, and after the Conquest, of Ralph de Mortimer, when it had land for 19 teams. About 1179, Hugh de Mortimer gave the Manor to his new foundation of Wigmore Abbey, and the Canons retained it till the dissolution of the monasteries. It then passed to the Adams family, and about 1584 to Charles Fox. The Churchyard Cross is of unusual interest and beauty.

KYRE PARK.

From Caynham the drive was continued to Tenbury, where the road crosses into Worcestershire, and the Society broke its rule of not crossing the county border, and went up to Kyre, where they were very kindly welcomed by Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe, herself a representative by birth and by marriage of two of the oldest Shropshire families. The present house stands on the site occupied by the 13th century fortified manor house of Bishop Burnell, which was later held by a branch of the Mortimers. It seems to have fallen into ruin in late mediæval times, and when Sir Edward Pytts bought it in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he built the beginning of the present house, and the stately crow-stepped gabled barn. A later owner early in the 18th century added to and remodelled the house on Georgian lines. The little 13th century church stands little changed beside the hall that has seen so many vicissitudes.

The whole afternoon might easily have been spent with the hall and garden, and the many treasures of books and pictures, and it was all too soon time to give very hearty thanks to Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe and her house party, and rejoin the motors for the drive to Burford.

BURFORD AND STANTON LACY.

The beautiful church of Burford was described by the Rector (the Rev. E. C. L. McLaughlin), who gave a very interesting sketch of its history and pointed out the monuments, which go back to at least 1370, and include an almost unique painted triptych, in memory of members of the Corewall family, dates 1588. After thanking the Rector for his kindness, the party went on to Ludlow for a welcome cup of tea at the Picture House Cafe, and then drove over the Bromfield racecourse with its prehistoric tumuli to Stanton Lacy Church, with its fine Saxon

work. The Rector (the Rev. R. Armitage) pointed out the features of interest ancient and modern. Stanton Lacy was a very important manor of the de Lacy family, being unusually large and well cultivated in the days when Ludlow hardly existed. Several of the family were buried in the church, where their much worn effigies still remain. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Armitage, and the homeward journey to Shrewsbury resumed, and a pleasant evening drive closed a very enjoyable day.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

21st October, 1924. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

The Warden of All Soul's College (Dr. Pember), Broncroft Castle, Ludlow, and Alfred T. Marston, Esqr., The Hawthorns, Hawthorn Road, Shrewsbury, were elected members of the Society.

18th November, 1924. *The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. in the Chair.*

The Rev. A. J. Knapton, M.A., Clee St. Margaret Vicarage, Craven Arms, was elected a member of the Society.

It was decided that the Society become affiliated with the Congress of Archæological Societies as from 1st January, 1925.

Some old deeds relating to Shropshire presented to the Society by Mr. R. Steele of the Bedfordshire Record Society, were ordered to be handed to the Free Library Committee. A letter of thanks to be sent to the donor.

The question of appointing Local Secretaries for noting Ancient Monuments and Earthworks was considered, and it was thought desirable to ask persons interested to act for various districts in the County.

Miss Chitty reported that she had been appointed Hon. Correspondent for the whole of Shropshire (except Oswestry) in connection with the Archæological work of the Ordnance Survey.

Miss Auden presented to the Council a small oak cabinet containing papers connected with the excavations at Uriconium in 1899.

16th December, 1924. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

Frank E. Box, Esq., 104 King Charles Road, Surbiton, was elected a member of the Society.

The Borough Librarian reported that some Shropshire deeds had been presented by Miss Wake.

Letter read from the Society of Antiquaries, that the Society should be re-affiliated to the Congress of Archæological Societies without payment of arrears of subscription.

Miss Chitty reported that the excavations at White Abbey would take place in February.

Mr. Morris mentioned that Lilleshall Abbey was to be sold with the Hall. It was suggested that Sir John Leigh be asked to present the Abbey to come public authority.

27th January, 1925. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., in the Chair.

The Town Clerk explained the position as to Whitehall and the desire of the owner to sell. After discussion, Mr. Forrest promised to communicate with the National Trust and the Ancient Monuments Society.

Miss Chitty explained the arrangements for excavating White Abbey, and said that Mr. C. Marston had kindly offered to defray the cost.

The accounts were submitted to the Council, and it was shewn that £160 was available for printing. It was resolved to expend £90 on printing *Transactions* and £70 on Parish Registers.

It was reported that a show case had been presented to Uriconium by Mr. H. J. Keep; also that Mr. H. Griffin had offered £50 for transcribing and printing Norton-in-Hales Registers.

Sir Frank Hillyard Newnes, Bart., 1 The Boltons, London, S.W., was elected a member of the Society.

11th February, 1925. Mr. C. Marston in the Chair.

Mr. Morris mentioned some excavations now being made at Stowe near Knighton, and it was arranged for some members of the Council to visit the place.

17th March, 1925. Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.

Mr. George Sankey, J.P., Astley Abbots, was elected a member of the Society.

Miss Chitty gave a report on the recent excavations at Alberbury Priory; and Mr. Forrest on those at Stowe.

Estimates for printing the *Transactions* received from four firms, it was resolved that Messrs. Brown and Brinnand's tender be accepted.

21st April, 1925. Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.

The Council inspected the Canoe in the basement, and expressed their willingness for it to be lent to the Shrewsbury School Museum, subject to the consent of the Free Library and Museum Committee.

Miss Auden was appointed a delegate to the North Staffordshire Field Club Meetings next June, to celebrate its diamond Jubilee.

H. B. Collins, Esq., Craigmanloch, Kilmacolin, Renfrewshire, and the Public Library and Museum, Hereford, were elected members of the Society.

19th May, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

Letter read from Mr. W. T. Hall, asking if any members of the Council would act as Guides, on the occasion of the proposed visit of the Surveyors' Institute to Uriconium on June 19th. Miss Auden and Mr. Morris promised to attend, if possible.

Letter read from Mr. Andrews suggesting a Meeting of the Joint Committee at Uriconium. The Council agreed, and Miss Auden undertook to arrange the Meeting.

Major S. J. Thompson, D.S.O., The Terrace, Codsall, was elected a member of the Society.

16th June, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

Miss Auden gave a report of the Meeting of the Uriconium Joint Committee held on June 12th.

Sir Offley Wakeman, Miss Auden, and Mr. Morris were appointed to meet three members of the Town Council, to arrange for the housing of the Uriconium finds.

Miss Auden gave an outline of the programme for the Annual Excursion, which was approved.

Mr. G. H. Smallwood, of Milk Street, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

21st July, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

H. R. James, Esq., 4 Sussex Terrace, Princess Square, Plymouth, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Morris gave a report of the Meeting of the Joint Committee on the housing of the Uriconium finds.

Sir Offley Wakeman was asked to draft a letter to Lord Barnard asking for permission to keep the Colonnade open at Uriconium.

It was decided that the surplus *Transactions* be stored in the basement of the Museum, and that a letter of thanks be sent to the Free Library Committee.

15th September, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

Letter read from the Office of Works, asking the Society to organize a body of correspondents to assist in scheduling all monuments worthy of preservation, so that they may be protected under the Ancient Monuments Act 1913. Miss Auden and Miss Chitty were asked to prepare such a list.

Miss Auden and Miss Chitty were appointed a Sub-Committee to consider how a record of the Roman Roads in the County might best be made.

20th October, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

Miss Auden undertook to write to Mr. Bushe-Fox as to the proposed sale of Lilleshall Abbey, and conveying a strong recommendation from the Council that the building should be scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act.

Mr. H. R. Dawson, Canonbury, was elected a member of the Society.

Letter read from Rev. S. A. Woolward calling attention to a large number of most interesting MSS. and Deeds in Earl Brownlow's estate office.

A sub-Committee was appointed to carry out certain repairs to the Old Wall and other work at Uriconium, the total cost not to exceed £25.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell and Mr. C. Marston were appointed delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies.

17th November, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

An offer made by Miss Leighton to make a list of the Church Plate in the Deanery of Oswestry was most gratefully accepted, with the hope that it may lead to further developments in the County.

Mr. Woolward to be asked if he could get leave from Earl Brownlow for two or three members of the Council to inspect the deeds and papers mentioned at the last Council Meeting.

Letter read from Mr. Andrews asking advice as to the fencing at Uriconium. The Council were of opinion that chestnut railings would be sufficient for the purpose.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. D. Atkinson if he would give a lecture in Shrewsbury early in 1926 on the recent excavations at Wroxeter; and if such lecture be arranged an invitation be given to the Caradoc Field Club and the members of the Free Library Committee.

Letter read from the Chairman of the Free Library Committee that the accommodation at Shrewsbury Castle is not to be utilised for housing the Uriconium relics. It was suggested that the Antiquities Room be used as the Roman Museum.

Letter read from the Public Record Office asking the Society to assist in preparing a register of all Manors in the County, those still in existence, and extinct manors of which Court Rolls are still preserved. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to

write that a list of manors can be found in Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire.

15th December, 1925. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

Letter read from Mr. Atkinson consenting to give a Lecture on the recent excavations at Wroxeter.

It was decided to hold the Annual Meeting in February at the Music Hall, Mr. Atkinson's Lecture to follow the general business.

Mr. Morris was asked to order some repairs to the hut and outer gates at Wroxeter, at a cost not exceeding £5.

19th January, 1926. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

The Council heard, with deep regret, of the death of Lady Wakeman, and a message of sympathy was sent to Sir Offley Wakeman on the loss he had sustained.

The Council hearing that Mr. Charles Marston had been knighted, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

“The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society
“wish to congratulate Sir Charles Marston on the
“honour which the King has conferred upon him, at
“the same time they wish to express their appreciation
“for his generosity and help in all matters archæological
“connected with the County, especially with Uri-
“conium.”

Attention was again called to the damage and danger to the building caused by growing ivy at Lilleshall Abbey.

Letter read from the Congress of Archæological Societies asking for the opinion of the Council as to what should be done with the Records at present preserved in those District Registries which, under the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 will be closed.

The Council were of opinion that so far as the Shrewsbury Registry is concerned, the Records should be kept in the County and transferred to the custody of some official body such as the County Council.

20th February, 1926. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

H. A. Van Bergen, Esq., Ferney Hall, Onibury, and Miss A. H. Brookes, The Hollies, Watling Street, Church Stretton, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Morris produced the photographs of the Excavations at Wroxeter which he had obtained from the Birmingham Archæological Society. He had had them mounted on a board

with an inscription describing each photograph. It was decided to present the photographs to the Museum.

15th March, 1926. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

W. Gowen Cross, Esq., J.P., Mardol, Shrewsbury, elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Forrest and Mr. Morris gave a report of a visit they had made in company with Sir John Leigh's Agent, to Lilleshall Abbey.

Miss Auden was asked to represent this Society at the Conference to be held in London in July next, convened by the Institute of Historical Research, University of London.

Letter read from Colonel Sowerby to Sir Offley Wakeman suggesting that the exhibits from Uriconium be housed at the existing Museum rather than at a newly built one, both on the ground of expense and the difficulty that is bound to arise in selecting a suitable design, and also because Lord Barnard feels that, however important the exhibits are, their number is not likely to warrant the erection of a separate building. Lord Barnard suggest that the Society should go further into the matter both with regard to the amount of space that could be set aside in the Museum for the purpose of the exhibits and also formally to approach the Museum authorities on the matter.

It was decided to forward the letter to the Town Clerk to say this Council will gladly co-operate with the Free Library Committee in the matter.

Attention was called to the damage caused by growing ivy at Haughmond Abbey.

20th April, 1926. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

The Chairman gave a report on the Meeting with the Free Library Committee on the 16th April, at which it was discussed the housing of the Uriconium Finds.

It was decided to write to *The Times* on the preservation of Shropshire Abbeys.

18th May, 1926. *Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.*

It was agreed to send a letter to the Town Clerk saying that in view of the probability of the Antiquities Room being converted into an All-Roman Museum, the Council suggest that the displaced antiquities be exhibited in the basement and adjoining room of the Castle.

Acting upon the suggestion from Sir Charles Marston, it was decided to appoint a Committee to search out and place on

record, Roman Roads and Sites. The Committee to consist of Miss Chitty, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. Forrest, Sir Charles Marston, Mr. Morris, and Colonel E. W. White, with power to add to their number.

15th June, 1926. Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.

Mr. Fletcher reported that the MSS. of Phillips' History of Shrewsbury were now in the Free Library, whereupon it was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Percy Barker for his generous gift.

Letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman as to an interview he had had with the Town Clerk respecting the preservation of Lilleshall and Haughmond Abbeys. The Council agreed that it would be wise to see what results there would be from the consultations now taking place between the Owners and the Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings, before taking any further steps.

The Assistant Secretary reported that Sir Charles Marston had handed him a cheque for £10 to defray expenses incurred by the sub-Committee on Roman Roads.

20th July, 1926. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. in the Chair.

Mr. Forrest reported that he had seen the Architect from this Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings, who assured him that steps for the preservation of Haughmond Abbey were well in hand.

Programme for the Annual Excursion as arranged by Mr. Forrest was approved, and the date fixed for 12th August.

Miss Auden gave a brief account of the Conference convened by the Institute of Historical Research University of London, at which she had been this Society's representative.

21st September, 1926. Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.

Mr. Morris gave an account of the work now going on at Uriconium, and of certain matters that required attention: he was requested to arrange with Colonel Sowerby for some part of the necessary work to be done at once.

Mr. Charles G. Stevens, The Schools, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

22nd October, 1926. Mr. T. E. Pickering in the Chair.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—That if it be found impossible to build the new Bridge at Atcham below the old, it is very much to be desired that it should be built so

much higher up, as not to impair the near view of the Bridge from the Holyhead Road.

The question of safeguarding Ancient Monuments having been considered, the following resolution was passed:—That the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society wishes to call the attention of the Commissioners of Ancient Monuments to the urgent and growing necessity for gaining further powers in order that the Scheduled Monuments may be safeguarded, and suggests that authority should be obtained for the following, viz :

(a) Placing in or near such monument that is scheduled, some form of post or other suitable notice stating that such monument is under Government protection.

(b) The owners of Scheduled Monuments shall be obliged to inform their tenants what Scheduled Monuments are on their respective holdings, and that such monuments shall be registered in the leases or agreements of tenancies.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell promised to ascertain from Lord Boyne how matters stood with regard to the pre-historic remains on Abdon Burf and the possible destruction by the Stone Quarry Co.

Miss Auden reported that Mr. Bushe-Fox was hopeful of getting Lilleshall Abbey placed under the care of the Commissioners of Ancient Monuments.

The Resignation of Mr. E. B. Moser as a member of the Council was accepted with regret. The Revd. Ralph C. Purton was elected to fill the vacancy.

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 in October, 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. 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.

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

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

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

9. 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 ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1926.

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- Baldwyn-Childe, Mrs., Kyre Park, Tenbury.
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 Hereford, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Hereford
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 Hughes, Edward, Esq., Glyndwr, Wrexham.
 Humphreys, Miss Rachel, F.R.G.S., Swan Hill Court, Shrewsbury.
 Hunt, Captain, Ruyton Park, Ruyton-xi-Towns.

- James, Revd. C. S., M.A., All Saints', Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.
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- James, R. R., Esq., F.R.C.S., 22, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.2.
- John Rylands' Library, Manchester.
- Jones, Miss Heighway, Pontesford House, Pontesbury, Shrewsbury.
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- King, Mrs., Ford House, Ford, Salop.
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- La Touche, Rev. W. M. D., M.A., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms (deceased).
- Leighton, Sir Richard, Bart., Loton Park, Shrewsbury.
- Leighton, Miss Rachel, 13, Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.
- Leslie, Colonel J. H., Gunnersholme, 8, Palmerston Road, Sheffield.
- Library of Congress, Washington, c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
- Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W.C.2.
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- Lloyd, J. B., Esq., B.A., J.P., Dorrington Grove, Salop.
- Lowry-Corry, Brig.-General N. A., D.S.O., Creagh House, Baltinrobe, Co. Mayo.
- Machen, Rev. Prebendary R.D., M.A., Pitchford Rectory, Shrewsbury.
- Macpherson, Donald, Esq., Radbrook House, Shrewsbury.
- Maine Historical Society, 29, York Street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
- Manchester Free Reference Library.
- Marshall, Rev. W., M.A., Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, S.O.
- Marston, Sir Charles, J.P., Afcote, Compton, Wolverhampton.
- Marston, E. R., Esq., 9, Corve Street, Ludlow.
- Marston, Alfred T., Esq., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the years 1924 and 1925.

RECEIPTS.	1924.		1925.		P A Y M E N T S.		1924.		1925.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance on hand, 1st January ...	233	6 2	187	18 3	By Cost of Printing <i>Transactions</i> ...		122	8 6	137	19 6
Subscriptions ...	198	18 6	182	2 6	„ Grant towards cost of printing " Shrewsbury Burgess Roll ...		100	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sale of Transactions ...	4	19 0	12	3 6	Indexing ...		2	10 0	0 0	0 0
Sale of Registers ...	5	0 0	6	0 6	Assistant Secretary's Salary ...		12	0 0	12	0 0
Sale of paper "Monastery of St. Milburgh" ...	3	4 0	4	2 6	Printing, Stationery and Postages ...		10	16 7	12	1 2
Sale of "Libertes of Shrewsbury" ...	0	0 0	0	11 0	Postage of <i>Transactions</i> ...		9	15 0	0 0	0 0
Bank Interest ...	3	9 5	3	14 0	Editorial Committee, Postage, etc.		2	17 3	3	4 0
Dividends ...	1	18 8	2	0 0	Illustrations ...		1	9 2	0 0	0 0
Rev'd. C. S. James, (towards cost of printing "James" paper ...)	0	0 0	15	0 0	Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies ...		0	0 0	1	1 0
H. M. Griffin, Esq., (towards cost of printing Norton Register ...)	0	0 0	25	0 0	Meetings, Hire of Rooms & Expenses ...		1	1 0	2	0 0
	£450	15 9	£438	12 3	Moving <i>Transactions</i> to New Store Rooms, Shelving, etc. ...		0	0 0	9	17 9
	£450	15 9	£438	12 3	Balance at Bank, 31st Dec. 1924 ...		187	18 3	0	0 0
					Do. 31st Dec. 1925 ...		0	0 0	260	8 10
							£450	15 9	£438	12 3

XXXIV.

WROXETER EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.	1924.		1925.		P A Y M E N T S.		1924.		1925.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1924	128	16 8	By Rent, Rates, Tithe and Insurance ...		...	...	18	1 2
Sale of Guides	33	0 6	„ Repairs to Roof of Sheds, etc. ...		...	...	12	3 5
Donations	2	2 0	„ Printing Guides to Urriconium ...		...	...	33	10 0
Sale of Reports	0	5 0	„ Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1925 ...		...	...	126	18 8
Birmingham Archaeological Society's share of expenses, 2 years	20	0 0						
Bank Interest	6	9 1						
	£450	15 9	£438	12 3			£450	15 9	£438	12 3

£190 13 3

SHROPSHIRE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

BY HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

(Continued from page 32.)

1325 Novr. SIR ROGER CORBET of Caus (12) and SIR WILLIAM de
1326 Dec. ROGER de CHEYNE (27) and ERCALEWE (24).
do.

27. ROGER de CHEYNE or CHENEY (1326-28-29).

Lord of Cheney Longville Bucknall and Norton Cheney was the eldest son of Hugh de Cheney and Cecilia his wife. In 1317 Roger de Cheney was Steward of the Manor of Tempseter under Edmund Earl of Arundel* and in 1323 we find him in conjunction with his son Hugh and John de Wigley giving obligatory letters to the Earl, probably for the due performance of his office of Seneschal. This member was in the Earl of Arundel's retinue in the expedition against Berwick on Tweed in 1319 and served throughout the French Wars in the Prince of Wales division. Roger de Cheney was one of the Jurors of the Forest Perambulation of 1308** and was one of the Collectors of taxes for Shropshire and Sheriff of the County in 1316. In 1321 he was one of the followers of Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore in his rising against the King for which he obtained a pardon which was afterwards however revoked. In 1322 he was in arms against the King under Thomas of Lancaster and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Borough Bridge and the Sheriff of Shropshire was ordered to take into the King's hands all Roger's goods. He again seems to have been pardoned as he was summoned to attend the Great Council in 1324. The member was a witness to a deed in 1336 in which he signs as a Knight and he probably obtained his Knighthood about 1324 as he was not a Knight in 1318. Sir Roger was married and his wife's name was Isolda but we have no other information about her. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Hugh de Cheney but the date of his death (probably about 1343) is not known and no Inq. p. mortem is extant.

* Eyton XI. 234.

** Same 374.

1327 Septr. SIR THOMAS du ROSHALL (18A) and SIR JOHN du LEE (23).
 1328 Febr. ROGER de CHEYNE (27) and WILLIAM de la HULLE (28).

28. WILLIAM de la HULLE (1328).

There were several families of this name settled in Shropshire in the early part of the 14th century and it is not easy to say with certainty to which of them this M.P. belonged but it is most probable that he was the representative of that branch of the Hulle or Hill family which had its residence at Hill, in the parish of Burford (now Court of Hill). William de la Hulle (of Hulle or Hill) was the son of Adam de la Hulle and in the Subsidy Roll of 1327 he appears as the person paying the largest amount in Richards Castle. He is also said to have held Hill Halton in Bromfield parish though there may be some confusion as to this. The last mention the writer has found of this member was in 1331 when he granted to his nephew, the Chaplain of Nash (near Court of Hill) certain land to pray for his (the grantor's) soul and the soul of Alice his late wife and for the souls of Geoffrey Cornewall, Lord of Burford and Margaret his wife.* William de la Hulle may have been the same man as the M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1326 (see Shropshire Ar. Trans. (4th ser) vol. V. p. 25).

* Eyton IV. 345.

1328 April. ROGER de CHENEY (27) and ROGER CORBET of Lee (25).
 1328 July. SIR LAWRENCE de LUDLOWE (29) and SIR WALTER de BEYSIN (30).

29. SIR LAWRENCE de LUDLOW (1328).

Was the eldest son of Sir William de Ludlow (No. 11 above) and the grandson to the first Sir Lawrence de Ludlow, the great Cloth Merchant of Ludlow who obtained a licence to crenellate his Mansion house of Stokesay (fortunately still preserved to us) in 1291. Sir Lawrence who seems to have had an eventful career was born on the 2 March 1301* and succeeded to the Stokesay estates on his father's death in 1316, the Hodnet estates of which his mother was the heiress as the daughter of William de Hodnet, not devolving on him until his mother's death in 1347. The member obtained his Knight-hood at some time before 1324 in which year he was summoned to attend the Great Council at Westminster. In September 1346 Sir Lawrence was outlawed at the suit of John Wyard for

assaulting him *vi et armis*,‡ but the Sheriff who was directed to seize the outlaw's property could find nothing to seize owing to a family settlement of his Stokesay estates in 1338. Upon his mother's death in 1347 her estates devolved on Sir Lawrence and the position was changed. His estates were seized and he himself was arrested. How the matter ended is not recorded but Mr. Eyton suggests that he obtained a reversal of his outlawry and the restoration of his estates. This however is not quite clear. In 1348 his outlawry still existed as the King in that year claimed and obtained the presentation to the Church of Westbury in consequence of Sir Lawrence's outlawry. In 1350 he must have recovered his position as he was, with William de Caynton, one of the Shropshire collectors of the aid for making the King's eldest son (the Black Prince) a Knight. Sir Lawrence must have died in the odour of sanctity for his funeral rites were performed by Trillek, then Bishop of Hereford, in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at Ludlow on the 19 November 1353.** This event had an interesting sequel. The Register states that the Bishop took away with him without any contradiction or resistance on the part of the Carmelite Friars 2 horses, armour for 2 men and 13/6 offerings made at the Mass which he then celebrated. The then Rector of Ludlow however demurred to this action of the Bishop or rather of the Carmelite Friars in allowing the Bishop to take the offerings. It was eventually decided that the bodies of persons who die in the Parish of Ludlow (we must assume that Sir Lawrence died there) but are buried elsewhere than in the Church ought first by the Town's custom to be brought to the Church and the offerings should belong to the Rector. It was further directed that the Carmelites should cause a bier to be placed in the Parish Church as if for a funeral and mass to be celebrated there for the soul of Sir Lawrence de Ludlow and should permit the Rector to take all the offerings. In the inventory of Religious houses at the dissolution is a mention that there was in the Church of the White Friars (the Carmelites) at that time "a tomb of alabaster grated with iron." This was almost certainly the monument of Sir Lawrence de Ludlow. Sir Lawrence died intestate§ and in December 1353 the Bishop directed Commissioners to make an inventory of his goods and to seize them, paying thereout his debts and such a sum

for the good of his soul as seemed good to the Bishop and to hold the rest on behalf of the Bishop. Sir Lawrence died on the 14 October 1353 and at the Inq. post mortem it was found that Hawise his wife (we have no other particulars of her) survived him, that the estates devolved on John de Ludlow his son and heir then 33 years of age.† Like his father Sir Lawrence held the Manor of Much Marcle, Herefordshire in chief and he held the Manors of Hodnet and Stokesay in Shropshire with other lands.

* Eyton I & 334.

† Eyton VII. 59.

** Trillek's Register 195.

§ Trillek's Register 216

† Duncomb, Herefordshire III. 24.

30. SIR WALTER de BEYSIN (1328).

Was the second son of Walter de Beysin (No. 8 above) and succeeded his elder brother Thomas in the family estates in Broseley, Stottesden and elsewhere on the latter's death without issue in January 1318 being then 27 years of age.* In May 1324 this member, described as a "Man at Arms" was summoned to the great Council at Westminster, but he had probably then been Knighted. Sir Walter died on November 20, 1344 leaving a son and heir John de Beysin, 18 years of age at his father's death, who married Margaret daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh. The Inq. p. mortem was held on the 20 Jan. 1344/5.

*Eyton IV. 163.

1329 Oct. ROGER de CHENEY (27) and ROGER CORBET of Lee (25).

1330 March 11. JOHN de HINKELE (31) and WILLIAM de MOKLESTON (32).

31. JOHN de HINKELE (1330, 1335-6).

Who represented Shropshire in these 3 Parliaments was born about 1290, was Sheriff of this County and of Staffordshire in the years 1327-28-29-30 and 35 so that he must have been a man of great importance in his day. John de Hinkele was also M.P. for Staffordshire in 7 Parliaments, the last 3 coinciding with the years in which he was elected for Shropshire so that there must have been double returns or two men of the same name at the same time. John de Hinkele was a Staffordshire man, was Lord of Stoke on Trent which was said to be the

inheritance of "The Hinkles a race of Knights in Staffordshire." In 1316 the member is styled in the Close Rolls "Queen Isabella's Bailiff of the Manor of Macclesfield and he was also Bailiff of the Manor of Overton and of Ellesmere."* The member was Knighted in 1323/4, and his arms are given in the Ashmole Roll. Sir John was in the retinue of Roger Mortimer Earl of Chirk in the expedition to recover Berwick on Tweed in 1319/20, was in the Scotch War of 1323-4, served in France in 1320 and in Ireland in 1327. It was probably his son, another John de Hinkle (who was Esquire to Lord Stafford) who served under that nobleman throughout the Campaign in France in 1346 and 1347 being present at the Battle of Cressy and the siege of Calais, though it might have been Sir John himself who is believed to have died in 1347. He was pardoned for acting against the De Spencer faction and for taking up arms against the King, was a Commissioner of Array in 1324 and was Keeper of the Abbey of Rocester.

* Byegones 1894. 445.

32. WILLIAM de MOKLESTON (1330).

Was probably a member of the family who took its name from the hamlet of Muckleton. He was in the retinue of John de Charleton in the expedition to recover Berwick upon Tweed in 1319-20 and had letters of protection for his Scotch service in 1320. In 1348 the Sheriff of Staffordshire was ordered to arrest Sir William de Mockleston (he was therefore a Knight) and his son Thomas for a debt of £20 due to Augustine le Waleys. Sir William was dead in 1363 when there is an allusion to his widow Joan. The Shropshire Sheriff of 1788 *may* have been a descendant of this member.

1330 Nov. WILLIAM de ERCALEWE (24) and ROGER CORBET of Caus (12).
 1331 April. do. and do.
 1332 March. do. and WILLIAM de LEVERSETE (33)

33. WILLIAM de LEVERSETE (1332-4).

This member was apparently connected with Shifnal as he was one of the highest rated persons there in the Subsidy Roll of 1327.* He appears also on several occasions in connection with property there and in the Inquisition on the death of Giles de Badlesmore in 1338 it was found that this member, had one fiftieth part of a Knight's fee in Shifnal.

* S.A. Tr. 3 Ser., V. 238.

1332 Sept. WILLIAM de ERCALEWE (24) and ROGER CORBET of Caus (12)
 1332 Dec. HENRY de BISSHEBURY (34) and WALTER BUFFRY (35)

34. HENRY de BISSHEBURY (1332).

Sir Henry de Bisshebury was son of Ralph de Bisshebury of Bisshebury in Staffordshire where his family were seated for many generations and was born about 1290. He was Sheriff of Shropshire for no less than 8 years, i.e. 1323, 4, 5, 6, 30, 1, 2, 44, and was M.P. for Staffordshire in the Parliaments of 1322, 27, 30 and 31. Sir Henry served in the Scotch Wars of 1323-4. He is called Lord of Bisshebury in 9 Edw. II. and was certainly a Knight in 1322. He was alive up to 1348 but died about that year having had no issue by his wife Amicia Purcell and his estates devolved on his brother Ralph de Bisshebury. The Lady Chapel on the South side of Bushbury Church was built in Sir Henry's time and his effigy and that of his wife Amicia appeared in the East window of that Chapel with these words underneath "Henry de Buschebury Amyce Sa femme."

35. WALTER BUFFRY (1332).

Very little is known of Walter Buffry who was a Staffordshire man and was the son of Robert Buffery Lord of Netherpenn, Wolverhampton. Walter was a witness to deeds of 31 Edward III (1357) but was dead in 1367 leaving two daughters, Joan and Agnes, as his heiresses.

1334 Febr. RICHARD de PESHALE (35) and WILLIAM de LIVERSETE (33).

36. SIR RICHARD de PESHALE (1334) of Peshall and Eccleshall was the eldest son of Adam de Peshale of Peshale and Agnes daughter and heiress of John Cavereswell.* This member was Knighted in 1328, was Sheriff of Shropshire in the years 1333, 34 and 39. He represented the County of Stafford in the Parliaments of 1334, 1337, 1338, 1339 and 1343. Sir Richard was imprisoned in the Tower in 1323, probably for his opposition to the Despensers, was employed in the King's service in Wales in 1335 and in Scotland in 1336. He was married twice, first in 1328 to Aline, daughter of William de Brewe, and secondly to Margery daughter of Hugh Knighton. The member died soon after 1343 leaving as his successor a son Richard, who seems to have died without issue soon after his father.

* Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser., VI. 218.

** William Salt Collections (N.S.) II. 98.

1334 Sept. WILLIAM de ERCALEWE (24) and GRIFFIN de LEE (37).

37. GRIFFIN de LEE (1334-40).

This member was probably a son of Sir John de Lee (No. 23 above). In the Subsidy Roll of 1327 Griffin de Lee was assessed higher than anyone else in Stoke upon Tern. In 1337 Bartholomew de Berdefield was admitted to the Rectory of Whitchurch on the nomination of Griffin de Lee as Agent for Sir John le Strange and 3 years earlier he had as Attorney for Ankarett, the wife of John le Strange conceded the same person's right to the Manor and Advowson of Whitchurch. This was doubtless the M.P. for Shropshire.

1335 May. JOHN de HINKELE (31) and WILLIAM de HOPTON (38).

38. WILLIAM de HOPTON (1335).

It is difficult to say with certainty who this William de Hopton was, who was not only M.P. for the County in this Parliament but was also Sheriff of Shropshire in 1346. No information can be gleaned, as is usually the case at this period, from the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327 and no particulars of the Sheriff are given by Mr. Blakeway. He was probably the William de Hopton of Hopton who comes second in the family pedigree in the Shropshire Visitation and who married an Eyton of Eyton though he may be the 4th in that Visitation who married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of John Hevyn of Cleobury. Certainly a William de Hopton (probably this M.P.) was tenant of Cleobury Mortimer in 25 Edward III (1351)* and in 8 Edward III (1335) was seized in tail of the 4th part of the Manor of Hopton Wafers.** In 1336 William de Hopton and his wife Katherine were parties to a fine on the purchase of land at Abdon and 1342 William de Hopton assigned 60/- to the Prior of the Woodhouse Priory which is near Hopton Wafers. The writer has been unable to discover any further information about this member.

* Dukes's Shropshire 244.

** Same 247.

1336 March. JOHN de HINKELE (31) and WILLIAM de CAYNTON (39).

39. WILLIAM de CAYNTON (1336, 39, 47).

William de Caynton who represented Shropshire in these 3 Parliaments and was also Sheriff of the County in 1346 was one

of a family who were seated at Caynton. His estates passed by the marriage of his daughter Beatrice to Thomas Yonge whose descendants were long settled at Caynton. William de Caynton was in 1350 one of the Collectors in Shropshire of the aid for making the King's eldest son a Knight, his colleague being Sir Lawrence de Ludlow* and he had been Escheator of Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1328.

* Bishop Trillik's Register 331.

1336 Sept. WILLIAM le BOTILLER (49) and SIMON de RUGELEY (41).

40. WILLIAM le BOTILLER (1336).

William le Botiller (or Butler) was the son of William le Botiller (second of his name) of Wem and was born about 1298 being 36 years of age at his father's death in 1334. He was a distinguished soldier and was in 1340 in the retinue of Reginald de Cobham in the expedition to Flanders. He later obtained from the King immunity from military service on account of ill health but on the approach of the French Wars of 1346-7 William le Botiller was assessed to find 10 men at arms and 10 archers for the King's expedition, though the number was afterwards greatly reduced, because he had only 200 marks of rent, which was scarcely sufficient for the support of his family. In October 1346 Botiller was ordered to proceed at once to Calais which Edward III was then besieging and he was directed to take as many men from his own family and elsewhere as he could collect. He was present at the fall of Calais and is also said to have fought at the battle of Cressy, but this seems doubtful. The King excused William le Botiller from taking his Knighthood in 1344, but this must refer to his son as the member was a Knight in 1336.** The member's father and his own son were both called to Parliament as Baron Botiller of Wem, but though he served his King so well, he himself never received a writ of summons, though he was the head of his family. William le Botiller settled his considerable estates in 1343 on his eldest son William who married Elizabeth-Holland and this was doubtless the reason why he had only "200 marks a year." The member himself was married twice, first to Elizabeth Henshaw or Handsaw and secondly to Margaret daughter of Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. He had by his first wife a son

William who succeeded him. The member died on the 18 December 1361 and was then found by Inquisition to have been seized of the Manors of Wem and Hinstock.

Garbet's Wem 38. Sh.Ar.Tr. (3d ser.) V. 146. Eyton IX. 176.

** Eyton IX. 365.

41. SIMON de RUGGELEY (1336-40).

Simon de Ruggeley who represented Shropshire in these 2 Parliaments and who was also Sheriff of this County and of Staffordshire from 1336 to 1340, was a Staffordshire man, seated at Hawkesyard near Rugeley.* Mr. Blakeway quotes Dugdale as saying of Simon de Ruggeley "He had the Castle of Salop committed to his custody, having the title of Valettus Regis which shows that he was in the service of the King in an honourable position." It is probable that at this time some part of the Castle was used as the County Prison and therefore was committed to the care of the Sheriff who was a King's Yeoman. Simon de Ruggeley represented Staffordshire in the Parliaments of 1336/7, 1339, 1340 (in this year he was elected for both Counties) 1346 and 1347/8. In 1342 he had a grant from Bishop Roger Northborough of land in Rugeley and of a fishery there and he held some land by the service of holding the King's stirrup when at Stafford.** He was described in one place as Bailiff of the Bishop and Yeoman of the King. He died on 9 August 1349. The Inq. p. m. was held on the 22 November 1349 when it was found that Humphrey, then 16 years of age, was his son and heir. Simon de Ruggeley was Chamberlain of Chester in 1330 and a Commissioner of Array in 1342.

* Blakeway's Sheriffs 51.

** Shaw's Staffordshire.

1337 Feb. No returns found.

1337 Sept. SIR WALTER de HOPTON (42) and SIR ROGER CORBET of Caus (12).

SIR JOHN de HUGGEFORD (43) and ROBERT CORBET of Wattlesborough (44)

42. SIR WALTER de HOPTON 1337, 9, 40, 43, 54, 63.

Sir Walter de Hopton of Stanton was the son of another Walter de Hopton of Hopton Castle and of Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem, widow of Ralph de Botiler and was only 2 years of age at his father's death in 1305.* He was in the Wardship of the King in 1310. He presented to the Chapelry of Hopton in

1334 and 1342. He is rated in the 1327 Subsidy Roll in Hopton Castle. Sir Walter was in the King's retinue in the French Campaign of 1346 and 1347 being present at the passage of Hogue, the battle of Cressy and the siege of Calais. In consideration of his services in the French Wars, Sir Walter was in 26 Edward III exonerated from assessment on his lands. Walter de Hopton was a Knight before 1335/6 in which year he and his wife Joan bought for 200 marks the "Manor of Hopton in "Clonesland" from Thomas de Bouldewas, Chaplain and John de Clinton.† Two years later he acquired the Manors of Shelderton and Burwarton. The Inquisition after the death of Sir Walter de Hopton was held at Ludford in 42 Edward III (1369) when it was found that he died on the 10 November 1368 and that he held the Manor of Nether Stanton in his demesne as of fee from the heir of Roger de Mortimer lately Earl of March, then under age and a rent in Over Stanton in the Marches of Wales by the service of a pair of white spurs. The Jury further found that John son of John Alan de Cherlinton and of Elizabeth daughter of Sir Walter and wife of the said John, son of John, was his heir and of the age of 23 years. This is conclusive evidence of a marriage between John de Charleton and Elizabeth daughter of Sir Walter de Hopton which does not (so far as the writer knows) appear in any of the pedigrees of either family and also of the fact that this branch of the Hopton family ended in a daughter and heiress. Lower Stanton and Over Stanton in the above Inquisition are no doubt Lower Hayton and Upper Hayton in the parish of Stanton Lacy.

* Eyton & I. 258.

† Case 194 file 11 No. 63.

43 JOHN de HUGGEFORD and 44 ROBERT CORBET of Wattlesborough. These so called Knights of the Shire appear in the Rolls though they do not seem to have been elected in the ordinary way but to have been summoned by a special King's writ to attend the Parliament with Roger Corbet of Caus who was one of the elected members.

43. JOHN de HUGGEFORD (1337).

Was the eldest son of Sir Walter de Huggefurd (No. 17) and was Lord of the Manor of Hugford and Stockton. He had a Charter of free warren in Hugford and Apley granted to him on 2 November 19 Edward III. The member was probably knighted previously to the battle of Cressy. He survived that battle

as in 1347 he, then described as a Knight, granted to Thomas de Huggeford, Rector of Hampton Lovett, his Manors of Hugford, Apley, Middleton and Ledwych with the Advowson of the Church of Stockton and with a further grant of Housebote and Haybote in the wood of Sutton Maddock.* Sir John, whose wife Margaret was living in 1350, left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother Richard de Huggeford.

* British Mus. MSS. A6551.

44. ROBERT CORBET of Wattlesborough (1337).

Was the son of Sir Thomas Corbet and was born on the 25. December 1304.* He was entered as Lord of Wattlesborough in the Nomina Villarum of 1316, though he was then only a boy of 12. In April 1326 King Edward II excused Robert Corbet from taking his Knighthood until the following Michaelmas when he was probably knighted. Sir Robert died on the 3. December 1375, and by the Inq. p. mortem taken on the 9. January 1376§ it was found that Elizabeth, daughter of his eldest son Thomas and wife of Sir John de Ipstones (then 18 years of age) was his granddaughter and heiress but most of his estates passed to his other sons. At Sir Robert's death he was seized of the Manors of Shawbury, Moreton Corbet, Habberley, Rowton, Bragginton, Wattlesborough, etc. in Shropshire and Bausley in the County of Montgomery. With regard to Shawbury an Inq. quod damnus was held in 1369 when it was found that it would not be to the King's hurt if Robert Corbet and Elizabeth his wife settled this Manor upon themselves for life and their son Fulke Corbet afterwards with remainder to another son Roger. It was further found by this Inquisition that Sir Robert also held the Manor of Moreton Toret of the heir of John de Chetwynd by Knight service.**

* Eyton VII. 107.

§ Montgomeryshire Collections VIII. 90.

** Sh.Ar.Tr. 1899. 269, 270.

1338 Febr. ROBERT de HARLEY (45) and WILLIAM de ERCALEWE (24).

45. ROBERT de HARLEY (1338, 39, 40).

Sir Robert de Harley was the eldest son and heir of Sir Richard de Harley (No. 6 above) and of Burga the heiress of Willey. He was married at a very early age, 1296, to Margaret the heiress of

Sir Bryan Brampton of Brampton who was only 3 years of age, and who had been made by the King the ward of Robert's uncle Malcolm, her father having died in 1293. In 1309 Robert de Harley's wife was put in full possession of her great estates at Brampton, Buckton, Weston, Stowe, Kinlet, etc., and as in 1320, perhaps earlier (the date is uncertain) at his father's death Robert also inherited his estates, he was a man of great territorial influence. Robert de Harley was described as a Knight Bachelor in 1318 and as a Chevalier in 1324. In 1325 Sir Robert was appointed to array the forces raised in Shropshire for the King to serve against the French in Gascony and he seems to have established a great military reputation. He was also "one that the King chiefly confided in for the suppression of the Knight Templars."* In 1339 Sir Robert was commissioned to march 50 archers and 50 pikemen to Ipswich and to see that they were all clothed in livery and well armed. In 1346 Sir Robert was one of those who were appointed to array all able bodied Shropshire men as well as Knights and Esquires and others for the service of the King in the French Wars. He was one of the Knights who fought at the battle of Cressy in the division commanded by the Black Prince on the 26 August 1346. Sir Robert died in 1349 leaving his son and heir, another Robert de Harley, styled "The Simple" as his successor in his Shropshire estates while the Brampton properties passed to his second son Bryan. The Inq. p. mortem was held in 23 Edward III (No. 66).

* Collins' Peerage IV. 48.

- 1338 July. ROBERT de HARLEY (45) and ROGER CORBET (12).
 1339 Jany. WALTOR de HOPTON (42) and WILLIAM de CAYNTON (39).
 1339 Oct. WILLIAM de ERCALEWE (24) and ROBERT de HARLEY (45).
 1340 Jany. do. and WALTER de HOPTON (42).
 „ March. GRIFFIN de LEE (37) and SIMON de RUGELEY (41).
 „ July. NICHOLAS DEVEREUX and do.

46. NICHOLAS DEVEREUX (1340) or Deverus, as he is styled in the return of expenses, was almost certainly the son of another Nicholas Devereux who presented to the living of Tasley in 1306 and 1310 but apparently was dead in 1313 as the presentation was then made by Dame Lucy Devereux. The member was assessed at 2/- in Oldbury in the Subsidy Roll of 1327 and he was doubtless the same man as Nicholas Devereux of Tasley who in 1338 acknowledged that he owed £20 to Thomas de Pyddington which sum he charged on his lands in the County.

Nicholas Devereux was one of the Jurors at the Inquisition held at Bridgnorth on 10 November 1346 to enquire into Knights' fees. Nothing else can be said of this member who cannot be found in any of the Devereux or D'Ebroicis pedigrees to which the writer has had access.

1341 April. ROBERT de HARLEY (45) and ROGER CORBET of Caus (12).

1342 Oct. No returns found.

1343 April. THOMAS de SWYNNERTON (47) and WALTER de HOPTON (42).

47. THOMAS de SWYNNERTON (1343) of Swynnerton, Knight Banneret was heir to his elder brother Robert. He was trained to arms from his youth and greatly distinguished himself in the French Campaign of 1346-7 where he was present at the battle of Cressy and the siege of Calais. As a reward for his great services Sir Thomas obtained a grant of the forfeited lands of Thomas de Creswell and in 1347-8 he was Chamberlain of the King's Court. The member was again engaged in the Scotch wars of 1356 where he was taken prisoner but was ransomed, the King himself contributing £100 towards the ransom money. In 1358 Sir Thomas had the honour of being the King's proxy in France to receive the Oath of the Dauphin and then was charged with the duty of keeping the King's French prisoner in the Savoy. In 1359 Sir Thomas was exonerated from assessment on his lands by reason of his having served in the King's retinue from the date of the passage of Hogue throughout the French campaign. Previously to this Sir Thomas had taken a prominent part in civil affairs being Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1341, M.P. for Staffordshire in 1343 and Escheator for the Marches of Wales in 1341. In December 1345 the Sheriff of Staffordshire was ordered to escheat all the property of this member in that County on account of various contempts and misdeeds but doubtless his great military services wiped out this trouble. Sir Thomas married Matilda daughter of Sir Robert Holland. He died in 1361 and was succeeded by his son Robert.* Sir Thomas was Knighted before 1341.

* William Salt Collections VII. 24 and 36.

1344 June. JOHN de ASTON (48) and WILLIAM BANASTRE of Yorton (49).

48. JOHN de ASTON (1344).

This member was linked in this same year with Sir Roger L' Estrange of Knockin; John L'Estrange, James de Audley,

William de Ercalewe and William Stury as "Chief persons within the County of Salop" who were summoned to raise 40 men at arms within the County, 30 Hobelers within the town of Shrewsbury, 10 in Ludlow, 6 in Wenlock, 10 in Bridgnorth, 4 in Newport and 40 in the rest of the County for the French expedition.* John de Aston, Lord of Heywood was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1343 and Shropshire in 1345 and was M.P. for Staffordshire in 1332. In 1341 he was appointed to collect 250 sacks of wool in Staffordshire for the King's use. He died in 1352/3.

