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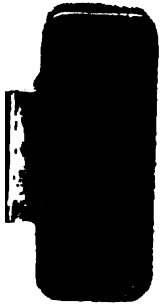
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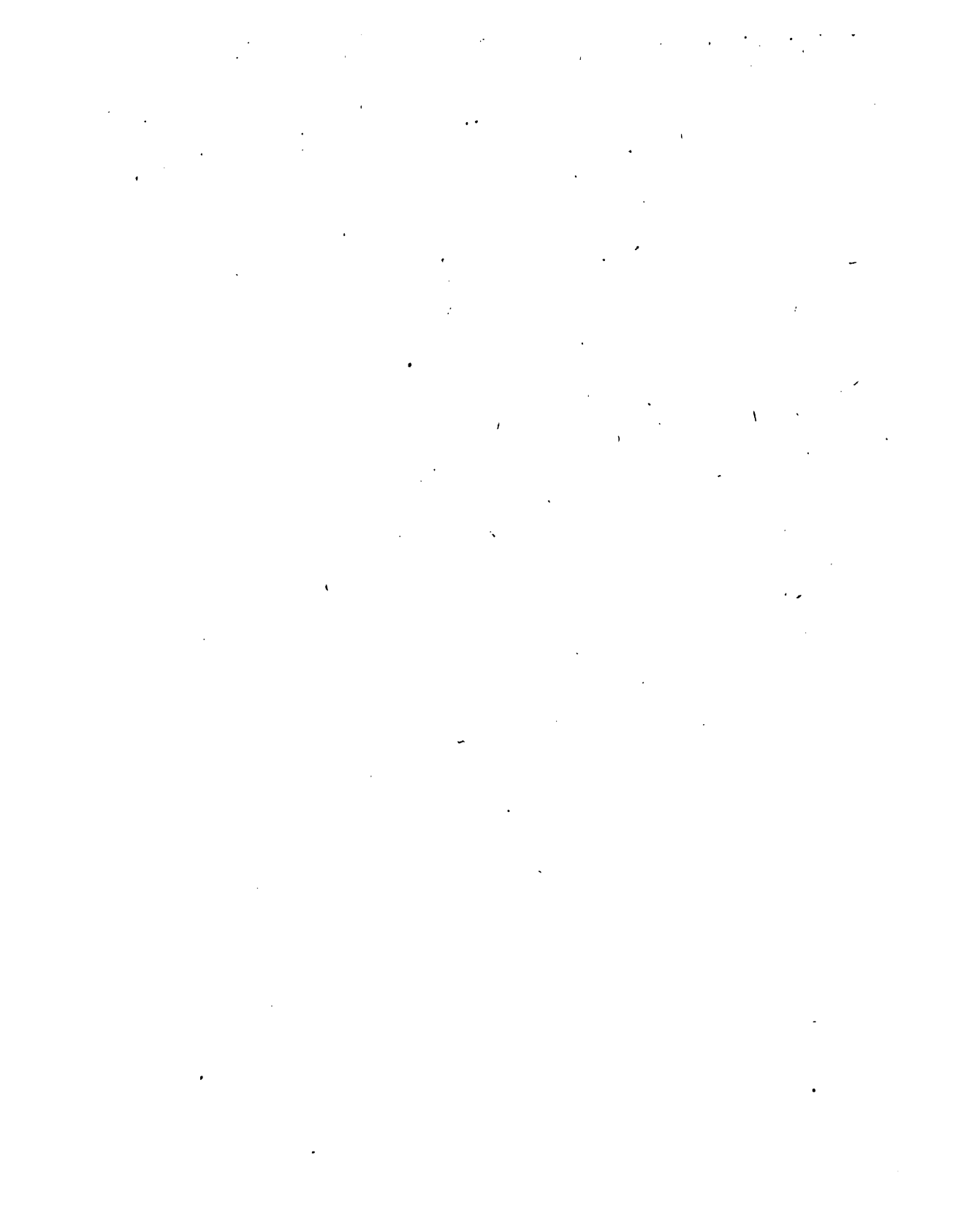