* Owen and Blakeway I. 163.

49. WILLIAM BANASTRE of Yorton (1344, 46, 48).
A William Banastre sat in 10 Parliaments for the County between 1344 and 1366 and at first sight it would appear a practical certainty that it was the same man but the William Banastre who represented Shropshire in these 3 Parliaments was in the returns of 2 of them described as William Banastre of Yorton while for 6 out of the last 7 Parliaments the description given is "William Banastre of Hadnall." It is unusual at this time to find the residence of the member given so that in these cases it must have been done for the purpose of distinction between the 2 different men. As there were 3 families of Banastre seated in the same part of the County at this time, viz. at Yorton, Hadnall and Smethcote, and as there were members of each family named William contemporaneously, the family presents a very difficult puzzle.

49. WILLIAM BANASTRE of Yorton was assessed in the Subsidy Roll of 1327 at Yorton in the sum of 2/-. In 1353 Agnes, wife of Thomas de Lee of Stanton, who was heiress in reversion after John and Matilda Corbet of the Manor of Hadnall settled it upon William Banastre of Yorton (this M.P.) Alianore his wife and their bodily heirs with remainder to William Banastre's right heirs from which it would appear that Agnes de Lee was a relative (perhaps mother by a former husband) of William Banastre or his wife.* In 1359 William Banastre of Yorton and his wife were parties to the purchase of other property in Hadnall.** This member was alive as late as 1370 when he was

a witness to a grant of property to Haughmond Abbey. † The member appears on the Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Roll of 1355/6. §

* Eyton IX. 302.

** Sh. Ar. Tr. 2 Ser., IV. 353.

† Eyton X. 56.

§ Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser. III. 71.

1346 Sept. PHILIP de BOURGHTON or de BROGHTON (50) and WILLIAM BANASTRE (49).

50. PHILIP de BOURGHTON (1346).

Was assessed in Broughton to the 1327 Subsidy Roll in 12^d only. In 9 Edward III this member was a party to a fine by which he purchased land in Hampton and Lineal near Ellesmere* but otherwise no information about him has been discovered.

* Sh. Ar. Tr. VI. 330.

1348 January. HAMO L'ESTRANGE (51) and WILLIAM de CAYNTON (39).

51. HAMON L'ESTRANGE (1347) was probably the third son of John l'Estrange (No. 9 above) as Hamo l'Estrange of Blackmere, Lord of Longnor, who was assessed to the Subsidy Roll in Betton Strange, appears to have died before this time. The Member according to a note in Eyton* had some claim to the Manor and Castle of Knockin but in 1309 accepted Hunstanton in settlement of it and thus became the ancestor of the Hunstanton Strange family. Hamon served in his father's retinue in the Cressy campaign of 1346 and in the next year had letters of protection for having done so. The member became a Knight and was married to Margaret daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Vernon of Shipbrooke, Cheshire, who survived him. Hamon l'Estrange was dead in 1352 as in that year a Commission was appointed to enquire whether Margaret late wife of Hamo l'Estrange who had made a solemn vow of chastity and of entering the religion of the Minorettes, and who was coming to the King to enroff him of her inheritance was ravished at Kinver Heath by Robert de Kendale, then Knight of the Marshalsea of the Household who was escorting her to the King, her Manor of Cheswardine being also seized by de Kendale. The whole charge was probably invented because the King had not been encoffed of the inheritance as in the previous year 1351 Robert de Kendale and

Margaret his wife (doubtless the widow of Hamo l'Estrange) had settled upon Trustees (probably a marriage settlement) this very Manor of Cheswardine "the property of Margaret for her life."

* Eyton X. 279

1348 March. JOHN de BURGHTON (52) and WILLIAM BANASTRE of Yorton (49).

52. JOHN DE BOURGHTON OR BROUGHTON (1348, 54, 55, 57).

This Member who was Sheriff of the County (or deputy Sheriff to the Earl of Arundel) from 1354—59 is said by Blakeway to have been the son of Hugh de Broughton. He was probably brother of Philip de Broughton (No. 50 above). Sir John de Broughton fought in the Prince of Wales's division in the battle of Cressy and was a distinguished soldier.*

* Sh. A. Tr. 3 Ser., V. 145.

1351 January. JOHN de UPTON (53) and WILLIAM BANASTRE, of Hadnall (53A).

53. JOHN DE UPTON (1350).

John de Upton as the son of Walter de Upton and Alice his wife was a party to a fine in 1339 relating to land in Upton. The Father Sir Walter de Upton was one of the distinguished Knights who fought in the King's own division at the battle of Cressy.* A John de Upton was Provost of Shrewsbury in 1342 and this may have been the Member. John de Upton was assessed to the Lay Subsidy Roll 1327 in Upton Cressett at 3/6, a large sum. A note there states that John de Upton had 3 sons and a daughter, who married Thomas Cressett.** The member died about 1368. His son Hugh presented to the living of Upton in 1373.

* Sh. A. Tr. 3 Ser., V. 145.

** Sh. A. Tr. 3 Ser., VI. 134.

53A. WILLIAM BANASTRE of Hadnall 1350, 5, 7, 8. 1360, 61, 66). was the son of Roger Banastre and Agnes his wife, which Roger was assessed to the 1327 Subsidy at 20/- in Hadnall and 2/6 in Haston. As early as 1316 the Abbot of Haughmond demised to Roger Banastre, Agnes his wife and William their son (the son being this Member) land in Hadnall which lease was renewed in 1323 while a further lease was granted by the Abbot of the same land to this member (described as of Hadnall),

Johanna his wife and John their eldest son in 1352. William Banastre has a release from the Abbot in 1359.* On the Guild Roll of Shrewsbury for 1355 William Banastre Senior of Salop was admitted a Burgess** but in a duplicate roll of the same date the Burgess is described as of Hadnall but as he was said to have died without issue and as the M.P. had an "eldest son John" living in 1352 this can hardly have been the Member.

* Eyton x. 59, 60.

** Sh. Ar. Tr. 2 Ser., iv. 345.

Do. 3 Ser., iii. 71.

1352 January. JOHN le BOTILLER (54) and EDWARD BURNEL (55).

54. JOHN LE BOTILLER (1352) was another of the distinguished soldiers who represented the County in Parliament about this time. He fought at the battle of Cressy in the second division commanded by the Earls of Arundel and Northampton and obtained his Knighthood at the capture of Calais in 1348. His arms show that he was connected with the Botiller's Barons of Wem, but it is difficult to place him in the family pedigree with any certainty. He may have been the eldest son of Sir William le Botiller (No. 40 above) who in 1337 witnessed a Haughmond Abbey deed with his father*, or he may have been John son of Ralph le Botiller Senr. who in 14 Edwd. II. 1321 paid a fine on a license for receiving the Manor of Pulverbatch from his father, probably the latter as the former was a Knight in 1337. A John le Botiller was King's Sergeant who in 1324** is said to have served the King in the Welsh Wars and to have been taken prisoner and who was afterwards accused of treason against Edward III. in 1327 but it is impossible to say whether this was the M.P. for Shropshire. No Inq.p.mortem is extant.

* Sh. Ar. Tr. I. 186.

** Patent Rolls 1321-4, p. 50.

55. EDWARD BURNELL (1351) was the second son of William Burnell of Acton Burnell and Langley and was born about 1316 and upon the Inq.p.m. of his Father William Burnell in Feby. 1332 it was found that the deceased and his wife Roisia held the Manor of Langley with the advowson of the Chapel there and that his son Edward, aged 16 was his son and heir. The member married in 1328 Margaret Lee by whom he had several children and who survived him. Edward Burnell died in 1376 and his

widow in 1377. A full report of the Inq.p.m. of Margaret Burnell will be found in the Sh.Ar.Trans. (2 Ser.) XI.272 from which it will be seen that Edward Burnell's 2 sons Reginald and Edward died in his lifetime without issue and that his estates devolved on his 3 daughters Joan, the wife of Roger de la Lee, Katherine the wife of John de Stapleton and Hugelina the wife of Robert de Coyne (76 below).

1352 August. ROBERT de PEMBRIDGE (1352). Only one Knight of the Shire elected.

56. ROBERT DE PEMBRIDGE (1352).

It is a little doubtful whether Sir Robert de Pembridge was the eldest or second son of Sir Fulke de Pembridge (No. 22 above). The Rev. J. E. Auden in his paper on Tong College in Transactions (3 Ser.) VIII. 171 makes him the elder son but if so it is difficult to see how his brother Fulke became owner of the Tong estates (as he apparently did) as Robert himself left a son. In the History of Tong (Griffiths) and in Mr. Marshall's book on Tong, Robert is given as the second son who succeeded to the estates on the death in 1344 without issue of his elder brother Fulke. This appears to the writer to be the correct view.

Sir Robert was undoubtedly owner of Tong in 1351, as in a receipt given by him in that year he styled himself "Lord of Tong."* He married Juliana Trussell by whom he had a son Fulke de Pembridge (IV) and a daughter who married Richard Vernon. Sir Robert served in the French campaign including the battle of Cressy and consequently was exonerated from the assessment on his lands for providing men at arms and archers.** Sir Robert died in or about 1371.

* Griffiths's Tong 213.

** Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser., V. 147.

1353 Sept. JOHN de WESTHOPE (57). Only one Member returned.

57. JOHN DE WESTHOPE (1353).

John de Westhope presents an insoluble puzzle as the writer has been unable to trace any Shropshire man of the name at this time. Mrs. Martin's paper on Westhope in Arch. Trans. (3 Ser.) IX, 147 gives no help. There was a family of Weston at this time of which one member John de Weston was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1329 and 1335 and was M.P. for that Borough in 1330.*

* Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser., II. 269.

- 1354 April. WALTER de HOPTON (42) and JOHN de BOURGHTON (52).
 1355 Nov. JOHN de BOURGHTON (52) and WILLIAM BANASTRE, of
 Hadnall, 53A.
 1357 April. Ditto do.
 1358 Feb. JOHN de LUDLOWE (58) and do.

58. SIR JOHN DE LUDLOWE (1358, 61, 66, 73, 76, 77).

Sir John de Ludlowe was the son of Sir Lawrence de Ludlow (No. 29 above) and was born on 6 May 1320. He served in the retinue of John l'Estrange of Whitchurch in the French Campaign which included the battle of Cressy and had letters of protection from Assessment in July 1347. Sir John who doubtless resided at Hodnet and Stokesay Castle presented to the livings of Westbury in 1370 of Wistanstow in 1373 and of Greet in 1375. Sir John who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1379 was a Knight as early as 1370, and was very probably knighted in consequence of his services in the French Wars. He died on 17 February 1382 leaving his wife Joanna surviving him to whom Cold Weston was assigned for dower and he was succeeded in his estates by his son Richard de Ludlowe then aged 21. The usual Inq.p.mortem was taken under which it was found that he was seized of Westbury, Whelbeche, Stowe, Hatton, Espley Corston, Downton and Padmore, and that he held Hodnet from the Lord of Montgomery by Knight service, and was to have as Seneschal, at the charges of the Lord, lodgings for himself and his wife in the Bailey of the Castle with two Esquires, one treasurer and one woman servant with two robes a year for himself and his wife, suitable for a knight and his lady, five grooms, five horses, four brachet hounds and 2 grey hounds. Sir John had sold his property at Marcle Herefordshire to the Earl of March.

- 1360 May. ROBERT CORBET of Moreton (44 & 59) and WILLIAM BANASTRE, of Hadnall (53A).

59. ROBERT CORBET of Moreton (1360, 71, 72).

It is difficult to believe that Robert Corbet who represented the County in these 3 Parliaments was the same person as Robert Corbet of Wattlesborough who was M.P. for Shropshire in 1337, 23 years earlier, and yet it apparently was so. There is nothing impossible in the acceptance of the theory as the Member of 1337 was born in 1304 December and therefore would be 33 in the first year of his election and would not be more than 68 in

the last year in which he represented the County. Mr. Eyton treats the Robert Corbet who was in 1316, though a Minor, styled Lord of the Vill of Moreton Corbet (X. 188) as the same man as the Lord of Wattlesborough (VII. 107) and it is safe to accept his authority. In fact it is difficult to find any other Robert Corbet to whom the position can be assigned and it is quite certain that this Robert Corbet was alive at both dates as he did not die until decr. 3, 1375. Such particulars as the writer can give are stated under (No. 43 above) but he has thought it well to state the problem which the long interval in date presents

1361 Jan. JOHN de LUDLOWE (58) and WILLIAM BANASTRE, of Hadnall (53A).

1362 Oct. JOHN de MUNTER (60) and JOHN de COXHALE (61).

The enrolment of expenses gives William Banastre as John le Munter's colleague in this Parliament.

60. JOHN LE MUNTER (1362).

This Member is not easy to identify but the prefix "le" instead of "de" shews that he was a member of the family of "Le Muneter" who were seated at Ludlow and Whitton in the 14th century. The Muneters (Moneyers) were another family who, like the Ludlowe's, their near neighbours made money in trading and developed even in those early days into territorial magnates. The member may have been the John de Muneter, Lord of Whitton, who was assessed in the highest sum in Whitton in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327 or his son*. A Thomas le Muneter appears in Ludlow in the same roll and a Robert le Muneter was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1307, both doubtless of the same family as this member.

* Sh. Ar. Tr. (3rd Series) VII. 357.

61. JOHN DE COXHALL (1362).

The writer has been unable to discover any information as to the identity of this member. Coxall from which he apparently took his name is a small Township in Herefordshire just over the Shropshire borders but there is no record of any family of importance being seated there. Mr. Eyton makes no mention of the family nor does Mr. Blakeway in the Sheriffs of Shropshire and a search in the various Rolls has had no result. A John de Coggeshall was one of the Sub-taxers for Caynham for the 1327

Subsidy and this man or his son may have been the Member. In 1336 a John de Coggeshall was made a Knight Bachelor but this was probably an Essex man. The expenses enrolment Roll gives William Banastre as Member in lieu of John de Coxhall but this probably refers to another Parliament.

1363 Oct. Sir WALTER de HOPTON (42) and JOHN de STOKES (62).
62. JOHN DE STOKES (1363) was also Sheriff of the County in this same year 1363 but Mr. Blakeway gives no account of him. The member was probably seated at Stoke near Ludlow but he also certainly owned Wheathill as when in January of this year he presented to the benefice of Wheathill he was described as Lord of Wheathill.* He again presented to the same living in 1366. In 1369 John de Stokes was a party to a fine by which he sold to Roger de Charleton and Elizabeth his wife the Manors of Billingsley, Hungerford, Millichope and Broseley (Burwardesley) with a rent charge of £4 16s. od. in Thonglands. This member may have been the same man as John de Stokes who was made a Judge of the Court of Exchequer in 1365 and who was sent 8 years later into Yorkshire to survey the Alien Priors and to obtain loans for the King.**

* Bishop Charlton's Register, 65.

** Poss's Judges, 634.

1365 Jan. HUGH de MORTIMER (63) and ROGER CHEYNE (64).

63. HUGH DE MORTIMER (1365).
Hugh de Mortimer was the second son of Hugh de Mortimer Lord of Chelmarsh and the grandson of Henry Mortimer M.P. 1312 (No. 14 above). He was the guardian of his nephew William de Mortimer the head of this branch of the family who was an Idiot. Hugh de Mortimer died in 1386 or 1387 without issue and his estates passed to his nephew another Hugh who was killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury.*

* Eyton III. 44.

64. ROGER CHEYNE (1365).

Roger Cheney (or Cheyne) who was one of the Knights of the Shire in 1365 was Sheriff of Shropshire in the same year. He was the son of Hugh Cheney** and the grandson of Roger Cheney (No. 27 above) and was seated at Cheney Longville, of which

he was Lord as early as 1341. His signature appears to 2 deeds in the papers of Mr. Beddoes (the present owner of the estate) dated respectively 1359 and 1373§ Roger Cheney served in the French Campaign which included the battle of Cressy and the capture of Calais and was one of those who obtained exoneration from assessment on his estates for military purposes† A Roger Cheney represented Chichester in many Parliaments just before and immediately following 1365. The member probably married Maud, daughter of John de Lutteley as in 1363 the latter granted an annuity out of lands at Claverley to Maud wife of Roger de Cheyne**

** Eyton XI. 375.

§ Sh. Ar. Tr. I. 122.

† Sh. Ar. Tr, 3 Ser., V. 148.

** Dukes 253.

1366 May. SIR JOHN de LUDLOWE (58) and WILLIAM BANASTRE, of Hadnall (53A).

1368 May. No returns found.

1369 June. SIR WILLIAM CARLESS (65) and SIR BRYAN CORNEWALL (66).

65. SIR WILLIAM CARLESS (1369).

Sir William Carless of Albrighton seems to have been the son of Roger Carless, who in 1322 had the custody of all Castles and lands of the Earl of Lancaster and his adherents within the County of Salop. Sir William was in the retinue of Thomas, Earl of Warwick in the French Campaign of 1346 and 7, which included the battle of Cressy and he probably obtained his Knighthood there. Sir William who was Sheriff of Shropshire in the same year in which he was M.P., married Emma, daughter of Richard Terbok and had a son John aged 30 in 1378 who married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Fulke le Strange. Sir William died intestate about 1375 and Richard Hychcocks was the administrator of his estate.

66. SIR BRYAN CORNEWALL (1369, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83).

This member was the 2nd son of Edmund de Cornewall and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Brian de Brompton. He succeeded to the Kinlet estates on his father's death in 1354.** Sir Bryan served in the Cressy Campaign of 1346-7, in the retinue of John L'Estrange of Whitchurch§ and obtained letters of protection from assessment for military service. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1378. Sir Bryan married Maud, daughter of Lord L'Estrange of Blackmere and had a son, Sir John, who succeeded

him. The member died in 1391, August 18 and the Inq: p. mortem was held at Bridgnorth in Sept. 1391 when it was found that Sir Bryan died seised of the Manor of Kinlet and that his son John was his heir and was 25 years of age.

* Sh. Ar. Tr. 2 Ser., XI, 112.

** Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser., VIII, 115.

§ Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser., V, 14.

1371 Feby. ROBERT de KENDALE (67) and SIR ROBERT CORBET (59).
1372 Nov. Ditto do.

67. ROBERT DE KENDALE (1370, 71, 72, 76, 77, 81, 82).

Sir Robert de Kendale of Soulton who was doubtless descended from Andrew de Kendale, M.P. for Shropshire in 1319 (No. 20 above), was also Sheriff of the County in 1371, 72, and 73. He married Margaret, widow of Sir John de Louthur, M.P. for Westmoreland and had a son, another Robert. A curious story is told by a deed amongst the Acton Reynald papers which is referred to in the Appendix, part 10, of the 1st report of the His. MSS. Commission p. 75. It is there said that there is extant a curious forgery of a deed which professes to be a Grant by Robert de Kendale (son and heir of Sir Robert Kendale) of the Manor of Soulton to his daughter Alana. It is endorsed "This deed was confessed to have been fabricated by Thomas Burdon before the Justices of the King's Bench in banco, in the 9th year of Edward I." Although he was both Knight of the Shire and Sheriff, little concerning Sir Robert de Kendale has been handed down to us, except the following story which implicates him in the death of a Shropshire Man. There is a record that pardon was granted to a Sir John Hawkeston for the murder of William de Lakyn (no doubt one of the Shropshire family) when he came to London in 1398 to serve the King in Parliament. The story proceeds "The said Sir John and Robert de Kendal lay in wait for him Friday and Saturday before Michaelmas, both on the River Thames and on the high roads from London to Westminster until soon after vespers that evening they met him in High Street coming to his Lord the Earl of Derby where with many others they assaulted him, and the said Sir John with a drawn sword killed him in the presence of the King and the whole Parliament by giving him from behind (!) a wound in the leg right into the body, of which

“ he died immediately.”* The episode affords a curious commentary on the manners of the times.

In 1370 Sir Robert had a license from the Bishop of Lichfield for an oratory at Souldon.

* WILLIAM SALT Collections (Staffordshire) 1910, p. 309.

1373 Nov. SIR JOHN de LUDLOWE (58) and ADAM de PESHALE (68).

68. ADAM DE PESHALE (1373) is said to have been and probably was a younger son of Adam de Peshale of Horseley and Eccleshall, and his wife Joan, daughter of John de Eyton. He was Knighted in 1379, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1398 and of Staffordshire in 1418. He and his brother in law, Sir Hugh de Wrottesley (a Knight of the Garter and a very able soldier) seem to have had a long standing feud about property. It was no doubt in connection with this old trouble that we find Adam de Peshale petitioning K. Richard II in 1377 alleging that as he was returning home from the King's Coronation Sir Hugh, designing his death, had placed a company of armed men in ambush on the King's highway and brought them to Fox Lydiat in Worcestershire for the purpose of murdering him. Sir Hugh replied that the violence was on the other side and that Adam's brother (Richard Peshale M.P. Shropshire in 1380), armed, and arrayed for war with 60 followers went to Albrighton and pursued Sir Hugh's men out of the County. He further averred that on another occasion Adam and his 2 brothers assembled 300 armed men, and at another time a still greater number in manner of war, so that Sir Hugh could not go out of his house or remain in his hostel without a great retinue. There were many similar allegations on both sides, amongst others, one that Sir Hugh intimidated Adam's tenantry, the merchants of Shifnal; that they dared not come to the fair to traffick or make their profit. The result of all this trouble has not been recorded but the petitions afford a striking picture of the manners of the 14th Century as between men of high standing and undoubted valour.*

Sir Adam de Peshale was married 3 times i. to Elizabeth d. and co-heir of Sir John de Weston, ii to Elizabeth d and co-heir of Sir Philip ap Rees and iii. Joyce d and co-heir of Sir John de Bottetort by the latter of whom he had 2 daughters, Joan who married Sir William de Birmingham and Margaret, who married Sir

Richard de Mytton of Shrewsbury. Sir Adam died in 1419, at a very great age and was buried at Weston with his 3rd wife Joyce who died in the following year. The usual Inq.p.m. was held.

* W. SALT Collections, Vol II. N.S. 98 &c.

1376 Feby. SIR JOHN de LUDLOWE (58) and SIR ROBERT de KENDALE (67)
1377 Jany. SIR BRIAN de CORNEWALL (66) and WILLIAM CHETWYND,
of Calvynton (69).

69. WILLIAM CHETWYND (1377).

This member is described in the official return as of "Calvynton" and in the following year, 1378, "William de Chetwynd Lord of Calvynton" presented to Roden Chapel as the Patron.

William de Chetwynd (born after 1320) was the eldest son of Sir John de Chetwynd of Shavington, which estate he inherited on his father's death with part of High Ercall. In 1347 this member was in the retinue of Roger l'Estrange, and in 1359 was a follower of Thomas de Roos in the suite of the Black Prince in the expedition which resulted in the peace of Bretigny under which Guienne and other French provinces were ceded to England. William de Chetwynd, who was a Knight in 1361, if not earlier, accompanied the Earl of Stafford to quell the insurrection in Ireland in that year and it is recorded of him that his horse was amongst the best in the expedition and was valued at the then high figure of £12. Sir William died in 1385 and was succeeded by his son, another Sir William. The Inq. post mortem was held at Stafford.

1377 Oct. SIR JOHN de LUDLOWE (58) and SIR ROBERT de KENDALE (67)
1378 Oct. HUGH CHEYNE (70) and EDWARD de ACTON (71)

70. HUGH CHENEY (1378, 79, 88, 91, 1400).

Hugh Cheney, Chevalier, was the son of Hugh Cheney of Cheney Longville and the Brother of Roger Cheney (No. 64 above). It was probably to Hugh Cheney the father that Bishop Lewis de Charleton granted a license in 1368 to have Mass celebrated in the oratory of his Mansion house of More. § Sir Hugh de Cheney was certainly one of the foremost men of Shropshire in his day. In 1366 he was esquire to King Edward III and in the same year the Castle of Shrewsbury was committed to his custody. In 1377 he was yeoman of the King's household, and was retained in the same capacity by Richard II with a fee of 10 marks. In

addition to representing Shropshire in these 5 Parliaments, Sir Hugh Cheney was also M.P. for Worcestershire on 3 occasions 1388, 1390 Jan and 1390 Nov and for Wiltshire in 1383 and 1385. He probably obtained much of his influence and importance from his connection with the Mortimers and in 1384 he was with Sir Peter de la Mare, (his brother in law) one of the executors of Edmund Earl of March. The Earl of Northumberland claimed the executorship but Commissioners appointed by the Bishop of Hereford found that Sir Hugh Cheney and Sir Peter de la Mare were the true executors and as such they presented to the vacant living of Kingsland.* In 1395 Sir Hugh obtained a royal license to crenellate his Mansion house of Cheney Longville. On 16 June 1390 Sir Hugh was appointed Constable of Shrewsbury Castle, in 1402 custodian of Wigmore Castle and in 1404 the Castle and Town of Ludlow were entrusted to his charge, while in 1401 he was summoned on the Privy Council. In 1375 Sir Hugh presented Edward Hopton to the living of Bitterley which in 1380 he proposed to assign to the Abbot of Wigmore (an Abbey founded by the Mortimers) while in 1389 he was holding the Barony of Ludlow in trust for the Abbot of Wigmore. Sir Hugh was twice married, his one wife being Matilda daughter of Reginald de la Mare. Sir Hugh was a benefactor to Ludlow and founded a Chantry in the Church there, his arms and effigy being depicted in the painted glass there. He died on or about the 1st August 1404, and was probably buried in Ludlow Church where his obit was appointed for that day.**

§ Charlton's Register, 48.

* Gilbert's Register, 57.

** Sh. Ar. Tr. 3 Ser., IV, 351.

71. EDWARD DE ACTON (1378, 82, 84, 84, 86, 88).

Edward de Acton who represented Shropshire in these 6 Parliaments, and who was also Sheriff of the County in 1383, 1385 and 1390 was the son of William Acton of Acton Burnell.* He himself was seated at Aldenham being the first of the name at that place and he married about 1387 Eleanor one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir Fulke L'Estrange. By this marriage he obtained a moiety of the Manor of Longnor which remained in his descendants until it was sold in the reign of

K. James I (nearly 250 years later) to the then owner of the other moiety.** Mr. Blakeway (p.13) styles him "Chevalier" in his second term of Shrievalty (1385) but the writer has not been able to obtain any confirmation of this and in none of the Parliamentary returns is there any mention of his Knighthood, though on 3 occasions his fellow member is termed Chevalier. Edward de Acton was Escheator of Staffordshire in 1388. In 1369 he had a license from the Bishop of Lichfield for his oratory at Longnor, where he then seems to have resided. The Shropshire Visitation pedigree gives to Edward de Acton only one son Walter, who succeeded him at Longnor but he certainly had another son Nicholas to whom Juliana le Strange in 1390 gave all her lands in Wilverston. §

* Blakeway's Sheriffs, 54.

** Eyton VI. 66.
Dukes's Shropshire, 295.

1379 Apr. BRIAN de CORNEWALL (66) and HUGH CHEYNE (70).
1380 Jany. SIR RICHARD de PESHALE (72) and THOMAS NEWPORT (73).

72. SIR RICHARD DE PESHALE (1380).

The various pedigrees of the Peshale family are so inconsistent with one another and contain so many improbabilities that it is difficult to identify with accuracy any particular member of the family. The pedigree quoted by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher in *Sh. Ar. Trans.*, 3 Ser., VI. 218 gives only one Sir Richard Peshale and makes him living in 1343 and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1374-6 but a Sir Richard Peshale was Sheriff in 1333, 4 and 9, was M.P. for Shropshire 1333 and 4 and was also M.P. for Staffordshire in 6 Parliaments between 1334 and 1343. A Sir Richard Peshale was also Sheriff of this County in 1374, 5 and 6, was M.P. for Shropshire in 1379 and 80 and M.P. for Staffordshire in 1383. It is clear that there must have been 2 Sir Richards and the writer prefers to think that the present M.P. 1380 was (as Mr. Bridgeman states in the William Salt collections (N.S) II 98, the son of Adam Peshale by his first wife (not Joan de Eyton) and was of Horseley and Bishops Offley. It was this Sir Richard who was Sheriff in the later years and who married Joan Chetwynd. He died in 1388 leaving as his successor a son Humphrey.

* Gilbert's Register, 123.

73. THOMAS NEWPORT (1380).

On the 6 October 1398 a fine was levied at Westminster whereby Sir Peter de Careswell (No. 74) and Mary his wife surrendered their life interest in the Manor of Ercall (which Manor had been previously settled by a fine of 1390) to Thomas Gech, Isabel his wife and Thomas his son to hold of the King by the usual services, a rent of £50 per annum being reserved to the Careswells and £200 being paid to them for the grant. Thomas Newport and Isabel his wife procured a license from the Bishop of Lichfield dated 1398 Jany 3 that they might have divine service performed in any of their oratories in his diocese. This Thomas Newport is identical with the Thomas Gech mentioned in the High Ercall fine and is the Thomas Newport M.P. for Shropshire in 1380. Thus it was that the Newports afterwards Earls of Bradford, became Lords of High Ercall which they held until the title became extinct in 1762 when the same possession passed to Kinsmen in the present Bridgeman family. The Thomas Gech, son of Thomas and Isabel, also mentioned in the fine was no doubt the Thomas Newport, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1904. Thomas Newport's wife Isabel was probably the daughter (called Joyce in the Shropshire Visitation) of Sir Fulke Berwick. Thomas Newport (the son) and his wife Margaret obtained in June 1402 a license from the Bishop (similar to that granted to the Father) to have Mass celebrated in their private oratories. There is some confusion as to these grants and as to the family generally in Blakeway's Sheriffs. Thomas Newport, the member, was dead in 1401.* Mr. Newport was in the Commission of Array for the County of Salop and the Borough of Shrewsbury 1377 and for Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1380. In 1390 he was Seneschal of Shrewsbury.**

* Brit. Arch. Association JI., XVII, 95.

** Owen & Blakeway, I. 539.

1380 Nov. PETER de CARESWELL (74) and THOMAS le YONGE (75).

74. SIR PETER DE CARESWELL (1380, 82, 84) was the son of Sir William de Careswell (cousin and heir of John de Ercall) who married Mary, Widow of Geffrey de Langley.* Sir Peter who was a Knight as early as 1369 and was himself described as Lord of Ercall in 1387 had married Mary, "Lady of Ercall" in 1367. In 1391 an Inq. quod damnum was held when it was

found that it could not be an injury to the King if Peter de Careswell and Mary his wife enfeoffed Thomas Newport (73 above) of the Manor of ErCALL which was held of the King by the service of half a Knight's Fee. Following this Inquisition there was a settlement of the ErCALL estates by which they devolved on Thomas Newport, otherwise Gech, and Isabel his wife and it was in this way that the ErCALL estates became vested in the Newport Family.

Sir Peter de Careswell died without issue in or soon after 1398.**

* Eyton IX. 95.

** W. SALT Collections (N.S.) II. 152.

75. THOMAS LE YONGE of Sibdon (1380, 83, 95, 99), a member of a family which came originally from Ludlow, was the son of Geoffrey le Yonge and his wife Margaret daughter of Sir John Piers. This member married Beatrice daughter and heiress of William de Caynton and their descendants were seated at Caynton for the next 400 years. The member's great grandson Sir William Yonge (No. 116) was member for Shropshire in 1477-8 and another descendant Philip Yonge in 1654. In 1414 the M.P. had letters patent granted to him of the wardship and marriage of Walter de Hopton.

1381 Sept. SIR BRIAN de CORNEWALL (66) and SIR ROBERT de KENDALE (67).

1382 May. Ditto do. do.

1382 Octbr. SIR PETER de CARESWELL (74) and EDWARD de ACTON (71)

1383 Feb. SIR ROGER CORBET (76A) and SIR BRIAN de CORNEWALL (66).

1383 Octbr. Ditto and THOMAS le YONGE (75).

76A. SIR ROGER CORBET (1383, 83, 91) of Moreton Corbet was the son of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton and his wife Elizabeth. The member married Margaret de Erdinton with whom he obtained the Shawbury estate. Sir Roger died in 1395 and his wife in the following year, leaving a son Robert who succeeded him and 2 daughters.*

The Roger Corbet who was M.P. for Worcestershire in 1368 was a different man and was a member of the Worcestershire Corbets who were seated at Chaddesley.**

* Sh. Ar. Tr. IV. 82.

** Worcestershire Members, 18.

1384 April. SIR PETER de CARESWELL (74) and EDWARD de ACTON (71).
 1384 Nov. ROBERT CUYNE (76) and do.

76. ROBERT CUYNE (1383) or COYNE of Weston Coyne in the County of Stafford, married Hugelina one of the 3 daughters of Edward Burnell of Langley (No. 55 above), hence no doubt his connection with Shropshire. Upon the death in 1377 of Edward Burnell and his wife the 3d part of Langley devolved on the member in right of his wife then aged 22. In 1386 Robert Coyne was exempted from being placed on Juries against his will. In 1390 August, the M.P. and his wife were admitted members of the Confraternity of the Convent of Lilleshall.* Robert Coyne died in October 1400, his wife having predeceased him, and the Shropshire Inq.p.m. was held at Drayton in december of the same year. The Jurors found that the M.P. at his death was seized of one third of the Manor of Langley and the advowson of the Church of the same Manor and other properties in Shrewsbury, Leighton and elsewhere. They further found that his son Robert was his son and heir and was 8 years old. There was another Inquisition in Staffordshire in respect of Weston Coyne which was held under the Earl of Arundel.

* BURKE'S COMMONERS II. 43.

1385 Octbr. SIR WILLIAM HUGGEFORD (77) and THOMAS de LEE (78).
 77. SIR WILLIAM DE HUGGEFORD (1385, 87 92, 93) was the eldest son and heir of William de Huggefurd Lord of Middleton Hugford (or Higford) in the parish of Bitterley. Bring a minor at his Father's death, about 1380, the member was in ward to Thomas, Lord of Astley, who was in that year styled Lord of Apley and Huggefurd. William de Huggefurd was Knighted prior to 1385 and in 1404 was styled Chevalier which he won by his prowess in arms. In 1396 one Hugh Lee was presented in the Manor Court of Claverley for having delivered to Sir William de Huggefurd one cart load of stone from the quarry of Lord Ferrers the Lord of the Manor. Sir William died in 1 Henry V. (1413) having married the daughter and heiress of James Pabenharn by whom he had a son William and a daughter Alice. The son died leaving a daughter Alice who died unmarried. On her death, Middleton Hugford passed to the member's own daughter Alice who married Sir Thomas Lucy, and in this manner the Lucy family became connected with Shropshire. Sir William was Sheriff of Shropshire in the years 1392, 1397 and 1401.

78. THOMAS DE LEE (1385, 89).

Sir Thomas Lee, Knight, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1395/6, but Mr. Blakeway gives no particulars of this Sheriff, probably from a difficulty in identifying him. Sir Thomas (who was no doubt also the M.P.) does not appear to have been one of the Lees of Roden, Langley, etc., as his name does not appear in the pedigree of that family given in Eyton (Vol. IX. 294) nor in the Shropshire Visitation. He was probably Thomas Lee of Lee Cheshire, the son of John Lee of Lee, and if so, he married Winifred, daughter of William Cotton of Cotton near Sandbach. The early descent of the Lee family is obscure.

1386 Octbr. SIR HAMO de PESHALE (79) and EDWARD de ACTON (71).

79. HAMO DE PESHALE (1386).

Sir Hamo de Peshale was a brother of Sir Richard de Peshale M.P. 1380 being a son of Adam de Peshale and his first wife. This member married firstly, before 1380, Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Harley who brought to him the Willey property and by whom he had one child only, a daughter Elizabeth who married Sir Richard Laken, and through whom the Willey property passed to the Lakens. Sir Hamo married secondly before 1387 Thomasine the heiress of the Wasteneys of Colton.* When Sir Hamo and his first wife Alice de Harley claimed lands in Henley through the latter being daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Harley, a plea was made that Alice was not legitimate, but this being referred to the Bishop was decided in her favour and their claim was allowed.

* W. SALT Collections (N.S.) II. 48.

1388 Fcby. SIR RICHARD de LUDLOWE (80) and SIR WILLIAM HUGGEPORD (77).

80. SIR RICHARD LUDLOW (1388, 89, 90).

Sir Richard Ludlow was the eldest son of John de Ludlow (No. 58 above) and was born about 1361* being 21 at his father's death in 1382. In 1385 he presented to the rectory of Wistanstow as "Lord of Hodnet, son of Sir John" and he presented again in 1390.** Sir Richard died without issue on the 12 december 1390. The Inq. p. mortem was held in 1390/1 when the Jurors found that Sir Richard died seized of no less than 34 properties including Hodnet, Peplow, Aldon, Norton, Corfham, Cold

Weston, Steventon, Wigley, Wistanstow, Over Hayton, Felton, Wigley, Dodmore, Bach., Greet etc. They further found that with the King's license he had enroffed Sir John Griffith and others (doubtless as trustees) with the Manors of Rowton, Westbury, Stokesay, Halton, Hill, Downton, etc. and that his brother John Ludlow then age 24 was next heir to Sir Richard.

* Eyton IX. 334.

** Bishop Gilbert's Register, 119.

1388 Sept. SIR HUGH CHEYNE (70) and EDWARD de ACTON (71).

1390 Jany. SIR RICHARD de LUDLOWE (80) and THOMAS de la LEE (78)

1390 Nov. Ditto and THOMAS de WHITTON (81)

81. THOMAS DE WHITTON (1390, 1406).

This member was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1407 but Mr. Blakeway gives no memoir of him. The arms attributed to him are however those of the Whittons of Whitton Court near Ludlow and there is no doubt that he was a member of that family. He was the eldest son of John Seigneur de Whitton and came into the estate after his Father's death about 1373. There is a curious incident in connection with his family which appears in Bishop Trevnant's Register (Hereford Diocese) in 1397. It is an account of "an avowal between Thomas de Worthyn and Joan " daughter of Thomas de Whitton taken at the Vill of Burford " within the Manor of the Lord of Burford that they were " man and wife," the husband being 16 years of age and the wife 17. Thomas de Whitton was present and it was at his instance that the open declaration took place. Thomas de Whitton died about 1411 leaving no son and the Whitton estates passed to his brother Edward.

1391 Novt. SIR ROGER CORBET (76A) and SIR HUGH CHEYNE (70).

(To be continued).

THE EARLIEST BOOK OF THE DRAPERS'
COMPANY, SHREWSBURY.

Transcribed by LILY F. CHITTY.

(Continued from 4th Series, Volume I X., page 277):

(fo. 212).

Phillip & Marye. 1554 the 1. & 2. yeare.
1555

Assiliaco gardiani et fratres fraternitatis xj^o die
Januarij Annis regni phi' et marie &c primo et
secundo.

No Cloth to be
put to dresse to
sher. that byeth
to sell any manner
of wollen cloth
&c.

confirmed next
side.

Md that the wardeyns & brethern undernamed
be aggred at this assemble That non of the
combrethern of the seid felowshipp & fraternytie
of Drapers shall from hensforth put or sett any
clothe to wurke or dresse to any person or persons
beyng of (" that useth " *erased*) the occupacion
of shermen that Doith bye to sell agayne any
wollen clothe for hym selff or any other person or
persons or that Doith practise or entermeddle
with any thinge that belangith to the seid frater-
nytie of Drapers, upon peyne for every defaulte
xx^s to be leveyd of every of the seid brethern so
offendinge, by the m^r & wardeyns to the use of
the seid felowshipp.

Nycolas purcell
Ryc' dawys
Robert allen

Wyllyam boyer
Edward mynton
Rychard Whittefott
Draper

Thomas Bent
Rychard Clarke
Thomas lloyd
Rychard purcell
george le
Roger beynis
Thomas Donne
Wyllyam bent
Wyllyam tench

Randyll byston
george proud
Roger byriton
Thomas phelyps
Hugh ap edward
Willm alow
Roger Harries
Hugh Beynes

(fo. 213).

Phillip & Mary 1554 I. & 2. yeare.
1555

*Serchers to finde
out the offenders
of the trade.*

Also at this assemblye it ys aggred by the seid m^r wardeyns & fellowship that Thomas Bent Roger Byryton William Tenche & William Smyth shall overse and serche out the offenders of the seid order, and shall haue the moytie of the forfeiture forseid.

Elizab. 8^o yeare.

*Confirmed as
before.*

Assiliaco Totius misterie et fraternitatis p^d quinto die Septembris A^o viii^o Elizabeth regine Anglie &c.

Md that the M^r wardeyns and combrethern Undernamed be at this assemblye aggred That the order & ordynence taken by the m^r Wardeyns & combrethern before mencioned & made the xith daye of September Annis primo et secundo phi' et marie, shall from hensfurth stand remayne and be in full force effect & vertue to all entents & purposes.

[No Signatures follow this Resolution].

(fo. 214).

Phillip & Mary 1554 I. & 2. yeare.
1555

Md qd Die Jouis xvij^o die Aprilis Annis regn' phi' et marie dei gratia Regis et Regine anglie &c primo et secundo.

*Survey of lands
&c. paine xs. for
Neglect on warn-
ing given.*

Yt ys aggred at this assemblye, That the m^r & wardeyns hereafter named, together with Robert Allen John Gardyner Hugh beynes and Ric' Clerck, or foure of theym shall take A true survey of all the Lands rents & reveynyes belonging to the said felowshipp or gylde and therof to make A true certificat and surveyn unto the combrethern of the seid Gylde, before the feaste of penthacoste next comynge upon peyne of forfeiture for every one that will absent hym selff upon warnynge gyven x^s and also that they shall view & see whether the Lockes & Keyes of the Treserye be suffic' orells to amend theym on the coste of the felowshipp, And more over to serche & view the Accompts & detts of all officers hertofore accomptable, and the make certificat & presentment of all suche detts as be payable and Leviable to the seid gylde Allowinge &

dysallowing all persons after the manner of accomplte, upon like peyne, and this to be Done before the feaste of the (" Natiuitie of Seynt " *erased*) blessed Trynitie next comynge.

Md that at this assemblie aforeseid the hoole combrethern of the ffraternytie forseid haue elected Nicholas Pursell to be maister of the seid fraternytie & gylde.

gardiani Ric'us Pursell	{ Edwardus Mynton }
Will'mus Tenche	{ Will'mus Bent }
Jur'	Jur'

Senescalli Ranulphus Byston	{
georgius prowde	{ Jur' }

Assistents with the maister & wardeyns videl't.

Robertus Alen	Rogerus Byrton
Ric'us Capper	Joh'es Gardyner
Thomas donne	Thomas bent

(fo. 215).

Jur' freem'

Md that at the assemblie forseid Will'm Harries son unto Ric' Harries baker late servant & apprentice to John Hiccocks draper ys admytted a combrother of the seid ffraternytie & gylde and hathe payed for his fynes xiijs^a iijj^d and for wyne viij^d

(*Added by another hand:*) R^d by the hands of George Prowde & Randall byston, the ij stewards.

(fo. 216).

Phillip & Mary 1556 2 & 3. yeare.

Assiliaco totius ffraternitatis mistere pannariorum Ville Salop sc'do die Novembris A'is regni phi' et marie &c. sc'do et tercio.

New Composition to be made.

Md that they be aggredid at this Assemblie that the m^r Ric' Mytton esquier and hugh beynes shall Travaile in the opteynyng of A new composition & settinge furth of all other busynes touchinge the confirmyng of the corporacion, and that all suche money as they shall Disburse therabout shall be borne by the combrethern of the seid occupacion as well by the assesment of the seid wardeyns, to gether with george lye Ric' Capper Thomas Donne & Thomas bent as otherwise

free

And also that John baxter late apprentice with Jone byston widdow & syster of the seid mysterye ys admytted a combrother of the seid occupacion and hath payed for hys fyne xiiij^s rec'd in manibus Hugonis beynes

free forrenner

And also That Thomas Mountgomery Jun' of the Towne of Salop ys admytted a combrother of the seid occupacion and mysterye and hath payed for his fyne xxvj^s viij^d and viij^d for wyne, w'ch xxvj^s viij^d d' Hugonis Beynes

free forraner

And also that Thomas Dawes sonne of John dawes of the seid towne ys likewise admytted a combrother of the seid mysterye & occupacion and hathe payed for his fyne xxvj^s viij^d d' manibus Hugonis Beynes, and also viij^d for wyne

(fo. 217).

Phillip & Mary 1556 2. & 3. yeare.

free

Also that Thomas Smythe als. Asteley of the sayd town is admytted a combrother of the Sayd mysterye & occupacion and hathe payd for his fyne xiiij^s iiij^d as aprentes & viij^d for his wyne to the hands of george powde oon of the stewards

[This entry is in the same handwriting as the receipt on folio 215, presumably that of George Prowde].

Md qd xxv^{to} die marcii Annis regn' phi' et marie dei gra' Regis et Regine anglie &c. Assiliaco totius ffraternitatis mistere pannariorum p'd

Jur'

They be aggreid at this assembly That Edward pursell sonne of Nicholas Pursell shall be admytted A free brother of the seid felowship, and hathe payed for his fyne xiiij^s iiij^d and viij^d for wyne sol' manibus Willi' Tenche et postea exo^r pro comptum suum

free

Also Edward Hosier sonne of Thomas Hosier late apprentice with Hugh Beynes Draper is likewise admytted a combrother ffre to occupie and hathe payed for his fyne xiiij^s iiij^d and for wyne viij^d sol' manibus Willi' Tenche et postea exo^r pro comptum suum

free

Also David lloyd sonne to Roger lloyd of the pole late apprentice to Richard Whitefutt Draper ys admytted a combrother of the felowshippe fre to occupie and hathe payed for his fyne xiiij^s iiij^d & for wyne viij^d sol' manibus Willi' Tenche et inde postea exo^r pro comptum suum

Item Receyved more by the seid William Tenche of Edward Mynton baylieff toward the chardges of the dynner in Annis Tertio et quarto xl^s et inde exonoratur per comptum gardianorum ut patet post diem eleccionis proximi.

Summa Totalis oneris Ric' pursell Willi' Tenche Edwardi mynton et Willi' Bent gardianorum fraternitatis et misterie predictæ pro pecuniarum sumis per ipsos pro autea recept' pro tempore eorum offic' gardianorum quatuor libr'.

Et inde exonerantur per visum compt' capt' ut apparet particulariter per billam iij^{li} xv^s vij^d pro expendis prandi et sic remanet iij^s v^d quos soluer' manibus hugoni Beacoll ballio eiusdem misterie xxx^o die marcij A^o primo Elisabeth regine &c.

N. Purcell

Rychard Dawys

(fo. 218).

Phillip & Mary 1557 the 3 & 4 yeare.

Assiliaco Totius ffraternitatis gilde siue misterie pannariorum Ville Salop Die Jouis xxij^{do} die Aprilis Annis regnorum phi' et marie dei gratia Regis et Regine anglie &c tercio et quatro.

Edward Minton Bayly indebted 16. 19. 3d. to the Comp. not paying is comited to ward till he pay.

Md that they be aggredid at this assembly, That forasmuche as Edward Mynton nowe baylieff to the seid ffraternytie is in debet to the seid ffraternytie, upon his accompte taken by the m^r wardeyns & six men as assistants, appoynted or the same in the some of sixtene pounds nyne-tenne shillings & thre pence as appereth by his seuerall accompts, ffor the which he will not put in sufficient pawne, that he is commytted to warde there to remayne untill it be fully payed to the maister & wardeyns to thuse of the seid fraternytie.

howse in Shop-lach. fee ferme.

Item they be aggredid That Ric' pursell draper shall haue a fee ferme for ever of a certeyn tement with thappurtynences sett & lyeng in Shoplache late in tenure of John maunsell or his assignes, at the yerely rent of fyve shillings & nyne pence.

After George Church, nowe Thom' dyose corviser 1624.

Md That they haue chosen at this assembly Nicholas pursell esquier to be their maister of the seid ffraternytie.

Wardens Chosen. gardiani Ric'us Dawes }
 Thomas mountgomery } Jur'
 Thomas donne }
 Rogerus Harries } Jur'
 Senescalli (Edward pursell *deleted*)
 Hugo ap Edward in eius loco }
 Thomas Dawes } Jur'

Item that the seid Thomas mountgomery & Roger Harries haue payed to the hands of the seid stewards the some of vj^s viij^d for their fyne for that they haue not served the office of stewards before they were chosen wardeyns.

*Hugh Beacoll
 Bayliffe
 Elected.*

Item that they be agreid at this assemblye That Hugh Beacoll shal be Baylieff to the seid ffraternytie, and to collect the rents Issues & profitts comyng of the Landes belonging to the seme, due from thannunciacion of o^r Ladye laste paste.

(fo. 219).

Phillip & Mary 1557 3. & 4. yeare.

*Survey of the
 lands and
 buildyngs.*

Item they be further agreid at this assemblye, That the seide Maister and wardeyns laste elected the persons under named, to be assistaunt with the seid maister & wardeyns, To vew and surveye the ten'ts and lands, that belonge to the seid ffraternytie, and to see that the reparacions therof be not decayed, nor any rent withdrawen nor decayed that may be amended, and to do therein as to theym semeth best for the most profitt and avayle of the seid gilde & fraternytie. Assistaunts

Richard pursell	Robertus Allen
Will'm Tenche	Hugo Beynes
Thomas Hosier	Thomas Bent
Ric'us Capper	Joh'es Gardyner
Ric'us Clerck	Georgius Prowde

The Accompt of Hugh Beacoll Baylieff of the seid ffraternytie from the feaste of thannunciacion of o^r Ladye seynt marye in Annis regni phi' et marie regis et regine angliae &c tercio et quarto, Untill the xxiiijth day of marche in A^o primo regni Elisabethe dei gratia &c viz for too

hoole yeres, ended at the said xxiiijth of marche
as well for the hoole rents as also for other money
to hym delyvered Duringe the seid tyme

Onus dicti Hugonis ballivi

In primis The rents due for the too hoole yeres
before mencioned xxxvij^l xvj^s vj^d

Item to hym delyvered by William Tenche in
money for the remainder of his accompt as before
appereth iiij^s v^d

Item to hym delyvered in money
for the fyne of Nicholas Prowde for
his admyttments to be combrother xiiij^s
(iiij^d erased)

Item to hym delyvered in money
for the fyne of John Lewys for his
admyttment to be a brother of the
seid fraternytie xiiij^s

Item ys gyven to the seid Baylieff by the seid
m^r & wardeyns untill xjth. daye of Aprell to bring
to them theyn the hoole dyschardge of his sayd
accompt.

On the following page is written in a later hand :—

Looke to litle forward for things don in the 3^d
& 4^o. of Phillip & Marye

Above this has been added in a still later script :—

Refer to folio 244. Phillip & Mary, 3 & 4 year.

(fo. 244).

*Evidences
surveyed.*

Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 yeare.

Md that the ixth daye of Aprell Annis regni
phi' et marie dei gratia Regis et Regine anglie
&c tercio et quarto, there was a vew and serche
taken and made by Nicholas Purcell m^r of the
fellowshpp, Ric' pursell William Tenche Edward
Mynton Willm Bent wardeyns of the same felow-
shippe Robert Alen Ric' Capper hughe Beynes
Ric' Clerck Thomas Bent combrethern, George
Prowde & Randulphe Byston stewards of suche
parcells of Evidences escompts & munymnts
belonginge to the seid fellowshippe as be here-
after mencioned & specified, accordinge to the
request & aggrement of the hoole comynaltie.

*Inventoryed,
Cockshut &c.*

In primis fyve Deds & parcells of Evidences bounden to gether towching the Lands ten'ts and hereditaments in the Townshippis of Crollesmere Cockshutt & Kenwicks Wood, gevyn to the fraternytie by one Boreley in a wodden boxe.

*Dogpole
Coleham
Abbey forhead.*

Item sevyn parcells of Dedes & evidences likewise bounden to gether of Lands ten'ts and hereditaments belonginge to the seid fraterntie, sett lyeng and beyng in Dogpoll Colham and the Abbey foriett in the same boxe.

*frankwell high
pauement boxe
Degory Watr*

Item fyve parcells of evidences likewise bounde towchinge certcyn lands somtyme of Degorye Waturs lyeng in franckwell & and the high pavymnt in the Towne of Salop in the same boxe.

*Dogpole & St
Maries Church-
yard of Deg:
Waters*

Item elevyn parcells of evydences of lands & ten'ts belonging to the seid fraterntie in dogpoll and nere seynt maryes churcheord which were gyven by degorye watur lyeng lewse in the same Boxe, to gether with the dede of gyfte of all the lands that he gave to the fraternytie in the same boxe.

Dyers lands

Item six parcells of evidences & dedes of lands and ten'ts of the heyres of one Dyer likewise bounden together in the same boxe.

Harlescott

Item in a lynnyn bagge put into the seyde boxe sixtene parcells of evidences towching lands & ten'ts in Harlescott, belonginge to the same fraterntie.

Cockshut &c.

Item in the same boxe six parcells of evidences towchinge the lands in ("Welsh" *erased*) englishe Hampton Cockshutt & Crosemere likewise bounden together.

(fo. 245).

Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 yeare.

*Eastforhead
Coleham, &
in the Towne.*

Item in a longe boxe fourstie and foure parcells of Auncient Evidences towching lands in thest foriett Colham & the towne of Salop & the comon seale in a bagge sealed.

*behinde the
walls.*

Item in a nother little boxe nyne peces of evydences towchinge the land behind the walles & Colham.

*Bonnells &
Dyers lands*

Item in a nother little boxe sevyn peces of evydences towchinge bonells lands & dyers.

- Coleham & Abbey forhead* Item in a little Rowde boxe ten parcells of old evidences towching lands in Colham & mounke foriett.
- The Almshouses the ground it is upon.* Item in a nother boxe six peces of Evidences towching the grownd wheruppon the Almes-houses be Buylded.
- A garden under the wile.* Item in a little rownde boxe foure parcells of Evidences towching the gardeyn under the wyld.
- Castle forhead.* Item in the Twiggen boxe sevyntene parcells of Evidences towching the tenements & gardeyns in the castell foriett.
- Dyers land* Item in a nother Boxe eight peces of Evidences towching dyers lands.
- Dyers land* Item in a leather bagge xxij old peces of Evidences towching dyers lands.
- East forhead* Item in a forser unlocked twentye parcells of Evidences towching the lands in thest foriett.
- Cockshutt* Item in a Rownde boxe xiiij parcels of Evidences towching lands & ten'ts in Salop & Cockshutte.
- under wilecop St Julians Church frankwell* Item in a Twiggen boxe Twentye and one parcells of Evidences towching thre ten'ts in Salop wherof thoon ys under Wyld thother now seynt Julyans church & the thridd in ffrackwell.
- frankwell.* Item in a Caskett Twelve peces of auncient evidences towching lands in ffrackwell.
- Clarymont hill.* Item in a grett Boxe Threscore & three peces of old evidences Towching certeyn lands ten'ts & hereditaments in Salop and specially on Clyrymont Hill.
- (fo. 246).
- 24 leases as follow.* Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 yeare.
- Mr Rowley 2 Cottages with app'tenances neare the chappell 99 yeares. for where this land is joyning to the chappell 99 yeares* Also there be found at the seid serche Twentye & foure Counterpaynes of Leases, whereof more be cancelled. The notes and Breffes wherof do folowe
- In p' one Counterpayne of a lease made Ric' mytton maister Ric' pursell John Watur Thomas hosier & Rondulphe Byston wardeyns to Thomas heyward tanner of one tenemente with thappurtynces sett & lyeng in a little lane bitwene Knokyn strete & Romaldsham, and too cotages

with theire appurtynces adioynnyng to a chapel there, for the terme of lxxxxix yeres, at the yerely rent of xv^s Dated primo die Aprilis A^o regni RR Henrici octavi quinto

Nunc in tenura Willi' Rowley draper 1624.

*Mr Ponsbury
2 Doggpole vacat
& postea
dimissus fuit ap
holl per tenuram
99 and Indent'
sequit*

Item qd Joh'es Colle m^r gilde sive fraternitatis sancte Trinitatis in ecclesie et hugo hosier Joh'es Donne Hugo Walker et Laurenc' hosier gardiani per indenturam deder' concess' et ad firmam dimiser' Thome Pontesburye de Salop merchaunte quam diu parcell' ten' cum pertinentis jacen' quodam vice vocato Doggpoll, Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum quinque solid' cum claus' dist' cc pro non soluc' redd' Dat' ultimo die maij A^o regni RR Ed quinti primo et Anno d'ni millesimo cccc lxxxiiij^o

Mr. John Lowe now holds it 1657.

*Monksforriate
3 Hulson tanner
one parcel of
land 101 yeares*

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon magistrum et Joh'es Doon Ric'um Watur Ric'um Edge et Willim' barbor gardiani, Ric'o hulstyn barker de una parcella terre sic ut jacet in fforiet monachorum pro termino Centum et uno Annorum ad redd' per Annum xx^d Dat' in festo Annunc' Beate marie A^o RR henrici septimi octovo

Mr. Roger Pope.

*Harlescot house
& garden &
arable land set
to & croft to 4
Rich: Hussety
Gent.
house land sett.
& croft sett.*

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon M^r &c et Joh'es Otteley et ceteri gardiani Ric'o husee de Adbrighton husee armigero de toto suo mesuagio gardino pomario ac crofto cum omnibus terris arrabil' prato pasc' et pastur' imperpetuum ad feodi firman ad redd' per Annum xiii^s iiij^d cum clausula districe super premissis pro defectu soluc' in spac' unius mensis et usque spac' unius Anni super aliquas terras eiusdem Ric' Husee infra libertatem seu alibi pro nulla suffuc' dist' cc' super premissis dat' in festo purific' A^o quarto Henrici septimi

Nunc in tenuro Sir Ric' Hussey Knight 1624.

(fo. 247)

Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 yeare.

*Monkes foriate
2 messuages to
Wm Barton als.
Piper 101 yeares*

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon magister et Johannem gyttyns Joh'em doon Ric'um Lyster et Willimum barbor gardianos &c Will'o Barton als. piper de forieta monachorum duo messuagia jacentia in forieta pro termino Centum et unius Annorum ad redd'

per Annum xxvj^s viij^d Datum die Januarij
A^o rr henrici septimi quintodecimo

Ed' halton An. 1624.

6 ye Stewe for
101 years to
John Donn

Indentura facta per eundem magistrum et
gardianos cuidem Joh' Doon de uno Stagno suo
extra portam wall pro termino centum et unius
annorum ad redd' per Annum tres solid' Datum
primo die marcij A^o regni Regis [Henrici] septimi
octavo.

Nunc in tenura Roberti Stephens draper 1624.

7 Dovehouse
Croft to Tho :
Whitfeild vacat
que est
alias dimissus
inde factus
cundem Rogero
Cowper ad feod
ferma.

Indentura facta per Johannem Colle magis-
trum et Johannem Otteley Ric' Tilley Ed Hosier
gardianos Thome Whitfild de una pastura vocata
Culuerhowse crofte cum domo Columbar' super
eum edificat' sicut iacit in franckwile, pro ter-
mino decem annorum ad redd' per Annum x^s
Datum x^o die marcii A^o rr Ed. quarti xxij^o

*Nunc in tenura Edwardi Montgomerie gene-
rosi 1624.*

Now ffrauncis hinkes draper 1660.

8 See 249.the
15th Indent.
Examine if this
be the same or
another
One Tenement a
parcell of land in
gullen lane or
kill lane.

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon
magistrem et Joh'em doon et ceteros gardianos
Joh' i lloyt als. gyttyns Jun' de Salop Draper de
una ten' suo cum pertinentiis in villa Salop cum
quadem parcella terrae eidem adiacente, in
quodam venella vocata gullen lane ad feodi
ferman Imperpetuum, ad redd' per Annum octo
solid' Datum in festo pasche Anno RR henrici
septimi octauo.

*Nunc in tenure Katherine Phillips Wyddowe
1624.*

Now Rowland Pritchard 1660. kill lane.

9 Under the
Wile two tene-
ments.

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon
magistrem et fratres et sorores eiusdem gilde
Roberto Plowte ville Salop' carpinter de duobus
ten'ts cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis in vico
vocato le wyle ad feodi ferman Im perpetuum
ad redd' per Annum xiiij^s iij^d Datum sexto die
novembris A^o rr henrici septimi sexto decimo.

Nunc in tenura Thome Owen Armiger 1624.

(fo. 248).

Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 yeare.

10 The Bore on
Wile cop

Indentura facta per Edmundum Colle artis
magistrum et Adam mytton et ceteros gardianos
Johanni barton de uno tenement siue hospicio
situato in villa Salop Apud wild coppe vocato

le bore ad feodi firmam Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum xx^s Datum ultimo die Januarij Anno regni RR henrici octaui tercio decimo.

Nunc in tenuram Mary baker wyddowe 1624.

Mr. Richard Cheshires wife now. 1660.

11 *Mardoll a tenement*

Indentura facta per Ricardum Mytton magistrum et Ricardum dicher et ceteros gardianos facta Edwardo heylyn de quodam tenemento in mardvoll ad feodi firmam Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum x^s Data primo die februaryj Anno regni RR henrici octaui decimo.

Nunc in tenura Rogeris Donn 1624.

Now Richard Charlton draper or his undertenant 1660.

12 *A voyd place in Shoplatch one percell of lande*

The Wardens outve

Indentura facta per Johannem Oteley Ricardum Tilleley Edwardum hosier et Rogerum Wyswall gardianos artis pannariorum Ricardo Marshall de tota illa vacua placea terrae nostrae iacentia in vico ville Salop vocata Shoplach iuxta viam Regiam ibidem et de una parcella terrae prout iacet extra muros ville p'd ad feodi firmam Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum vj^s Data in festo natalis domini Anno regni Edwardi quarti xxj^o

(Here follows a long erasure dated 1657)

1660 *This note was mistaken.*

13 *Cornemarket one tenem't &c.*

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon magistrum ac Johannem Oteley et ceteros gardianos Ricardo Watur de Salop draper et Elene uxori eius de uno tenemento cum omnibus suis Easimentis terris et pertinentiis situato in quodam vico vocato le corne markt ad feodi firmam Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum x^s Dat' primo die Junij Anno rr henrici septimi octauo.

Nunc in tenura Thome gittins Attorney 1624.

Now his daughter holds it.

Now the sonne taverner 1660.

14 *Cleremont hill on garden The wardens only.*

Indentura facta per Robertum ap Eignyon Ricardum Watur Johannem Stiven et Johannem fysher gardianos Johanni lloyt alias dictum Johanni ballisley de Salop draper unum gardinum suum apud clyrymont hill prope murum ville p'd ad feodi firmam Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum iij^s iiij^d Data die Aprilis Anno rr Ed quarti vicesim

Mrs. Ann Nycholls 1624.

Mr. Thomas Nicholls 1660.

(to. 249).

Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 years.

15 Kill-lane
one tenem't &
garden & void
grounde
See fol: 247 the
8 Jndent if it be
the same with
this or another.

Indentura facta per Johannem Colle ar'
magistrum et Robertum ap Eignyon at ceteros
gardianos henrico hopley de Salop sherman de
uno tenemento et gardino eidem adiacente cum
vacua parcella terre in capite oriente dicti tene-
menti Jacente in Kyllane ad feodi firmam
Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum vij^s Data
in festo pasche Anno rr Ed quarti xxj^o

Katherine phillips wyddowe 1624.

16 Mardall. one
tenem't & one
close &c.

Indentura facta per Ricardum Mytton magis-
trum et Edwardum Hosier et ceteros gardianos
Ricardo dicher de quodem tenemento situato
in quodem vico vocato mardvell et de una
clausula &c habendum &c. Imperpetuum ad
redd' per Annum xvij^s Data xxv^{to} die marcij
Anno rr henrici septimi xx^o sub Sigillo offic'
Gryffith Maddox.

Robert Stephens 1624.

17 Shoemakers
rowe & shopp

Indentura facta per Will'mum Sugdon m^r
et gardianos artis &c. Nicholas pontesburye
de una opella siue shoppa Jacente ex opposito
le corvesors Rowe ad feodi firmam Imperpetuum
ad redd' per Annum ij^s Data in vigilia pasche
Anno rr Ricardi tercii secundo.

Nunc in tenura Thome Bromley corser 1624.
Now John Bromley malster Anno 1660.

18 Clerefont
hill now Mr
Bagot 1660
2 tenem'ts & 4
gardens.

Indentur facta per Edmundum Colle magis-
trum et Thomam Bromley gardianos Will' Lye
sherman de duobus tenementis et quatuor
gardinis iacentibus infra villam Salop pro
termino sexaginta annorum ad redd' per Annum
decem solid' Data in festo Annunc' beate
marie virginis Anno rr henrici octavi xxvj^{to}

Nunc in tenura Ann Jenks Wyddow 1624

19 one Garden
by Clerefont
hill now Mr
Tho: Niccolls
1660 one tenem't
garden in Corne
market.

Indentura facta per Edmundum Colle ar' magis-
trum et gardianos Thome Sugdon de uno tene-
mento et uno gardino eidem adiacente situato
in le Corne markt ad feodi firmam imperpetuum
ad redd' per Annum xj^s Data in festo Corporis
pi A^o rr uenrici octavi vicesimo

Nunc in tenura Ann Nycholls wyddow 1624

(fo. 250).

Phillip & Mary 1557 3 & 4 yeare
 20 corne market
 one tenem't
 graunted to
 David lloyd to
 fee farne for
 ever reserving a
 Renti xxx.
 Indentura facta per Edmundum Colle magis-
 trum et gardianos &c Edwardo Jeffreys de uno
 tenemento situato in le Corne markett ad feodi
 firmam Imperpetuum ad redd' per Annum x^s
 Data xvj^o die Aprilis Anno rr henrici octauu xj^o
Nunc in tenura Roberti Stephens draper 1624.
Now in tenure of Robert Corser the bush 1660.

21 Cockshut i
 mesuage with
 lands.

Indentura facta per Willimum Sugdon
 magistrum et gardianos Johanni Hordeley de
 cockshutt de uno messuagio et duabus nocatis
 terrae cum pertinetiis pro termino nonaginta
 et novem annorum ad redd' per Annum x^s
 optimum animall' nomine herietis ad eius deces-
 sumet cuius libet heredium at assignationum
 omnia alia servicia. Data sexto die maij Anno
 millesimo cccc nonagesimo nono.

*graunted to Rondull lloyd of Cockeshut for
 iij Lives by Lease Sould to Edd Phillips
 1659.*

22 dogpole neare
 Talbotts Inn
 one Garden on
 voydeland

Indentura facta per Ricardum Mytton
 magistrum &c. et gardianos &c Mauricio ap
 Holl de uno gardino siue vacua placea terrae
 Jacens in dogpoll iuxta talbotts inne, pro termino
 nonaginta et novem annorum ad redd' per
 Annum iij^s iij^a Data xij^o die Aprilis Anno
 rr henrici octauu quinto.

Nunc in tenura Arthuri Kinaston 1624.
Mr John Lowe 1660.

Md all the Counterpartes seene.

Eliz. 5. yeare 1563. & written as above.

Md that all thies notes of the counterpaynes
 were taken before Robert Alen maister and
 Thomas mountgomery David lloyd too of the
 wardeyns & theire assistaunts the xvijth. Daye
 of maye anno quinto E. regine angliae. And that
 the parcells of Evidences abouespeid haue byn
 revued & put into the coffer of the Tresorye
 under the lokes except one Rounde boxe wherin
 is conteynid iij^{or}. parcells of Evidences which
 be lefte in the hands of hugh beacoll baylieff to
 meare the tenement under the wylde graunted
 to the seid Robert Alen, bitwen the lands of
 Mr. T stureye & the seid felowshipp untill the
 next assemblye which ys appoynted upon fry-
 daye next before whitsontyde, and then a corte

*Tenement under
 the wile.*

*A Courte of
 recognision kept.*

of recognition to be kept & agaynst that day
the baylieff to gyve warnyng to the tenents &c.

(fo. 251).

Elizabeth 1563 5 years.

*keyes dd the
Wardens*

Md that the seid xviiith daye of maye Anno
quinto E. regine anglie, the keys of the Tresorye
& coffers be in the hands & custodye of the
persons undernamed, viz Robert Alen maister
hathe the keye of the utter Dore, Thomas Mount-
gomerye one key of the coffer, David lloyd one
other key, & ric' Dawes a nother key & William
Tenche one key of the coffer.

*Company when
to appeare*

Md that the maister & wardeyns & the
felowshipp of drapers moste appere agayne the
viiith daye of October next then to conclude for
the Sealyng of the leases hertofore graunted.

Elizab. 13 years 1571

*Keyes dd the
wardens*

Md that the xxvth daye of Aprell Anno
xiii^o Elisabeth regine anglie the Keys of the
Tresorye & coffers be in the custodye of the
persons folowinge vz. Ric' pursell m^r hathe the
Key of the Doore, Mr. Ric' Capper the key of the
hanging locke of the Coffe, & Mr. William Tenche
the other key of the coffer.

Elizab. 20 years 1578

*Keyes delyvered
to ye wardens*

Md that the xxiiith daye of Aprell A^o
regn: Elisabeth dei gratia anglie &c the keyes of
the Coffers in the Tresorye & the dore be in the
Custodye of Edward Owen wardeyn, the key
of the hanging locke in the hands of Roger harries,
and the key of the Coffe in the custodye of mr
george prowde draper

(fo. 252).

Elzab. 1563 5 years.

*A Courte of
recognition held
before the Mr. &
Wardens*

Curia recogn' tenta coram Roberto Alen
magistro guylde et fraternitatis misterie pan-
nariorum ville Salop. Thoma Mountgomery
david lloyd Will' o Lowe et Hugone ap Edward
gardianis eiusdem misterie et alijs eorum Assis-
tentibus xxviii^{to} die maij A^o regni Elizabeth dei
gratia anglie ffrauncie et hibernie Regine fidei
defensoris &c. Quinto.

The acknowledgment of Thomas Mountgomery,
what he held, &c.

Thomas Mountgomery sen' recogn' se tenere de dicta gilda et ffraternitate, unum tenementum cum pertinentiis in mardvoll, et unum croftum et Domum Columbarum super idem edificationem cum pertinentiis in ffranckwell per indenturam ad feod' per Ricardum Mytton magistrum Ric' m dycher Robertum Wotton Rogerum Donne et Edwardum bent gardianos sub communem sigillam cuidam Rogero Cowper factum ad redd' per Annum xiiij^s gerentem Dat' primo die ffebruarij A^o rr henrici octaui Decimo. Et ad hanc curiam ostenditur indentura praedicta.

Curia praedicta continuata est usque ad diem veneris px et tunc tenent' iterum comper' per Sum' ballivi.

19 peeces of writeniges of land taken out.

*behind the wall
& neare St
Julians Church
& in the Foryet
& then returned.*

Md that the xxixth Daye of September was the boxe of Twiggs beyng Rownde wherin ys conteyned nynetene parcellis of evidences towching lands belonginge to the geld lyeng behind the walles nere seynt Julians church, & the Heystrete, & in the fforieth, to take the Survey therof bee in the custodye of William Lowe Draper which were after delyuered before the seid cominaltie by hym and putt into the coffer of evidences.

THE RURAL DEANERY OF LUDLOW IN THE
16th CENTURY.

BY THE REV. A. J. KNAPTON, M.A.

The genesis of this paper is due to an article on "*Church Continuity—How to make a List of the Vicars of your Parish*" by PREBENDARY CLARK-MAXWELL in the *Hereford Diocesan Messenger* for May, 1924. In it, after enumerating other sources of information, he mentions a record among the Parker MSS at Corpus, Cambridge, "giving the name and age of each incumbent, and whether he kept residence and hospitality."

It appears that early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, Parker, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, made a metropolitical visitation, whence the returns mentioned above. They are described as "Certificates from each of the bishops of the province of Canterbury concerning the ecclesiastical condition of their dioceses, where are noted the names of all the rectors vicars and curates, whether they are married, learned or unlearned, resident or not resident, whether they preach, or are hospitable, and how many benefices they hold : made A.D. 1560 and after."

For the following transcription, with the abbreviations written out in full, I am indebted to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher :

LUDLOWE DECANATUS.

LUDLOWE. Magister Thomas Hopkins sacre theologie baccalaureus rector ibidem presbiter residet etatis liiij annorum et est hospitalis.

BITTERLEY. Randulphus Rogers presbiter abest, et est capellanus domesticus honorandi viri Comitis Salop.

CULMINGTON. Georgius Barnessley presbiter rector ibidem etatis l annorum capellanus domesticus honorandi viri Comitis Salop.

- COLDE WESTON. Vacat propter exilitatem, Ricardus Hoskins presbiter recipit fructus per sequestrationem.
- ONYBERY. Magister Thomas Slade presbiter in legibus baccalaureus rector ibidem etatis lxxviii annorum residet et est hospitalis.
- HOPE BAGARD. Johannes Portar presbiter rector ibidem lxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.
- SILVINGTON. Henricus Smalman rector ibidem presbiter etatis lx annorum abest et non est hospitalis, est etiam rector ecclesie parochialis vocate ecclesia iuxta castrum de Stafford in comitatu de Stafford et diocesis Lichfeldensis et Coventriensis.
- WISTANSTOWE. Johannes Corbet rector ibidem moratur apud Shrewarden in decanatu de Ponsbury ut supra.
- CASTRUM RICARDI. Brianus Harrys presbiter rector ibidem etatis liiiij annorum residet apud boryton in decanatu de Clonne ut supra.
- STOKE MILBURGE. Ricardus Hocekis presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis lviiij annorum residet et est hospitalis.
- CAYNHAM. Johannes Acheley vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis lx annorum residet et est hospitalis.
- STOKE SAY. Johannes Haburley vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis xxx annorum studet Oxonia in collegio Merton.
- DUDLEBURY. Magister Thomas Slade presbiter vicarius ibidem ut supra apud Onybery.
- BROMFEILD. Johannes Taillor presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis lxxvi annorum residet et est hospitalis.
- STAUNTON LACY. Magister Thomas Hopkins vicarius ibidem, rector de Ludlowe, et de Aka alias rock ut supra.
- CLEE SANCTE MARGARETE. Vacat propter exilitatem, Thomas Mynton presbiter recipit fructus.
- HEREFORD PARVA. Willielmus Perkins presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis xxvi annorum residet et est hospitalis.

In the following translation r. denotes rector, v. vicar, and p. priest. The figures in square brackets are the years of institution as printed in the episcopal registers. In the spelling of the names I also follow the registers.

- LUDLOW. Master Thomas Hopkins, bachelor of divinity, r., p., in residence, 54 years old, hospitable.
- BITTERLEY. Ralph Rogers [1557], p., absentee, domestic chaplain to the honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury.
- CULMINGTON. George Barnesley [1554], p., r., 50 years old, domestic chaplain to the honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury.
- COLD WESTON. Vacant on account of the poverty of the living. Richard Hochekeys, p., receives the income as sequestrator.
- ONIBURY. Master Thomas Slade [1509], p., bachelor of laws, r., 78 years old, in residence, hospitable.
- HOPE BAGGOT. John Porter [1543], p., r., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.
- SILVINGTON. Henry Smalman, r., p., 60 years old, absentee, not hospitable. He is also r. of the parish church called Castlechurch at Stafford in the county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.
- WISTANSTOW. John Corbet, r., resides at Shrawardine in the deanery of Pontesbury as there recorded.
- RICHARD'S CASTLE. Brian Harrys [1563], p., r., 54 years old, lives at Burrington in the deanery of Clun as there recorded.
- STOKE S. MILBURGH. Richard Hocheskys [1554], p., v., 58 years old, in residence, hospitable.
- CAYNHAM. John Achyley [1540], v., p., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.
- STOKESAY. John Haburley [1560], v., p., 30 years old, is studying at Merton College, Oxford.
- DIDDLEBURY. Master Thomas Slade [1515], p., v., as above at Onibury.
- BROMFIELD. John Taylour [1528], p., v., 76 years old, in residence, hospitable.
- STANTON LACY. Master Thomas Hopkins, v., r. of Ludlow, and of Aka or Rock, as there stated.
- CLEE SAINT MARGARET. Vacant on account of the poverty of the living. Thomas Mynton, p., receives the income.
- LITTLE HEREFORD. William Perkins, p., v., 26 years old, in residence, hospitable.

NOTES

There were then seventeen parishes in the deanery as against twenty at the present time. Silvington, Wistanstow, Stokesay and Little Hereford do not now belong to it. Seven others have been added, of which ¹ Ashford Carbonell was formerly in Little Hereford, ² Ashford Bowdler and ³ Ludford were chapelries dependent on Bromfield, ⁴ Hopton Cangeford was a chapelry of Stanton Lacy, and ⁵ Knowbury has been carved out of Bitterley and Caynham.

It will be noticed that in this return nothing is said as to whether the incumbents were married, learned or unlearned, or able to preach. There was a great rush to marry after the death of Queen Mary. ⁶ In three years 66 out of 107 clergy in the archdeaconry of London were married. As to preaching power, ⁶ the Archdeacon of Leicester had only 15 preachers among his 129 clergy. One wonders what the figures for the Ludlow Deanery would have been !

'Hospitable' is explained as "receiving and entertaining strangers," performing in some sort the functions of an inn, in something the same way, one supposes, though on a smaller scale, as a monastery had its ⁷ guest-house.

It was not superfluous to state that a man was a priest. Sometimes ⁸ laymen or men in minor orders held benefices ; sometimes a boy was allowed to hold the benefice on the understanding that he was at the time a student at the university. However, John Haburley of Merton College was a priest, and at 30 could scarcely be called a boy.

Of the thirteen incumbents named there is no trace in the Bishops' registers of the institution of Hopkins at Ludlow and at Stanton Lacy, of Smalman at Silvington, of Corbet at Wistanstow, and of Perkins at Little Hereford, another proof of

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1. Eyton V. 83.
 2. Trillek, Register, 237 ; Mascal, Register, 44.
 3. Cranage, 70.
 4. Cranage, 103.
 5. Cranage, 246.
 6. Frere, History of the English Church in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., 107.
 7. Gasquet, English Monastic Life, 95.
 8. Frere, 106, 107.

the carelessness with which these registers were sometimes kept. Hopkins's institution to Aka or Rock is, however, given on August 1, 1565, along with that of two other persons. A ⁹ note suggests a dispute as to patronage. Rock is five miles west of Stourport, and was a ¹⁰ member of the manor of Stanton Lacy, which may be held to suggest how Hopkins became incumbent of both places. ¹¹He was buried at Ludlow 27 November 1576. A Privy Council Order of 1575 describes him as " Parson of this town, not to be disturbed for plurality as he had been a good preacher, and now in his age was blind ". As to Silvington, there is no entry in the Institutions from 1540 to 1683, 143 years! Corbet of Wistantow's institution at Shrawardine is given in 1566. I have not found any institution to Little Hereford between 1425 and 1689, 264 years, easily beating Silvington!

As to plurality, besides Hopkins, Thomas Slade held the benefices of Onibury and Diddlebury within the deanery. He was the ' father ' of the deanery, 78 years old, and his appointment to Onibury dated from 1509, the year of Henry VIII's accession. He may have lived till 1569 when new appointments were made to both places. The point to grasp is that he was rector of Onibury during all the changes, backwards and forwards, of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He saw the rise and fall of Wolsey, the abolition of the Pope's authority in England, the dissolution of the monasteries, the change from Latin to English in the services, the persecution under Mary, and the beginning of the Elizabethan settlement. Presumably, like most of his brethren, he thought it his duty to carry on, and was able to accept whatever changes were imposed from headquarters.

Three pluralists were also absentees from the deanery. Corbet of Wistanstow was also incumbent of Shrawardine and lived there. Smalman of Silvington was also rector of Castlechurch, Stafford, Rogers of Bitterley was also domestic chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

9. Bannister, Institutions, 17.

10. Eyton V. 25.

11. Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., Preface to the Registers of Ludlow.

Barnesley of Culmington also was domestic chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury, but it is not stated that he was an absentee.

It may be noted that the Earl was patron both of Bitterley and Culmington. Brian Harrys of Richard's Castle was an absentee living in Clun deanery. He had been instituted to Burrington in 1541, but superseded in 1556, perhaps because he was a Reformer, so apparently he was not a pluralist.

Cold Weston is a tiny parish of 419 acres with a population of 25 at the 1921 census. Our return states that it was vacant on account of the slenderness of the living, and that Richard Hochekeys, who became incumbent of Stoke S. Milburgh in May, 1554, was sequestrator. It ¹² appears that he was also instituted to Cold Weston on July 3 of the same year. The two statements are difficult to reconcile. The neighbouring parish of Clee Saint Margaret was also vacant on account of the slenderness of the living. Of Thomas Mynton, who received the income presumably as curate in charge, I have found no other trace.

12. Bannister, Institutions, 9.

BRIEFS FOR SHROPSHIRE CHURCHES, ETC.

BY HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM.

The NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY states that a Brief was "A letter patent issued by the sovereign as Head of the Church, licensing a collection in the churches throughout England for a specified object of charity; called also a CHURCH BRIEF or KING'S LETTER." Briefs, in compliance with the rubric, were read in Church after the Nicene Creed, and the collection was then made. Sometimes money was collected from house to house. It is difficult to understand how people were persuaded to give to objects in parishes at great distances, of which places they could have known little, and in those days "cared less."

Pepys in his diary, under date 30 June, 1661, wrote—"Lords day. To Church where we observe the trade of Briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday that we resolve to give no more to them."

Records of Briefs are generally from 1660 to 1726; after this they are not so common, though they occur as late as 1825. The Rev. J. C. Blomfield in his *History of the Deanery of Bicester*, 1892, states (under Lower Heyford)—"This system led to abuse, the briefs being sometimes farmed, and generally one half at least of what was collected being paid to officials, and the remainder being subject to robbery."

An Act of Parliament was therefore passed (4 Anne, chap. 14) in 1704, which stated "that many inconveniences and frauds were committed in the common method of collecting charity money upon briefs," and then regulated their use for the purpose intended. After that date they gradually fell into disuse. The former abuses grew up again, and at last, in 18, the Act of Queen Anne was repealed by a new Act (9 George IV. chap. 28) which reserved to the Crown the power of granting Briefs for the Incorporated Church Societies only. But when Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister he declined to advise the Crown to grant even these, and thus they altogether ceased."

During many years of Parish Register searching, I have found only a comparatively small number of registers having notes

of *many* briefs. When examining lately the parish registers of certain villages in Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, I noted all the Briefs received for Church and other purposes in Shropshire. The dates are of certain importance as an aid to local circumstances, especially so when the brief was for the repair of a church.

All the extracts from registers of Lower Heyford are taken from Blomfield's History, mentioned above. The following list is in Alphabetical order, this being more convenient for reference.

Reference should be made to a paper in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, XI. 285, by the late Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, entitled "Some Shropshire Briefs." Mr. Vane gives a list of one hundred and fifty-three briefs issued for the County of Salop between the years 1647 and 1825. There are three briefs in the following list, which do not occur in Mr. Vane's list, viz. Cockshutt 1665, Creswell (John Woolrich of) 1662, and Crissingham 1734. It is curious that there was a collection for Bridgnorth in 1662 for a fire which happened sixteen years earlier. The standard work on the subject is that by Mr. W. A. Bewes entitled *Church Briefs*, and from it Mr. Vane has chiefly compiled his list of Shropshire Briefs. Many Shropshire Briefs are preserved in the British Museum, and a list of these will be found in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, II. 76, etc.

ADDERLEY.

1712. June 22. "Received then the brief for the repairs of Adderley church in ye County of Salop the charges amounting to eight hundred pounds and upwards, Collected the same day the Summ of 0 . 2 — 6 — 0."

Newbottle, Co. Northants.

ALSTON Ch : Salop.

1738. Received 1 July. Loss £1,126. Read 2 July, Coll : os 9d.

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

This entry is bracketed with Llangattoch-vibon-avel, Monmouthshire, and it is impossible to tell what was the loss in each parish. The Collection was, perhaps, divided.

"Abtron" in Bewes.

BRIDGNORTH.

1661, Aug. 4. "For a fire in Bridgnorth, Co. Salop 05 . 00"
Newbottle, Northants.

1662. "Collected April 13th 1662 for a fire weh happened in
 Bridge North in ye County of Salop Anno Dom 1646."
 [no sum given].

Radford Semele, Co. Warwick.

CLUN Ch., Salop.

1756. Loss £1,420. [Read Oct. 3. Colln. "nil."

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

COCKSHUTT.

1665. September 17th 1665. Collected in the parish Church
 of Radford for the Inhabitants of Cockshutt in the County
 of Salop the somme of three shillings eight pence.

Radford Semele, Co. Warwick.

CONDOVER.

1661, Sept. 22. "For the rebuilding the Church of Condover.
 03—07."

Newbottle, Northants.

"August 26 1661 June 30. "Collected for Condover in the
 1661 County of Salop for the rebuilding of the Church
 Delivered." the Summe of Twelve shillingse nine pence halfe
 penny, And payde to Mr. Thomas Walter High
 Constable."

Southam, Co. Warwick.

1661. "Collected in ye pish of Radford for ye rebuilding of ye
 Church and Steeple in Condover in ye Countye of Salop
 July 28 1661 ye summe of two shilling nine pence. Rich
 Hickson Will Marill Churchwardens."

Radford Semele, Co. Warwick.

1661. "For ye parish of Condover in ye County of Salop, to
 repairing of a Church, the sum of two shillings."

Swerford, Co. Oxford.

CRESWELL.

1662 June 8. "For John Woolrich of Creswell Co. Salop.
03—05—06."

Newbottle, Northants.

CRISSINGHAM CHAPEL, Salop.

1734. Received Aug. 14. Loss £1,110. Read Sep. 22.
Coll: os 7d

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

"Paid (with others) Mr. Maccock, and deliver'd in at the
Visitation at Burcester, Oct. 29, 1734."

KNOCKIN, fire, Salop.

1758. Loss £1,439. Read 4 June. Coll: os 4d

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

LONGDON Ch., Salop.

1739. Received 12 May. Loss £1,182. Read 13 May. Coll: os 9d

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

MALVERLEY, FLOOD, Salop.

1743. Read 22 Sept. Loss £1,333. Read 11 Dec. Coll: os 9d

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

MARKET DRAYTON.

1661, Sept 15. "For a fire at great Drayton, Co. Salop.
05—03.

Newbottle, Northants.

1661, July 29 "Collected in our parish of Southam for the
Inhabitants of great Drayton in Co. Salopp a Losse by
ffyre the Sume of Tenn Shillinges Eight pence, The Losse
24000 li. and upwards and sent by Thomas Phillippes
Currier to Mr. Waldens house in Coventree at the Kings
Heade to the receivers there."

Southam, Co. Warwick.

1716, July 15. "Received and read the Brief for John Aron
of Drayton in ye County of Salop his loss 1070 lb. and
upwards the Summ collected one shilling and fourpence."

| *Newbottle, Northants.*

MIDDLE Ch., Salop.

1742, Received 5 Sept. Loss £1,120, nothing further entered in Register.

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

MOLE BRACE Ch., Salop.

1746-7. Loss £1,006, Read 8 Feb. Sum collected not given, ? any.

Lower Heyford, Co., Oxon.

MONFORD CHURCH.

1734. Received 14 Aug. Loss £1,482. Read Sep. 8. Coll. os 7d

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

"Paid (with others) Mr. Maccock, and deliver'd in at the Visitation at Burcester, Oct. 29, 1734."

MUCH WENLOCK, Salop.

1742. No month given. Loss £1,127. No date of Reading. "Nil." Result given in at the Visitation at Bicester, June 16, 1742.

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

NEWPORT.

1667, Aug. 30. "For a fire at Newport Co. Salop. 05—02—06."

Newbottle, Northants.

OSWESTRY.

1676, June 11. "For the Church of Oswestry Co. Salop. 00—05—03."

Newbottle, Northants.

1691. "Collected at Offchurch 1691 for Oswestry ye Summe of one Shilling and Eleven pence the eighteenth day of October."

Offchurch, Co. Warwick.

1691. "Collected in the parish church of Radford towards the rebuilding of the ch of Ostrie in the County of Salop seven shillings 4 pence."

Radford Semele, Co. Warwick.

PREESE Ch., Salop.

1756. Loss £1,130. Read 19 Sep. Coll: nil.
Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

PRESTON Church, Salop.

1738. Received 12 May. Loss £1,076. Read 14 May. Coll:
 os 10d
Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

QUATT.

1661. "Collected for a fire which happened in ye town of
 Quatt in ye County of Salop 1661 ye somme of two shillings
 and seven pence."
Radford Semele, Co. Warwick.

SHERIFFHALES.

1665, March. "For the town of Sheriffhales 05—07."
Newbottle, Northants.

SHREWSBURY, ST. GILES.

1703, July 26. Repairs of St. Gyles' ch. Shrewsbury 4/4.
Croxall, Derbyshire. (Rev. R. Ussher's History of Croxall).

SLEAP, Salop.

1741/2. Received Jany. 24. Fire loss £1,055. Read 24 Jan.
 Coll: 18 od
Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

STERCHLEY Ch., Salop.

1740. Received 18 May. Loss £1603. Read 6 July. Coll: 18 od
Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

TIBBERTON.

1669, Aug. 22. "For a fire at Tiberton Co. Salop, 06—02."
Newbottle, Northants.

WATERS UPTON Ch., Salop.

1742-3. Received 24 January. Loss £1,100. Read 28 March
 (1743). Coll: os 10d
Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

WELLINGTON Ch., Salop.

1748. Loss £3,555. Read 8 July. Coll: os 7d
Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

WHITCHURCH.

1712, September 28. "Received then and read the brief for rebuilding Whitchurch Church in ye County of Salop the charges computed at five thousand four hundred ninety seven pounds and upwards the Summ Collected eight shillings and sevenpence 0-8 . . 7 . . 0."

Newbottle, Northants.

WHITTINGTON Ch., Salop.

1742. Received 5 Sept. Loss £1,062. Read Oct. 17. Coll
 os 7d

Lower Heyford, Co. Oxon.

THE BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF GREAT
BOLAS, 1726—1729.

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

The Churchwardens' Accounts which commence in 1699 give full details of the cost of taking down the old church of Great Bolas in 1726, and building a new Church on the site. The chancel, which was erected by the Rev. John Tourneur, Rector, in the latter part of the 17th century, was not taken down, though certain damage was done to it which cost £10 8s. 7½d. to make good. The nave was taken down, and a new nave and tower built, at the cost of about £331 18s. In 1727 the Church was plastered, and in 1729 everything was finished. Of the money expended £321 was raised by Briefs, and paid to Mr. John Willdig, who is described as "one of the trustees and managers for the building of a new Church at Great Bolas." by Mr. Edward Bird and his partners of Stafford. £1 13s. was collected at Shawbury, £1 10s. at Drayton, and £7 7s. at some other neighbouring parishes. Mr. Willdig was apparently the designer and clerk of the works of the new Church. For his trouble he received in July 1729 the sum of fifteen guineas. A sum of £20, which had been left for bread for the poor by Mrs. Elizabeth Walker of Meeson in 1723, was also expended on the building, the Churchwardens and others undertaking to account for this money to the poor.

A full description of the church is given in Dr. Cranage's *Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*, vol. II, pp. 561—563.

It is rare to find in Churchwardens' Accounts full details of the building of a Church, and the expenditure in connection therewith. The following extracts, copied verbatim from the existing Churchwardens' Accounts of Great Bolas, are therefore

of considerable value and interest. The figures in parentheses are the pages in the Accounts which relate to the work of building the Church.

(Page 55.)

WHEREAS ELIZABETH WALKER late of Meeson In the Parish of Great Bowlas and County of Salop widdow Did in and by her last Will and testament bearing date the Nineteenth day of May In the Year of our Lord 1723 Give and bequeath unto the Poor of the Parish of Bowlas aforesaid the sume of twenty Pounds to be placed out at Interest and the Interest money to be distributed in bread every Lords day at the discretion of the Rector and Church Wardens of the said parish of Bowlas for the time being as in and by the said Will relation being thereunto had more fully may appear. AND WHEREAS the said sume of Twenty Pounds was upon the tenth day of August in the Year of our Lord 1725 by Robert Minors Sole Execr. of the said Elizabeth Walker paid unto and had and reced by John Turneor the Rector and John Hitchen and Thomas Meeson the then Church Wardens of the said Parish of Bowlas. AND WHEREAS the said sume of Twenty Pounds has been laid out and expended in rebuilding of the parish Church of Bowlas aforesaid. AND THEREFORE we whose hands are hereunto Subscribed Do unanimously declare, promise and agree that we and all other the Parishoners of Great Bowlas ought to be and shall and will be answerable and accountable to the poor of our said parish of Great Bowlas for the said Sume of Twenty Pounds and the Interest thereof. AS WITNEFS our hands this day of In the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty Nine.

(Page 56.)

THE DISBURSTMENTS OF JOHN WILLDIGG ONE OF THE TRUSTEES, AND MANAGERS FOR THE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREAT BOLWAS AS FOLLOWETH.

			£	s.	d.
1726.					
Sept.	20th.	paid Thomas Bayley for makiing Brck	15	0	0
Octbr.	5th.	paid Mr. Beardmore for two rude of boards & 19 ends of Spar	6	0	0
	10th.	pd. Mr. Beard for a rude of boards, & rail & spar & roofe timber	8	16	0
	15th.	pd. Mr. Butter for 7 oak Scaffall-poles	0	10	0

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			£	s.	d.
1726:					
Decbr.	22.	pd. Mr. Bayley for 708 foot of Oak board	6	3	10
		pd. Ditto for 241 yards of Rail	2	10	2
Jany.	5th.	pd. Thomas James for a Journey to Stafford	1	0	2
		& at ye same time pd. him ye Balance of his Bill what he had layd out relating to ye church	1	2	2
March	6th.	pd. John Bird ye stone mason towards his work	5	0	0
1727.					
May	3rd.	pd. John Roden for sawing & squaring 686 foot	0	17	2
		pd. Ditto for making 3 Bearing Barrows	0	1	6
		pd. Do. for making a Sawpit	0	1	0
		pd. Do. for helping to load ye 3 trees bought of Mr. Meeson	0	1	6
	13th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson for what work he did per day, in pulling down ye old Church, and Laying a new foundation	3	17	6
	13th.	pd. John Bird ye stone mason for Ditto	3	6	0
	13th.	pd. Thomas Downs for ye Carrg of 39 foot of Solid stone	0	13	0
	17th.	pd. Robt Adams for fetching 3 trees from furlongs, & fatching a lader & sand & Rubish out of ye Church yard & 30 Barrels of water, &c as per bill	2	17	0
	19th.	pd. John Bird mason more	3	3	0
June	4th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson Bricklayer more	2	2	0
	12th.	pd. Thomas James more for what he had Bought for ye Church, & for his truble or days works as he calls them, as per bill	9	9	7
	13th.	pd. John Roden carpenter more	2	5	0
	17th.	pd. Thomas James what he had paid for Stone	6	10	4
	22nd.	pd. John Bird mason more	3	10	0
	22d.	pd. John Roden more	1	1	0
	24th.	pd. John Hitchin towards buying materials for ye sd. Church, as per bill	20	0	0
		pd. Mr. Beards forman for ordering ye Roofe timber to ye sawpitt	0	2	6
		pd. for the carrd of 5 letters to Stafford	0	0	5
		pd. Mr. Tayleur for 16 pound of Lead	0	2	8
			<hr/>		
			106	3	6
			<hr/>		

BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF GREAT BOLAS, 1726—1729 225

(Page 57.)

THE DISBURSTMENTS OF JOHN WILLDIGG ONE OF THE TRUSTEES,
AND MANAGERS FOR THE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREAT
BOWLAS.

1727.		£	s.	d.	
June	23rd.	pd. Ishmaell Willson bricklayer more	3	3	0
	26th.	pd. Mr. Beard for 91 spar & 5 foot	2	6	0
July		pd. Ditto for 417 foot of Oak board	2	5	6
		pd. Do. for a percell of wast	0	3	6
	10th.	pd. John Bird mason more	3	0	0
	14th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson more	4	0	0
	17th.	pd. John Roden more	0	12	0
	20th.	pd. Mr. Edwards for 5924 tiles 14s. pr. Thous.	4	2	10
		pd. Ditto for 48 Cresps	0	16	0
		pd. Do. for 2 hips	0	0	4
	29th.	pd. M. Walford for 24, 11 foot & $\frac{1}{2}$ Spars	1	3	0
		pd. Do. for 3 Spars of 8 foot & 1 of 10 foot	0	2	10
	pd. Do. for 5 more 8 foot Spar	0	3	0	
	pd. Do. for 2000 hart Laths & 2000 Saps	2	3	2	
	29th.	pd. John Bird mason more	2	10	0
	29th.	pd. John Roden more	1	1	0
	29th.	pd. M. Edwards more for 1130 tiles	0	15	6
Aug.	5th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson more	1	0	0
	17th.	pd. John Roden more	1	1	0
	18th.	pd. Mr. Walford for 1000 more Sap Laths	0	6	8
		pd. Do. for 104 foot of Spar	0	8	8
	26th.	pd. Mr. Shelton Joyner	5	0	0
	29th.	pd. Mr. Edwards more for 6014 tiles	4	4	0
Sep.	13th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson more	1	7	0
	21st.	pd. Mr. Brown Plumer for 442 pound of Lead Casting, carrying & laying zd. pr. l.	3	13	6
	30th.	pd. John Bird mason more	1	10	0
	30th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson more	3	0	0
Oct.	9th.	pd. John Hitchin more	5	5	0
Oct.	14th.	pd. Robt. Adams more 125 barrels of water, & a load of Coaks, & a load of stone, &c.	1	19	10
	28th.	pd. John Roden for work done by ye day	2	16	6
		pd. Do. more for work done per measure	0	17	6

226 BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF GREAT BOLAS, 1726—1729

1727.		£	s.	d.	
Nov.	9th.	pd. Benjamin Topham for carrid of 5000 Brick from Bayleys of ye Bridge	2	2	0
	10th.	pd. Thomas Bayley in full for what Brick he made at Bowlas	12	19	0
	13th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson more	2	0	0
			<hr/>		
			77	18	4
			<hr/>		

(Page 58.)

THE DISBURSTMENTS OF JOHN WILLDIGG ONE OF YE TRUSTEES
& MANAGER FOR YE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREAT
BOWLAS.

1727.		£	s.	d.	
Nov.	24th.	pd. Wm. Bryon for Iron Work	6	17	6
	24th.	pd. ye Parishioners for carrying Brick	12	4	6
Dec.	7th.	pd. Brown for Glaising ye 6 Ch. win- dows being 31 foot & $\frac{1}{2}$: in each win- dow 8d. pr. foot	6	6	0
	8th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson for what work he did belonging to John Birds bargain	0	9	6
	15th.	pd. Wm. Bryon for more Iron work	0	18	2
	16th.	pd. Mr. Shelton more	2	2	0
	18th.	pd. Glover wth. a letter to Edgmond	0	0	3
January	5th.	pd. Mr. Edwards for 800 more tile	0	11	0
	18th.	pd. John Hitchin more	5	5	0
	27th.	pd. Ishmaell Wilson more XX			
	27th.	pd. Mr. Shelton more	2	0	0
	29th.	pd. Robt. Spare, Mr. John Bayleys saylsman for 418 foot of board at 16/6 per hundred	3	6	4
		pd. Ditto for 200 yards of Rail & 1 Spar 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yd.	2	1	8
	25th.	pd. Edward Hodson for Plestering ye church	3	19	11
ffebr.	3d.	pd. Bryon for 25 l. of Iron work & $\frac{1}{2}$ over ye Doors, 20 hooks to hang hatts on, & 60 bigg nayls & for two Drils & sharpening them	0	10	10
	13th.	pd. young Glover with a letter to E. Hodson	0	0	4
	14th.	pd. Mr. Adam Jervis for 48 foot & $\frac{1}{2}$ of timber for ye Steeple Roofe at 9d. per foot	1	15	0
	17th.	pd. Mr. Shelton more	1	5	0
	23rd.	pd. Thomas Woolloms for carrying 1600 Squares	1	3	2
	27th.	pd. Mr. Shelton more	1	15	0

BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF GREAT BOLAS, 1726—1729 227

			£	s.	d.
1727					
March	14th.	pd. Robt. Beckitt for a pair of Neck hinges	0	2	0
1728.	25th.	pd. Thomas Bayley for 5400 drest brick	3	15	0
		pd. Do. for 5000 Comon brick Carrd by Topham	2	10	0
		pd. Do. for 500 Do. Carryd by Thos. Adams	0	5	0
	26th.	pd. Mr. Onion for a Lock for ye Ch. Door	0	4	0
April	2d.	pd. John Hitchin more	10	10	0
	5th.	pd. Robt. Adams for Carrd 39 barrels of water	0	6	10
		pd. Do. for carrying 2 load of boards, & Rail from Ercall	0	9	0
		pd. Do. for carrying 2 Load of posts & Rails	0	1	0
		pd. Do. for ye use of a barrel to keep water in	0	0	8
		pd. Do. for Picking up brick at ye Kiln	0	0	6
		pd. do. for Trespas by carrying brick over the wedcrofts	0	10	0
			<hr/>		
			71	5	2
			<hr/>		

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THE DISBURSTMENTS OF JOHN WILLDIGG ONE OF YE TRUSTEES
& MANAGER OF YE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREAT
BOWLAS.

			£	s.	d.
1728.					
April	9th.	pd. Mr. Edwards for 1600 Squares	3	1	8
	19th.	pd. John Roden more	0	10	0
	25th.	pd. Mr. Dean for 176 foot of inch & ½ plank	2	4	0
	29th.	pd Glover wth a leter to Hodson to Aquelant	0	0	6
	30th.	pd Mr. Shelton More	2	5	0
May	19th.	pd Edward Hodson bricklayer more	1	10	4
	21st.	pd. Robt. Spare, Mr. Bayleys Saylsman for 257 foot of board & 114 yards of Rail & Spar	2	18	0
	22nd.	pd. Robt. Adams for fatching these boards Rails	0	4	0

				£	s.	d.
1728						
June	7th.	pd. Edward Hodson for brick & Stone work at Steeple		4	4	0
	18th.	pd. Brown for more Lead work for ye Steeple		8	18	2
	20th.	pd. Mr. John Meeson for fatching 7 Duz : hips and 150 Squares from Dunnington		0	3	6
	26th.	pd. John Roden in full to this day		1	7	1
	26th.	pd. Wm. Bryon more for Iron work		0	4	11
	26th.	pd. Edward Hodson in full for brick work		2	0	4
		pd. Do. for finishing out ye Stone work for the Steeple		3	10	0
	25th.	gave to Robt. Spare for his truble		0	2	6
	26th.	gave Edward Bycott for fatching Roden from Stoke		0	0	3
July	4th.	pd. Mr. Shelton in full		9	5	11
Aug.	6th.	pd. Mr. Edwards for 7 Duz. hips and 150 Squares		1	0	3
	17th.	pd. John Roden towards making ye Staires		0	5	0
Nobr.	2nd.	pd. Wm. Bryon for more Iron work		0	10	6
Dec.	30th.	pd. Brown for more Glaising		2	1	6
Nobr.	2nd.	pd. Thomas Bayley for 5200 brick		2	17	6
January	9th.	pd. Mary Roden 5s./6d. yt was owing to her Husband, & 10s. ye Trustees allow'd her		0	15	6
		pd. Wm Bryon for an adition of Iron work for one of the Steeple windows		0	2	0
1729						
March	29th	pd John Hitchin more being ye balance of his accompts relating to the Church		1	11	8
July	14th	pd Mr Brown to rectifie a mistake yt. happen'd in weighing 442 pound of Lead		0	2	0
		Alowed ye said John Willdigg for his truble In buying timber, & measuring ye Joyner & Carpenters work, & drawing Draughts; and attending on ye work & workmen even from ye begining to ye end, & laying down his own money to pay for brick and timber before any money came to his hands and his two Jorneys to Stafford the full Summ of fifteen Guineas		15	15	0
				<hr/>		
				67 11 1		
				<hr/>		

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JOHN WILLDIGGS DISBURSTMTS FOR YE CHANCEL.

1729.

Whereas the Chancel was Damaged in taking down ye old Church &c : it was agreed between Mr. Tourneur, Rr. and the Parishioners, that ye Charges for Repairing the same should be equally divided between ye said Mr. Tourneur Rector & the Parishioners, the whole charges relaiting to ye Chancel was £10 8s. 7½d. out of which I Deduct £1 11s. 2d. which was sent to this Parish from Rockwerdine & was lay'd out fer use of ye Chancel. So there Remains ye sum of £8 17s. 5½d. : which said Summ of £8 17s. 5½d. Mr. Tourneur paid one halfe So there remains for the Parishioners to pay £4 8s. 8½d. but I take out for timber and tile that was bought for Church & so charged to ye same £2 1s. 5¼d., so I charge to ye Parishioners only to pay

£ s. d.

fatcht from Page 56
Ditto from Page 57
Ditto from Page 58
Ditto from Page 59

2	7	3½
106	3	6
077	18	4
071	5	2
067	11	1

Totoll of my Disburstments

325	5	4½
-----	---	----

The 19th day of August, 1729 these accompts where examia'd and allow'd by

Mr. Corbet	}	Trustees.
Mr. Tayleur		
Mr. Tourneur		
Mr. Gardner		

1729.
Feb.

21.

then paid Thomas Griffiths Mason, for the four stone flower pots, for Bowlas Steeple ; together with the iron work, and Lead, and Cramping the Coping the full Summ of Six pounds ten shillings and tenpence as per Receipt gave Griffiths at Bowlas gave Griffiths at Newport to drink

£ s. d.

6	10	10
0	1	6
0	0	10
6	13	2

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AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT MONEY JOHN WILLDIGG ONE OF YE TRUSTEES & MANAGER FOR YE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREAT BOWLAS HAS RECEIVED TOWARDS BUILDING YE SAID CHURCH.

		£ s. d.	
1726.			
Decembr. 16th	1726. Received from Mr. Bird & partners of Stafford by ye hands of Thomas James & John Hitchin; two hundred pounds being collected upon ye Breifs towards building the said Church, which said summ of two hundred pounds ye said John Willdigg gave a note of Acknowledgement to ye said Thomas James and John Hitchin that ye said summ of two hundred pounds was left in his hands towards paying for Materialls for the said Church, & to pay ye workmen, which said two hundred was accordingly paid and lade out as aforesaid as plainly appears in these accompts; but ye said Thomas James & John Hitchin being since both dead, ye said note cannot be found to abin given up to ye said John Willdigg	200	0 0
1727.			
Novbr. 21st	Then Received of Mr. Edward Bird of Stafford one hundred pounds Collected upon ye Breifs	100	0 0
	24th. Recvid of Mr. Griffis Curate at Hodnet, by ye hands of Mr. Richard Tourneur	2	7 0
1728.			
Sept. 14th.	Recd. of Mr. Edward Bird of Stafford Sixteen pounds Sixteen Shillings & Sixpence being in full Collected upon ye Briefs, & at ye same time Rec'd. of Mr. Edward bird five pounds being a free gift of ye said Mr. Bird & Partners	21	16 6
	Recd. of Thomas Bettaney by ye hands of J. Hitchin	0	1 10
	Recd. of Mr. Tayleur for 7000 brick at 10s. thous.	3	10 0
	Recd. of Ditto for 2060 tiles, 18s. pr. Thousand	1	16 11
	Recd. of Ditto for 1760 brick at 12s. per Thousand	1	1 0
	Recd. of Do. for 1 thrave & ½ of straw	0	1 6

BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF GREAT BOLAS, 1726—1729 231

		£	s.	d.
1728.	Recd. of Do. for 10 Rails	0	2	6
	Recd. of Do for 2 Oak Scaffold poles	0	3	6
	Recd. of Ditto for 16 foot of Spar	0	1	4
1729.	Recd. of Mr. Tourneur Rector for 10 Rails	0	2	6
July 14th.	Recd. of Mr. Shelton for 32 yards & 1 foot of Rail, & 4 bench-feet, & a grinding stone frame, & 2 sideboards for a bench, and two saw boxes, & some ends & ribs of Boards all att	0	11	8
	The Totoll of what I have Rec'd	<u>331</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>
	Totoll of my Disburstments as from Page 60	<u>325</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4½</u>
	Rest to Ballance	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10½</u>
	My farther Disburstments from the Lift hand the Summ of	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>
	Totoll of my Disburstmts	<u>331</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6½</u>

(Page 62.)

Remains due to Me to balance these
 accounts two shillings & three pence 0 2 3
 THE DISBURSTMENTS OF THOMAS JAMES, ONE OF YE CHURCH
 WARDENS OF GREAT BOWLAS TOWARDS BUILDING YE SAID
 CHURCH

1726. as per his three bills ye perticulers £ s. d.
 appears 34 10 11

An account of what money Thomas James has Rec'd for ye use of ye Church.

Rec'd from Mr. ffeildhouse by the hands of Mr. Tayleur, being collected in ye Parish of Shawbury ye summ of	1	13	3
Rec'd of Mr. Tourneur, Rr. that was Collected at some neighbouring Parishes	7	7	1
Rec'd at Drayton collected in ye Parish	1	10	0
Rec'd of the late Church wardens of Great Bowlas	5	18	4

232 BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF GREAT BOLAS, 1726—1729

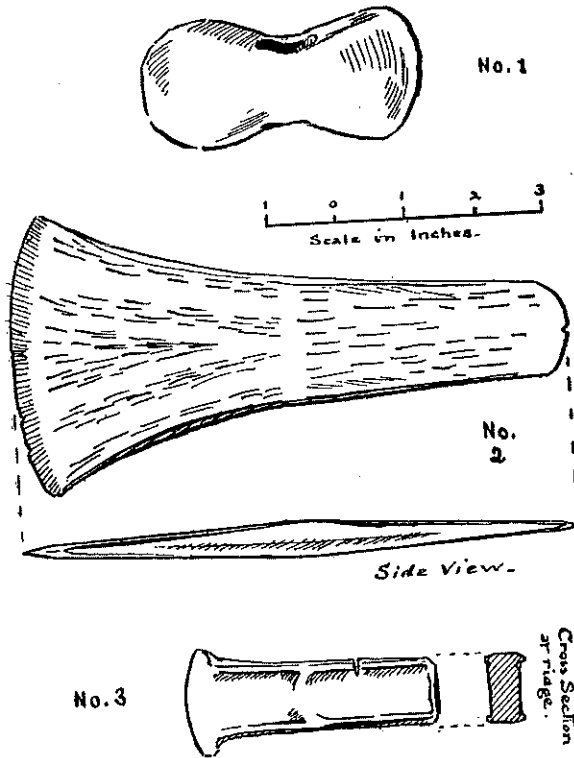
	£	s.	d.
1726.			
January 5th, 1726. then, & at two times after Rec'd of John Willdigg, one of the trustees Eighteen pounds two shillings & three pence being the Ballance of this accompt		18	2 3
		<hr/>	
Totoll Rec'd by Thomas James	34	10	11
	<hr/> <hr/>		

THE DISBURSTMTS OF JOHN HITCHIN ONE OF THE CHURCH-
WARDENS OF GREAT BOWLAS, TOWARDS BUILDING YE SAID
CHURCH.

1727.	pd. for nayls & Lime &c. as per his Bill of perticulers relaitng to the Church forty-two pounds eleven shillings & eight pence	42	11	8
June 24th, 1727.	then, & at four severall times after Rec'd of John Willdigg one of the Trustees the said forty two pounds eleven shillings & eight pence	42	11	8
June 26th, 1728.	then John Willdigg one of the trustees pd. to ye said John Hitchin for lime & nayls & Laths &c. for ye use of the Chancel as per his Receipt does appear three pounds nine shillings & ten pence	3	9	10

NOTES ON PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS.
BY LILY F. CHITTY.

[PLATE I.]



THREE IMPLEMENTS FROM TITTERSTONE CLEE.

1. Perforated Stone Battle-Axe.
 2. Bronze Flat Celt.
 3. Bronze Flanged Celt.
- (All in Shrewsbury Museum).

I. STONE AND BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE CLEE HILLS,
SHROPSHIRE.

A valuable addition to the Prehistoric Case in Shrewsbury Museum has been made by Mr. R. Lee-Roberts, of Doddington Lodge, near Ludlow, who recently presented the smallest, and probably oldest, perforated stone axe hitherto recorded from Shropshire.

It was discovered in 1908 by James Corfield during quarrying operations on Catherton Clee Hill. It lay 3-4 ft. deep in a bed of clay covered by fallen blocks of basalt, at a height of 1350 ft. O.D. on the eastern slope of Magpie Hill, just within the parish of Cleobury Mortimer.¹ It came into the hands of Mr. Lee-Roberts, who suggests that it may mark an ancient bivouac, sheltered from the prevailing west wind and in close proximity to a spring; a stone in his possession found near by bears traces of fire and may indicate the camp kitchen. The implement was found in pure clay, with no sign of dark earth or pottery.

It is a trim, though not perfectly symmetrical, little "battle-axe," Pl. II, No. 1, page 242, 85 mm. in length, showing considerable signs of use at both ends: the cutting edge expands to a width of 46 mm.; the butt is almost a truncated cone and rises to small knobs on the faces, the width between their tops being 35 mm. It weighs $6\frac{5}{8}$ oz. The hole is approximately central with an hour-glass section, as is usual in early specimens: the lines made by the rotating boring-stick and sand are clearly visible. The surface is smooth, buff in colour with traces of dark brown polish and signs of a pale grey core: Dr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., of the Geological Museum, pronounces the stone to be a fine-grained, compact and slightly micaceous quartzite; originally it would be lighter in hue, but has since been stained by clay and weathering. Such stone might conceivably occur in the Carboniferous strata of the Clee region, but this requires local investigation.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, would refer the axe to a period slightly before the Middle Bronze Age and earlier than the introduction of cremation, say about the middle of the second millenium B.C. It is regrettable that there were no associated objects to assist in dating it.

The type is older than that of another battle-axe (l. 102 mm.) found on Titterstone Clee Hill (site and circumstances unrecorded), presented to Shrewsbury Museum by the late Mr. H. Hodges in 1893 but hitherto unpublished. Pl. I. No. 1, page 233. In this both ends expand almost equally, though one is slightly flattened to a butt, and the hole is practically cylindrical: the

1. The precise spot is now recorded on my copy of the 6-inch Ordnance Map Shropshire Sheet LXXII S.E. and should be included in the next revision of the district.

surface is worn away to a sandy greyish-yellow core, but at first it was probably ground and polished: within the perforation it is smooth and lustrous. It is probably of the Cremation Period (*circa* 1400 B.C.). This axe was submitted to the Geological Museum and was described by Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., as of fine-grained yellowish-white sandstone, micaceous, felspathic, and slightly silicified: the stone is probably Carboniferous in age.

Stone Battle-Axes (as such small and easily portable implements are called to distinguish them from the large tools that developed from the type) are scarce in Shropshire, so it is remarkable to find two from the same high district and another from Bromfield,² near to which, on the gravel overlying the Old Red Sandstone at the mouth of Corve Dale, there was fairly certainly a settlement of the Middle Bronze Age, as witnessed by the round barrows on the Ludlow Racecourse and their cremation burials with bronze fragments.³

To these discoveries may be added a number of others from the region of the Clees, notably that of the largest bronze flat celt⁴ from the county and of a small bronze axe of rare type, both found on Titterstone Clee. (Pl I, Nos. 2 and 3). An account of them was given by the late Wm. Phillips in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, 10th March, 1893, and as this is not readily accessible to many readers it may well be quoted here.

Speaking of Bronze Celts, he says:—

.... "The Shrewsbury Museum has acquired, by the kindness of Mr. Henry Hodges, of Ludlow, two of these interesting weapons found in 1889 on the north side of Titterstone Clee Hill, on ground belonging to Sir Charles Rouse Boughton.

"The largest of the two is undoubtedly the finest that has ever been discovered. It is 8 in. long, the cutting edge $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. across the centre, where there is a slightly elevated ridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the lower end, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness in the middle. The weight is 1 lb. 14 oz. It is rudely ornamented on the one side as if designed for carry- in the belt rather than to be fixed on a stave, and as a weapon for close quarters it would be exceedingly formidable. It was found imbedded in soft earth between large blocks of basalt, and was discovered in driving a road into the Dhu Stone Quarry. Its position being a commanding one, it might have been a hiding place or some sort of observatory.

-
2. Of Dhu Stone, found 1871; site unrecorded. Presented to Ludlow Museum 1874; *S. A. T.* 2nd Series, IV, 273 Exhibition Catalogue, J 21, p. 107; V.C.H. Shropshire, I. 202.
 3. *Shropshire Arch. Trans.*, VIII, pp. 445-9. The Racecourse lies N.E. of Bromfield Village, 2 miles above the junction of the Corve with the Teme at Ludlow. (See below, note 9. p. 240.)
 4. *S. A. T.*, 2nd Series, IV, 279; X, Exhibition Catalogue No. J.37, p. 108; Auden, V.C.H. Shropshire, I. 203 and plate facing p. 200.

"The second bronze celt was found within 2 or 3 yards and about the same level, in company with a boar's tusk and a portion of a tooth showing the grinding surface. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, cutting edge $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, 1 in. across the middle, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, having a flange along the edge of both sides for fitting in the stave, the notches still remaining in which the thong rested to prevent it slipping when attached to the stave."

At the time when this letter came to my notice, only the large ornamented specimen and the little stone axe above mentioned were labelled in the Museum case as gifts of Mr. Hodges, but it was said that he had presented another flat axe of curious shape, which had subsequently vanished from the Museum. On reading this letter, however, I recognised that the measurements of the second celt described corresponded exactly with those of a remarkable little Flanged Celt labelled as "Found near Much Wenlock. Donor, Mr. W. Beacall." For this label I had been unable to trace any authority in the Donations Books or elsewhere, though it is mentioned in the list in V.C.H. I, 203. On consulting my drawing and the implement itself, it was clear that Mr. Phillips's description accorded with it completely, so we may surely conclude that the second celt known to have been presented was neither lost, stolen, nor strayed, but mislabelled.

The flanges of this small axe are very slightly beaten up and its appearance is rather flat: there is a vestigial semicircular ridge near the centre of the faces; the edge has been reground and polished recently, and the notches mentioned appear to be only the hollow left where a small amount of metal was removed for testing. The black patina has been partly cleaned off so that much of the golden bronze metal is visible, though the surface is worn. The type has Irish affinities, but is a transitional form between the Flanged Celt and the Palstave and is most uncommon: a celt found in the east bank of the Severn below Arley when the Elan Valley Aqueduct was made seems to be closely related.⁵

The Bronze Age Card Index of the British Association shows that the big flat axe with a broad cutting edge only slightly curved is a common type in Ireland, is found in Spain, and has a wide distribution in England. A number occur in the Peak District and in Yorkshire, and two very close parallels to the form of the Clee specimen were found in the 17th century at

5. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xviii (1900), fig. p. 228.

Ilam, Staffs. (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford).⁶ The ornament on our axe consists of short punched lines splaying out into five radiating bars on the lower face. Though the Flat Celt, the oldest form of metal axe, was probably introduced into Britain about 2000 B.C., its developed form rising to a transverse medial ridge may be some centuries later, and it is not impossible that the specimen in question, of a very serviceable type usually dated from the close of Early Bronze Age I, may have remained in use at the same time as the smaller axe of the ensuing Flanged Celt period: this is at least suggested by the close proximity in which they were found.

It will be noticed that Mr. Phillips makes no mention of the perforated stone axe, which was given (apparently) at the same time: we have, therefore, no evidence that it was associated with the bronze celts. A somewhat similar axe was found at the feet of a skeleton in a bell barrow (No. 18) at Wilsford, Wilts: with the same burial was found a slightly flanged bronze celt, a large boar's tusk, a curious crescent-shaped bronze object probably of cultural significance, and other articles.⁷

The account given of the site of discovery of our bronze axes is puzzling and can scarcely be accurate: there was certainly no quarry "on the north side of Titterstone Clee Hill" when the report was written, and the Titterstone Quarry which cuts into the stone hill-fort is on the *south* side of that hill. On the other hand, the Dhu Stone Quarries, as marked on the 6-inch O.S. Sheet 79 N.E., are on the north-west side of Hoar Edge north of the village of Clee Hill, and were the property of the late Sir Charles Rouse Boughton. Mr. Lee Roberts suggests that the description should be "at the Dhu Stone Quarries looking north-west." Extensive enquiries made locally have so far failed to trace anyone who recollects the discovery, but about 10 years ago, when Mr. Harold Peake was travelling up to Titterstone by the railway from Bitterley, he was told by workmen that three stone axe-hammers had been found about half-way up the hill on that side near a shallow outcrop of coal; one at least was said to be a large specimen, and they were stated to be in

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6. R. Plot, *Nat. Hist. Staffs.* (1686), pl. XXIII, p. 403: Evans, *Anc. Br. Imps.* (1881), p. 42.
 7. R. C. Hoare, *Ancient Wills* (1812), p. 209: Thurnam's *Ancient British Barrows*, Arch. XLIII (1871), Fig. 97: R. A. Smith, *Antiq. Jo.*, I, p. 136

the possession of the basalt quarry people. Nothing of these is at present known, and it is not incredible that the three implements now in Shrewsbury Museum or the Bitterley axe at Ludlow may have given rise to the story: we hope, however, that the reported stone hammers may yet be forthcoming.

Large perforated stone axe-hammers from the neighbourhood have been found at Bitterley⁸ (Ludlow Museum) in 1885 during excavations for a reservoir, and at Farlow in the coping of a wall in front of the Glebe Farmhouse: the latter was rescued by Mr. Thomas Butcher, M.R.C.V.S., of Cleobury Mortimer, who kindly allowed me to sketch it. What appears to be the mark of a ploughshare on its side suggests that it was ploughed up. It is probably of the Bronze Age. These specimens, and a stone hammer from the Clee Hills (site not stated) in the possession of Mr. J. H. Cooke, H.M. Inspector of Schools, are mentioned in the late Prebendary Auden's list of Prehistoric Implements, *Victoria County History, Shropshire*, I, 202 (1908). The last I have not been able to trace.

In his paper on "Pre-historic Shropshire" (*S. A. T.* IV. (2), 279), Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon refers to a bronze palstave found on the Titterstone Clee, which was then (1892) in Ludlow Museum. Nothing there is now so labelled, but No. 117 might be the axe in question. It is a rough, unlooped palstave of a fairly early type, with yellowish-green patina, much rubbed and filed in places; the butt is damaged. All that is now known of its history is that it was given by Mr. E. Breeze, Coachbuilder, and its site of discovery is unrecorded.

Mr. Lee-Roberts has kindly sent me notes of three further remarkable discoveries hitherto unpublished, which I quote with his sanction. In 1923, he was informed by Mr. Starie (aged 85), of the Hem, south of Coreley, that his great-uncle, who was a road surveyor in his young days, used for making up the parish roads a huge heap of stones situated in a field called Bitter Sweet Orchard near the cottage in Riley Meadow (6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet LXXIX N.E.). This cairn seems to have stood in the hedge on the west side of the field: a small stream now goes through the site, but probably dries up in the summer. On the top of the mound a wych tree grew, and in the centre of

8. *S. A. T.*, 2nd Series, IV 273: X, Exhibition Catalogue No. J.20, p. 107.

the heap an urn was discovered : it was of very dark drab colour, about 12 inches high and 9 inches across. A crack in the bottom of this urn had a runner going through it. Pieces of the vessel were preserved for a long time at the Hem, where Mr. Starie often saw them, but owing to changes they were either thrown away as rubbish or mislaid and cannot now be traced. He was unaware if any black deposit or remains were found with the urn.

In 1890 Prebendary J. Joyce, whilst digging a hole at the side of Coreley Rectory drive, found what he believes to have been a stone axe somewhat chipped. This was unfortunately lost, and from the sketch of it I am unable to recognise any familiar stone implement. Mr. Lee-Roberts suggests that Coreley, from which no prehistoric objects appear to have been previously reported, is a district that would repay further investigation.

To him I am indebted also for the record of what sounds like a crouched burial. When the present church was built at Farlow (1857-8) a skeleton of a woman 6 ft. high was found in a sitting position. No further details are known.

The significance of all these finds on, or in close proximity to, the second highest hill in Shropshire, is that they suggest some occupation of, or passage through, this region 3500 years ago or more. Mr. H. J. E. Peake, F.S.A., has traced the probable line of an early trade route from Wales along Bringewood Chase, across the Lud-ford, up past the Lud-low, then by way of East Hamlet, Henley and between Titterstone Clee and Hoar Edge to Farlow. It has the nature of a ridgeway, the most primitive of roads, keeping where possible to high, dry ground above the then virgin forest of the Old Red Sandstone country and probably connecting with the Severn Valley line of traffic by way of Prescot and Walton. In crossing the Clee it is nearly identical with the manorial boundary: (Mr. Lee-Roberts is investigating this way and its further course, but definite finds are required to prove its age, and any passage through the forest lands between the Cleobury Rea and the Severn must have been difficult and dangerous). The distribution of finds in Staffordshire may indicate a connection between South Shropshire and the Peak District : the Clee Hills are clearly visible from the higher parts of the Stafford area. It has yet to be established, however,

that Bronze Age folk did travel beyond Farlow,⁹ and a settlement should be sought for there on the Carboniferous Limestone which outcrops above the village. The name, too, suggests an early burial mound, which might perhaps be sought in Lowe Wood, though it is more probable that the church occupies its site and the woman's skeleton was that of the original occupant.

While speaking of finds of prehistoric implements on the Clee Hills, mention should be made of 20 small flints which the late Rev. W. M. D. La Touche collected on Brown Clee and placed in Ludlow Museum, and of the beautiful point-butted polished stone celt in Lord Boyne's possession,¹⁰ which was found in the garden just to the east of Burwarton Hall. This Dr. G. W. C. Hodges, of Cleobury North, has very kindly sketched for me and has marked the precise site on the 6-inch Sheet 65 S.E. It is believed to be of local stone. The type antedates by centuries the other implements above described, and might be of pre-dolmen period in Scandinavia.

Whether any of the objects mentioned are contemporary with an occupation of the great stone-walled summits of the Titterstone and Brown Clee is at present quite uncertain, and only excavation, if taken in hand before quarrying makes it impossible, can prove whether these were first built in connection with some ancient cult, as so often suggested, or if they arose, like similar Welsh hill-fortresses, in or only slightly prior to, the Romano-British period.¹¹ It is noteworthy that no weapons of the Late Bronze Age have hitherto come to light in the Clee district.

It is highly desirable that every object of archaeological interest found in this region should be placed on record and its find-spot entered on the 6-inch map, for only by this means and by the most careful field-work and local study can the ways of the ancients be followed and made known.

In conclusion, I must express my gratitude to all who have so kindly assisted me in the preparation of this and other papers in the same volume, either by examining the implements, by

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9. Finds in Corve Dale and near Much Wenlock seem to show that as an important line of communication in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages between South Shropshire and the Severn at Buildwas.
10. *S. A. T.*, 2nd Series, IX, xiii (Excursion Report); *V.C.H.* I, 202.
11. R. E. M. Wheeler, *Cymruod. Soc. Trans.*, 1920-1, pp. 44 ff.; *Pre-historic and Roman Wales* (1925), pp. 259 ff.

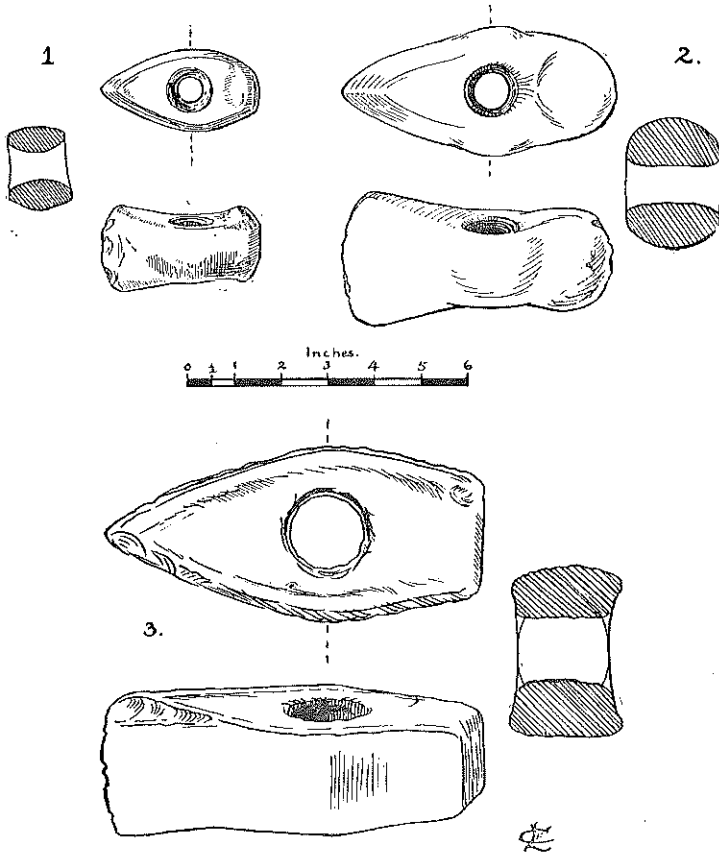
lending me their specimens or by furnishing details of discoveries, and particularly to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A. (British Museum), Dr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., and Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc. (Geological Museum), Mr. Harold Peake, F.S.A., Dr. Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A. (National Museum of Wales), Mr. R. Lee-Roberts, Dr. G. W. C. Hodges, and others whose help is acknowledged in the text.

NOTE.—While this paper was in the press, a leaf-shaped flint arrow-head was picked up on an arable field on Catherton Farm, Cleobury Mortimer, by Mr. Newton Edgar Evans: it is now in the possession of his father, Mr. John E. Evans, Chairman of the Parish Council. It was reported in the "Kidderminster Times" of July 24th, 1926, and is described as a beautifully chipped specimen and undamaged. Mr. Lee-Roberts kindly sent me an account of it, with a sketch, and he has ascertained that Mr. Evans has found another piece of flint in its vicinity, partly dressed and evidently spoilt: the possibility is suggested of a flint factory on the site similar to those which must have existed in the Clun region, and the field, now under a root crop, is to be carefully examined after the next ploughing. In the Tithe Map of 1841 it is called "The Slate Field": the precise site of discovery is 1 inch north of the "E" in "Mortimer" (large fount) on the 6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet LXXIII S.W. This is a new locality for flint finds.

The arrow-head is of an opalescent flint, grey-drab in colour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and one-eighth inch thick, with pointed tip and rounded base. Leaf-shaped arrow-heads are by no means common locally: they have been found in long barrows in the Cotswolds, but the specimen under consideration may belong to the Early Bronze Age, on the analogy of others from Clunbury and Wroxeter (one in the British Museum), which Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A., has recently examined with me and which he would refer to that period. (The typical Long-Barrow form has a pointed base).

II. PERFORATED STONE AXE-HAMMER FROM THE SEVERN
NEAR MONTFORD BRIDGE.

[PLATE II.]



PERFORATED STONE AXE-HAMMERS.

1. Found on Catherton Clee Hill.
2. From the Severn, near Montford Bridge.
3. From a gravel pit at Aston, near Oswestry.

The Catalogue of the Exhibition of Local Antiquities held at Shrewsbury in 1898 contains the following entry (*Shropshire Arch. Trans.*, 2nd Series, X., Part IV, p. 106):—"Lent by Miss A. Hawkins, St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury. J 6. Stone

Hammer found in the Severn at Montford Bridge." The late Prebendary T. Auden, F.S.A., also mentions this in his list of Prehistoric Implements, *Vic. Co. Hist. Shropshire*, I, 203: otherwise I believe it is unpublished.

I am much indebted to the owner, Mrs. Western (nee Hawkins), of "Dinthill," Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, for all the particulars that are known of its discovery and for her kindness in sending me the hammer to sketch. Some time between the years 1847 and 1866, it was brought to Dinthill, near Ford, in a load of river gravel which her grandfather had from the Severn near Montford Bridge, and was recognised in time to save it from being broken up. Mr. Hawkins died in 1866, and nobody is now living who can prove exactly whence the load was taken, but Mr. Joseph Cooke, of the Grange Farm, the owner of another stone axe-hammer found in the same locality, on Onslow Hill (see S. A. Tr., 4 S. VII. Misc. viii.),¹ tells me that gravel used to be dredged away when the old ford became silted up, about 100 yards up stream from the present bridge, and old people in Ford remember shingle being carted from the south bank of the Severn at this point.

The Montford Bridge implement (Pl. II, No. 2) is a fine specimen, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, with a cutting edge nearly 3 ins. wide, a rounded butt, and slight protuberances at the sides level with the hole, which is near the centre though slightly closer to the butt, and is countersunk but almost straight-sided. The surface is slightly pitted, mainly dull purplish-brown in colour, with remains of a dark brown glaze. The cutting edge is worn and shows a grey core with gleaming grains of felspar. The weight is 1 lb. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Dr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., of the Geological Museum, Jermyn St., S.W.1, examined the implement and sent the following report:—

"The beautiful stone hammer . . . shows unmistakable signs of having been a well-polished artifact. . . The rock of which it

1. Mr. Cooke pointed out to me the precise spot where his implement was ploughed up. It was in mixed soil in a hollow at the top of the field ("Onslow Hill": older name forgotten) about 20 yards S.W. of a big ash tree in the eastern hedge. He suggested the possibility of a habitation site: the position is ideal, in full sunshine, with a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Welsh mountains. There used to be a small pool on the other side of the hedge.

is composed is a moderately coarse textured dolerite, that is to say an igneous rock made up of the minerals augite and felspar. Such rocks are so prevalent in Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany that it is impossible to suggest any definite source for the material of which the implement is made. Doleritic rocks (commonly called 'Greenstone') were very favourite material for implements in the Neolithic period, just as they are now in the Pacific Islands. It is obvious, too, from their wide distribution that Neolithic implements of this material, or similar material, were objects of regard and probably of barter." He would refer the object under consideration to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The Onslow axe-hammer was also examined and found to be of dolerite. (The nearest outcrop is on the Breidden).

I sent a copy of my drawing to Mr. Harold Peake, F.S.A., who replied, "The Stone Hammer from Montford Bridge seems to be of the type that Aberg calls 'Jutland.' Specimens like it occur in Oldenburg, Hannover (kingdom of), North Holland—in the latter country with Beakers. This one seems a little degenerate and therefore late, and may well belong to the Bronze Age. Types not unlike it are found in Hungary, where they occur also in copper: I have one (copper) in the Newbury Museum, from near the Platen See, which I bought in Munich. The presence of this type, and others of Danish origin, show intercourse with the Baltic."

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, says the implement belonged to a period in the Bronze Age when the earlier perforated stone "Battle-Axe" had developed into a useful tool: most Shropshire specimens are to be referred to this stage, or later still. The Onslow hammer is longer and of rougher type than that from Montford Bridge, and in it the refined outline of the early specimens has completely disappeared.

It is highly probable that one of the branches from the Bronze Age trade route of the Severn to that of the Dee Valley left the river at Montford Bridge and, crossing the heath country to Little Ness and keeping mainly to the higher ground west of the Perry basin, made for the Oswestry hills by way of Ruyton Moss, Twyford and Aston, where a bronze spear-head, a socketed celt, and another stone hammer have been discovered. (I am unable to trace any of either of the bronze implements and should be

glad of fuller particulars and information as to their present whereabouts).

In October 1924, Mrs. Western placed her stone axe-hammer on deposit at the University Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge², where it is numbered 24.D.97.

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2. In this connection it is worth mentioning that this Museum possesses three other interesting objects from Shropshire, viz.
- (a) A Bronze Socketed Celt, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, with 3 raised ribs on the faces; loop broken, patina light green: presented in the collection of F. Ransom, Esq., Hitchin, and labelled as from Shrewsbury: its history is unknown.
 - (b) A Leaf-shaped Bronze Spear-head, $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, with diamond-shaped socket: presented in 1885 by Professor W. E. Heitland, who obtained it in Shrewsbury and was told that it came from near Wem: he was unable to gather more circumstantial evidence. The surface is rough, with a light green patina.
 - (c) A curious two-handed pot of pre-Roman type from Wroxeter, at present unpublished.

III. PERFORATED STONE AXE-HAMMER FROM ASTON, NEAR OSWESTRY.

This implement was in the possession of the late Lieutenant General Sir Francis Lloyd, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., at Rolls Park, Chigwell, Essex, who kindly gave me its history and lent it to me for the purpose of making a measured drawing.¹

It was picked up from a heap of stones on the Holyhead Road, just outside the Park at Aston, about the year 1896 or '97, by the late Colonel R. T. Lloyd, who thus saved it from being broken up to mend the road. In 1898, he lent it to the Shrewsbury Exhibition of Local Antiquities, with the description, "Stone Hammer found in a gravel pit at Aston."² The 6-inch O.S. Sheet Shropshire XIX N.E. marks a gravel pit south of Wootton with a short track leading from it on to the Holyhead Road near the east lodge of Aston Park: in default of a more certain location, it would seem probable that this was the place from which the implement came.

It is a large well-made specimen, somewhat coffin-shaped, apparently of dolerite, the colour being a dark grey-brown with gleaming grains and a blackish core. Its length is 8 inches; it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across the hole from side to side and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in height: the weight is $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. It is in a good state of preservation, though the squared butt and the cutting edge show signs

1. It is here published with Lady Lloyd's kind permission.

2. No. J.26, *S. A. T.*, 2nd Series, X, part IV, p. 107: also *Vict. Co. Hist. Shrops.* I, 202.

of hard use and there is a chip extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the latter along the top of one side. The butt is oblong ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. approx.) the height being less than the breadth: the cutting-edge is expanded (width $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) but almost straight in profile. The sides expand from the butt to level with the perforation and taper in thence to the edge. The surface of the implement has been ground, and is regularly rough all over, but fragments of a brown glaze suggest the possibility that it was originally polished: I think it is more likely that this is the result of contact with red sand, in which it appears to have been buried. The faces are slightly concave, one being more deeply "dished" than the other, and there are remains of a fillet along the rims. (Cf. the still larger axe-hammers from the Black Marsh,³ in Chirbury parish, and Hardwick, near Bishop's Castle.⁴) The perforation ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diam. at lip), which is only slightly nearer to the butt than to the cutting-edge, has almost straight sides and the interior has not been ground smooth. (Pl. II. No. 3).

The Aston axe-hammer is probably of Bronze Age date, but later than the Montford Bridge specimen, although the central position of the hole and the concavity of the faces are early features. It belongs to a type not uncommon in Shropshire, Cheshire and Lancashire, of which the horizon cannot be fixed till examples have been found in more definite association with dateable objects. Mr. H. J. E. Peake, F.S.A., believes they were mining tools. This specimen has close affinities with one of practically the same length and weight "found at a great depth in High Street, facing the Town Hall, Shrewsbury," in or before 1886.⁵ It is related also to implements found at Netley (in Shrewsbury Museum) and at Wentnor Prolley Moor; but these show still later characteristics, e.g. the perforation is closer to the butt.

With the exception of a rough specimen from Moreton Corbet (Shrewsbury Museum), this seems to be the only perforated stone axe-hammer hitherto recorded as found north of the Severn Valley in Shropshire, and it may mark a settlement on the gravel beside an ancient trackway connecting the Severn and the Dee (*vide supra* p. 244).

3. Now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

4. In the late Sir John Evans's collection. *Anc. Stone Imps.*, (1872), p. 180

5. Natural History Department, City of Birmingham Museum: formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Archer, of Liverpool.

THE HOAR STONE OR MARSH POOL CIRCLE.

BY LILY F. CHITTY.

This Stone Circle is situated above the 1000 ft. contour line (one-inch Ordnance Map, Sheet 151 (Welshpool) : Large Sheet No. 60 : 6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet XLVII S.E.) on the damp heathery moorland of the Black Marsh, E.S.E. of Rorrington Hill and near the foot of Stapeley Hill : it is in the most easterly portion of Chirbury parish (Middleton ecclesiastical) near its junction with the parishes of Worthen (Hope eccles.) and Shelve. On three sides the edge of cultivation approaches it, but towards the west it is open to the hills. It can be seen from the Ministerley—Bishop's Castle road and is quite clearly visible from Shelve Hill, but till recently it was so overgrown that many people have had difficulty in finding it.

The stones are small, the largest (No. 12, which was recumbent in peat) having a maximum length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet : they are arranged in an approximate circle measuring 75 ft. from east to west ; the greatest diameter is 79 ft. N.N.W.—S.S.E. and the least 73 ft. 9 ins. N.W.—S.E. (outside measurements). A fair-sized block stands 3ft. 2ins. out of the ground slightly south of the centre.

When I visited the circle in August 1924, with the intention of making a plan of it for the Stone Monuments Committee of the British Association, I found that this would be quite impracticable without clearing away a good deal of the heather, gorse and marsh grass which covered a great part of it : the central stone and most of those in the southern arc were well above ground, but many others were buried in peat and it was difficult to ascertain their number and position. With the help of a ferruled stick, I was able to locate 33 in all, which I afterwards learned was the number seen by Hartshorne in 1838.¹

On September 3rd., my father (Rev. J. C. M. Chitty) and I went up to take preliminary measurements and located three more stones (Nos. 15, 21 and 30 on the plan). On this occasion it appeared that there was a gap of 15 ft. 2 ins. between the

1. Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, "*Salopia Antiqua*" (1841), p. 39.

stones now numbered 4 and 6, facing north-east, and I wondered whether we were on the track of a Midsummer Sunrise cult, as believed to have existed at Stonehenge, especially as there seemed to be a broad smooth line of heather entering it from between two banks of gorse, which might—and indeed, may—cover low earthworks. The ground level within the area dips very slightly outside the N.E. arc, but there is no certain evidence on the surface of any encircling ditch or vallum.

On Sept. 15th, with the sanction of the owner, our President, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., who most kindly sent a man to dig and "brush" the circle and came himself to see the work in progress, and with the kind permission of his tenant, Mrs. Lewis, we set about uncovering the stones as far as was necessary for making the plan, Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Rorrington Mount, rendering most able assistance. First of all, the supposed north-east gap was trenched across, and a large recumbent stone (2 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 7 ins.) was found midway between Nos. 4 and 6 (No. 5 on the Plan). This was covered by several inches of peat and must have been buried for ages: it had apparently fallen outwards and had never been deeply set: it seems, indeed, probable that the smaller stones of the circle were simply placed in position on the underlying bed of stiff loam, into which even the largest penetrate only a few inches, and that subsequently the peat formed to a depth of 9 ins. to 1 foot all over the circle and the surrounding moorland. Many other stones were unearthed sufficiently to allow of their measurements being taken, and the whole circumference was cleared of heather, but only one more stone came to light, No. 32, a small block of dolerite (2 ft. by 1 ft.) not quite in line with the rest. This brought up the number to a total of 38, 37 in a rather irregular circle and a large one near the centre, leaving three gaps between the stones numbered 37 and 1, 8 and 9, 19 and 20. We trenched across these gaps and prodded the peat with spade and ferrule, but no stones could be traced nor any soft spot where they might formerly have been embedded.² This was puzzling, but when I came to take their alignments from the central stone, I found that the 1st. gap pointed due north through a cottage, to Bromlow

2. On 18th April, 1925, we located by prodding a small stone (6 x 9 ins.) lying 2½ ft. outside the circle in the centre of the north gap just below the surface, and another fragment about the same size 2 ft. east of No. 37.

Callow (1247 ft.), the 2nd. almost due east to the Stiperstones, of which the Oak Hill and 1647 ft. ridge is visible beyond Shelfield Hill, and the 3rd. S.S.W. to Corndon (1684 ft.) in Montgomeryshire. By placing walking-sticks against Nos. 19 and 20, the mountain was exactly framed between them. Stapeley Hill dominates the whole western arc. A narrow and almost obliterated footpath from the farm opposite the Gravels Post Office (Mrs. Lewis's) enters the circle by this gap and goes out towards the disused cottage to the north-west. Other little tracks come in from the south-east and lead away to the nearest small holding to the north.

Careful measurements were kept of the length, breadth and height of each stone, so far as this was practicable, also the length from its outer edge to the highest point of the central stone (left as a white dot on the plan), the space between the sides of the stones, and their alignments through the centre with other stones or gaps. Plans and measured sketches were taken of several stones and a schedule made with records of the position and depth of those which were discovered.

In order to ascertain the relationship between the material of the stones of this circle, and of the other local megalithic remains, to the outcrops and scattered rocks on Stapeley Hill, I collected specimens from the latter and from Stones Nos. 17, 26, 30 and 32 of the Hoar Stone Circle, a chip from the "Dead Cow", and one from the western stone of Mitchell's Fold; these Dr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., of the Geological Museum, Jermyn St., most kindly examined and found all to be of dolerite, a vein of which runs along Stapeley Hill, so the presumption is that the rock of the megaliths was obtained from it.³ No. 30 of our circle had been entirely buried and a crust had formed on it: this proved to be the weathered surface of a dolerite. The other three specimens from the circle Dr. Thomas reported to be of stone indistinguishable from, but not necessarily identical with, fragments from both the summits of Stapeley. The chip from the Cow Stone showed nothing to distinguish it from the other dolerites as seen in the Marshpool Circle, and the fragment from Mitchell's Fold was of the same general type.

3. For part of this statement and for much kind assistance, I am indebted to Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., of the Geological Museum and Survey.

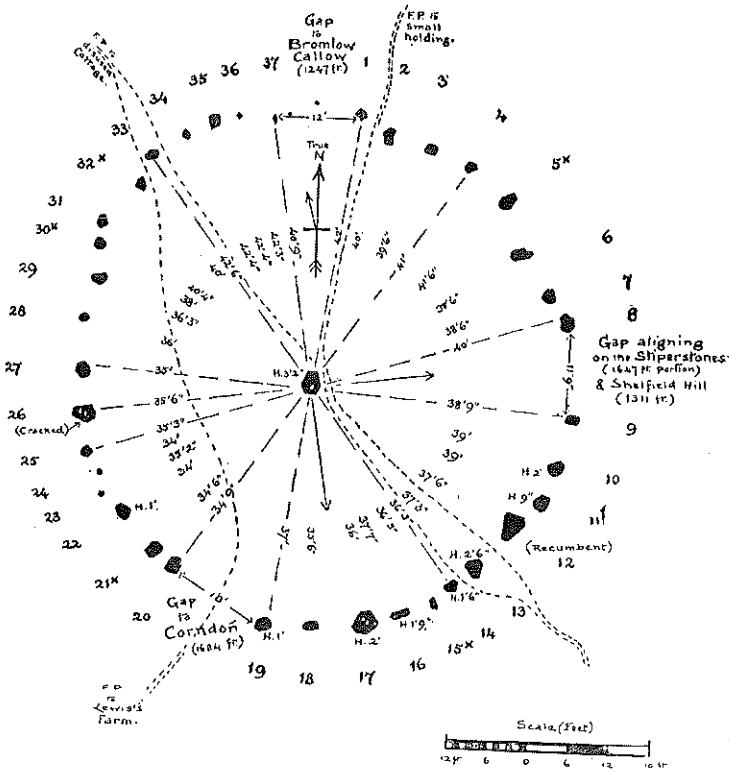
Below the inner faces of Stones Nos. 8 and 9, which may have been artificially smoothed, is a kind of flooring of small stones, one of which was examined by Mr. T. C. Cantrill and found to be of hard felspathic sandstone, probably glacially borne. It has been suggested that it may have formed part of a packing to keep the larger stones of the eastern gap upright after they had been set in a hole in the soil. The geological foundation below the marsh is Ordovician.

The Hoarstone Circle is the most northerly of the megalithic monuments of the Corndon-Stapeley region, which include also the Whetstones (destroyed circle just over the border into Montgomeryshire), Mitchell's Fold, with the Cow Stone or "Dead Cow" beyond it to N.E. (both hidden by Stapeley Hill), the little circular earthwork between the highest points of Stapeley, which may once have been a stone ring, but is more probably the base of a tumulus, and the "Giant's Cave" in the thickets on the eastern slope. It is possible that the Lord's (formerly "The Devil's") Stone above Hope, if not merely natural or a boundary stone, may have belonged to the same scheme. Some of the stone heaps, probably *carneddau*, on the top of Corndon can be seen from the Hoarstones, also the Castle Ring (Earthwork, Class A, presumably of far later date) on the Stiperstones.

The surrounding country is riddled with old lead and barytes mines, some of which were worked by the Romans. Whether other ores may have been sought for in earlier times is quite uncertain, but it is possible that the so-called "Miners' Holes" in two of the stones of this circle, and on others in Mitchell's Fold, may recall an ancient connection between mines and megaliths.⁴ It has been stated⁵ that *many* of the stones have these artificial holes, which were formerly drilled by the local miners and were loaded with gunpowder and fired on the occasion of a wedding in the neighbourhood, but we could discover them only on Nos. 17 and 26 (the western stone), and those on the latter were completely buried till we uncovered the surface and cleaned out the accumulation of peat and heather debris which filled them. Perhaps the percussion broke the lower portion

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4. Cf. W. J. Perry, "Relationship between the Geographical Distribution of Megalithic Monuments and Ancient Mines," (1915) M. & P. Manchester Lit. & Ph. Soc. Vol. 60, Pt. 1.
 5. A. L. Lewis, Shrops. Arch. Trans. 2nd Series, V. 80-81; see also G. Luff, S.A.T., XI, 220-1.

of this stone, which is deeply cracked. It is curious that in both instances the holes (2 only) are 4 and 4½ ins. deep respectively and almost the same distance apart, on the inner faces of the stones.



- X — Stones discovered September, 1924.
- H — Height of stone above present surface level.

THE HOAR STONES OR MARSHPOOL CIRCLE.

Measurements were taken from the highest point of the central stone (shown as a white dot) to the outer edge of each stone in the circle: the spaces between the inner sides of the stones were also measured and recorded. A few stones (shown as dots) were left almost buried in peat and heather. The points between Stones 37 and 1 indicate fragments found, April 1925.

With regard to the name of the circle under consideration, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne⁶ objected to the use of the term Hoar Stone (signifying a boundary mark) as applied to it, and substituted that of Marsh Pool Circle,⁷ but the former appears to be the traditional name and is surely most applicable to its situation only 300 yards or so from the junction of three parishes, Chirbury and Worthen being of great extent. It is even possible that long ago the circle may have been the actual meeting-place of tribal divisions, which shifted later owing to the extension of the marsh.

The Rev. W. Brewster, formerly Vicar of Middleton-in-Chirbury, and now of Fitz, has kindly given me permission to quote from his valuable MS. notes on the district. He has recorded that in one of the parish maps the circle is called "The Milking Fold," but this name and its legend really belongs to Mitchell's Fold. He could find only one example of folk-lore pertaining to it: in 1881, Widow Preece, of Rorrington, said that the Hoar Stones are called "Fairesses Ring" and six persons are to be seen dancing there. I fear, however, that these are represented by the larger stones of the southern arc seen in the moonlight, but it may be a survival of a tradition that these very stones came to life on certain special occasions, like the King Stone of the Rollright Circle in Oxfordshire⁸ and many other examples. The name will probably account for the "Faery Ring" near Corndon, for which a correspondent made enquiries in "*Bye-gones*," 11th. Oct. 1876.

The only tradition I have been able to gather is that they are sometimes called "The Roman Stones" (presumably an adaptation from the neighbouring Roman Gravels) and that visitors who used to come said that the Sacrament was given from the hole in one of the stones.

Nothing to prove the period to which this circle may be assigned has been found within its area, but in the nearest field to the south (now reverted to wet pasture) a large perforated axe-hammer of hard sandstone was ploughed up, about 1897, by the late Mr. Jarrett: this was presented to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, by the Rev. (now Prebendary) E. B. Bartlett.

6. *op. cit.* pp. 39, 40, 216.

7. *op. cit.* pp. 30, 32, 34.

8. Sir A. Evans, *Folk-Lore*, vi, 5; J.H.S. XXI. (1901), 106.

formerly Rector of Hope, who had it from Mrs. Jarrett (now Lewis). That the district was known in the Bronze Age is proved by the discovery of a bronze dirk near the Whetstones⁹ (presented to Shrewsbury Museum by Rev. W. Brewster) and of a looped palstave, found some 350 yards S.E. of Mitchell's Fold, now in the possession of Mr. George Mountford, Churchstoke School.

The Hoar Stone Circle is unusually complete and seems never to have been disturbed: perhaps a careful excavation of the whole area might, under expert supervision, reveal more of its history than could be gathered from our slight investigations.

9. A note of this implement will be found in MISCELLANEA.

SHERRY'S MEADOW, YOCKLETON.

In the Tithe Map of the Township of Yockleton, 1839, two fields bear the name of "Sherry's Meadow," one (No. 385) immediately west of the now-ruined site of the "Old Clover Mill" (then still in use), the other (No. 453) near The Lynches, the name of which has since been corrupted into "Sheriff's Leasow," a name for which no local tradition could account.

The origin of the title is revealed by a deed presented to Shrewsbury Museum in November, 1924. This is endorsed:—

The Counterpart of Robert Sherrys Lease of the Upper Mill 28 Feb: 1654. Sealed and delivred in the presence and sight of Dorothy lloyd, Elizabeth Wynne, Willm Haward, and (the mark of) Walter Harris.

By the Indenture Walter Waringe, Esq., of Lynches, co. Salop, leases to Robert Sherry of Yockleton, Yeoman,

the upper mill wherein the said Robert doth now inhabite, together with one fullinge Mill lately theron builte by the said Robert and Together withall Howse buildings Yards and folde waye water Courses pounde hereditaments unto the messuage or Tenement belonginge . . . with one Poole place and one Hempe ridge Contayninge both aboute fflowre Acres and alsoe one Meadowe Called Lynch meadow contayninge three acres and a halfe (lately in the tenure of Robert Hackin)

for 99 years at a rent of £4. 10/-, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas,

together with one Couple of fatt Capons yearely at Easter for and in the name of a Present.

The consenting parties are Robert Sherry, Anne his wife, and Richard their son. Among other provisions, the lessees shall not

fall ay Oake ash or Crabtree growing now upon any parte of the premises without the lycence of the sd Walter Waringe

and they agree to keep in repair all the mounds and hedges.

To this agreement Robert Sherry placed his mark.

Perhaps the fulling ground will account for a curious network of low dikes and channels covering the Mill Meadow between the old mill site and the brook. It is probable that Sherry's building occupied the site the Mill of Ioclehuile, which, as recorded in Domesday Book, rendered a horseload of malt (*summan brasii*) to the Lord of the Manor: if so, it was protected by The Mount, which overlooks the now-drained mill-pond.

DETTON.

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

Detton, in the parish of Neen Savage, was formerly called Dodington. There is another Dodington near Cleobury Mortimer, now known as Earl's Ditton, while Dodington under the Brown Clee has become Ditton Priors. It appears therefore that the descendants of Doda had extensive settlements in this neighbourhood. The Family, which took its name from this manor was also called Dodington or Detton, but in later times (at least) the shorter form of patronymic was generally used.

Detton at the time of Domesday was held by Rainald the Sheriff. The manor passed, with other of his estates, to the great House of Fitzalan, and it remained part of the overlordship of which Oswestry was the Head. The Detton family were under-tenants of Fitzalan.

The earlier descents of the family will be found in Harleian MSS. 615 & 1241 (the so-called Visitations of 1569 and 1584) which are printed (with the Shrewsbury School MS.) in Volume 28 of the Harleian Society's Publications. Such early descents are often untrustworthy, but in this case they are supported in some measure by other records.

Hugh de Cundoure, who is mentioned in 1165 as tenant of Fitzalan in this locality was presumably lord of Detton, for in an Assize of 1221 Robert de Cunedoure appears as tenant of the Manor (Eyton). Presumably it was he who took the name of Dodington. In *Testa de Nevill* (cir.1240) ROBERT de DODINGTON is recorded as holding half a Knight's Fee in Dodington; while Adam de Dodington occurs about the same time. The Pedigrees represent Robert and Adam as sons of an earlier Robert de Dodington, and give Adam two sons, Thomas and Robert (who married Susan daughter of Nicholas Erescot) and a daughter Margery, wife of William Northwood. Robert de Dodington was succeeded by JOHN de DODINGTON, who was dead in 1255, leaving his son Robert a minor. This ROBERT de DODINGTON occurs as Juror in 1263, and as late as 1292. As lord of Detton he appears in 1280 with Isolda his wife in a

suit relating to an estate held by Philip de Farlow (Eyton). The Pedigrees give this marriage with "Esona daughter and heir of Philip Wyard of Farlowe," but place it too early. Robert was succeeded by JOHN de DODINGTON, lord of Detton in 1316 (*Nomina Villarum*). The Pedigrees give him two brothers, Richard and Walter (who married Parnel daughter of William Wigmore) and a sister Margery, wife of William lord of Stepney. Following the same authority, John de Dodington, by his wife Alice, had two sons Thomas and Walter, and a daughter Maud. THOMAS de DODINGTON, who succeeded his father, had a son WALTER de DODINGTON, living in 1386, who by his wife Alice was father of JOHN de DODINGTON, who by Alice his wife had a son ROBERT de DODINGTON, who married Benedicta, daughter of William Morgan. In 1476 we have an Indenture of Marriage between John lord of Aston of the one part, and Robert Dodington and Benedicta his wife and William their son of the other part (Harl. MS. 615). This son William, who (judging from these Indentures) married into the family of John lord of Aston, died without issue, and the line was continued by his brother,

JOHN DODINGTON or DETTON, whose wife was Anne, daughter of Walter Broughton of Henley, by whom he had issue :—

- (i) Robert, who succeeded him.
- (ii) William (So Blakeway¹, but "Wysio" in Harl. MSS.).
- (iii) Anne, wife of Thomas Worley (but the MSS. are at variance as to his surname).
- (iv) Isabel, wife of . . . Badnedy² (omitted by Blakeway).
- (v) Catharine, wife of . . . Dyer.
- (vi) Margery, wife of William Bedford.
- (vii) Joyce, wife of Arthur Cockson ;—there was a family of this name resident at Aston Boterell in 1525 (Lay Subsidy Roll).
- (viii) Alice, wife of William Holland of Burwarton, for whom see *Transactions*, 4th Ser. Vol. V. p. 83. John Detton was assessed to subsidy for lands in Wheathill in 1542 (Lay Subsidy Roll), and in 1562 we have a

1. The references to Blakeway are throughout this paper to Bodleian MS. 22.
 2. Badnedg ?—the name occurs in Hopton Castle Register.

Reciprocal Release as to moieties of the Manor of Wheathill between William Holland of Burwarton and Robert Detton of Ingwardine. The Dettons and Hollands remained joint owners of the Manor and Advowson of Wheathill for many generations, as will be seen.

ROBERT DETTON, of Detton, Wheathill and Ingardine, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Kettleby of Steple in Neen Savage, where she was buried in 1595. The Inquisition on the death of Robert Detton, who was buried at Wheathill in 1575, is dated the next year. The following is an Abstract, supplied to me by a transcriber from the Record Office :—

Robert Detton gent.

Commission issued 9 July 18 Elizabeth to Rowland Lacon Esq., Jeremy Corbett Esq., Andrew Charlton Esq., Richard Cressett Esq., Robert Eyton gent., Richard Prynce gent., Thomas Staunton gent. feodary of Co. Salop, Adam Mitton gent. and Francis Hoord gent., or some of them, to take inquisition on the death of Robert Detton gent.

Inquisition taken at Wem 4 October 18 Elizabeth before Andrew Charlton Esq. and Thomas Staunton gent. feodary of the said County, to enquire after the death of Robert Detton gent. deceased, by the oaths of George Wollaston gent., Thomas Dycher gent., Leonard Hochkis yeoman, Henry Chesshire yeoman, Richard Sowdely gent., William Sambroke gent., William Ellerton yeoman, George Harryngton gent., John Podmore yeoman, John Harper alias Enson Yeoman, John Mendon yeoman, and John Hannes yeoman,— who say on oath that Richard Detton the day he died was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the Manor or vill of Detton alias Duddynton with the appurtenances, and of divers lands etc. in Detton ; and also of three parts of the Manor or vill of Ingwarton in four parts divided, and of divers lands etc. thereto belonging ; and also of the moiety of the manor or vill of Whettell with the appurtenances. The said Manor of Detton and lands etc. there are held of Henry Earl of Arundel by the service of one Knight's fee, and worth yearly, beyond reprises, 40 marks. The three parts of the Manor of Ingwarton and the premises there are held of Thomas Eyton of Eyton Esq., by what service the jurors know not, and worth

yearly, beyond reprises, 20 marks. The moiety of the Manor of Whettle and the premises there are held of the Queen, as of her Earldom of March, by service of half a Knight's fee, and worth yearly, beyond reprises, £3. The said Robert Detton died 20 November 18 Elizabeth and George Detton is his son and next heir, aged 26 years and more the day his father died. (Chancery Inquis. post mortem, Series II, Vol 175, No. 96)

Robert Detton had the following children :—

- (i) George, who succeeded his father. (ii) Thomas.
- (iii) Adam, of Wheathill, afterwards of Sutton in the parish of Chelmarsh, where he was buried in 1611. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Acton of Aldenham, by whom he had issue : Thomas, bapt. at Wheathill 1585 and buried at Chelmarsh 1636 ; Peter, bapt. at Wheathill 1588 and buried at Chelmarsh 1637 ; Jane, bapt. at Wheathill 1589, married at Chelmarsh in 1611 to Michael Holland of Pickthorn ; Richard, bapt. at Wheathill 1590 ; Robert, bapt. there 1599. There were Dettons at Chelmarsh from 1659 onwards, who seem (from their names) to have been connected with this branch, but they evidently occupied a more humble position in life.
- (iv) Robert, of Wheathill, of whom more hereafter. (v) Richard.
- (vi) Bridget, wife of Robert Acton of Aldenham.
- (vii) Ann, married at Chetton in 1580 to William Whitton, younger brother of Francis Whitton of Whitton and Faintree. They appear to have lived at Faintree, for their children were baptized at Chetton.
- (viii) Frances, wife of Thomas Thornton of Neen Savage, where her children were baptized, and where she was buried in 1617.

GEORGE DETTON, son and heir of Robert, married Ann, daughter of Walter ap Thomas of Teyhall. In one of Wm. Mytton's MSS. (cited by Blakeway) she is described as daughter of William Walter of Kerrickhowell Co. Brecon by Elizabeth Denton of Co. Oxon. She was buried at Neen in 1613. During his life-time George Detton conveyed all his lands (except Ingardine) to his son Thomas, who however predeceased him.

The following letter is given by Blakeway, and was then in the possession of John Cresset Pelham :—

" Right worshipfull my very hartye and humble commendacions unto yo^r worshippe most hartely remembred wth like thanks for yo^r greate curtesye at all tymes. I have (accordinge to yo^r worshippes frendly offer) sent this bearer my man unto yow desyringe yo^r worshippe to lend me a corselett to shew to morowe before yo^r worshippe and the rest of the Justices at Brydnorth, and the bearer hereof at night shall bringe the same backe agayne, for myne owne apperance I hope yo^r worshippe will pardon me. I have but too men in my howse that are able to serve the Quene, the chiefest of them I will send to morow to appear before yo^r worshippe, the other I know not how well to spare from my cattell, wherefore I am to desyre yo^r worshippe to have me axcused at this tyme fro hym. Thus beinge over bold of yo^r worshippes frenshippe I commytt yow to the tucyon of the almightye from my poor howse at Detton this present thursday the vjth of Aprill 1587.

yo^r worshippes to commaund

George Detton

To the right worshipfull Mr. Richard Cresset Esquier at Upton Cressett geve these."

George Detton was buried at Neen in 1619.

Besides two sons (i) Thomas and (ii) George, of whom more hereafter, George Detton had six daughters viz. :—

(iii) Mary, bapt. at Neen in 1576, waiting gentlewoman to Lady Newport, married at High Ercall in 1613 to Rev. Francis Garbet, and buried at Neen in 1614, leaving an infant son George, who was buried in 1617 at Wroxeter, where his father was Vicar from 1609 to 1659.

(iv) Frances, bapt. at Neen in 1577, married there in 1598 to Rev. William Berkeley, Rector of Clungunford, where she was buried in 1650.

(v) Catharine, bapt. at Neen in 1579, married there in 1610 to James Wrottesley, who was assessed to Subsidy for lands in Detton in 1628.

(vi) Elizabeth, bapt. at Neen in 1581.

(vii) Beatrice, bapt. at Neen in 1584, married there in 1608 to Richard Thompson. I think this is a mistake for *John* Thompson, for George, son of John "Tumpson," was baptized at Neen the following year, and the children of John and Beatrice Thompson of Sherehouse were baptized at Burford from 1610. She was buried there in 1650.

(viii) Ann, baptized at Neen in 1589, wife of Richard Griffiths.

THOMAS DETTON, eldest son of George, was baptized at Neen in 1580. He married first at Neen in 1603 Margaret Symonds; secondly Martha, daughter and heir of George Bishop, Alderman of London, who was buried at Neen in 1613, by whom he had a son George, who died an infant in 1613, and two daughters, Mary and Ann, his co-heirs, of whom I have no particulars. The father Thomas Detton died at Detton in 1614, but there is no record of his burial at Neen. The Inquisition on his death is dated 1614, and I give the following abstract:—

Thomas Detton Esq.

Writ issued to the King's Escheator in Co. Salop 26 July.
12 Jas. I.

Inquisition taken at Bridgnorth 1 Sept. 12 Jas. I before George Cowper Esq., the King's Escheator, to enquire after the death of Thomas Detton of Detton Co. Salop Esq., by the oaths of Edward Cressett Esq., Francis Berkeley Esq., John Forster gent., Robert Dackombe gent., William Cheese gent., Francis Cheese gent., John Oldbury gent., John Hill gent., John Adams gent., Henry Fewtrell gent., Thomas Lowe gent., John Nicholls gent., Richard Syng gent., Robert Doyve gent., Richard Elcock, gent. and Simon Croft gent., who say on oath that the said Thomas Detton was seised in his demesne, as of fee tail, that is, to him and the heirs of the bodies of him and Martha late his wife deceased, with remainder to his right heirs, of the manor of Mylson alias Mylston alias Mulston with the appurtenances in the said County, and of 5 Messuages, one cottage, 240 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood and 9d. rent in Mylson aforesaid and in Doddington alias Dytton; of the manor of Brockerowe alias Bruckrowe alias Woodrowe [in Corely parish] with the appurtenances in the said County, and of 3 Messuages, 2 Cottages, 100 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 70 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood and 6s. 8d. rent in Brockerowe,

Corely and Hintes ; of 3 messuages, one cottage, 120 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and 3 acres of wood in Neenesavadge and Walltowne in the said County ; of 3 messuages, 12 cottages, 100 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and one acre of wood and 2d. rent in Cleobury Mortymer, Cleobury Barnes and Hopton Wafre in the said County ; and of one messuage, 80 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture and 3 acres of wood in Bromcroft, Bromcroft Park, Diddlebury, Mounslowe and Tugford in the said County. The said Thomas was seised in his demesne, as of fee tail, to wit, to him and the heirs male of the bodies of him and Martha late his wife, in default to the heirs female of the bodies of him and Martha, in default to his right heirs, of the manor of Detton alias Doddington with the appurtenances, and of 5 messuages, 2 cottages, 300 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 260 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood and 4d. rent in Detton, Woodhouse and Prescott in the said County. He was also seised to him and the heirs of the bodies of him and the said Martha, with remainder to his right heirs, of a messuage, 120 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood with appurtenances in Wheathill alias Wheathull in the said County ; and of the moiety of the manor of Wheathill with appurtenances in Wheathill, Bromdon and Egerton, and of the moiety of the advowson of the Church of Wheathill ; and of a messuage, 40 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture and 23½d. rent in Farelowe, Co. Hereford. The jurors also say that Gerge Detton Esq., father of the said Thomas, and now surviving and living at Detton, before the death of the said Thomas, was and still is, seised for the term of his life of 2 messuages, a watermill, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and 20 acres of wood in Ingwarden, Co. Salop, with remainder after his death to the said Thomas and the heirs of the bodies of the said Thomas and Martha, remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas. By indentures dated 1 August 9 James I [1611] the said Thomas granted to his brother George Detton junr. gent. the yearly rent of £30 issuing from all the above said premises, to have and to hold to him immediately after the deaths of George Detton senr. and Ann his wife (now deceased), and a fine was levied in Michaelmas Term 9 James I between Walter Acton Esq. plaintiff and George Detton senr. Ann his

wife and Thomas Detton deforciant. The said Thomas Detton died at Detton on 23 July last past, and Mary and Ann Detton are his daughters and co-heirs, being children of the said Thomas and Martha; and Mary is now aged 4 years, 7 months and one day, and Ann 2 years, 8 months and 14 days. The Manor, etc. of Mylson is held of Thomas Cornwall Esq. as of his manor of Burford in free socage by fealty only, and is worth yearly beyond reprises 40s. The manor etc. of Brokerowe is held of the King as of his Earldom of March, by service of the fortieth part of a Knight's fee and worth yearly 33s. 4d. The premises in Neene-savadge etc. are held of the King in chief by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee and worth yearly £5 6s. 8d. The premises in Bromcroft etc. are held of Gilbert Earl of Salop as of his manor of Corfeham, in free socage by fealty only, and are worth yearly 33s. 4d. The manor etc. of Doddington is held of Thomas Earl of Suffolk as of his manor of Oswestry, by service of half a Knight's fee, and worth yearly £3 6s. 8d. The moiety of the manor etc. of Wheathill is held of the King as of his Earldom of March by Knight service, but of what part of a fee the jurors know not, and is worth yearly 40s. The premises of Ingwarden are held of Philip Eyton of Eyton Esq. in free socage by fealty only and a yearly rent of 19s., and are worth nothing during the lives of George Detton senr. and junr., and after their deaths worth yearly 20s. The premises in Farelowe the jurors know not of whom held, are worth 10s. (Chancery Inquis. post mortem, Ser. II, Vol. 345, No. 150)

George Detton, brother of Thomas, was baptized at Neen in 1587. In the Proceedings of the Committee for compounding during the Commonwealth we have the petition of Susan, widow of George Detton, reciting that Thomas Emerson and others had in 1627 and 1634 granted to her late husband and to her children, Thomas and Anne, for £250, an annuity of £20 on Detton Manor, purchased by Henry Englefield, who was sequestered. From this I infer that Detton had been sold (or mortgaged) in or before 1627. I find that Susan, daughter of Thomas Meysey of Shakenhurst, married ".....Detton of Mamble" (Visit. of Worc. 1682). If this is the wife of George Detton, it appears that he lived at Mamble, not far from his native place, but in another County. Thus the Dettons severed their connection with their ancient patrimony.

Blakeway cites a Deed, dated Feb. 16 1640, by which Edward Manning of London Esq., Laurence Squibs of London Esq., Rowland Platt of Fetham (Co. Middlesex) Esq. and Henry Kelsie of Grays Inn gent. bargain and sell to George Brooke of Earley (Co. Berks) Esq. and Francis Brooke his son and heir, the manor and lordship of Detton alias Doddington etc., also Detton Mill. This seems to refer to our Detton, but the manor must have soon after been purchased by Henry Englefield, who compounded for his estates under the Commonwealth.

In 1655 (May 20) Henry Englefyeld of Detton Esq. demises the manor of Detton to William Webb of Beenam (Co. Berks) gent. as a security, and covenants that it is unencumbered except by such covenants as are contained in a deed of 1653 etc. (Blakeway).

By their deed dated 1 June 1677 Henry Englefield of Englefield and Ann his wife, the Hon. Mervyn Tuchett of Southcott, Elizabeth eldest daughter of Englefield, Thomas Havers of Thelton and Mary his wife, younger daughter of Englefield, and others, convey the manor of Detton to Richard Cresswell of Sidbury, in consideration of £1200 paid to Englefield, and a further sum of £2000 secured by Cresswell to be paid to George Walsh and Robert Wylde in discharge of a mortgage from Englefield and Tuchett made (25 June 1655) to Walsh and Wylde, etc. etc. Blakeway gives a long and wearisome recital with reference to this "pretended mortgage," which is of no particular interest. The dispute was in full swing as late as 1683.

In 1710 (11 Nov.) Richard Cresswell junr. of Rudge Co. Salop Esq. and Elizabeth his wife for £4275 sell the manor of Detton to Humphrey Greenowes of Sutton Maddock gent. "and the advowson of the Church of Detton." I do not know whether Blakeway's pen has slipped, but there is some mistake here, for there is no church or advowson of Detton. It may be mentioned that there was once a chapel there, of which traces remained in the six century (Dukes' Antiquities, App. xii).

The family of Greenowes (the name is spelt in a variety of ways) was resident at Eudon Burnell in Chetton at least as early as 1525, when Humphrey Greenowes of Eudon was assessed to subsidy. The name occurs frequently in the Chetton Registers, and several of the family left money to the poor of the parish.

In 1591 we have the burial of another Humphrey Greenowes, probably father of William Greenowes of Eudon, who was assessed to subsidy in 1597. By Indentures dated 25 Jan. 1592-3 Sir John Savage of Clifton (Lord of Eudon) grants to William Greenowes of Eudon Burnell yeoman, Margaret his wife and William their son that messuage etc. in Eudon, wherein they now inhabit, to have and to hold to the said William and Margaret and William their son for their lives and the life of the longest liver, at a yearly rent of 25s. 6d. Besides the usual covenants, the grantees covenant that when Sir John shall serve in person in the Queen's wars, the said William and his son (or one of them) shall either serve with him or else furnish "an hable man to serve as an archer," and if Sir John do not serve in person, to pay 11s. 6d. towards the service for which Sir John is responsible (Deed in my possession). This William Greenowes was buried at Chetton in 1625, and his widow Margaret in 1631. Their son William, of Eudon, was buried in 1638, leaving by his wife Elizabeth a son William (bapt. in 1620), whom I believe to be the William Greenowes who, by Elizabeth Rushbury his wife, had a daughter Jane, baptized at Stottesden in 1653. the wife of John Perton of Eudon Burnell. This Jane Perton is mentioned in the will of Humphrey Greenowes (1722) as his sister, which fixes his parentage. Humphrey Greenowes gent. is party to a deed between himself and John Perton in 1684, wherein he is described as of Westwood, in the parish of Oldbury (Deed in my possession). He greatly improved his estate by marriage with Mary, daughter of Richard Taylor of the Heath (Badger) and widow of William Banks, who held a lease of Sutton Maddock Hall from Lord Stafford. "Mrs. Banks by her first husband had five daughters, one of whom was grandmother to the present Bishop of Dromore, the ingenious and learned Dr. Percy. Mr. Greenowes, by his prudent management of this beneficial lease, was enabled to purchase Detton Hall, where he occasionally resided on a footing with the gentry of the neighbourhood; his picture was lately there remaining, surrounded by his attendants, dogs, nets etc., taking the diversion of setting." (Blakeway). By Mrs. Banks he had a son William, whose wife's name was Leighton, but who died without issue before his father; and two daughters,—Hannah, who was blind but died at a great age; and Anne, wife of John Congreve, heir to her father.

John and Anne Congreve had four children, viz :—

(i) WILLIAM CONGREVE M.D. married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Billingsley of Bradeney (Worfield). He owned the Detton estate, part of which he settled on his wife for life, and in consideration thereof she conveyed to him the reversion of the Bradeney estate. He died without issue, and was buried at Worfield in 1776, his widow surviving him till 1809.

(ii) John Congreve, attorney at law, inherited from his brother a portion of the Detton estate, and died unmarried in 1782.

(iii) Mary, wife of Rev. Robert Binnall, Rector of Sheinton and Kemberton, died without issue.

(iv) Abigail married Thomas Marshall of Newport, and was mother of John Marshall of Bradeney; James Marshall of Roughton; and Anne, wife of Rev. William Ellison, Vicar of Pattingham.

JOHN MARSHALL of Bradeney, and (after the death of his aunt Mrs. Congreve) sole owner of Detton, sold the manor of Detton to THOMAS BOTFIELD of Hopton (Wafers) Court; and it passed with Hopton to ROBERT STOPFORD WOODWARD (Cp. *Transactions*, 3rd Ser. Vol. ix. p. 275.

Mr. H. E. Forrest, who has visited the neighbourhood, has kindly sent me the following description of Detton Hall, as it stands at the present day :—

“DETTON HALL, in the parish of Neen Savage, is now occupied as a farmhouse by Mr. Moses Cadwallader. It is a large three-storied building, partly timber framed, and partly of stone. Much of the timber frame is covered by corrugated iron, but from what is visible it appears to be late Elizabethan. Its most remarkable feature is the staircase, which has cut-out panels instead of balusters, and newell posts with square-moulded finials and droppers. Several rooms contain paneling of late Elizabethan date. In the back-kitchen is an original open hearth, still in use, and without a trace of a grate in it. The stone portions of the building show signs of numerous alterations and additions, so that it is difficult to date them. In view of the history of the place, however, it is probable that some parts are of great age, for the Detton (Dodington) family is known to have been seated here as far back as the 14th

Century. As the timber-framed portion, with the staircase, paneling, etc., date from about 1600, it seems most probable that these were erected by Thomas, son of George Detton, who would not anticipate that the family in the male line would terminate so soon."

NOTE. There was another Branch of the Detton Family, living at Wheathill, concerning which I hope to give some particulars in another paper.

CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE, TEMP. CHARLES I.
 ENTRIES RELATING TO THE SMALLMAN FAMILY.
 BY HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

In the Public Record Office, London, there are a large number of bundles containing Certificates of Residence. These show where some of the most important people in various counties were residing at the time of the taxation to produce the sum granted by Parliament as a Subsidy. The reference to these bundles is "K.R., E.115." Under the letter "S", which commences with bundle 313 and ends with bundle 351, there are not a great number of Shropshire families shown. The papers are very carefully pasted on strong backing. In Bundle 344 is the following certificate:—

"Salop

Wee whose names are hereunder written Comissione^{rs} amongst others whin the said Countie of Salop for the Assessing taxing and gatheringe of the ffourth of the ffive entyre Subseydes graunted to his Ma^{ty} by the Temporaltie, by Act of Parliamt in the fourth yeare of his Highness reigns. Doe hereby certifie unto the right Honble the Lord high Treasurer of England the Lord Chiefe Baron, and Barons of his Ma^{tyes} Court of Excheq.^r and to all other his Ma^{tyes} Offic^{rs} whom yt shall concerne That George Smallman of Dytton Priors in the ffraunches of Wenlocke in the said Countie of Salop gent. hath ben taxed and assessed before us towards the payment of the said ffourth Subsidy at the some of Thirty Shillinge in Lands, and is there now resident wth his ffamily and hath ben for the space of a yeare last past. In testimony whereof wee haue hereunto put o^r hands and Seales the Tenth day of January Ano R.R^s Caroli nunc Anglie &c. quarto, ano dni 1628."

Tho. Ottley. (Seal)

Tho : Wolriche. (Seal)

Salop

ffraunche de Wenlock magna.

Ditton
 Pryors

} Georgius Smaleman gen. in terr. xxx s.....vis.

Jo : Ward.

Some notes about the Commissioners for the Subsidies are added in brackets.

[Thomas Ottley of Pitchford was the father of Sir Francis Ottley, the royalist and governor of Shrewsbury. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Gyfford, physician to Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas Wolryche of Dudmaston, knight and baronet, baptized at Worfield 27 March 1598, M.P. for Wenlock, royalist, and governor of Bridgnorth Castle, married at Pitchford on 4 May 1625 Ursula daughter of Thomas Ottley, and died 4 July 1668. See *Transactions*, 4 S. iv. 107—146.]

Certificates of residence. K.R., E. 115, Letter "S".

Bundle S. 347. The Commissioners for the levying & Collecting "the payment of the first Subsidy of two entyre Subsidyes" granted in the first year of Charles I. (27 March 1626) state "that John Smallman of Bedston" Co. Salop, "yeoman," ("hee being resident wth his howshould & ffamily at Bedston aforesaid for the space of a yeare last")....."payment of the first Subsedy in Twenty Shillings Lands".....(part torn)".....of October in ye first yeare of ye reigne.....Lord Kinge Charles....." 1625.

Hum : Walcott.

Rich : More.

Salop

hundr. de Purslowe

Jay et Bedston	}	Johes Smallman in terr. xxs.....iiijs. (Tax)

Jo : Warde.

[Humphrey Walcot (1586—1650), royalist, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1631. His third son, William, was one of the two pages who attended Charles I. on the scaffold, 30 Jany. 1648/9, and the King gave him one half of the cloak which he was wearing before execution. He married Anne daughter of Thomas Docwra of Putteridgebury, Herts, and died in 1650. See *Transactions*, 3 S. v. 303—348.

Richard More of Linley, Sheriff of Shropshire 1619, and M.P. for Bishop's Castle in the Long Parliament. He married a sister of Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton baronet, and died 6 December 1643. He was an active Parliamentarian.]

Bundle S. 347.

The Commissioners for Salop for the taxing etc.

“ Second Subsidie of Two entire Subsidies graunted to his high-
ness by Acte of Parliamt in the ffirst year of his Most Gracious
Raigne.....that John Smallman of Kinton was and is
Ceased (assessed) before us in Twentie Shillings Lands where hee
and his ffamily hath beene resident for this year last past”
7th April, 1626.

Tho : Cornwall (seal)
Ric. ffox (seal)

Kinton	}	Salop
		hund. (de) Purslowe
		.....mallman .....(description of amount, & tax, missing.)

Jo : Warde.

[Sir Thomas Cornwall, 12th Baron of Burford, born in 1573,
Knighted 11 May 1603, Sheriff of Salop 1634, married Anne
daughter of Sir Gilbert Lytletton of Franckley, buried at Burford
12 January 1635—6.

Sir Richard Fox, of Whitchcott near Ludlow, was a member of
the Council of the Marches, Knighted after 1609, married Ann
daughter of Anthony Cage, died 24 March 1632, buried at Brom-
field. See *Transactions*, 2 S., xii. 158—9.]

Bundle S. 347.

The usual form in this district re the Commissioners.

“ John Smallman of Jay (Beckjay, Clungunford) and Bedston
in the hundred of Purslowe wthin the County of Salop yeoman,
hath bin resident with his family in Jay and Bedstone aforesayd
for the most pte of the year last past.”Taxed “ two
first of the fyve entire Subsidies graunted by P’liamt in the
fourth year of his highnes Reigne.....” xi of August 1628.

Humphrey Lee (seal)
Tho : Ottley (seal)

Jay et Bedston	}	Salop
		hundr de Purslowe
		Johes Smallman in Terr. xxs.....viii s. (tax)

Jo : Warde

[Sir Humphrey Lee, of Langley, baronet, J.P., Sheriff of Salop 1600, married at Stoke on Tern 11 July 1590, Margaret daughter of Reginald Corbet, the Judge.
Thomas Ottley, as before.]

Bundle S. 347.

Usual heading re Commissioners.

Levyng & Collecting of the third of the five entire Subsidies
" graunted to his Ma'tie by the Temporaltie by Act of Parlia-
ment holden at Westmt in the fourth year of his Maits most
gratious reigne"..... " That George Smalman of Midleton
wth in the ffraunches of Wenlocke and Countie of Salop gent.
is taxed and assessed to pay unto our Sovereigne Lord the Kings
Ma'tie for the said subsidie in the said Countie and Allotmt of
Wenlockes aforesaid after the rate of Thirtie shillinges in Lands
amongst the inhabitants of the said Allotmt of Wenlocke in the
said Countie of Salop Att wch place the said George Smalman
was resiant wth his family at the tyme of the taxacon of the
said Subsidie and for most pte of the yeare next before, given
under our hands and seales at Wenlocke aforesaid " the three
and Twentieth day of September Anno R.R. Caroli dei gra
Anglie.....quarto Anno Dom. 1628.

Humphrey Lee (seal)

Ri. Newport (seal)

Salopp

ffraunches de Wenlock magna

Midleton	} Georgius Smaleman gent in terr xxx s	} vi s (tax)

Jo : Warde

[Sir Humphrey Lee, as before.

Sir Richard Newport of Ercall, Knight, Sheriff of Shropshire
1628, M.P., created Baron Newport 1642, died 8 February 1650.
He married Rachel, daughter of Sir John Leveson, Knight.
See the *Transactions* 2 S. xii. 1-7.]

Bundle S, 348.

Salop.

Thomas Cornewall & Richard ffoxe, Knights, were the
Commissioners.

" John Smalleman of Jay in the Countie aforesaid yeoman with

his familye as nowe Comorant (abiding) in Jay aforesaid, and hath beene before resiant wth his familye for the most pte of the yeare last past, was rated & taxed for the said third subsidie in Jay aforesaid before us.....13 day of October in the fourth yeare of the reign of King Charles 1628."

Tho : Cornewalle Ric : ffoxe
(seal) (seal)

Salop.

hund de Purslowe

Jay et }
Bedston } Johes Smalleman in terr xl s.....viii s. (tax)

Jo : Warde.

The paper is backed—" Hereff.

Wigmore 3 subs (?) . .

To his very loveinge friend

Mr John Smalleman att

the Jay neare Leintwardine

giue these."

[Sir Thomas Cornwall and Richard Fox, as before.]

Bundle (S) 351.

Salop.

Payment of the last of five entire Subsidies granted 4th year of Charles I.

" that John Smaleman of Jay in the hundred of Purslowe, etc "....." gentleman " being resident for space of one year last past " before the sayed taxacon." 8 May, fifth year of Charles I. 1629.

Tho : Ottley Rich. More
(seal destroyed) (seal destroyed)

Salop

hund. de Purslowe

Jaye. Johes Smaleman in terr. xx s.....iiiij s (tax)

Jo : Warde.

[Thomas Ottley and Richard More, as before.]

Bundle S. 351.

Wenlocke-Magna.

infra Com Salop.

Collection of the " two last " of the four entire Subsidies granted in 16th year of reign of Charles I. by the Commissioners allotted

to Franchises of Wenlock Magna. "George Smalman of Middleton within the said ffranchises gent.....is there taxed rated assessed at xxs in lands, and there payd the two former subsidies and he and his famly doe keepe house and soe for many yeares last past haue done in Middleton aforesaid."

15 May 1641.

Tho : Wolryche (seal)

Edward Cressett (seal)

Com Salopp

ffraunchess de Wenlock

Middleton } George Smalman gen. a Recus^t in terr. xxs.....xvis.
) ent by H....."

[Sir Thomas Wolryche, as before.

Edward Cressett of Upton Cressett and of Count. He married at Count 1st Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Townsend of Count, Knight, and 2ndly 17 April 1638 Elizabeth Bartley, widow.]

CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE OF HENRY SPROTT OF THE MARSH, 1663.

E 115, Bundle 313, "S."

1663.

Salop. Levy & Collection of the two first of the four entire Subsidies.

Henry Sprott of the Marsh in Co. Salop aforesaid now Bayliffe of the Towne and Liberties of Wenlock and one of our fellow Commissioners.

Taxed £4 in land at the Marsh, where the said Henry and his family have been resident for many years last past.

John Weld (seal)

Thomas Lokier (seal)

ffra. Smyth (seal)

[Sir John Weld, of Willey, Knight, born in 1581, Sheriff of Shropshire 1641, knighted 1642, married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Romney, knight, died 6 November 1666, buried at Willey, see the *Transactoins*, 3 S., I, 185, etc.

Thomas Lokier, of Wenlock, was son and heir of Francis Lokyer, Bailiff of Wenlock 1622, by Ann daughter of John Yonge. He was buried at Much Wenlock in July 1676.

Francis Smith was probably of the Morville family. A Francis Smith of Round Acton, gent., was buried at Bourton on 5 February 1686—7.]

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

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

Amongst the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, there are few which are of greater value to the genealogist or the local historian than the Inquisitions post Mortem, which begin in 1235 and extend to 1644. In every county an Escheator was appointed, whose duty it was to look after the escheats or fines due to the King. When a landowner or tenant in chief died, a tax called a relief became payable, and the King at once sent down a writ "De diem clausit extremum," directing the Escheator to summon a jury, who were to enquire of what land the dead man died seised and by what service it was held, what was its yearly value, on what day he died, and the name and age of his heir. The writ and the return (or inquisition) were sent back together into Chancery, where they were filed. From 1540 transcripts of the Chancery Inquisitions were made and sent into the Court of Wards and Liveries, and these transcripts are still extant. There is yet a third series of Inquisitions, those returned into the Exchequer, which begins in the reign of Edward I, and often fills up gaps in the Chancery series.

There are various Calendars of these Inquisitions, some printed and some in manuscript, in the Public Record Office, and for the reign of Henry VII. abstracts of the Inquisitions have been printed.¹ As these are readily accessible, for brevity's sake I have not given any references to the original documents: these references can readily be ascertained from the calendars. What is printed in the following pages is simply a list of the names of Shropshire landowners whose Inquisitions have been preserved, with the regnal year or date of each Inquisition, and this should prove of value to the Shropshire local historian.

Many abstracts or copies of Inquisitions post mortem have been printed in the *Transactions*, passim. Copies of some of these, translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, are given in 2 S. xi. 262, and 3 S. viii. 368. I print the Writs and Inquisitions in the original Latin of two members of well-known Shropshire families, Thomas Corbet and Nicholas Sonford, as specimens of these documents. An English precis of their contents follows. It

1. Some of these Calendars are in the Shrewsbury Free Public Library, e.g. that in four folio volumes, Henry III. to Richard III., printed 1806—1828; two volumes of abstracts temp. Henry VII.; and four volumes of Calendars, Henry VIII. to Charles I.

should be remembered that until 1540 no man could make a Will and leave away even a single acre of land from his heir, though he could make a Testament dealing with his money and personal estate, or could in many cases alienate his land in his lifetime. So these Inquisitions show to whom his land passed at his death. The value assigned to the various properties is clearly fictitious, £5 or even 40s. being commonly set down as the value of an entire manor.

It should be noted that amongst these Inquisitions post mortem are a few Inquisitions ad quod damnum (i.e. Inquests to see if it would be to the King's loss if the owner alienated his land). Some few of them are also assignments of dower to a widow [assignatio dotis], or proofs of age when the heir attained his majority [probatio etatis], and some are feoffments to religious houses or churches, or Inquests taken on the attainder of a rebel.

I have not attempted to give any list of the estates named in the Inquisitions. It would not be possible to do so, for some of the deceased landowners held as many as 40 or 50 manors, besides land in numerous parishes. A bare list of the places can generally be found in the printed calendars from Henry III. to Richard III, but nothing further. The two printed volumes temp. Henry VII. give much more information. From 1509 to the close of the series, a period of more than 150 years, the Calendars give only the bare name of the deceased landowner.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM THOMAS CORBET, 1310.

Writ dated at Woodstock 7 May 3 Edward II. (1310.)

Inquisition made at Shrewsbury on Saturday before the Ascension 3 Edward II. The Jury say that Thomas Corbet held nothing of the King in capite; but that he and Robert his son acquired of Sir John le Strange of Ercal the manor of Watlesborough, which was held of Sir Peter Corbet, lord of Caus, by service of a knight's fee, and was worth £12 per annum. Also the manor of Habberley, which was held of said Sir Peter Corbet, by service of a knight's fee, and was worth 100s. per annum. Also the hamlets of Hemme and Hynyton within the manor of Ideshale, which were held of Sir John de la More lord of the manor of Shifnal, by the service of half a knight's fee, and were worth 100s. per annum. And that the said Robert is son and next heir of said Thomas, and was aged five on Christmas Day last.

[For Thomas and Robert Corbet, see Eyton's Antiquities, vii. 48 and 107.]

CHANCERY INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, EDWARD II.
FILE 14 (20.)

THOMAS CORBET.

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie, dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Gloucestria escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Quia Thomas Corbet qui de nobis tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum, ut accepimus, vobis mandamus quid omnes terras et tenementa de quibus idem Thomas fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in balliva vestra die quo obiit sine dilatione capiatis in manum nostram et ea salvo custodiri faciatis donec aliud inde preceperimus, et per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva vestra per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiratis quantum terre idem Thomas tenuit de nobis in capite in balliva vestra die quo obiit et quantum de aliis et per quod servitium, et quantum terre ille valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis, et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilatione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Wodestok vij die Maii anno regni nostri tertio.

SALOPIA.

Inquisitio de terris et tenementis de quibus Thomas Corbet fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit videlicet quantum terre idem Thomas tenuit de domino rege in capite et quantum de aliis et per quod servitium et quantum terre ille valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis, facta coram escaetore apud Salopiam die Sabbati proxima ante festum Assencionis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio per sacramentum Ricardi de Harleye, Willelmi de Lodelowe, Ricardi de Leghton militum, Johannis de Berewyk, Ricardi le Ireys, Johannis Costantin, Ricardi Banastre, Roberti de Preston, Rogeri de Forde, Nicholai le Flower, Rogeri del Wodehous et Willelmi de Ruton, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Thomas nichil tenuit de domino rege in capite die quo obiit nec de aliquo alio in dominico suo ut de feodo set predictus Thomas et Robertus filius ejus adquisiverunt tenementa subscripta de domino Johanne le Estraunge de Ercalewe sibi et Roberto filio suo et heredibus predicti Roberti die sancte Lucie Virginis ultimo preterito videlicet manerium de Watlesburgh cum membris, quodquidem manerium cum membris tenetur de domino Petro Corbet domino de Cawes per servitium unius feodi militis, et predictum manerium cum membris valet per annum in omnibus exitibus xij libras. Item predicti Thomas et Robertus adquisiverunt manerium de Habberleye cum membris de predicto Johanne le Estraunge predicto die sancte Lucie sibi et Roberto filio suo et heredibus

eiusdem Roberti, quodquidem manerium cum membris tenetur de prefato domino Petro Corbet per servicium unius feodi militis, et sic valet per annum in omnibus exitibus C. solidos.

Item dicunt quod predicti Thomas et Robertus adquisiverunt hameletta de Hemme et Hynyton infra manerium de Ideshale dicto die sancte Lucie sibi et Roberto filio suo et heredibus ejusdem Roberti, quequidem hameletta tenentur de domino Johanne de la Mare domino manerii de Ideshale per servicium dimidii feodi militis, et sic valent per annum in omnibus exitibus C. solidos.

Et dicunt quod predictus Robertus filius Thome Corbet est propinquior heres ejusdem Thome et fuit etatis quinque annorum die Natalis Domini ultimo preterito. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM NICHOLAS SONFORD, Esq.

1415.

Writ dated at Westminster 10 June 3 Henry V. (1415).

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury on the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul 3 Henry V. The Jury say that Nicholas Sonford was seised of the manor of Sonford, which was held of the King in capite by Serjeantry, viz. finding one mounted man as far as the castle of Montgomery at the bidding of the King for forty days in time of war waged by the Welsh against England: which manor is worth per annum 66s. 8d. and no more, because it is situate on the borders of the county against the bounds and the marshes of Wales, so that it was totally wasted and burnt by an invasion of the rebel Welshmen in the time of Henry IV. the King's father. Also that he died on Saturday after the Invention of the Cross in the said year, and Richard Sonford is his son and next heir and is aged forty years and more.

[For Nicholas Sonford, who was Sheriff in 1385-6, see Eyton's Antiquities, ix. 237. He was ancestor of Sandford of Sandford and of The Isle.]

CHANCERY INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, HENRY V., FILE 12 (30.)

NICHOLAUS SONFORD.

Henricus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie escaetori suo in comitatu Salopie ac Marchia Wallie eidem comitatu adjacente, salutem. Quia Nicholaus Sonford armiger qui de nobis tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum ut accepimus tibi precepimus quod omnia terras et tenementa de quibus idem Nicholaus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in balliva tua die quo obiit sine dilatione capias in manum nostram et ea

salvo custodiri facias donec aliud inde preceperimus, et per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de eadem balliva tua per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiras quantum terre et tenementorum idem Nicholaus tenuit de nobis in capite tam in dominico quam in servitio in eadem balliva tua dicto die quo obiit et quantum de aliis et per quod servitium et quantum terre et tenementa illa valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus et quo die idem Nicholaus obiit et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis, et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium & die Junii anno regni nostri tertio.

Inquisitio capta apud Salopiam die Sabboti in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni regis Henrici quinti tertio coram David Holbache escaetore domini Regis in comitatu Salopie ae Marchia Wallie eidem comitatu adjacente virtute brevis domini Regis eidem escaetori directi et huic inquisitioni consuti per sacramentum Ricardi Hord, Ricardi Watyes, Ricardi de Mytteley, Johannis Barker de Prees, Johannis Hordeley, Thome Leycestre, Thome Walker de Salopia, Nicholai Leycestre, Johannis Broun, Ricardi Pryour, Thome de Buddeworth et Willelmi Brugge juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Nicholaus Sonford in dicto brevi nominatus fuit seisisus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de manerio de Sonford cum pertinentiis in comitatu Salopie: quod quidem manerium cum pertinentiis tenetur de domino Rege in capite per serjantiam videlicet inveniendi unum hominem equitantem usque castrum de Montgomery in obsequio Regis sumptibus suis propriis pro salva custodia ejusdem castri per quadraginta dies tempore guerre mote per Wallenses versus Angliam: quod quidem manerium cum pertinentiis valet per annum ultra reprisas in omnibus exitibus lxxv.s. viij.d. et non plus eo quod dictum manerium cum pertinentiis situatum est in confinio comitatus predicti super metas Marchie predictae, ita quod totaliter vastatum et combustum fuit per invasionem rebellionis Wallensium ultimo exorte et mote tempore domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc.

Dicunt etiam quod predictus Nicholaus non tenuit plura terras neque tenementa de domino Rege in capite nec de aliquo alio in dominico nec in servitio die quo obiit in comitatu seu in Marchia predictis.

Item dicunt quod predictus Nicholaus obiit die Sabboti proximo post festum Inventionis sancte Crusis anno supradicto et quod Ricardus Sonford est filius et heres predicti Nicholai propinquior et est etatis quadraginta annorum et amplius. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni predicti juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die loco et anno supradictis.

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

HENRY III. (1216—1272).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
32	fitz Aer, Amy widow of Robert	34	Hokelton, Walter de
52	fitz Alan, John	34	King, The
56	" John	48	" "
missing	Aldham, William de	Misc :	" "
43	Bagesouer, Philip de	41	Kinsedele, Hugh de
?	[Bajskervill,	47	Leton, Roger de
45	Beysin, Adam de	missing	Lopiton, Richard de
47	" Adam de	36	Ludelawe, man of
37	Bollers, Baldwin	33	Millinchope, Roger de
40	Broc als. Brok, Sybil de	39	More, Roger de la
38	Brok, Sybil de, als. The Lady of Chetington	44	" Roger de la
30	Brug, William de	47	Muneton, John de
42	Brumfeld, Griffin de	44	" Peter de
33	Bureton, Isabel de	37	Novo Burgo [Newport], Roger de
31	Burnell, William	37	Picheford, Ralph de
38	" William	47	Plessetis, John de, Earl of Warwick
?	Camereswell, William	33	Robert, Hugh son of
34	Cantilupio, William de	misc.	Russell, Thomas
56	Clyfford, Margaret de	33	Saunford, Richard de
40	Compeine, Robert	33	" als. Sontford, Richard de
54	Corbet, Robert	31	Smethecot, Roger de
30	" Thomas	28	Stocton, Walter de
27	Curtbrauint, Reginald & Curt, William de la	?	Stratton, men of
40	Donington, John de	43	Stutevill, William de
?	Erdinton, Thomas de	46	Sutton, Elias de
56	Forcer, Henry le, als. de Linley	33	Tuschet, als. Tuchet, Robert
?	Franceys, William son of William de	43	Uppinton, William de
40	Fraunceys, William le	55	Verdun, Nicholas son of John de
48	Gardinis, William de	31	Wenloke, Prior of
38	Griffin, Bertram	43	" "
37	Haghmon, Abbot of	46	" "
45	Havecford, Hugh de	31	Wodeton, Robert de
41	Hodenet, Odo de	31 (?)	" Robert de

EDWARD I. (1272—1307).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
21	fitz Aer, John	4	Audley, Henry de
2	fitz Alan, John, of Arundel.	1	" James de
30	" Richard Earl of Arundel.	1	" Maud de
6	Aldedeleg, Henry de	27	" Nicholas de
12	Amundevyl, Maud w. of Richard de, als. Lady Maud de Verdoun.	11	" William de
		30	Badlesmere, Guncelin de
		19	Baggesore, Philip de
		29	" Roger de
		6	Bardeley, Thomas de

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
23	Bardeleye, William de	32	Erkalewe, William & Petronilla
32	Barre, Walter de la & Sybil	10	Erdinton, Henry de
14	Baskervill, Walter de	24	Erleton, William de
11	Bath & Wells, Bishop of	33	" Adam de
33	Beaumeys, Hugh de	3	Esteleye, John de
32	" John de	34	Esthope, John de
9	Beauminster, Bertreya, dau. of William de	1	Extraneus, Hamo
19	Belleume, Roger de	4	l'Estrange, alias Extraneus, John Robert
13	Beysin, Walter de	4	" "
28	Bolers alias Bowdlers, William de	5	Extraneus, Roger
9	Botiller, Ralph le	5	Estraunge, John le
12	Botcler of Wemme, William le	15	l'Estrange, John son & heir of Robert
18	Botyller, Hamo le	29	l'Estraunge, Pro Johanne
18	Butiller, Gawaine le	2	Fayntre, Adam de
34	Butiller de Wemme, William le	1	Forcer, Henry le
2	Botereus, Reginald de	4	" Henry le
3	Brinton, Adam de	6	Forester, Roger le, of Welynton Robert le, "
17	Brisebon, Nicholas (Pro Priore de Wenlok).	7	" Roger le, "
24	Brompton, Brian de	13	" "
33	" Brian de	35	Freuse, Alice le
11	Bromsgrove, John de	18	Genevill, Peter de & Matilda his wife
13	Bruges, Dean of	34	Gerbot, Alice
21	Bruges, De injuriis factis hominibus de	27	Giffard, John, de Brumesfeld
22	Budde, John, felo.	9	Grauntesone, Roger
1	Burnell, Lord Robert	23	Haghmond, Abbot of
1	" Richard	10	Hales Owen, Abbot of
11	" Richard	32	Halghton, Robert de
12	" Hugh	11	Halghton alias Haleston, Thomas de
20	" Robert, Bishop of Bath & Wells	6	Hanald, William
21	" Robert ditto	25	Ho, William (felo)
22	" Philip	14	Hodenet, Odo de
27	" Philip	8	Hokelton, Margery de
28	" Philip	25	Holicote, Clemencia wife of Richard
1	Cantulupo, George de	18	Hopton, Maud, widow of Walter de, Lady of Wemme
22	Carles, Roger	33	Hopton, Walter de
24	Caughelcye, Philip	20	Hugh son of John
18	Chaumbreleyn, Peter de	11	Jay, Walter de
12	Chetewynde, John de	12	John son of Hugh
18	Clerk, John le (Pro Priore de Wombrugge)	33	John son of John son of Philip
14	Combermere, Abbot of	8	The King (no. 45)
2	Corbett, Thomas	8	" (no. 60)
11	Corbet, William	9	" (no. 81)
18	" Roger	11	" (no. 57)
28	" Peter, de Caus	12	" (no. 40)
28	" Thomas, de Tasley	28	Lee, Roger de la
29	" Robert, de Moreton	28	" Roger de la, et alii
27	Creting, Adam de	34	" Roger de la
21	Daumius, Richard	31	Lenham, Edmund de & Alice (Pro Abbate de Byldwas)
33	Dodemanston, Robert de	6	Leys, Griffin
13	Dudley, Prior of	7	Lilleshall, Abbot of
4	Edward, Earl of Cornwall	11	" "
21	Ercalewe, William		

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
12	Ludlow, Prior of	14	Reginald son of Peter
32	Malvern Magna, Hugh, Prior of	12	Reynold, Richard
12	Mare, Petronilla de la	4	Richard, sometime King of Almain
20	Marmyon, Philip	6	Richard son of John
6	Maundeville, Richard de	29	Riston, Yareford de
12	Mauveysin, Saer	12	Roger son of Robert, of Welinton.
27	" Peter	29	Roger son of John (pro John le Estraunge)
31	" John son of Peter	30	Roger son of John
33	" Henry	14	Routon, William de (Pro. Abb : of Bildwas)
18	Monte Gomeri, Adam de	6	Russel, Henry
23	More, Roger de la	3	Sale alias Aula, Alexander de la, of Newport.
31	Mordyford, William de	11	Sale, William de la, of Newport
30	Morf, Isabella de	22	Sheynton, Adam de
23	Morteyn, Joan de	31	" Adam de (felo)
2	Mortuo Mari, [Mortimer], Robert de	33	" Adam de (felo)
3	" Hugh de (of Richards Castle)	12	Shrewsbury, Abbot of
15	" Robert de	25	" "
32	" Hugh de (of Richards Castle)	32	Sibeton, John de
32	" Edmund de & Margaret	20	Somery, Roger de
4	Niger-Oculus, Robert	6	Stapell, William de
21	Oldebury, Thomas son of Simon of, Thomas son of Richard of, & Walter son of Walter of, and William Thedrych, detained in prison.	12	Stapelton, Robert de
25	Pedewardyn, Walter de	27	Sutton, Elias de
24	Pembrigg, Fulco de	28	Tregoz, John de
7	Penebrigg, Henry de	22	Tresel, John de
8	Perton, William de	22	Trussell, Roesia
18	Polileye, Engelard de	30	Upton, John de (de hered : Philippi Burnel)
6	Presthop, William de	2	Verdun, John de
20	Preston, Bartholomew de	32	Waleton, Richard de (Pro Abb : de Salop)
13	Pycheford, John de	5	fitz Warin, Fulco
31	" Ralph de	29	Wenlok, Henry, Prior of
17	Pygyn, Henry (Pro cantaria in Ludlow)	6	William son of Henry, of Little Sutton
19	Randulf, Geoffrey (Pro Abb : de Byldewas)	18	Wlonkeslowe, Hugh de
24	Randulf, Geoffrey (Pro fratibus S. Augustini, Salop)	24	Wodenorton, John de
		6	Wodecote, Robert de
		3	Wodeward, Richard de
		11	Wygge, William

EDWARD II. (1307—1327).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
7	fitz Aer, Hugh le	12	Beysin, Thomas de
2	" , Margery, daur. & heir of Thomas	17	Bondlers, William
1	Aldithelegh, Thomas de	12	Bromleye, Roger de
10	De Audeleye, Nicholas & Joan	2	Brompton, Brian de
2	Bardeleye, Richard son of William de	8	Brymton, Adam de
3	Beysin, Walter de	7	Burnel, Richard, de Langley
		9	Burnell, Edward & Alice
		9	Catour, Nicholas le

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
9	Cheles, Robert, de Sutton	2	Mortuo Mari, William de, de Hamme
2	Corbet, Matilda wife of Robert	11	" Henry de & Constance
3	" Thomas	19	Penebruge, Fulco de & Matilda
31	" Peter & Beatrix	4	Pole, Hawise wife of Griffin de la
30	Coston, John de	4	Rossehale, Thomas de
2	Elmruigg, Adam de	10	Roughton, William de
2	Erdynton, Fremund de	19	Segrave, John de & Christiana
12	Forde, John son of John de	18	Somery, John de
16	Frenssh, Roger de	1	Sonford, Ralph
11	Glasleye, Gwydo de	20	Stepple, Walter la
1	Grymenhull, Richard (jure uxoris)	3	Le Strange, John, de Knokyn
6	Hastynge, John de, senior	4	" John, de Knokyn
18	" John de, Lord of Bergavenny	17	" Fulco & Alianore
19	Hord, Richard, de Walleford	17	" John & Maud
14	Knokyn, John de	18	Sutton, Richard son of Elias de
14	Kynge, William	9	Tuchet, Thomas
15	Langeton, Walter de, Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield.	10	Verdon, Theobald de
2	Leton, Richard de	20	Ware, John de la (Pro Abb: de Dore)
2	Leyburn, Simon de	2	Whychecote, Hugh son of Geoffrey de
10	Lodelawe, William de & Maud	17	Winesbury, William de
17	Mauveysin, John [of Berwick by Atcham]	7	Wolankeslowe, Hugh de
20	" John, de Berwick	17	Wylminton, Margaret de
1	Mortuo Mari, [Mortimer], Maud wife of Hugh de	7	Zouche, Alan la

EDWARD III. (1327—1377).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
5	Abbeton, Richard de	36	Audelegh, James de, de Hileye (feoffavit Rog. Magot et al.)
26	" Richard de	48	Audeley, Nicholas de & Elizabeth
23	Aldenham, John de	51	Audle, Nicholas de (feoffavit Will. son of James Podinore)
45	" William de (pro Hosp: Bridgnorth)	2	Badlesmere, Bartholomew de
35	Alvydeleye, Thomas de	12	" Giles de
36	Arras, Ralph de & Joan	19	Baggesovere, Philip de
14	Arundell, Richard Earl of	23	" William de
28	" Richard Earl of (pro Abb: de Buildwas)	23	" John de
29	Assheford, Adam de (pro priore de Wodehouse)	44	Baret, William, de Asshe Stormy
36	Asteleye, Roger	13	Baskervill, Roger de
15	Astleye, John de (feoffavit Wm. de Fyllilod)	18	" Joan wife of Roger de
50	Asteley, Thomas	48	" John son of Walter, chr.
50	" Thomas son of Thomas de	49	" John son of Walter, chr.
9	Audeley, Nicholas de, & Joan Countess of Lincoln	6	Bastard, Edmund, felo
15	Audele, Nicholas son of James de & Elizabeth	7	" Agnes wife of Edward
		11	Beget, John (pro Abb: de Buldewas)
		8	Berwyk, Philip de

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
23	Berwyk, John de	34	Charleton, John de, senior
17	Beysyn, Walter de	42	" Owen de
18	" Walter de	48	" John, de Powys, chr.
34	" John de	49	" John, de Powys
30	Bohun, Elizabeth wife of William de, Earl of Northampton	50	" Elizabeth, wife of Roger de, chr.
46	" Humphrey de, Earl of Hereford & Essex, & Joan	24	Chelus, Richard de
46	" William de, Earl of Northampton	10	Cheyne, Hugh de (pro Abb: de Haghmon)
46	" Elizabeth, wife of William de	14	Clifford, Robert de (pro Abb: de Haumon)
1	Botiller, William le	28	Clynton, William de, Eal of Huntingdon
6	" John le	49	Cobham, Elizabeth wife of Reginald de, chr.
8	" William le, de Wemme	30	Cokeseye, Hugh de
17	" William le	50	" Dionisia wife of Hugh
19	" Ralph le, de Northbury	24	Cook, Simon de
16	" Ralph le, chr. & Hawise	21	Corbet, Beatrice wife of Peter
34	" Ralph le & Hawise	29	" Richard, de Morton
35	" William, de Wemme	30	" John, chr.
43	" William, de Wemme	32	" Robert, de Morton (feoffavit Hugh, vicar of Shawbury)
49	" Edward le, clerk	43	" Robert de Morton, chr. & Elizabeth
21	Boulewas, John de (feoffavit Hugh de Radyng)	44	" John son of William
22	" John de (ditto)	49	" Robert chr.
33	" John de	28	Cornwall, Edmund de & Elizabeth
43	" Petronilla, wife of John, chr.	28	" Elizabeth, wife of Edmund de (feoffavit Henry de Mortuo Mari)
44	" John de	31	" Richard de, chr.
46	" John de	39	" Geoffrey de
19	Bromleye, William de (feoffavit Walter de la Hay)	43	" Cecilia, wife of Geoffrey de, chr.
23	" Roger de	5	Coston, John de
10	Brumpton, John de	10	" John de
11	" John de	30	Crophull, John de, chr., & Margery.
48	" John de, chr.	19	Deives, Elizabeth wife of John de
4	Burghersh, Bartholomew de & Elizabeth	43	" John de, chr.
5	Burnel, William & Roisia	49	Despenser, Edward le, chr., & Elizabeth
20	" Edward (feoffavit Reg. de Legh)	15	Doryton, Roger de (pro priore de Ludlow)
36	" Nicholas, chr. (feoffavit Nich, de Poiwyk)	45	Drayton, Edmund de, felo.
37	" Alice, wife of Edward, Knt.	17	Egemundon, John de
40	" Alina, wife of Edward	6	Eldecote, John de (pro hosp: St. Wolstan, Worcester)
51	" Edward, de Longeley	5	Ercalewe, William de
16	Buttetourt, Joane de	17	Erdyngton, Giles de
23	Bykedon, Alan son of Reginald de, idiot.	38	Estham, Richard de (pro priore St. John, Ludlow)
32	Carpenter, Hugh le	44	" Richard de
32	Carbonel, Juliana		
6	Careles, Roger (pro capellano)		
20	Charleton, John de & Hawise		
27	" John de		
28	" Alan son of Alan de		
30	" Alan son of Alan de		

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
11	Every, William de	36	Hynton, John de
17	Ferrars, Henry de, & Isabella	8	Isenham, John de, de Brugge-
17	" Henry de		north
23	" Isabella wife of Henry	6	King, The
	de	11	King, The
25	" Henry de	18	King, The (names of persons
41	" John de, de Chartley,		having £40 a year in land.)
	chr.	49	King, The [Salop forests and
45	" William, de Groby, &		commons, &c.]
	Margaret	17	Kynardesey, William de (pro
47	" William de, de Groby,		priore de Wenlok)
	chr. (pro Henry de	21	Leton, Roger de (feoffavit
	Wotton & Agnes)		Roger Don)
27	Fillilod, William de, et al.	27	" Roger de
34	Filylode, William de (feoffavit	4	Lestraunge, John (de Cheswar-
	John de la Grene)		dine)
35	" William de	23	" John ((de Whitchurch)
43	" Nicholas de (pro Ric.	23	" Fulk, s. & h. of John
	Syche, cap.)	23	" Roger
16	Fitz Waryn, William	29	" John, s. of John
23	" Fulk	35	Ankaret, wife of John
9	Forester, John, son & heir of		(de Blakemere)
	Roger le (of Welynton)	35	" John, s. of John (de
	John le (Welynton)		Whitchurch)
26	" Gateacre, Thomas de	37	" Mary, wife of John, chr.
17	" Thomas de	47	" Margaret, wife of Hamo,
42	" Grete, Philip de		chr.
21	Grey, Roger de, chr.	49	" Matgaret, wife of Hamo
27	Hager, Ardulfus		John, de Blakemere
5	Halughton, Agnes de	49	" Leversete, William de
24	Handlo, John de	8	" Thomas de
20	Harlegh, Robert de, chr., &	33	" Joan, wife of Thomas
23	Margaret	43	" Thomas, s. of Thomas
		44	" Leynthale, Joan wife of John de
37	Harleye, Robert de (feoffavit	38	Lodelowe, Matilda wife of Wil-
	Hug. le Yonge et al.)	21	liam de
41	Harley, Robert de & Joan (pro		Lawrence de, chr.
	Roger Corbet)	22	" Laurence de
17	Hastynges, Lawrence de	27	" John de, Knt. (feoffavit
49	" John de, Earl of	48	" Tho. de Hodenet)
	Pembroke.	46	Manny, Walter de, chr. & Mar-
24	Henrys, Richard		garet
30	Hicks, John and Joan	18	Marshon, William de
40	Hodenet, Margaret wife of	1	Manveysin, John, de Berwick
	Thomas de		(s. & h. of John)
6	Hokeleton, William de	46	" Henry
21	Hope, William de	27	More, William de la
4	Hopton, John de	30	Morf, John de
25	" William de (pro priore	4	Mortuo Mari (Mortimer), Joan
	de Wodehous)		widow of Roger de,
42	" Walter de, chr.		Earl of March
45	" Walter de	5	" Edmund de
18	Horcumbe, Thomas de, et al.	19	" Hugh de
28	Hord, John son of Richard, felo.	21	" Henry de
47	" Thomas, felo.	28	" Roger de, Earl of March
49	" Thomas, felo.	30	" Roger de
1	Housy, William de	30	" Joan, wife of Roger de
44	Hulle, Hugo de	30	" Roger de
41	Huntyndon, Juliana Countess of	34	" Roger de

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
35	Mortuo Mari, Henry de	24	Stretton, William de (for St. Leonard, Bridgnorth)
46	„ Hugh de, chr.	23	Stuche, Thomas de
48	„ Edmund de, Earl of March	43	„ William de
1	Mukhale, Roger de	29	Talbot, John & Juliana, of Richards Castle
5	Ocleye, William de	35	„ Juliana, wife of John
36	Overton, John de	49	„ John, Knt. & Katherine
31	Oxenfold, Robert de	43	Trumpyngton, Roger de
24	Patrich, Robert de (pro Abb. de Wigmore)	12	Tyrel, Hugh
44	Payne, Richard de, de Cherynton	17	Tyrell, Hugh
5	Peverel, Edmund & Elizabeth	18	Tyrel, Joan wife of Roger
6	Peyvre, Mary wife of John	34	Tyrell, John
44	Philip ap Rees, Joan wife of	40 & 46	Underdon chapel, parcel of the King's chapel of Bridgnorth.
16	Pichford, Ralph de	36	Vagharn, Thomas, chr.
23	Pycheford, William de	1	Verdon, Theobald de
9	Polileye, Philip de	5	„ Theobald de
31	Poliley, John de, felo.	10	„ Theobald de
32	Pulley, John de	34	„ Elizabeth de Burgo, wife of Theobald de
35	Pulleley, John	12	Walshe, Thomas de
51	Pulleley, Alice wife of John	2	Wanton, John de (pro Richard de Welles)
29	Power, Roger	30	Warenne, Griffin de (feoffavit Wm. de Botefeld)
40	Pipe, James de	12	Warre, John la
46	Pype, James de	29	„ Roger de la (pro John de Bishopeston)
42	Pype, Margaret wife of John de	32	„ Roger de la, chr. (pro Hugh Carles)
16	Richard son of William (feoffavit William de Pichford)	33	„ Roger la, chr. (feoffavit John de Wolengham)
1	Richard s. of William s. of Henry, de Parva Sutton	44	„ Roger de la & Alianore
17	Roos, William, de Hamelake	6	Welles, Richard de (pro capellano)
37	„ Margery wife of William	7	„ Richard de
15	Rotherik, Thomas	6	„ Richard de (feoffavit Henry de Mortimer)
37	Rothery, Thomas, chr.	7	„ Richard de
8	Routhale, William de, felo	31	„ Richard de
33	„ Hamo de	3	Wenlok, Prior of
49	Russell, William, de Shuffenhale	37	Wenlok, John, Vicar of (pro Priore de Wenlok)
23	Sau, Robert de	44	Whyhecote, Geoffrey de
1	Say, Philip de	3	Withford, John de
18	Salop, Abbot de	14	Wythiford, John (feoffavit John de Rudene)
17	„ Stephen de (pro Abb. de Salop)	23	Wottenhull, John s. of William de [bis]
27	Segrave, John de & Margaret	37	„ John s. of William de
44	Sete, Thomas de la & Agnes	26	Zouche, William le
41	Sheynton, William de, chr.		
1	Sondford, Richard de		
21	„ Richard de		
46	Stafford, Ralph, Earl of & Margaret		
50	Stepulton, Robert de		
36	St. George, John de		
23	Stok, William de		
39	Stoke, William s. of Reginald de		
36	Stratford, repair of the bridge of		

RICHARD II. (1377—1399).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
15	Adames, John (pro Abb. de Wigmore)	19	Eylesford John de knt.
21	Arundell, Richard, Earl of	4	Ferrers, Robert de, chr. de Wemme
4	Astley, Dionisia de	11	" Henry de, chr. & Joan
16	Aston, Richard, chaplain (pro Abb. de Salop)	13	" Henry de, chr. de Groby
9	Audeley, James de, chr., de Hely	17	" Joan, widow of Henry de, chr. de Groby
15	" Nicholas, chr., & Elizabeth	7	Fillode, John
16	" Nicholas de, chr., de Helegh	6	Fitz Waryn, Fulk, chr.
16	Austin, John, chr., felo.	15	" Fulk, chr.
6	Baskervill, John s. & h. of John s. of Walter de, chr.	19	Forester, William, de Welyngton
2	Boulewas, John s. & h. of John de	21	Forster, Roger, de Welynton
15	Bruggenorth, Free Chapel of, within the Castle	6	Furnyvall, William de, chr. & Thomasin
20	Burleton, Thomas	19	Grey, Alianore, wife of Reginald de Ruthyn
1	Burnell, Margaret, widow of Edward, de Langeley	13	Hastings, John s. & h of John de, Earl of Pembroke.
6	" Nicholas, chr.	6	Hay, Roger de la, & others (for St. Leonard, Bridgnorth)
9	" Hugh, chr., Edward Boteler, chr., & John Stepulton, de metis &c	3	Herrisone, John
2	Buterley, Robert de, chr.	22	Horde, John s. of Roger, de Walleford
14	Careswall, Peter de, knt. (feoffavit Tho. Newport)	14	Hulle, Bartholomew de
2	Carles, Hugh, clerk	14	" Alice de
4	Charleton, John de, knt., de Apley, & Margery.	16	Huse, Richard, chr. (pro Abb. de Salop)
21	Charlton, Joan wife of John de, chr.	4	Hynton, Thomas s. & h. of John de
3	Cheyne, Hugh, chr. (pro Abb. de Wigmore)	17	Ipstones, John, chr. & Elizabeth
21	Coke, Hugh, de Mokelton, felo	6	Le Strange, Roger, chr. de Knockyn, & Alina
11	Condover manor (from Domesday)	9	" Roger, chr. & Alice
1	Corbet, William, lord of Chad-desley	7	" Elizabeth, d. & h. of John, & wife of Thomas Earl of Nottingham.
2	Corbet, William	20	" Mary, wife of John, de Blakemere
2	" Fulk esq.	21	" John, s. & h. of Roger, de Knokyn, & Matilda
5	" Elizabeth, wife of Robert, chr. de Moreton	5	Lodclowe, John de, knt.
6	" Fulk, chr. & Elizabeth	6	" Joan, wife of John de
8	" Fulk, chr.	14	Lodelowe, Richard, chr. (feoffavit John Griffittz, chr.)
19	" Margaret wife of Roger, de Moreton	22	" John, knt.
16	Crateford, Richard (pro priore de Wodhous)	1	Lythewode, metes and bounds of
11	Despenser, Edward le, chr.	20	Montacute, William de, Earl of Sarum
6	Erleton, Richard de		
15	" Giles de		

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS P.M.

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
1	Mortuo Mari [Mortimer] Edmund, Earl of March	4	Stafford, Richard de, knt. & Matilda.
3	" " Edmund de (pro Abb. de Wigmore)	10	" Hugh, Earl of
22	" " Roger de, Earl of March	16	" Thomas, Earl of
15	Mortymer William s. of Henry chr.	22	" William, brother & heir of Thomas, Earl of
13	Mouthe Elizabeth wife of John, & d. & h. of Fulk Corbet, chr.	15	Staunton, Hugh de, chaplain (pro gilda B.M. de Ludlowe)
12	Overton, John	4	Stephenes, John
17	Paunton, John, chr.	3	Stuche, Agnes widow of William
1	Payn, Richard, de Cheryngton	6	Talbot, Richard s. & h. of John, knt.
18	Piers, John (pro Abb. de Wigmore)	12	" John, de Richards Castle
2	Pikynton, William de, Preb. de Alvythley in capella de Bruggenorth	13	" John, chr. de R.C.
10	Pipe, Margaret, d. & h. of James de	20	" Richard, chr. & Ankaret.
12	Pride, Thomas de (for 2 chaplains of St. Alkmund, Salop)	13	Thomas, parson of Eyton (pro Abb. de Lilleshull)
10	Raynald the Sheriff (Rossall, from Domesday)	4	Tope, William s. of Roger.
16	Redenhale, Richard, parson of Ruyton, felo.	4	" Thomas s. of Phillip, brother of Roger
7	Roos, Thomas de, de Hamelok, & Beatrice.	11	Wenlok, William de (for the prior of W.)
6	Rotheryk, Owen s. of Thomas	11	Wigmore, Abbot of
18	Salop Castle (defects within the King's free chapel).	21	" Abbot of
		5	Zouche, William la, de Haringworth chr.
		19	" William la, de Haringworth, knt.

HENRY IV. (1399—1413).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
2	Audley, Elizabeth wife of Nicholas, chr.	1	Filylod, John
5	Baggesovere, Alice de	3	Fitz Waryn, John
12	Bello Campo [Beauchamp], William de, lord of Bergavenny	9	" " Fulk s. & h. of Fulk, chr.
14	Boteler, Edward, chr.	14	" " Ann widow of Fulk, s. & h. of Fulk
2	Bridwike, Alianora de	4	Forster, Roger
5	Burleton, Roger de	2	Fouleshurst, Thomas
1	Cheriton, Thomas s. of Thomas, de Apley.	5	Goushill, Robert, chr. & Elizabeth formerly Duchess of Norfolk.
3	" John de, de Powis, chr.	12	Hillarye, Margaret, sister & co-heir of Nicholas lord d' Audeley.
6	Corbet, Robert, chr.	8	Hull, Thomas s. of Bartholomew clerk, idiot
6	" Margaret wife of Roger, de Moreton, chr.	3	Latimer, Anne wife of Thomas, Bochard
1	Cornewaile, Brian de, chr.	2	Lee, Joan wife of Roger de la
2	Coyne, Robert, & H his wife.		
9	Cressey, John, senior		
12	Ferrers, Elizabeth widow of Robert de, knt.		

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS P.M.

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Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
9	Lerchedekne, Elizabeth widow of Warin, chr.	5	Mouthe, John
5	Lestrange, Matilda wife of John s. of Roger	13	" Fulk s. & h. of John & Elizabeth
9	Lovell, John, chr. & Matilda	1	Norfolk, Thomas, Duke of
2	Mare, Alice wife of Maculine de la	1	" Margaret, Duchess of
3	Marshton, John	10	Penbrugg, Fulk, knt.
14	" Thomas	6	Pulleyley, John, outlaw
10	Monethe, John	5	Rossalle, John
9	More, Margaret d. & h. of John de la	1	Shareshull, William, chr.
4	Mortimer, Hugh, chr.	11	Somerset, John, Earl of
		4	Stafford, Edward Earl of
		6	Stuyche, Thomas
		10	Tuchet, John, chr.

HENRY V. (1413—1422).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
8	Archer, Alice widow of Richard	5	Fouleshurst, Thomas
4	Arundell, Thomas, Earl of	3	Holes, Hugh de, knt.
9	" John, chr.	8	Holes, Thomas
8	Bokilton, Philip, esq.	1	Hugeford, Margery d. & h. of William
8	Botiller, Philip, knt. de Wodehall	2	Montacute, Elizabeth wife of William, Earl of Sarum
8	Burnell, Hugh, chr. lord of Holgate	2	Mouth, Fulk
9	Charlton, Edward, de Powys, chr.	7	Peshale, Adam, chr.
4	Cherlton, Eleanor sister & coh. of Thomas, of Appley	9	Roos, John, lord de
7	Clopton, William, chr.	3	Sonford, Nicholas
5	Corbet, Robert, chr.	9	Stuyche, Ellen d. & h. of William
7	" Joan, widow of Robert, chr.	6	Suyche, William
8	" Robert, esq.	1	Talbot, Ankaret wife of Richard chr.
2	Cornwall, John, de Kinlet, chr.	7	" Gilbert, chr.
6	Creve, Thomas, esq.	9	" Ankaret d. & h. of Gilbert, chr.
1	Drayton Edmund	3	Trumpyngton, Roger
6	Fillilode, John	1	Wareyn, John
8	" Giles de	3	" Griffin
1	Fitz Waryn, Ann widow of Fulk s. & h. of Fulk, chr.	5	" Margaret sister & heir of Griffin, son of John
8	" " Fulk s. of Fulk s. of Fulk, knt. & Ann	4	Wode, John atte, chr.
		10	Wolmere, Richard
		3	Zouch, William le, chr.

HENRY VI. (1422—1461).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
7	Arundell, John	12	Babington, Norman & Margaret
15	" Matilda, Countess of	29	" Margaret widow of Norman
13	" John, Earl of	33	" William, knt.
18	" Beatrice, Countess of		

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
14	Bello Campo [Beauchamp], Joan widow of William de, knt. lord of Bergavenny	8	Lee, Robert
6	Botiller, Edward s. & h. of John	20	„ Petronilla widow of Robert, esq.
7	„ Philip, knt.	1	Lenthale, Margaret widow of Roland
31	„ Philip, esq.	29	„ Roland, knt.
38 & 39	Buckingham, Humfrey, Duke of	27	Le 'Straunge, Richard, knt. de Knokyn
9	Burgh, Hugh, esq. & Elizabeth	32	„ Elizabeth widow of Richard, knt.
13	„ John [proof of age]	33	Lovell, William, knt. and Alice
6	Charleton, Edward, lord of Powis	24	Lychefeld, William, knt.
16	Chetewynde, Joan widow of John	29	Malory, Thomas s. & h. of William, knt.
2	Clyfford, Elizabeth widow of Thomas, knt	2	Manston, Beatrice widow of David
37	Corbet, Margaret widow of Robert, of Moreton, esq	16	Mare, Richard de la
21	Cornwayll, Richard, esq	11	March, Ann widow of Edmund, Earl of
div.am.	Draper, Thomas (for College of Newport)	27	Maynston, Robert s. & h. of Roger
21	Dudston, Walter	14	Merbury, Agnes widow of John, esq.
23	Ferrers, William de, knt.	16	„ John, esq. and Agnes
37	„ Thomas, esq.	16	Mershton, William de, brother & h. of Thomas
19	Fitz Piers, John	3	Mortimer, Edmund de, Earl of March
21	Forster, Roger	6	„ Petronilla widow of Hugh
14	Fouleshurst, Thomas [proof of age]	9	Mouthe, Isabella widow of Fulk de
15	„ John	11	Mowbray, John de, Duke of Norfolk.
18	„ William, esq.	15	Mutton, Richard, chr.
24	Grendon, John, idiot	7	Mytton, Reginald, de Salop
23	Grevyll, John	29	Muynde, John
4	Grey, Joan widow of John, chr.	2	Norfolk, Elizabeth widow of Thomas Duke of, and dau. of Richard, Earl of Arundell
20	„ Henry, chr. s. & h. of John, chr. [proof of age]	13	Parys, Katherine widow of Robert
28	„ Henry, knt.	25	Pembrikge, Isabel widow of Fulk, knt.
36	„ Edward, lord de Ferrers de Groby	21	Potter, Margaret widow of Geoffrey, de More
36	„ Richard, s. & h. of Henry, knt. [proof of age]	9	Roos, Thomas, knt.
14	Greystok, John de, chr.	div.am.	Salop, de wardis &c sub- stractis
9	Hankeford, Richard, knt. & Ann	30	Sandeford, John
12	„ Elizabeth, d & coh. of Richard, knt.	32	Shrewsbury, John, Earl of
7	Harryes, Richard, de Sutton.	38 & 39	„ John, Earl of
25	Henry, Cardinal & Bishop of Winchester	3	Stafford, Humfrey, knt.
32	Herbert, Agnes widow of Thomas.	38 & 39	Stanley, Thomas, knt.
12	Hill, Griffin de	10	'Straunge, Margery widow of Baldwin, knt.
12	Hope, John de	24	Sudford, Richard
15	Hordeley, John, de Salop		
33	Hungerford, Alianore widow of Walter, knt.		
2	Lee, Margaret widow of Robert, of Northley		

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS P.M.

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Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
20	Tiptoft, Joyce wife of John, knt., & dau. of Edward Charlton, knt.; and Henry Grey, knt. son of Joan another dau. of said Edward.	38 & 39	Troutbek, William, knt.
35	Troutbek, Margery widow of John, esq.	32	Trumpyngton, Elizabeth widow of Roger, knt.
37	" John, esq.	30	Vernon, Richard, knt.
		28	Whitton, Alianore
		30	" Alianore
		4	Zouche, Elizabeth widow of William la, chr.

EDWARD IV. (1461--1483).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
20	Acton, Thomas	14	Ludlowe, William
11	Archer, Richard	21	Lytelton, Thomas, knt.
1	Bawdewyn, William	13	Molyneux, John, esq.
5	Blake, Richard	1	Norfolk, John, Duke of, & Alianore
17	Blount, Humfrey, knt.	4	" Alianore, wife of John, Duke of
9 & 10	Blyke, Margaret widow of Richard.	4	Rous, Thomas lord, attainted
20	Bourchier, Falk, knt., lord Fitz Warren	9 & 10	Sandford, Richard son of John, [proof of age]
13	Bruyn, John, esq.	5	Shrewsbury, John, Earl of
11	Burgh, John, knt.	13	" Elizabeth, Countess of
15	Burleton, Roger	13	" John, Earl of
19	Charleton, Elizabeth, widow of Edward, de Powes	2	Smalebache, Joan, widow
7	Corbet, Roger, de Moreton, knt.	9 & 10	Stafford, Humfrey, Earl of Devon
5	Cornwall, Thomas, attainted	13	" William, esq.
11	Curry, Robert	19	Stouche, Thomas
8	Elsmere, Edward attainted	16	Talbot, Katherine, Countess of Shrewsbury
5	Forster, John	9 & 10	Tiptoft, John, Earl of Worcester
9 & 10	Harryes, John	20	Trussell, William, knt.
1	Hopton, Walter, esq.	7	Vernon, John, knt.
13	Inglefold, Robert	13	Wynnesbury, Hamlet
19	Lee, Ralph, esq.		
6	Lovell, Joan widow of John, knt., attainted		

RICHARD III. (1483--1485).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
1	Hill, Humfrey	1	Stepilton, Hugh

HENRY VII. (1485--1509).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
12	Acton, John	7	Blyke, Richard
23	Ashfield, John	21	" Richard
6	Audley, John, knt.	5	Colclough, William
23	" Thomas	4	Colyngton, Maragret
14	Banaster, John	10	Corbett, Richard, knt.
8	Berkeley, William, Marquess	14	" Robert

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
5	Cornwall, Edmund, knt.	14	Ludlowe, Richard, knt.
16	" Thomas, knt.	20	Lytelton, Joan, widow
3	Enderby, Richard, knt.	24	Lytelton, William, knt.
14	Ferrers, Thomas, knt.	15	Maynwarding, William
3	Graystock, Ralph, de Graystok, knt.	12	Onneslowe, William
10	Grey, John, lord de Powis	2	Oteley, Thomas
19	" John, s. & h. of John, de Powis, knt.	2	" Margaret, widow
19	" Margaret, widow of John, s. & h. of John Grey de Powis (assignment of dower)	17	Pettitt, John
10	Gryffith, John	20	" Thomas
20	Harwell, John	10	Powis, John lord de, <i>see</i> Grey.
16	" William	14	Stanley, Elizabeth widow of William, knt.
24	" William	18	Stanwardine, Alan
23	Hopton, William	11	Talbott, Humfrey, knt.
11	Ingaldeshorp, John	15	Trussell, Edward
20	Kynaston, Roger, knt.	18	" Margaret wife of Edward
19	Laken, Richard, knt.	22	" Edward, s. & h. of William, knt.
3	Langley, William	7	Walwen, Margaret widow of Richard
14	Lee, Richard	19	Whitcombe, Thomas
14	Lentall, John	15	Whytton, William, gent.
5	Lovell, Henry, lord Morley	23	" William
8	Lucy, William, knt.	17	Wynnesbury, William

HENRY VIII. (1509—1547).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
7	Acton, Thomas	37	Cludd, Richard
21	" Griffith	20	Corbet, Richard, knt.
22	" Griffith	5	Corbet, Robert, knt.
30	" Thomas	30	Corbet, Roger
31	" Joan	25	Cornwall, Richard, knt.
16	Ap Redith, <i>alias</i> Rerid, John	19	Cotes, John
14	Archard, John	37	Cressett, Richard (lunatic)
8	Audley, Joan (lunatic)	10	Dacre, Elizabeth, heir of Ralph de Graystoke, knt. (proof of age)
7	Audley, Katharine	13	Derby, Thomas, earl of
35	Arthur, Thomas	32	Edwards, Roland
35	Baldwin, William	11	Egerton, John
20	Banister, Ralph	3	EGge, Richard
35	Barrett, Thomas	6	Englefield, Thomas, knt.
31	Bentley, William (idiot).	29	" Thomas knt.
33	Blount, Katharine	30	Eyton, Henry
20	Blount, John	4	Ferrers, John, knt.
23	" John, knt.	17	Foster, John
5	Blyke, Humphrey	34	Gower, William
16	" Peter	13	Grosvenor, Randolph
26	Bromley, George	4	Harewell, Agnes
13	Buckingham, Edward, duke of	6	Hill, William
35	Burton, John	14	Horde, Thomas
35	Calshill, Humphrey	37	Kekewich, John
38	Chese, William		
23	Chorleton, William (writ only)		

SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS P.M.

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
33	Kemsey, Stephen	9	Nevill, Isabel
19	Knight, Richard	4	Newport, John
21	" Richard	17	Newton, Peter, knt.
38	Knyvett, Henry, knt.	9	Onslow, George
20	Kynaston, John	28	" Edward
26	" Roger	35	Otley, Margery
35	" George	28	Pigott, Robert
35	Laken, Richard	12	Powis, John, lord
28	" Thomas, knt.	14	Rerid, John, <i>see also</i> Ap Red'ith
12	Langley, John	2	Richmond and Derby, Margaret countess of
7	Lee, Fulk	38	Ridgeway, Thomas
20	" Fulk	12	Sandford, Richard
17	" Thomas	22	" Hugh
18	" Thomas	22	" Richard
12	Leighton, Maud	24	" "
24	" John	20	Savage, John, knt.
25	" William	27	Scriven, Thomas
14	Lingen, Isabel	5	Strangways, John
22	Lingen, John, knt.	8	Thomas
7	Littleton, William, knt.	19	Stuny, John
21	" Alice	30	" Thomas
24	" John	9	Talbot, Gilbert, knt.
38	Lochard, Thomas	34	" Gilbert, knt.
9	Lucy, Edmund, knt.	13	Tracy, Thomas
9	" Edmund, knt.	3	Troutebeck, William, knt.
17	Lucy, Thomas, knt.	18	Twynnyho, George
24	" Anne	16	Vernon, Richard
30	Ludlow, Laurence	34	" Humphrey
5	Mainwaring, George	15	Warley, Nicholas
10	" John, knt.	17	" Nicholas
16	" Eleanor	17	Wenlok, Thomas (clerk)
16	" Joan	38	Whitton, John
33	Meysey, Humphrey	26	Wolrich, Humphrey
5	Mitton, William	29	" John
9	Molyneux, Joan	25	Young, Francis
5	Morley, Henry, lord de		

EDWARD VI. (1547—1553)

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
6	Bostock, Edward	6	Langford, William (idiot)
6	Cludde, Thomas	1	Leveson, James
1	Clybery, Richard	6	Long, Robert
5	Colfox, Thomas	4	More, Robert
3	Daunsey, Mary	3	Pigott, Thomas
6	Dudley, Katharine	5	Pontesbury, George
1	Harnage, Giles	2	Raleigh, Edward
1	Hibbin, Thomas	6	Thornes, Geoffrey
1	Kyme, Thomas	1	Trentham, Richard
4	Kynaston, Thomas	6	Wolrich, James
5	" Roger		

MARY (1553—1554)

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
1	Aston, Bridget	1	Poynour, Thomas

PHILIP AND MARY (1556—1558).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
1 & 2	Adams, Francis	1 & 2	Kerrey, Thomas
4 & 5	Barker, Edward	5 & 6	More, Edward
3 & 4	Brereton, Richard, knt.	3 & 4	Nedeham, Robert, knt.
3 & 4	Brodburne, Thomas	3 & 4	Northumberland, Jane Dudley, Duchess of
3 & 4	Brome, John	3 & 4	Otley, John
3 & 4	" John	3 & 4	Pakington, Humphrey
1 & 2	Bromley, Thomas, knt.	5 & 6	Plowden, Humphrey
4 & 5	Charleton, Francis	5 & 6	Powell, Richard
4 & 5	Clayton, William	4 & 5	Priceley, John (idiot)
4 & 5	Draper, Thomas	4 & 5	Purcell, John
1 & 2	Ferrers, Humphrey, knt.	4 & 5	Spencer, William
1 & 2	Fox, William	3 & 4	Townsend, Robert, knt.
3 & 4	Gough, Roger	1 & 2	Vernon, George
4 & 5	Hopton, Edward	3 & 4	" Thomas
1 & 2	Horde, Alan	1 & 2	Warley, Bartholomew
2 & 3	" Elizabeth	1 & 2	Whorwood, William
1 & 2	Ireland, Thomas	3 & 4	Williams, Reginald
3 & 4	Kerrey, Humphrey		

ELIZABETH (1558—1603).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
33	Acton, Richard	19	Benthall, Richard
9	" William	8	Bentley, John (idiot)
39	" Robert	42	Berkeley, George
22	Adams (or Adam), Agnes	30	Beyste, John
21	" John	16	Billingsley, John
36	Adams (or Adam) Thomas	13	" William
44	" Thomas	25	Bostock, Hugh
40	Albany, Francis	32	Bottrell, William
32	" William	16	Brereton, Randolph
45	Aldwall, John	40	Bridges, Oliver
18	Alkington, William (lunatic)	31	Bright, William
17	Amyas, John	28	Brockton, John
26	Ap Edward (<i>alias</i> Hawkins), Griffith	36	Brome, John
25	Ap Hugh, Thomas	37	" William
44	Ap Jevan, Owen	34	Bromley, Francis
36	" Roger	39	" Francis
40	" Roger	25	Brook, Francis
23	Ap William, John	41	" John
32	Astley, Gilbert	21	Broughton, William
21	Baker, John	30	Brown, Hugh
23	" John	39	Bullock, Nicholas
31	Baldwin, Richard	39	" John
20	Banister, Peter	1	Burton, Edward
12	Barker, James	41	Cardiffe, Thomas
41	" Roland	20	Chambers, Arthur
39	" William	9	Charlton, William
10	Barnfield, Robert	11	" William
40	Barton, George	38	" William
32	Barton, Owen	34	Chese, Hugh
1	Bassett, Ellen	17	" Richard
39	Bayley, Margaret	9	" Walter
37	Bedowes, Richard	45	Churchman, William
		23	Clare, Simon

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Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
26	Clee, Thomas	44	Fawtrell, Roland
21	Clerk, John	8	Felton, William
22	Clerk (<i>alias</i> Breise) Perter, clerk	23	Fermor, Francis
37	Cleve, George, knt.	9	Foster, George
24	Clive, Dorothy (lunatic)	33	" John
33	" George, knt.	33	" William
41	" John	42	Fowler, William
27	Clough, Francis	35	Fox, Charles
20	Colbache, Richard	35	" George
41	Colfox, Adam	39	Gage, John
3	" John	9	Goldston, John
31	" Richard	40	" John
32	" Thomas (idiot)	12	Gratwood, John
14	" William	27	" William
22	Collins, John	35	Gregory, Gilbert
2	Coningsby, Humphrey	35	Grey, Edward
10	" John	28	Griffith, Eleanor
4	Cony, William	23	" Evan
21	Corbet, Andrew, knight	1	Grosvenor, Randolph
42	" George	32	Hadnoll, Stephen
9	" Reginald	17	Hale, Humphrey
43	" Richard	8	Halliwell, John
26	" Robert	27	Halse, John
37	" Robert	7	Hanmer, Humphrey (lunatic)
1	" Thomas	13	" Humphrey
28	" William	22	" Richard
16	Corfield, Ralph	41	Harris, Roger
27	Cornwall Edmund	38	Haughton, John
11	" Richard	41	Hawkyn, Griffith (idiot)
21	Cowling, Roland	21	Hay, John
10	Cressett, John	42	Hayward, Roger
6	" Thomas	42	Henbury, Thomas
20	Crompton, Fulk	38	Herbert, Richard
29	Crompton, Richard	41	Hernege, Francis
8	" Thomas	38	Hibbin, Charles
17	Crowther, John	43	Higgin, George
22	" Richard	29	Higgin, Margery
33	Davis Edward	29	Hill, Humphrey
42	" Edward	34	" Humphrey
27	" Elizabeth	43	" Humphrey
35	" John	44	" James
38	" Thomas	44	" Roger
38	Derby, Ferdinand, earl of	4	" Roland, knt.
18	Detton, Robert	15	Hinton, Thomas (lunatic)
36	Dickyn, John	40	Hitchcock, John
44	" John	7	Hopton, Elizabeth
23	Dodd, John	21	" George
24	Downton, John	21	" John
31	Draper, Richard	32	" Richard
23	" Thomas	43	" Thomas
40	Eaton, Humphrey	17	" William
24	" Thomas	43	" William
43	Edge, Humphrey	44	" William
3	Edwards, Giles	24	Horde, John
40	" William	13	Hosier, Edward
13	Englefield, Francis	37	" Thomas
27	English, Thomas	38	" Thomas
37	Fawtrell, Roland	41	" Thomas

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
22	Humfreston, William	44	More, John
43	Hussey, Isabel	11	" Thomas
16	" Richard	24	Morris, Richard
42	Ireland, Robert	24	Morton, Richard
35	Jennings, Bartholomew	36	" Robert
30	Jervis, Thomas	11	Mytton, Edward
21	Jones, John	25	" Edward
25	" Owen	41	Newport, Margaret
9	" Richard	13	" Richard, knt.
43	Kay, Richard	18	Newton, John
41	Kettleby, Richard	43	Nichol (or Nicholls), Humphrey
6	" Thomas	20	Norton, William
37	Kyffyn, Mabel	21	Ottey, Adam
27	" Thomas	3	Ouseley, Thomas
43	Kylvart, John	37	Owen, Richard
42	Kynaston, Edward	32	Oxenbould, Richard
32	" Francis	20	Pakington, John
15	" John (idiot)	43	Palmer, Henry
32	Kynaston, John	36	" William
30	" Thomas	28	Phillips, Richard
27	Lacon, Lancelot	36	" William
16	Lake, Thomas	25	Piggott, George
32	" Thomas	27	" Robert
41	Langton, William (lunatic)	36	Plomeley, Elizabeth
25	Lawley, Francis	41	Powell, Richard
29	" Francis	31	" Thomas
9	" Richard	20	Powes, Thomas
11	" Richard	2	Powis, Edward, lord
1	" Thomas	20	Poyner, Thomas
31	Lee, Humphrey	35	Price, John
33	" Richard	40	Prince, Richard
4	" Thomas	38	Purslow, John
16	" Thomas	7	" Nicholas
23	" William	14	" Robert
36	Leighton, Edward knt.	34	Redge, John
17	" John	25	Rode, Randolph
42	" Thomas	28	" Richard
12	Leveson, Edward	22	Rogers, Richard
3	Leveson, Richard, knt.	20	Rowlesley, John
17	Lingen, Edward	1	Russell, Jane
11	" William	6	Sandford, George
23	Lloyd, John	40	" Robert
12	" Richard	32	Scriven, Thomas
44	" Richard	10	Shepherd, Thomas
45	" Thomas	33	Smalman, Thomas
30	Longmore, John	4	Smith, Agnes
1	Lucy, George	44	" George
30	Ludlow, Thomas	5	" Roger
33	Lutley, Adam	41	Sparry, William
31	" John	29	Spencer, Thomas
26	" Richard	42	Stanley, Margaret
31	Mackworth, Arthur	3	Steventon, John
13	" John	30	" Richard
29	" Thomas	1	Talbot, John, knt.
33	Maynwarding, Arthur, knt.	29	Tannette, Robert
1	" Richard, knt.	28	Thornes, Nicholas
8	Meysey, Thomas	39	" Nicholas
35	Middleton, Hugh	37	Thynne, Thomas
31	More, John		

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Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
23	Tonge, John	28	Whitbroke, John
21	" Robert	29	" John
26	" William	29	" Thomas
22	Trevorvaughan, John	36	Whitmore, William
23	" John	22	Wilcock or Wilcox, William
37	Tuckye, George	41	Wild, Thomas
30	Twyford, Robert	43	" Thomas
20	" Thomas	24	Williams, Edward
37	Tybbye, Thomas	9	Wolrich, William
43	" Thomas	23	" William
30	Unton, William	18	Wonwood, Edward
34	Vernon, John	30	Woodcock, Thurston
7	" Richard	10	York, Thomas Young, arch- bishop of
4	" Thomas	10	Young, Thomas
27	Vinar, Henry	8	" William
3	Walcott, John	32	" William
37	Walker, Thomas	40	" William
18	Wannerton, John	43	" William
27	Ward, Edward	23	Youngjohns, John
27	" Francis	28	" William
37	" John		
30	Warren, John		

JAMES I. (1603—1625).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
18	Amyas, Robert	19	Bulkley, Margaret
4	Ap Edward, Griffith	12	Burley, Thomas
6	Ap Evan, Roger	21	" Thomas
17	Ap Hugh, Richard	18	Burton, Thomas
16	Ap Jevan, Roger	9	Carey, Anne
13	Aplen, Roger	15	Charlton, Andrew
14	Ap Owen, Hugh (idiot)	4	" Lucy
13	Ap Robert, Roger	4	Cherington, Thomas
11	Baldwin, William	4	Cheshire, Robert
13	Ball, Edward	4	Churchman, William
16	Ball, Edward	14	Clay, George
17	Barker, John	11	Clifford, James
14	Barnfield, Robert	6	Clive, Dorothy
4	Barrett, John	9	" George
5	Benthall, Laurence	10	" Rebecca
8	Benyon, William	12	Cludd, Anne
8	Berkeley, Edmund	11	" Edward
3	Bill, John	12	" Edward
5	Blunden, Andrew	12	" Mary
19	Blunden, Richard	13	Coke, Elizabeth
4	Bradhurst, Ralph	16	Cole or Coles, John
10	Bridges, Oliver	22	" " " Thomas
18	Bridges, Richard	8	Corbet, Henry
5	Bromley, Jane	6	" Richard, knt.
8	Bromley, Thomas	14	" Richard
17	Brook, Edward	13	" Thomas
9	Broom, Andrew	21	" Vincent, knt.
14	" Thomas	2	" William
2	" William	4	" William
2	" William	13	Cornwall, Thomas
5	Broughton, Richard		

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
17	Cotton, Edward	21	Lawley, Edward, knt.
21	Davis, Reginald	20	" Thomas
12	Detton, Thomas	5	Leighton, John
11	Downton, Thomas	12	" John
21	Draper, Thomas	5	" Richard
5	Dryhurst, Richard	7	Leveson, Richard, knt.
11	Dycher, Robert	5	Lewis, Matthew
4	Edwards, John	15	" Matthew
12	" Roger	3	" Thomas
4	Elliot, Richard	10	Littleton, Adam
10	Emery, Thomas	4	" William
4	Eyton, Robert	3	Lloyd, John
10	" William	13	" Philip
3	Farmer, Thomas	15	" Richard
4	" Thomas	21	" Richard
8	Farthing, Cecily	21	" Richard
21	Felton, John	1	Loker, Thomas
17	Fosbroke, Thomas	19	Lowe, Thomas
22	Foster, John	16	Lutwiche, Edward
3	" Richard	14	" John
12	" Walter	17	" John
13	" Walter	15	Mackworth, Richard
3	Fowler, Roger	5	Mason, Edward
21	Gethin, Thomas	21	Matthews, John
5	Gifford, Edward	19	Meeston, Thomas
4	" Richard	2	More, Robert
13	Glover, John	18	" Thomas
21	Gough, John	5	Morrall, Andrew
17	" Richard	12	Morton, Adam
12	Grey, Edward	12	Muggleston, Robert
18	Griffith, Henry	3	Needham, Robert
10	Grosvenor, Richard	21	Newport, Francis
15	Grove, John	21	Newton, Francis
4	Hanmer, Edward	7	Nicholls, James
5	" John	3	Okeley, Hugh
22	Hassold, Thomas	3	Onslow, Thomas
22	Hatton, John	4	Otley, Richard
4	Hawkins <i>alias</i> Ap Griffith	10	Owen, John
17	Higgen, Thomas	17	Owen, Roger, knt.
3	Higgen, William	17	" Roger, knt.
13	" William	11	Pearson, Thomas
17	Hill, Thomas	13	" Thomas
5	Hinton, Thomas	20	Phillips, Richard
1	Hussey, Edward	12	" Thomas
21	" Thomas	22	" Thomas
12	Ireland, George	19	" Throckmorton
10	Jennings, Philip	19	Pigott Thomas
15	Jones, Edward	19	" Thomas
2	" Hugh	21	Podmore, John
15	" John	3	Porter, Hugh
13	" William	3	Powell, Robert
11	Kerry, George	15	" Thomas
14	Kilvert, Robert	12	Prichard, Henry
15	Kynaston, Richard	17	Prince, Francis, knt.
8	" Roger	6	Pugh, Roger
7	Lacon, Roland	18	" Thomas
15	Langley, George	4	Purcell, Edward
		11	Reynolds, John

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Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
11	Scarlett, William	15	Watson, John
7	Southall, Edward	7	Webb, John
4	Sowdley, Reginald	8	" John
15	Steventon, John	4	Westwood, <i>alias</i> Wobery, Christopher
14	Swinarton, John	2	Whorwood, Dorothy
12	Talbot, John	5	" Dorothy
18	Taylor, Robert	2	Wicherley, John
10	" Thomas	12	" Thomas
11	Thornes, Richard	10	Williams, Reginald
4	Tibbey, Thomas	4	" Thomas
9	" Thomas	10	Winwood, Thomas
11	" Thomas	12	Wolriche, Francis
21	Townsend, Henry, knt.	22	Wood, William
19	Turton, William	13	Woodcock, Thomas
3	Twys, Richard	4	Wybumbury, Roland
5	Tyler, Richard	13	Young, Francis
12	Underhill, Thomas	13	" Giles
17	Vaughan, Thomas	12	" Nicholas
4	Walford, William	18	" Nicholas
8	Walker, George	4	" William
10	Ward, John		
4	Watson, John		

CHARLES I. (1625—1649).

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
17	Acton, Walter	21	Charlton, Francis
3	Adams, Francis	11	" Robert
9	Albany, Francis (idiot)	6	Cheese, William
12	" Francis	9	Church, William
6	Ap John, Thomas	3	Clevele, Thomas
1	Ap William, Griffith	5	" Thomas
14	" Griffith	2	Clough, Robert
1	Bagott, Richard	6	Cludd, Charles
16	Baker, Thomas	16	Colborne, Richard
16	" Thomas	16	" Richard
14	Banister, Walter	5	Colefot, Thomas
11	Barker, Thomas	13	Corbet, Andrew, knt.
5	Barton, Roger	11	" Sarah
8	Bennett, Richard	12	" Thomas
10	Benthall, John	13	Cornwall, Thomas, knt.
6	Berkeley, Francis	2	Cotton, George
11	" Francis	14	Croft, Elizabeth (idiot)
15	Blodwell, Richard	15	Davenport, Humphrey
13	Bradhurst, John	15	" Humphrey
[3]	Bradley, John	15	" Sarah
11	Bray, George	14	Davis, John
2	Bridges, Humphrey	5	Dicken, John
2	" Humphrey	3	" Roland
2	Bromwich, John	18	Donne, William
8	Broom, Beatrice	8	Dorrington, William
7	" Matthew	6	Downton, John
15	Broughton, Thomas	5	" William
7	Bulkeley, William	3	Draper, Humphrey
18	Burton, Edward	15	Draycote, John
13	Chambre, Arthur	15	Draycote, John

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
[9]	Dunn, Edward	10	Hitchins, Richard
16	" Edward	6	Howard, Charles, knt.
7	Edge, John	13	Huffa, Phillip
11	Edwards, Thomas	5	Hulse, Thomas
7	" Vincent	17	Hunt, Richard
10	Emery, William	18	Huntbache, John
14	Ewre, <i>alias</i> Evers, Ellen	13	James, Gabriel
16	" Ellen	10	Jaundrell, Michael
14	Eyton, Philip, knt.	3	Jenks, Francis
10	" Ralph	16	Jennings, Thomas
12	" Randolph	14	Jervis, Thomas
18	Felton, Richard	6	Jones, Edward
2	Fewtrell, William	13	" Richard
16	Finch, Roger	3	" Robert
13	Fosbrook, Francis	15	Kenrick, John
13	Foster, Francis	3	Kilvart, Robert
5	Fowler, Richard	5	Kyffin, Robert
11	Fox, Charles, knt.	5	" Robert
14	" Francis	14	" Roger
11	Fox, Richard, knt.	6	Kynaston, Edward
16	Freeman, Coningsby	13	" John
12	Fulnetbie, John, clerk	5	Kynaston, Nathaniel
9	Gardiner, John	5	" Nathaniel
12	" John	9	" Nathaniel
6	Gibbon, Nicholas	11	Lacon, Silvanus
2	Gittens, Richard	2	Lawley, Richard
6	" Richard	11	Lee, Humphrey, bart
10	Gosnell, Robert	7	" Thomas
6	Gough, Reginald	12	Leighton, Edward
6	" Reginald	9	" Richard
3	" Thomas	2	" Robert
6	" Thomas	9	Lewis, Edward
14	Greanowse, William	10	" Edward
17	Grosvenor, William	10	" Edward
3	Hale, Thomas	13	" Sarah
6	" Thomas	17	" Thomas
9	" Thomas	12	" William
6	Hanmer, Edward	13	Lister, Richard
7	" Edward	13	Lloyd, John
5	Hanmer, John, bart.	12	Lockyer, Francis
6	" John, bart.	13	Lowe, Humphrey
1	" Thomas	13	Lowe, Humphrey
4	Harris, Oliver	15	Lutwich, Edward
8	" Richard	8	Lyniall, John
3	" Thomas, baronet	10	Matthew, John
7	" Thomas, baronet	13	" Thomas
9	Haselwood, Thomas	7	Maynwaring, George, knt.
10	Hayward, Thomas	12	Menlove, Reginald
17	" William	1	Morris, Daniel
16	Hibbins, Thomas	13	" David
11	Higgin, George	16	" William
5	Higgins, William	11	Nicholas, Richard
2	Hill, John	12	" Richard
9	" Roger	11	Nicholls, John
15	" Roland	11	" John
10	Hinckes, Thomas	16	Normecott, William, clerk
13	Hinton, John	12	Norton, Arthur
5	Hints, Nicholas	11	" Bonham

Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.	Regnal Year.	Name of deceased Tenant in capite.
11	Okes, Thomas	6	Shrewsbury, George, earl of
10	Oldbury, Thomas	9	Sing, Richard
17	Oldfield, Katharine	15	Smallman, Francis
12	Owen Edward	18	Smith, George
17	" Martha	12	" John
5	" Robert	11	Spencer, William
8	Packington, Humphrey	15	Staunton, Francis
9	Palmer, Alice	11	Stephen, or Stephens, Robert
4	" William	10	Studley, Andrew
12	Park, Robert	15	Taylor, John
12	Partridge, John	1	Trevor, Edward
11	Pavier, Roger	8	Trowe, Robert
7	Pearce (or Pearst) Edward	10	Twyford, Roger
9	Pearson, John	5	Wade, Richard
15	Phillips, Roger	18	Walker, Hugh
18	Pinches, Richard	17	Ward, Adam
3	Podmore, John	16	" Richard
3	" Robert (proof of age)	9	Waring, Nicholas
14	Pope, Mary	7	Watmore, Francis
13	" Richard	9	Whitbrook, Simon
5	" Roger	10	Whitcombe, Dorothy
10	" Roger	7	White, Thomas
13	Powell, Andrew	7	" Thomas
2	Powell, Richard	14	Wicherley, Thomas
18	Pugh, Roger	11	Widdowes, <i>alias</i> Milner, Wil-
6	Purslowe, Arthur		liam
9	Reynolds, Moses	9	Wilding, Richard
7	Richards, Bryan	5	Wilkes, Francis
4	Rocke, Richard	13	" William
2	Rogers, Francis	5	Williams, Thomas
11	Rowley, Roger	11	Winwood, John
14	Ruckley, Edward	8	Wood, Richard
11	St. Asaph, John Hanmer,	3	" Robert
	bishop of	5	Wordley, Richard
18	Salter, George	1	Wynn, John
13	Sankey, Richard, clerk	2	" John
14	" Richard, clerk	13	Young, Richard
7	Shepherd, John		

- Richard, s. of Richard and Mary Sprag, June 25. 1767. 17 [H.]
 Jane, w. of Charles Roberts of Birtley, May 16. 1888. 31 [H.]
 Margaret, w. of Thomas Roberts, Oct. 20. 1889. 65 [H.]
 Thomas Roberts of Birtley, Feb. 1. 1895. 81
 Jane, w. of John Elson of Haywood, Feb. 11. 1872. 64 [H.]
 John Elson, June 13. 1883. 71 [H.]
 Augusta Sophia, 5th d. of Thomas and Mary Hince of New Hall
 in this p. She died of Diptheria, Aug. 21. 1859. 4 [L.]
 Ellen Carter, Dec. 19. 1859. 6 weeks [L.]
 Thomas Hamer late of East Wall, Sep. 9. 1843. 8. [H.]
 John Hamer, May 27. 1881. 83 [L.]
 Richard Smout of Westhope, s. of Francis and Ann, late of
 Upper Millichope, Apr. 16. 1868. 67 [H.]
 [A small headstone, nearly illegible, "Smout" only left.]
 Frances, d. of John and Elizabeth Harris, Apr. 21, 1830. 18
 Dec. 29. 1836. 31 [H.]
 Richard, s. " " " " [H.]
 Thomas Goodman of Haywood, Apr. 26. 1884. 84 [H.]
 John Williams of Soudley, Mar. 3. 1837. 29.
 Ann, d. of John and Mary Williams, Feb. 28. 1837
 Mary, widow of the above and w. of Thomas Goodman, Dec. 13.
 1873 [H.]
 John Harris of Haywood, Aug. [worn away] 68
 Elizabeth his w. Feb. 24. 1854. 84
 Elizabeth Dolphin, their d., July 17. 1848. 33 [H.]
 George Harris, late of Haywood, Aug. 2. 1869. 71
 Ann, his w. Dec. 29. 1867. 67.
 Their children : George, Sep. 12. 1833. 17
 John, Oct. 4. 1839. 17
 Isaiah, Mar. 20. 1840. 15
 Rosamond, Sep. 9. 1841. 18
 Thomas, Mar. 21. 1841. 3
 Mary, Sep. 25. 1846. 17 [H.]
 Mary, d. of George and Ann Duckett of Haywood, Apr. 24. 1834. 6
 George Duckett, Dec. 26. 1838. 46
 Ann, w. of George Duckett, Jan. 25. 1871. 78 [H.]
 [Almost illegible flat stone "Margaret"]
 John Oxenbold—23. 1725. 48
 Mary, his w., late of Ticklerton, June 24. 1769. 87 [L.]
 Ann, w. of Francis Wainwright, Jan. 4. 1788. 82 [L.]
 John Corfield, junr. of Ticklerton, Jan. 10. 1735. 26
 John Corfield, senior, June 14, 1741. 65
 Thomas Corfield of Ticklerton (late of Church Stretton, Iron-
 monger) Mar. 18. 1793, 87.]Coat of Arms. Table tomb.
 Margaret Corfield, Jan. ——— [worn away] coat of arms.
 Hannah, w. of Thomas Corfield of Ticklerton, late of Church
 Stretton, Ironmonger. "He is the author and sole cause of
 mending the roads in his (bad) very, very bad neighbourhood."
 Apr. 23. 1781. 76. [H.]

- Elizabeth, d. of Joseph and Sarah Jones, Feb. 14. 1826. 14 days
 William, s. " " " July 23. 1829. 1 year
 and 10 months " " " "
 Martha, d. " " " Apr. 19. 1832 11 months
 Ann, d. " " " Mar. 8. 1837. 4
 Mary Ward, Dec. 25. 1760. 72. [Coat of Arms] [L
 Richard Davies, late of Middlehope, Nov. 30. 1914 [cross
 Emma Davies of Whitefields, Aug. 20. 1898. 54 [H
 Roger Green, Aug. 8. [worn] [H
 Theodosia Evans, Jan. — 1814. 84
 Will^m Evans, Jan. 31. 1830. 90 [L
 Francis Smout, Nov. 15. 1754. 53
 Elizabeth his w. Nov. 18. 1790. 85
 Elizabeth, their d. May 9. 1768. 33 [L
 Cornelius Jones, late of Lilywood, Aug. 4. 1889. 75
 Esther his w. Oct. 28. 1889. 71
 Frances, w. of William Davies of Upper Millichope, May 23. 1833.
 49 [Repeated on her husband's stone]
 Frances, d. of the above, July 28. 1833. 18 [H
 William Davies late of Upper Millichope, Nov. 26. 1857. 85. [L
 Eliza : d. of Edw^a and Marg^b Bird, Dec. 5. 1840. 7 months [L
 Edward, husband of Mary Jones of Eaton, Apr. 26. 1915. 68 [H
 Edward, s. of Mary, and the late William Kirkham of Claybrook,
 Mar. 14. 1908. 21
 John, their infant, May 25. 1893. 8 months
 Samuel Massie of Bradeley, Dec. 1. 1883. 88
 Anne, his w. Oct. 3. 1883. 75 [H
 Ann, d. of Walter and Elizabeth^h Lewis of Soudley, Mar. 29. 1882
 25
 Elizabeth, w. of Walter Lewis, July 8. 1896. 74
 Walter Lewis, Apr. 15. 1911. 80 [H
 William, s. of Francis Smart of Westhope, May 22. 1885. 77 [H
 Mary Jane, w. of Thos Haywood [school] Feb. 1. 1915. 59 [H
 Elizabeth, w. of John Venables of Eaton Manor, Sep. 13. 1913. 39
 John, son of the above, June 14. 1910. 42
 John Venables, Jan. 16. 1915. 74 [H
 Edwin Evans of Ticklerton, Dec. 24. 1896. 56
 Eliza his w. Oct. 21. 1906. 63 [H
 Ann Pinches, late of Ticklerton, 7 — [illegible] [H
 Rich ——— John ——— 16. 1757 " [L
 Richard Matthews, June 2. 178—. 56
 Mary his w. ——— 1818. 84
 Mary, w. of Richard Matthews of Strefford, Dec. 21. 1758
 Thomas Matthews of Eaton, Mar. 29. 1819
 Henry Matthews of Eaton, Sep. 25. 1812. 45
 Ada, d. of Richard and Eliza Kay, Jan. 4. — 17 [H

- Dafny, d. of Thos. and Mary Yapp of Haywood. July 8. 1836. [H]
 17
 William Pinches of Ticklerton, Nov. 28. 1849. 47
 Rev. Robert Joseph Buddicom, M.A., died at Redlop, July 11.
 1895. 80
 Elizabeth Buddicom late of Ticklerton, who died at Smethcote
 Rectory, May 16. 1859. 51
 Charlotte Nichols of this p. Jan. 11. 1859. 49
 Richard Nichols, her husband, Oct. 3. 1889. 78
 Elizabeth Haughton, w. of William Squire Buddicom, Mar. 7. [H]
 1914. 71 [Angel figure
 Richard Duckett Junior, late of Chatwall Lawn, Feb. 11. 1847.
 52 [raised tomb
 John Hammonds, June 18. 1863. 27
 Stephen Oxenbold, late of Ticklerton, Dec. 26. 1767. 53.
 [Mural tablet outside Church]
 John Oxenbold, May 23. 1725. 48 [flat stones
 Mary, his w. late of Ticklerton, June 24. 17— [worn]
 Ann, w. of Francis Wainwright, Jan. 4. 1788. 82

LILIAN H. HAYWARD.

XI.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH, EATON UNDER
HAYWOOD.

Chancel floor. Johes Jenks huius eccl'ae Vicarius, obiit Dec.
 19. 1695, aetat: plus 90. Jocosa uxor eius, obiit Feb. 28—79.
 Mary Lutley, Spin: d. of Bartholomew Lutley Esq. & Margaret
 his wife June 24, 1724. 55.
Elaborate slab with coat of arms: "Here lye the Bodies of Bar-
 tholomew Lutley of Lawton in the County of Salop Esq^{re} &
 " Margaret his wife; she was the Daughter of Herbert Jenks of
 " Newhall in the County of Salop Esq^{re}; and departed this life
 " the second of May 1674 Aged 35. Bartholomew dyed the
 " 15th of December 1716 in the 80th year of his Age, And was
 " son & heir of Adam Lutley of Brome Croft Castle in the County
 " of Salop Esq^{re}. They left two sons & four daughters (viz)
 " Philip & Adam, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary & Magdalen.
 " Philip married Penelope the daughter of Richard Barneby of
 " Brockhampton in the County of Hereford, Esq^{re}; Adam
 " married Hester the daughter of Richard Wredenhall of Down-
 " ton in the County of Salop, Gent. Elizabeth was married to
 " Thomas Bawdewyn of Llanasop in the County of Flint, Esq^{re}.
 " Margaret was married to Herbert Howorth of Burghill in the
 " County of Hereford, Esq^{re}."

Philip Lutley Esq^r ., son & heir of Bartholomew Lutley Esq^r
 obiit 29th Oct^r. Anno Domini 1731 [*plain slab.*]
 [On the left of the altar is an early slab with inscription engraved
 with a chalice]

Henry Newnam late of Longvill, Feb. 3. 1697

Thomas Ward, June 17. 1709. 14

Richard Ward, jun^r late of Harton, gent : May 29, 1730. 40

Mrs. Margaret his w. Apr. 9, 1768. 73 [*Elaborate slab with coat
 of arms*]

Lucretia, d. of Justinian Barrow of y^e City of London M.D. &
 widow of the Rev^d. Henry Hibbin B.D. Rector of the second
 portion of Wadesdon co. Bucks; sometime Fellow of Balliol
 Colledge in Oxford. Aug. 14, 1729. 69 [*coat of arms*]

Exuviae Richardi Hancock, Evangelii Minister fidelis omnibus
 acceptabilis, quas deposuit Martii 26^o, 1692. [*small brass on slab*]

MURAL TABLETS.

[*Elaborate with coat of arms of Lutley:*] "Here lies
 "lies interred the body of Philip Lutley Esq^r. Lord of the
 "Mannour of Eton & Patron of this Church, son & heir of
 "Bartholomew Lutley Esq^r. late of Lawton in this County &
 "Margarett his wife who also are interr^d here. He was a most
 "affectionate husband, a most prudent & esteemed Father, &
 "sincere Friend, Who living was esteemed & dying lamented
 "by all that knew him." He married Penelope only daughter
 & heir of Richard Barneby of Brockhampton in the county of
 Hereford Esq^r. by whom he had two sons, Jenkes & Bartholo-
 mew & four daughters, Isabella, Penelope, Margaret & Sarah,
 all living. He departed this life the 20th of October in the 64
 year of his age Ann : Dom : 1731.

To the memory of Jenkes Lutley of Lawton in the County of
 Salop Esq^r. who dyed the 27th day of January in the 35th year
 of his Age, Ann : Dom : 1743

Also Penelope Lutley of Henwick in the county of Worcester,
 Wife of the Aforesaid Philip Lutley Esq^r. who died the 7th of
 March in the 60 year of her age, 1745

"This Chancel was Beautified & the Burial Vault built at the
 "Charge of the Above mentioned Jenkes Lutley Esq^r. in the
 "year 1743."

[*On a brass.*] To the Glory of God and in loving memory of her
 husband John Alfred Le Mesurier Hayward, and of her parents
 William Squire Buddicom J.P. late of Ticklerton Court and
 Elizabeth Houghton Buddicom, the oak panneling in this
 chancel was given by Lilian Holland Hayward, Whitsunday 1922.
 [*Eucaustic tiles with Marble border.*]

Arthur Sparrow, late of Preen Manor, F.S.A. Lord of the Manor
 of Eaton under Haywood. D.L. & J.P. co. Salop & J.P. co.
 Stafford Jan. 21, 1898. 7.1 Erected by his son Alan Bertram
 Hanbury Sparrow.

[*In Gothic style.*] Isabella Frederichs, died at Acton Scott Rectory June 30, 1906. 68. Her s. Capt: Duncan Alexander of the Royal Engineers, served in the Egyptian campaign 1898, & in Somaliland. Killed in action July 17, 1901, while endeavouring to save a wounded comrade, aged 32
Erected to the memory of his mother & brother by the Rev C. G. N. Friederichs, Rector of this p.
Rev. Thomas Gwynn A.M. late Vicar of this p. May 2, 1799. 33

NAVE FLOOR SLABS. William Pinches of Ticklerton, Jan. 12, 1752. 74

Mary his w. Nov. 27, 1724

{Humphrey Pinches, late of Shrewsbury, Mar. 1, 1805. 81
{Elizabeth, his w. July 31, 1807, " also aged 81 "

Thomas Pinches, late of Shrewsbury May 17, 1797. 44

{William Pinches, late of Ticklerton June 12, 1752. 74
{Mary his w. Nov. 27, 1724. 39

{Richard Pinches, late of Harton Aug. 3, 1761. 42
{Mary, his w. daughter of John Oxenbold Mar. 30, 1811. 92

{Richard Pinches, s. of Richard & Mary, Oct: 20, 1789. 36
{Elizabeth his sister, late of Harton, Mar. 6, 1822. 72

[*These 5 slabs have had the inscriptions renewed on black marble tablets let into the original slabs.*]

MURAL TABLETS, NAVE & TOWER. Elizabeth Fleming Apr. 6, 1812. 44

Rev. Richard Fleming A.B. of Worcester College, Oxford, " for many years the faithful Pastor of this p. & Easthope " died at Eaton Vicarage Dec. 29, 1819. 65

Joseph Hammonds, Dec. 8, 1822. 85. Edward Hammonds Feb. 11, 1818. 37

John Hide, late of the Hollies in this p. Jan. 2, 1797. 89. James H. July 7, 1753. 47

Thomas, s. of John Hide & Elizabeth, May 14, 1809. 3

Elizabeth, w. of John Hide, June 29, 1840. 63

John Hide, late of Ticklerton, Apr. 19, 1830. 78

Richard Smout, late of the Spellar in this p. June 13, 1825. 93

Ann his w. July 13, 1819. 79

Martha his sister July 27, 1825. 81

Francis Smout senior, late of Upper Millichope, Sep. 29, 1847. 79

Ann, his w. Apr. 16, 1813. 39

Francis their s. June 12, 1807, 8 months

Elizth d. of Tim^y & Elizth Smout of Gretton, Nov. 10, 1829. 3 years & 10 months

Richard Duckett of Haywood in this p. Feb. 25, 1830. 73

Susannah his w. June 22, 1830. 64. Their daughters:—

Elizabeth, Sep. 20, 1819. 28. Rachel, May 17, 1822. 24.

Frances, May 28 1807. 9 months. Mary, Apr. 11, 1834

Joseph Cooke, late of Aston Mill, p. of Munslow, Sep. 22, 1851. 76

Mary his w. Feb. 26, 1826. 41

John Pinches late of Ticklerton Dec. 16, 1740. 58

Ann his w. Nov. 7, 1767. 51; Richard their s. July 21, 1757. 25
 William Pinches late of Harton in this p. Feb. 6, 1808. 88
 Joseph Matthews, Apr. 16, 1782. 46
 [*Ward coat of arms*] Mary w. of Rich^d Ward s^{nr} of Harton,
 Feb. 23, 1728. 65
 Richd. Ward, her husband, Mar. 20, 1735/6. 79. "They had
 issue four sons, viz: Adam, Edward, Richard, Thomas, & five
 daughters viz: Beat^{ce}, Hannah, Mary, Frances, Abigell."
 William Pinches late of Ticklerton, gentleman, Nov. 19 1818. 67
 Mary his w. Feb. 13 1844. 74
 William Pinches gentleman, their s. Nov: 29, 1849. 47
 Mary, their d. who died & was interred at Portobello near
 Edinburgh, Sep. 12, 1846. 40
 [*Under West window.*] In memory of Elizabeth, youngest d.
 of William & Mary Pinches of Ticklerton, & w. of Robert
 Joseph Buddicom, Rector of Smethcote. She died May 16, 1859

LILIAN H. HAYWARD.

XII.

TOMB OF DAME ALIANORE LE STRANGE, FORMERLY AT HIGH ERCALL.

The Rev. Edward Williams, who visited High Ercall Church on July 7, 1794, mentions a sepulchral slab lying towards the east end of the north aisle. It was of grey marble, inlaid with a fleury cross and two shields of arms, but the brasswork with which it was originally titted was then entirely gone. Round the edge of the slab was this epitaph—DAME ALIANORE : LESTRANGE : DE BLANCMESTER : GIST : ICI : DIEV : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI. (See Additional MS. 21236, folio 129, in British Museum.)

This slab was apparently existing in 1859, when Eyton wrote his account of High Ercall, but it has long since disappeared. (See Eyton's Antiquities, ix. 112, x. 24.)

Dame Alianore was one of the four daughters and coheirs of William de Warren or de Albo Monasterio, lord of Whitchurch (or Blancminster), and she married Sir Robert le Strange, who died about August 1276. She married secondly Bogo de Knovill, who survived her and died without issue in 1307. The date of Alianore's death is not known, but it was probably between the years 1301 and 1306. She was buried "by some extraordinary chance" (as Eyton expresses it) at High Ercall, where the sepulchral slab was placed over her remains. "I can assign no reason for her having been buried at Ercall," he says. On her death her son Fulk le Strange became the sole lord of Whitchurch, and was ancestor of the Lords Strange of Blackmere.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

XIII.

A LETTER OF THOMAS COOKE, DATED 1655.

One day last year when looking through a collection of maps and prints relating to Shropshire in the shop of a London Bookseller, I was fortunate in finding among them a complete set of Zeigler's *Six Views of Ludlow Castle and Its Neighbourhood*, 1828; and the letter which I transcribe in this note. I could not read much of the letter, for although it was written in English, the writing was very bad and the punctuation was worse. The author has scattered colons all over the page and the full stops rarely occur in the proper place as will be seen from a perusal of the faithful transcript given here.

I owe a debt of gratitude to two who have helped me in deciphering the manuscript; to my brother, Hon. Librarian to the Cathedral of Southwell and to Mr. F. M. Stenton, Professor of Modern History in University College, Reading; without whose help the task of reading this badly written letter would have been an impossible one. The letter itself is of an interesting date in English History, but it contains no references to current events.

From Marshall's *History of Market-Drayton Church* I obtained a reference to a certain Mr. Richard Cooke de Drayton in 1643, who may possibly be the "late husband" referred to in the letter. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* gives a Richard Cooke son of Richard; born at Ludlow; of Queen's College, Oxford; matriculated, 21 November 1634, aet. 17; B.A., 4 July 1639. I cannot prove that this is the same man, but the dates fit in reasonably well. After the death of Richard Cooke, his widow Joan married a man named Bloore and the letter is from Thomas Cooke, brother to Richard Cooke, deceased, and deals with the marriage jointure.

A Thomas Cooke B.D. was Vicar of Drayton 1634-1664. I cannot identify the writer of this letter with the Vicar of Drayton who in 1665 was still in residence in the town: for he would hardly have written from London and spoken of having "been in the country" &c. Halmer-End is in the parish of Audley, Staffordshire; but I have not been able to locate Harmead, mentioned in the letter.

The letter reads as follows.
 Louing Sister with true Loue to you with your Husband. and all yours: I have been in the Countrey: some 14 days: that I could nott: wright to you: before. Now my Brother is come from Bristow but I Cannott. see that he will meddle. with: any things: of your Joynture and John Vigurs doth. putt me to. soe many charges: in his delaying to deliver up the writings: that doth. putt all things to. A great stand till. have delivered them up:

which we shall force him to doo : Lett him doe whatt he cann
 and at the long Runn I believe : he will gett nothing by it ffor
 my. owne part I. hope neither you nor my Brother cann thinck
 that I Am : at any end. of my owne in it. for that I cannott doe.
 I believe : out of my owne estate : I have disboursed : all Reddy
 some 23 P to my. Cosen Thomas before he dyed : and twenty
 pounds I have disboursed. for him since he dyed. To your hus-
 band and sonne. 4P or 5 in spite of Mr. John Vigurs and how
 much more. it will cost yett I know nott. and. out of your small
 estate this is something all Reddy all that I have to wards it.
 Is the lease for the Meares : and Geo Colly. bond ffor xP : from
 whych I have nott Received one penny of it yett and it seems
 shall nott for the Meares. yett. and truly. this lieth heavy one
 me besydes theis Is. more money expected from mee to pay
 for his funarall. Where I : shall. have theis money : Judge
 you : how ever : sonne when you : thinck ill of me : and my great
 charges last : year in my Journey and other losses in that Jorney :
 all this is noe small matter to me . but : though I bee ill thought
 of for my loue : to you by som. I cannott help it : if for my. Loue :
 I am ill Intreated for it. the Lord Knoweth and my owne Con-
 tience Knoeth : I : doe never expect. any gain or benniffit : to
 me. or myne : by any thing : that was : my : deare Brothers
 estate your late Husband. If I should have by ends : in my
 doing : that which becometh. An. Honest mann to. wrong the
 ffatherless : especially such ffatherless which are soe neare
 Related to me : I thinck I were nott worthy that name and
 profession which I make in the world. butt god willing if god
 Continue My life. I shall doe whatt becometh An honest man :
 and true Kinsmans parte to you and to your children : though I
 Confess I Looke for. Little thancks Any manner of way from.
 any. how ever I shall discharge my trust and Contience. and soe
 am I confident and Know. my Brothers both will with me.
 without whom I shall doe nothing butt whatt they shall goe
 along with me in. Now for your Joynture which you wright of :
 if it please you being you say you are necessitated to sell that
 part of it at Hallmorend If it please you to Lett me. have two
 words from you. what will come yearly in from the tenants at
 Harmead besides the taxes being Abated out of it : and whatt
 tyme the tenants have from you in it. and whatt you will have
 the lowest ffor it I shall Immediately. send you my answere
 And if I doe : nott send you An answere to please you then you
 may dispose of it as you please for your life .: If I know how in
 the world to bring mony out of the estate that is nott of your
 Joynture : to pay my Cosens debts never trust me. and this Mr.
 Vigurs still putting me to dayly Charges about the writtings :
 maketh us the more unable to help the Children : And truly for
 his dealing soe : to make the Children spend soe much money :
 ffor to have their owne : writtings out of his hands hee will nott.

gett by it : if you and the Children and I live : which the Lord
in mercy preserve us all to his everlasting Kingdom of glory :
it doth in all these sad thoughts : truly much Comfort us : to :
heare of our Brothr Coxis Recovery : theis in haste I rest your
truly Loving Brother to. Command till deth

THO COOKE London 21. August 1655.

we heare nott one word of my Cosen Richarde as yett. when
wee doe you shall nott fail to heare.

[*Endorsed*] To his very Louing Sister Mrs. : Joane Bloore in
Drayton. Shropshire.

R. R. JAMES.

XIV.

KING CHARLES I's PROCLAMATION OF OCT. 14, 1642.

The following proclamation is inserted as an Appendix to a MS. copy of Cornes's Topographical Description of Bridgnorth, given by Mr. J. B. Oldham to the Stackhouse Library there. The Proclamation is referred in Owen & Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, i, p. 430, where a reference is given to "Husbands, 626." This refers to Husbands's Exact Collection of all Remonstrances, Declarations, etc." published in 1643 and usually referred to as "Husbands's Remonstrances." From that source the words enclosed in square brackets have been supplied, but no notice has been taken of any discrepancy in ordinary spelling, or in the use or non-use of capital letters. Although the thing has been printed, it is not perhaps familiar to most of our readers, and in any case it is of some interest to see one of the very few documents that can have been given by King Charles "in our Court at Bridgnorth." There is nothing to show with any certainty whether the writer who copied it into the Bridgnorth MS. had before him a collection such as Husbands, or a copy of the Proclamation itself; but the latter seems more probable. He has appended to the names of the three "rebels" an asterisk which refers us to the following note at the foot of the page:—

* One of the Committees for the weekly assess[ment

] County 1642, towards maintaining the arr
] Parliament. The others were St. Jⁿ. Corbet

knigh[t
Walter Barker, Rob. Corbet of Stann[wardine, Andrew Lloyd
of] Aston & Lancelot Lee."

The source of the note is not indicated. Most of the names are known as those of prominent Parliamentarians (see *Transactions* 2 Series VI. 20, 21.) but Lancelot Lee, presumably of Coton, I have not come across in the lists.

W. G. CLARK MAXWELL, F.S.A.

" [BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR THE BETTER PEACE AND QUIET OF OUR COUNTY OF SALOP.

Since we came into this County, we have found by very probable Information, that although the greatest Number of our subjects have with much alacrity express'd their Duties and affections to us, yet some Persons of good Quality in this County either maliciously affected against our Person and government, or ignorantly misled and seduced with the wicked and traiterous persuasions of others, have been very busy in raising uttering or dispersing of scandalous and seditious speeches, tending to the slander of our Person and government, of purpose to alienate the affections of our subjects against us, and unnaturally and traiterously to stir up war and Rebellion against us in this our Kingdom. And whereas Robert Earl of Essex and other his adherents have traiterously stirred up and levied War against us, and for divers Weeks now past, have been in open Rebellion against us; and many of our own Subjects, Inhabitants of this County, contrary to their duty and allegiance, some in their [own] Persons, and others by sending Horses, arms, men [ammuni]tion, money, Plate and other Things of Value, [have contributed] towards the maintenance of those [Forces] which have been thus traiterously and [rebelliously] raised against us; whereby they have [run them]selves into the Crimes of High Treason, [& deserve tha]t there should be a Proceeding against [them by due] course of law for the same. And whereas amongst others, we have recd very good information that Thos. Nicholls, Esq^r and Hump^r Mackworth, Esq^r both of our Town of Shrewsbury, and Thos. Hunt, Esq^r (taking upon him to be Cap^t of the Militia) have been very active against us, and ever since our coming into these Parts have absented themselves, and have not only refus'd to give us assistance as in Duty and according to their allegiance they are bound, to the evil example of others; but have also assisted our Adversaries in a deep Measure and have encouraged others to the like.

We have therefore thought fit to publish and declare that we propose to proceed in a legall way against the said Thos. Nicholls, Humphrey Mackworth and Thos. Hunt; and to that end we do hereby straightly charge and command our High Sheriff of this County now, and for the time being, all our Justices of Oyer and Terminer, our Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and other our officers and loving Subjects that they do their uttermost Endeavours to apprehend the said Thos. Nicholls, Hump. Mackworth and Thos. Hunt and them safely to keep in custody as persons charged by us with High Treason; and if any others to the disquieting of the Peace of this our County, shall in our

absence attempt any thing to our Disservice in Maintenance of the said Rebellion, we straightly charge and command that they also be [apprehended] and committed and proceeded against according to the [Law. And we] also command, that if, now our Army is gone out of our Town of Shrewsbury, and may shortly remove out of this County, as occasion shall require, any souldiers who shall serve us in our Army, depart from their Colours, and linger and abide in this County or elsewhere, that they be apprehended and put into safe custody ; and if they have committed any Robbery or Rapine upon our loving Subjects, contrary to our Laws, that they be proceeded against forthwith by our Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer according to the due course of Law, as others by our Directions have already been proceeded against. But if they cannot be justly charged with any such offences, that then they be sent from Constable to Constable to Our Army, and be delivered to their respective Captains, there to serve us, or to be punish'd according to the Law or Custom-Martial, as their cases shall deserve.

Given at our Court at Bridgnorth the Fourteenth of Oct^{ber} in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign 1642."

XV.

BRONZE DIRK FOUND NEAR THE WHETSTONES CIRCLE,
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—SHROPSHIRE BORDER.
WITH NOTES ON THE NEIGHBOURING ANTIQUITIES.

In Shrewsbury Museum is a very slender bronze dirk or rapier 15½ ins. long, presented on 14th August, 1907, by the Rev. W. Brewster, of Fitz (formerly Vicar of Middleton-in-Chirbury), and described as "Bronze Dagger found at the foot of Corndon Hill."

It was numbered J.2 in the Exhibition of Local Antiquities held in Shrewsbury in 1898¹ and was inaccurately described as "found near Mitchell's Fold (ancient stone circles)," though that monument is just over ½ a mile north of its find spot as now established. It is mentioned in the list of prehistoric implements in the *Victoria County History*, Shropshire, Vol. I, 203, and is illustrated in the plate facing p. 200, but its history and precise site of discovery have never been published, and it now appears that we are scarcely right in classifying it as a Salopian specimen.

The weapon, which is unique in the district, is remarkably preserved considering its length and thinness, and the recovery of the whole extent of the blade intact reflects great credit on

1. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 2nd Series, X. Pt. IV. 105.

the finder. It is 391 mm. long and measures 37 mm. across the hilt, whence the sides slope in and taper gradually down to a fine point, which is almost broken 25 mm. from the end, but still retains its original tip. The faces may have risen to a broad low medial ridge, but faint indications suggest the possibility of three thin parallel ribs : there are clear signs of secondary grinding of the edges, which are extraordinarily sharp although much worn and chipped : the surface is pitted in many places. The thickness of the metal is somewhat irregular, but reaches its maximum (3.5 mm.) near and below the centre : above this a slight twist has occurred. The butt appears to have snapped across its two rivet holes, of which the inner arcs remain. The colour varies between grey-green and brown, with a purple-black patch down one edge and signs of the underlying golden-brown metal : some pale green crust adheres, and striations across the faces suggest that the implement has been cleaned since its discovery.

It appears to be an early example of the type of long thrusting weapon evolved from the bronze dagger towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age : its piercing power, even in its present condition, would be terribly keen. It probably antedates the chisel-like bronze palstave, with midrib and broken loop, found on the Mitchell's Fold Tenement, S.W. of Mountford Farm, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the place where it came to light.

In reply to enquiries, Mr. Brewster kindly told me that his rapier was reported to have been found at the foot of Corndon on the Mitchell's Fold (i.e. North) side before 1870 on the holding farmed by the late Mr. James Ellis, who gave it to him about 1880. He referred me to Mr. James Parry (grandson of Mr. Ellis), of The Red House, Stapeley, with whom I visited the site on 16th Sept., 1926 ; and to his kindness and local knowledge I am indebted for complete details of the discovery as related to him by the finder, Mr. Jacob Ellis.

It had been decided to plough "The Top Ground," a field extending between the N.W. foot of Corndon Plantation (North) and the site of the Whetstone Circle (in the angle of the adjoining meadow touching the road from Corndon Marsh to the Cliffdale Mine). The highest part of the field lies to the south, but its whole western area is on the slope ; the lowest point is in the E.S.E. corner. A spring, which forms the source of the West Onny river, rises in the plantation above, and the streamlet here passes through the hedge and flows away down the hill. At this juncture a pond was constructed, of which the shrunken remains are still visible, and a drain 18 ins. wide was opened up from it to carry off the moisture from a damp hollow with rushes which then existed higher up the field. Having dug some 60 yards up hill, young Jacob Ellis observed a change in the nature of the soil, which became dark and cindery, and after proceeding a little distance he came upon the bronze weapon, lying flat,

about 2 ft. from the surface, with "old dark cindery stuff around it, like ashes" and what appeared to be the remains of a haft—"crumbling matter like rust"—which he could not get out whole. Fearing that he was penetrating a burial ground, he carried the drain no further, but took the dirk home to his father, who kept it on the wall-plate of the cottage for about 10 years.

The precise spot can be found by taking one line from the spring through a mass of stones in the field to the site of the Whetstones, and another from the pond to the bush at the S.E. end of the top hedge above the western angle of the field; the latter gives the line of the drain (perceptible in a dry summer), and where the two alignments bisect the discovery was made. The spot is in the parish of Churchstoke, about 300 yds. on the Montgomeryshire side of the County Boundary: it is 64 paces from the pond and 20 from the plantation hedge. (6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet 47 S.E., Montgomery 31 S.E.: Lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 14''$; Long. $3^{\circ} 1' 35''$; Height above O.D. about 1100 ft.)

About half-way across the field from it, and 30 yds. from the N.E. fence, is what appears undoubtedly to be the base of a mutilated circular cairn, 23 yds. in diameter, constructed of fairly small stones built up with soil, with a number of larger blocks that may have formed cists. A big isolated stone, which appears to have stood upright, lies $9\frac{1}{2}$ paces towards the fence. Mr. Parry says there used to be many more stones in the central heap. The field has long reverted to pasture, but the plough-ridges are clearly defined: this circle, however, with a broad gorsy strip extending from it to the fence was never ploughed.

Beyond it to the N.N.W. was the Whetstone Circle, which is believed to have been originally about the size of Mitchell's Fold (97 ft. maximum diameter), a tradition confirmed on the day we examined the ground by the presence of seven dark green patches in the grass, suggesting the former sites of stones, extending S.E. from the gate in a wide arc. Before the enclosure of the common, the site was open to and abutted on the road. The remaining stones of the circle were blown up by James Eccleston, who held the land in the late '60's; some fragments were used for "steening" a horse-pond, others for field walling. Two stones forming the foot of the stile beside the entrance gate are known to be remnants, and not less than four broken stones along the N.E. fence show the blast-holes that split them.

Mr. Brewster records, in his MS. Parish Log-Book of Middleton in Chirbury, that "the local tradition about the Whetstones is that it marks the site of a battle or burial of the dead, and when a few years before 1872, the last stone was blasted and the ground at the foot explored, ashes and bones were found. None seem to have been preserved. The last fragments have since been removed." Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon² was informed by a workman

at the Barytes Mine that "under the Whetstones when they were dug up was found a mass of what was said to look like black manganese, but when sent to be analysed was pronounced to consist of human bones." Who was responsible for the analysis is unknown.

The Whetstones are described by Rev. C. H. Hartshorne in *Salopia Antiqua* (1841), p. 33, and are numbered 116 in the *R.C.A.M. Inventory of the County of Montgomery*, where the cairn base is also noted, but no mention is made of the bronze dirk.

This small, but important, assemblage of antiquities forms the most southerly group (if the six circular cairns on the top of Corndon be excepted) of the megalithic and other prehistoric remains of the Stapeley region of western Shropshire, and it is obviously desirable that careful excavations should be carried out in "The Top Ground" under expert supervision. The Earl of Powis is Lord of the Manor: the land is in the occupation of Mr. Richard Watkin, Corndon, Minsterley.

LILY F. CHITTY.

XVI.

THE D.G. GOODWIN COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

In 1925, Mrs. Morgan, Senior, of Preston-on-Severn, generously presented to Shrewsbury Museum a collection of small objects which had belonged to her brother, the late Mr. D. G. Goodwin, of Benjay House, near Uffington, and formerly of the Church Farm, Buildwas, on the north bank of the Severn. Unfortunately, no labels or records were preserved with these, nor can their exact provenance and associations be ascertained; but, in 1907, Mr. Goodwin wrote to inform the late Prebendary T. Auden, F.S.A., that he had in his possession the following implements: ¹

1. A Stone Hammer found at Buildwas. Weight 2 lbs. Socket hole not drilled through.
2. Flint, weight 1 lb., found at Buildwas. Use uncertain, probably for pounding.
3. Spindle Whorl (lead) found at Buildwas.
4. A Flint Drill or Borer found at Buildwas.
- 5, 6. A small Flint Celt partly shaped, and two scrapes found near Haughmond Hill.
7. A Stone Net Sinker found near Preston Boats.

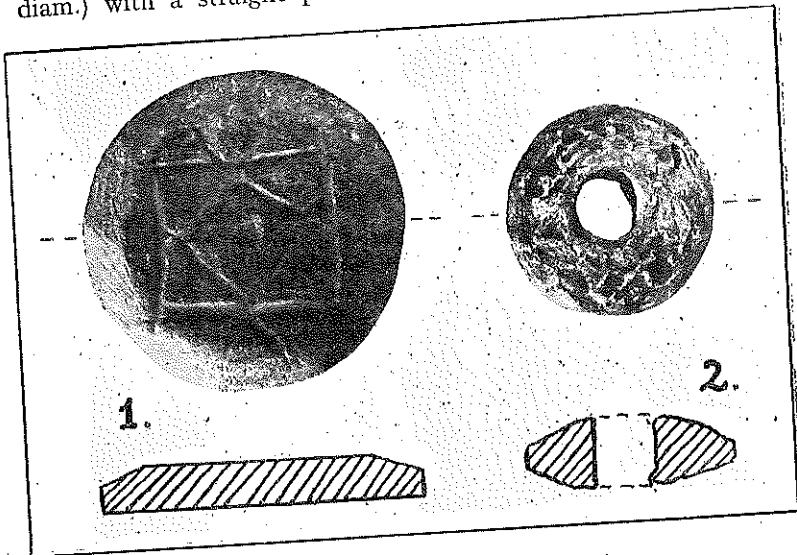
Of these, Nos. 2, 5 and perhaps 6 seem to be missing, but the remainder can be identified and are now exhibited in the Prehistoric Case in Shrewsbury Museum.

1. This information was embodied in Prebendary Auden's paper on "Early Man" in the *VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY*, Shropshire, Volume I. pp. 202-3; Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S., has kindly given me the original letter.

No. 1 is an almost black water-worn pebble, of the weight stated (length 135 mm.), with a diagonal boring in the centre which penetrates three-quarters of the thickness of the stone: the middle of the perforation is more deeply sunk than the sides, and the circles formed by the rotating borer are clearly defined. The stone has been roughly shaped at one end and recalls the form of an axe-hammer, for which it might have been intended, but Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, is of the opinion that it has been used as a door hinge, probably in a farm building. The upper surface is polished, but not ground smooth; the reverse is unworked. From one side a large chip has been broken off, perhaps during the working of the hole.

No. 4 is a worked implement of olive-back flint (l. 44 mm.), with a protruding point which suggests use as a borer, but it is very doubtful whether this is original; Mr. H. J. E. Peake, F.S.A., to whom I showed it, concluded that the end has been broken since the tool was first made. It is 29 mm. wide and fits the hole in No. 1, but the fact that it jams in turning militates against the possibility that it was the implement used in boring this, and their association cannot now be proved.

No. 3 (*see illustration*) is a biconical leaden whorl (29 mm. diam.) with a straight perforation, ornamented on one face:



1. Stone Disc from Sundorne School Collection.
 2. Leaden Spindle-whorl from Buildwas.²
- Scale nearly full size (Both in Shrewsbury Museum).

2. For this photograph and for kind assistance in identifying the various objects, I have to thank Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., of the Haverfield Library, Oxford.

such objects are uncommon, but there are five specimens in the British Museum, probably of the Roman period, two of which—from Lincoln and near Peterborough—are closely similar. One was found with numerous Romano-British antiquities in the Dowkerbottom Cave, near Arncliffe, Yorks.

No. 7 is presumably the perforated whorl of pale grey-brown sandstone given with the collection. This is 40 mm. in diameter and 23 mm. high: it is roughly worked. The sides curve up from a flat base to the greatest width, then slope inward to a somewhat diagonal top: the hole is smooth and not quite straight, the weight over $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The type is fairly common, but its use is uncertain: it is often found far from water and was perhaps connected with weaving. It may be of the Romano-British period.

With these objects is preserved a rolled pebble of golden flint with a pale brown crust, probably derived from the local Drift: three flakes have been broken off it, and it shows slight signs of chipping due to natural agencies: experts can see no evidence of human workmanship or use on it, but it may represent one of the "scrapes" from near Haughmond Hill. The other might be a piece of unworked flint which has broken where a drop of water was once embedded in its centre: Mr. E. G. Cobbold, F.G.S., considers this fragment to be an East Anglian flint.

The collection includes also a bevelled slate palette, a flat stone spindle-whorl (probably Romano-British), and a short, stout bronze pin with circular knob, similar to several Roman specimens from Viroconium already in Shrewsbury Museum. It is highly probable that these objects came from the Roman City, as Mr. Thomas Prytherch tells me that he used to give anything found in his garden (No. 5. Wroxeter) to his friend Mr. Goodwin. Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., says that the spindle whorl is a common type, found in Scottish forts and Romano-British villages in Wiltshire dating from the 2nd and 3rd. centuries A.D., but it might be earlier or later.

The recovery of these antiquities is largely due to the good offices of the Rev. E. R. Sequeira, Vicar of Uffington, who brought with them to the Museum, for the purpose of identification, a collection of curiosities made by the children who attend Sundorne School. Among these was a remarkable disc (*see illustration*) of grey quartzite or sandstone, incised with a figure which bears a distant resemblance to the game of Nine Men's Morris. Its diameter varies from 44 to 45 mm.: it is 7 mm. thick at the centre and 5 mm. at the sides, with a slight bevel up to a broad flat top: the base is perfectly flat. It weighs nearly 1 oz. I have shown it to several experts, but have been unable to find parallels for it. A Roman date is suggested, and it may have derived from Wroxeter, but nothing of its history is known. Possibly

it was used as a counter, a weight or a game piece. It is excellently preserved. It has now been kindly presented to the Museum.

A curious oval pebble in the school collection was found on the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury: it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., with a thickness of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch: its flattened faces are hollowed out. It might have been used as a weight, but whether it is a human artefact is very doubtful.

NOTE.—The lack of evidence concerning the Buildwas finds above described is to be particularly regretted, because they, combined with other evidence, suggest that this may have been an important station on the Severn Valley trade-way of primitive times. A stone implement (celt or hammer) found in the bed of the Severn near Buildwas, came into the possession of Mr. R. King, dentist, and afterwards of the late Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees, of Woodhill, Oswestry³; at present it is stored away, but the owner has promised to let me see it when available. A bronze sword, socketed celt and looped palstave, found in the south bank of the Severn in 1795, when foundations were sunk for the new bridge at Buildwas, are in the possession of Major H. R. Moseley at the Abbey.⁴

LILY F. CHITTY.

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3. Wm. Phillips MSS. No. 252 (Shrewsbury Reference Library); *Transactions*, 2nd Series, IV., 273; V.C.H., I. 202.
 4. *Genl. Mag.*, 1795, Pt. II., p. 1050; MS. Book by W. M. Moseley; *Hoyae Ferales*, p. 162, pl. IX., 5; *Evans Anc. Br. Imps.*, p. 282; V.C.H., I. 202.

XVII.

TWO CINERARY URNS OF THE BRONZE AGE FROM LITTLE RYTON, NEAR CONDOVER.

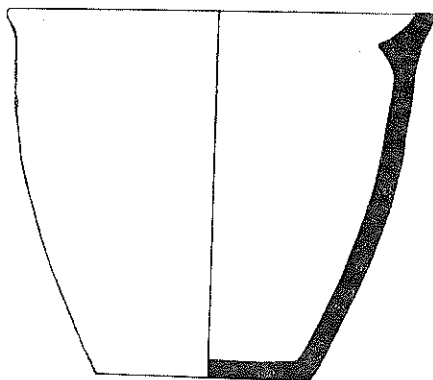
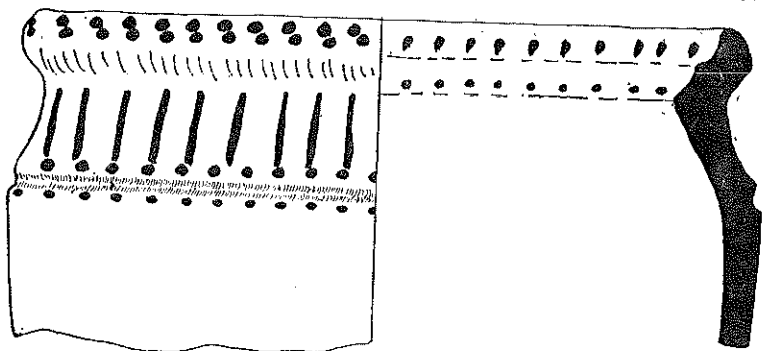
Through the skill and kindness of Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A., of Fovant, Wilts, we now have on view in the Prehistoric Case in Shrewsbury Museum a complete example of primitive Salopian ware.

After the discovery, in 1905, of two cinerary urns on the site of newly erected cottages at Little Ryton, near Condover (described by the late Prebendary T. Auden, F.S.A., in *Transactions*, 3rd. Series, Vol. VI, *Misc.* p. xx, and referred to in *Vic. Co. Hist.*, I, 201), their fragments were exhibited in the Museum, together with a box containing the cremated bones found in them.

Last summer, the writer showed sketches of the sherds to Dr. Clay, who kindly offered to examine and, if possible, restore the urns. His report is appended, with his drawings and sections (reduced from full size to about one-third).

URN No. 1.—Only a few fragments of the upper part of this urn remain, but enough to enable the making of a brief description of it and the diagnosis of its type. It belongs to Thurnam's "Moulded Rim" class and conforms to Abercromby's Cinerary Urn Type I (overhanging rim type). The diameter at the rim

must have been $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins., the average thickness of the walls $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The paste is light brown on the inner and outer surfaces, with a black core, and contains many fragments of pounded grit. It is fairly hard, in spite of its being badly baked. The rim is slightly everted and ornamented on the outside by a double line of obliquely placed impressions of the end of a blunted tool. The internal surface of the rim is bevelled and slopes inwards and downwards, forming an inner lip; it is divided by a ridge into two wide and shallow grooves that encircle the vessel. Each groove is ornamented by a line of single impressions $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch apart, those on the upper groove being more stab-like in character



Two Cinerary Urns (restored) found at Little Ryton, Condover, during the erection of 2 cottages in 1905. (Shrewsbury Museum).

The larger Urn was first discovered standing upright, 2 ft. 6 ins. deep. The smaller pot was found 3 days later, 3 ft. from it, inverted. Both Urns contained human ashes. No traces of a tumulus remained.

and less circular than those on the lower groove. There is a well-marked concave neck, on which are seen unequal and irregular vertical grooves made, apparently, by the same implement, that was used for the circular markings. Below the neck is a slight shoulder, along which runs a deep and wide furrow bordered above and below by circular impressions $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch apart. This groove on the shoulder recalls the same feature so commonly seen on Food Vessels, and it is worthy of note that the circular impressions of a blunt tool are more often seen on Food Vessels than on Cinerary Urns. This urn falls well within the Bronze Age.

URN No. 2.—Enough of this urn was present to allow of its being completely restored. (Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins., diameter at rim $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., diameter of base $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) It is unornamented, light brown in colour with a black core, and containing in the paste many particles of grit. The rim is somewhat everted, flattened on the top and bevelled off on the inside. There is no neck or shoulder, and the sides curve slightly inwards to meet a flat base. The marks of the potter's fingers as he moulded the rim can be plainly seen on the outside. In all probability this pot was contemporary with Urn No. 1.

R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A.

POTTERY FROM CLUN DISTRICT (?).

Dr. Clay has also examined two small grey-brown sherds from Shrewsbury Museum which are placed in the collection of the late Mr. George Luff from the Clun district, and are labelled, "Bronze Age Pottery," with a reference to his paper in *Transactions*, XI (1888), p. 216. This, however, does not relate to them, and their history is unknown; it describes two pottery handles, suggested by the author as of Neolithic-Bronze Age date, and illustrated in Plate II: these, unfortunately, have vanished. Luff stated that they were the only specimens of pottery that he possessed: if, therefore, the two sherds are accurately assigned to his collection, they must have come into his hands after the paper was in print. His gift to the Museum is described in the Donations Book (1895-6) as "A Collection of Flint and Stone Implements from the site of a Neolithic Settlement upon Rock Hill near Clun:" no mention of any pottery is made.

Dr. Clay writes:—"I should not like to express a definite opinion on these two small pottery fragments. They might easily belong to the Early Iron Age, in which I think I should have placed them if found in Wilts: one piece, however, is very suspicious of Romano-British. At any rate, they do not appear to be very early: they are quite well mixed and well baked. Of course, if one had more fragments so that the shape of the pot could be estimated, it would be much easier."

LILY F. CHITTY.

XVIII.

CHANGES IN SHREWSBURY.

It may be well to place on record the changes wrought in the aspect of our streets by building operations during the last two years.

NOS. 2 & 3 CASTLE STREET. These premises were demolished and reconstructed as one shop for Marks & Spencer. At the rear there was an immense chimney stack of diapered brickwork, built in five stages each narrower than the one below it. Although there is no proof of the fact I have always had an idea that this was a relic of the mansion of the Pride family, after whom the adjoining street is named. Just beyond the old chimney, and behind the main buildings, stood a large wooden shed which is said to have been the original Shrewsbury Theatre, honoured more than once by the visits of Shakespeare with his company of players. This, however, is mere tradition. The shed was demolished some years ago when alterations were made to the next premises.

NOS. 25 & 26 PRIDE HILL. This large block of building is being entirely rebuilt for Morris & Co. The work has involved sweeping away every trace of the older buildings on the site, right down to the foundations. A very thick wall of red sandstone blocks was cut through about 8 yards back from the street. This was possibly the first (Norman) Town Wall, used later for cellar walls when houses were built upon it. The later Town Wall, built by Henry III, runs along the crest of the escarpment overlooking the Smithfield, and the rear face of the new buildings rests upon it as a foundation. This also is the case with most of the houses on this side of Pride Hill. About half-way between the two Town Walls was a mass of masonry (possibly a third Town Wall), and when the men were clearing away the debris in the basement, they came across two human skeletons, lying side by side at full length. The bones appeared to be ancient, and it has been suggested that they belonged to persons who had been executed at the High Cross which stood in the street just opposite. This, however, is unlikely, as they had not been decapitated. The shut known as Budgett's passage, which went through these premises, has been swept away.

NOS. 13 & 14, WYLE COP. A pair of small timber-framed houses dating from about 1600. These are being removed in order to widen the street and open out the corner towards Dogpole. The houses have no known history, and are not particularly interesting in themselves, but their removal is most regrettable since they give—as it were—the key-note to the medieval aspect of the Wyle Cop. Any modern building erected in their place must inevitably look incongruous, and destroy the charming old-world aspect of the street as a whole.

H. E. FORREST.

XIX.

EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER 1926.

The excavations were continued this year, under the supervision of Mr. Donald Atkinson, B.A. and Mr. Thomas Barnett of the Birmingham Archæological Society.

Early in June, work was commenced on the site of the Basilica to the west of the Forum, which had been partially explored last year. The excavations exposed the foundations of a building, which appeared to have been constructed in the first century—that is, before the Forum was erected.

No evidence of an entrance to The Basilica on the Courtyard side was found. There was a central room about 45 feet long and 30 feet wide; on either side were rooms 45 feet by 20 feet: extending from these latter rooms were smaller rooms with apsidal terminations. Beyond these rooms, were two circular rooms 19 feet in diameter. Other rooms have only been partially excavated.

The excavations this year, have been remarkable for the greater depth of the foundations, the excellent condition of the wall and their great thickness—some of the masonry was 5 feet thick. There is reason to believe that the building, of which they formed the base, were never completed, or destroyed at a very early period. The purpose for which they were erected has not been definitely ascertained; it has been suggested that some portions of the building were intended to provide additional bathing accommodation for the large number of troops that were sent to Viriconium during the period of the early occupation. Towards the latter part of the first century the greater number of these troops were removed, and Viriconium became a civil town, instead of an important military centre. It may be, that when these changes were made, the buildings were only partly constructed, and it was decided to abandon them in favour of the erection of a Forum which would better provide for the needs of a civil town.

The small number of finds in the excavations appears to support the theory that they were filled up and covered over at a very early date.

Amongst the debris were squared blocks of tufa, which might have come from the lime quarries near Buildwas. There was also a quantity of roughly carved stonework which had formed part of a cornice. There were a few coins of the early period, some of which are of special interest.

By the generosity of Lord Barnard, arrangements have been made to keep the site of the Colonnade open, as a permanent exhibition. The site has now been enclosed with a fence, and will form an extension of the excavations under the control of the Shropshire Archæological Society.

J. A. MORRIS.

XX.

WYLE COP AND DOGPOLE—NEW ALIGNMENT.

The widening of the roadway by setting back the frontage line of the buildings on the right hand side of the upper portion of the Wyle Cop, has involved the destruction of a number of houses, most of which were built early in the 17th century—although they had modern brick fronts.

At the Dogpole corner was a public house, known as "London House," it had a timber framed front towards the Wyle Cop, covered with plaster; whilst the main front, towards High Street, had a modern appearance. The rooms were small, and suggested that the building was only a portion of a larger house.

In 1767 the Corporation "formed the open space on this spot, by the purchase made at the expense of £115 for 32 yards of land from Thomas Fox, Skinner." (1) (2)

It seems possible that this house was re-constructed in 1767 with the object of making the corner less objectionable to the coach traffic which was rapidly developing about this period.

The basement of London House extended under the adjoining premises, the walls were built with stone, and the cellars were arched over with vaulting which may have been constructed early in the 14th century. The outer wall next Wyle Cop was in places 4 feet thick; the wall on the Dogpole side jutted out from the line of the frontage, so that the angle of the superstructure must have projected 6 or 7 feet beyond the present corner of the building.

In the wall, next Dogpole, was an opening with a well-worn step some 5 feet below the street level. This opening had been a doorway: one jamb had been destroyed, but the right hand jamb was intact; it had a chamfered jamb, rebate for door opening inwards, and a socket hole for the cross-bar which secured the door; the general appearance of the masonry suggested that the walls had been built in the 13th century.

There was a Stone Gate—the upper portion of which is stated to have been used a prison, on the East (English) Bridge in 1545. Blakeway thinks that there was a Stone Gate about mid-way up the Wyle Cop, at the back of No. 19. It appears probable that there was an earlier Stone Gate on the site of London House. The massive foundations suggest that it was a substantial building erected in the 13th century.

From early times this would be a position of importance. When the area of the town was confined by the "Inner Wall" running from Dogpole to Pride Hill, it would be the entrance from the eastern part of the country; and later, when the town was enclosed by Henry III's wall, it may have been the site of an inner gateway long since destroyed.

J. A. MORRIS.

(1) S. A. Trans., 3rd Series, Vol. VI. p. 383.

(2) The Fox family were members of the Glovers' and Skinners' Company in the 17th century. S. A. Trans., 1st Series, Vol. X. p. 39 passim.

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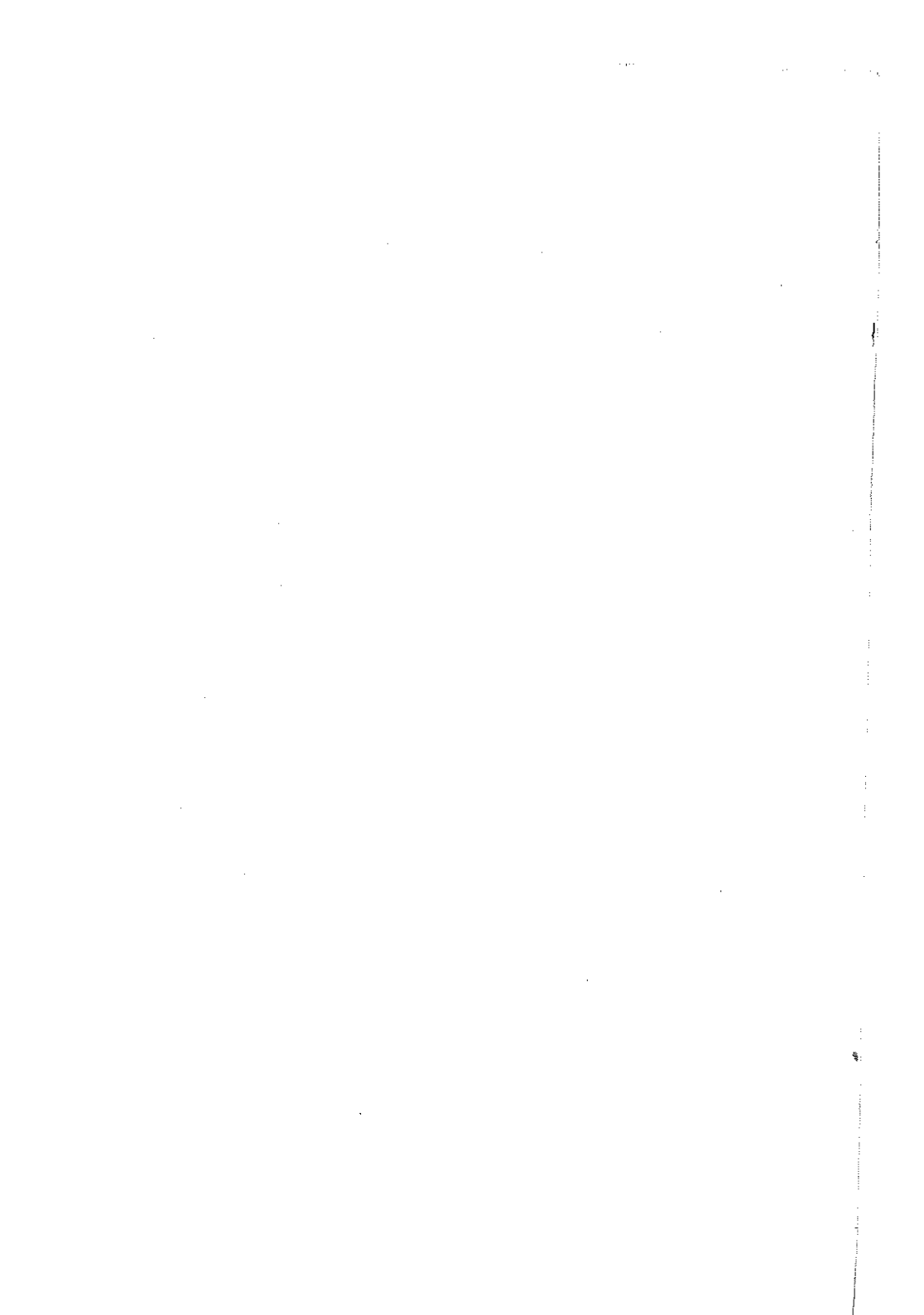
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