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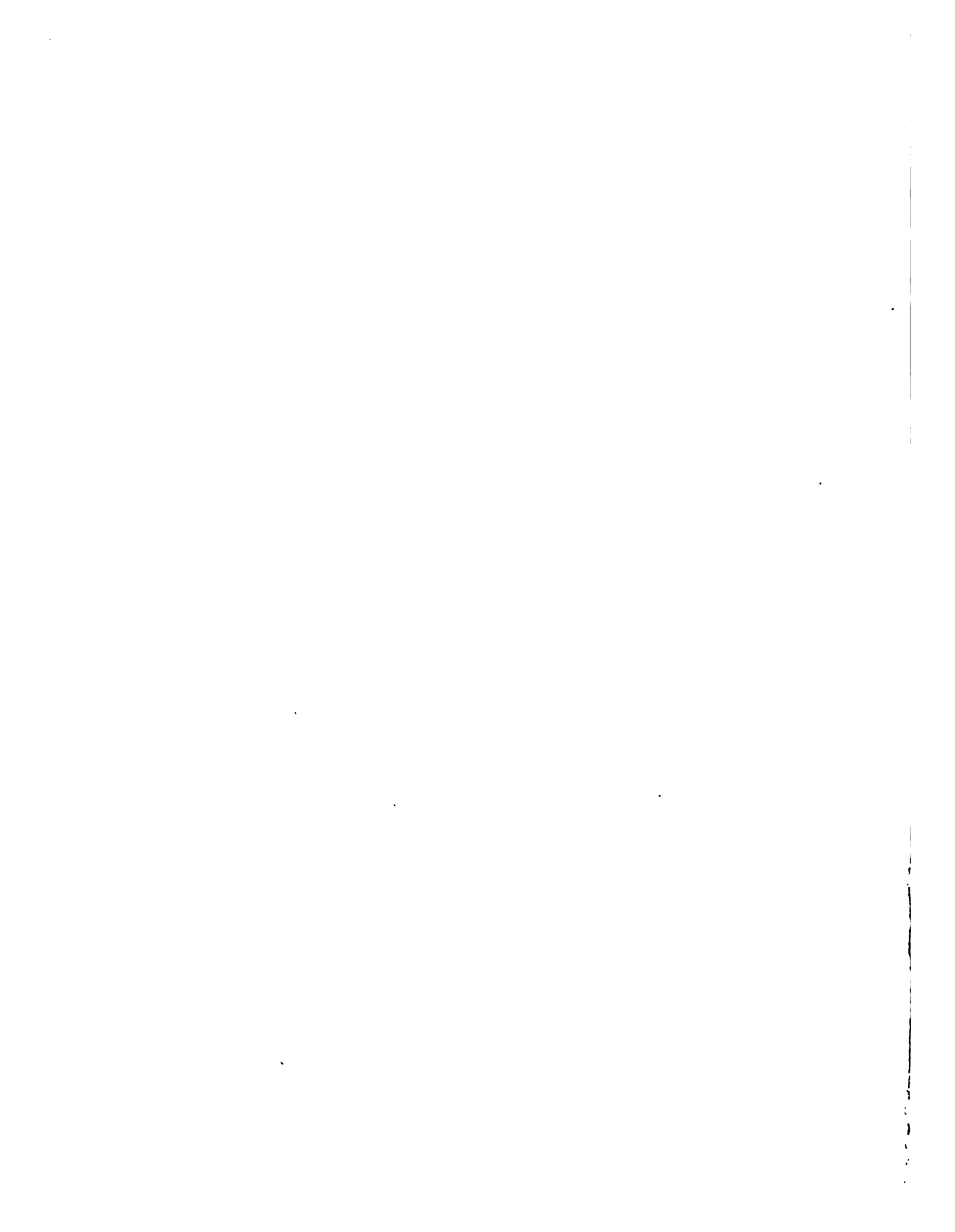
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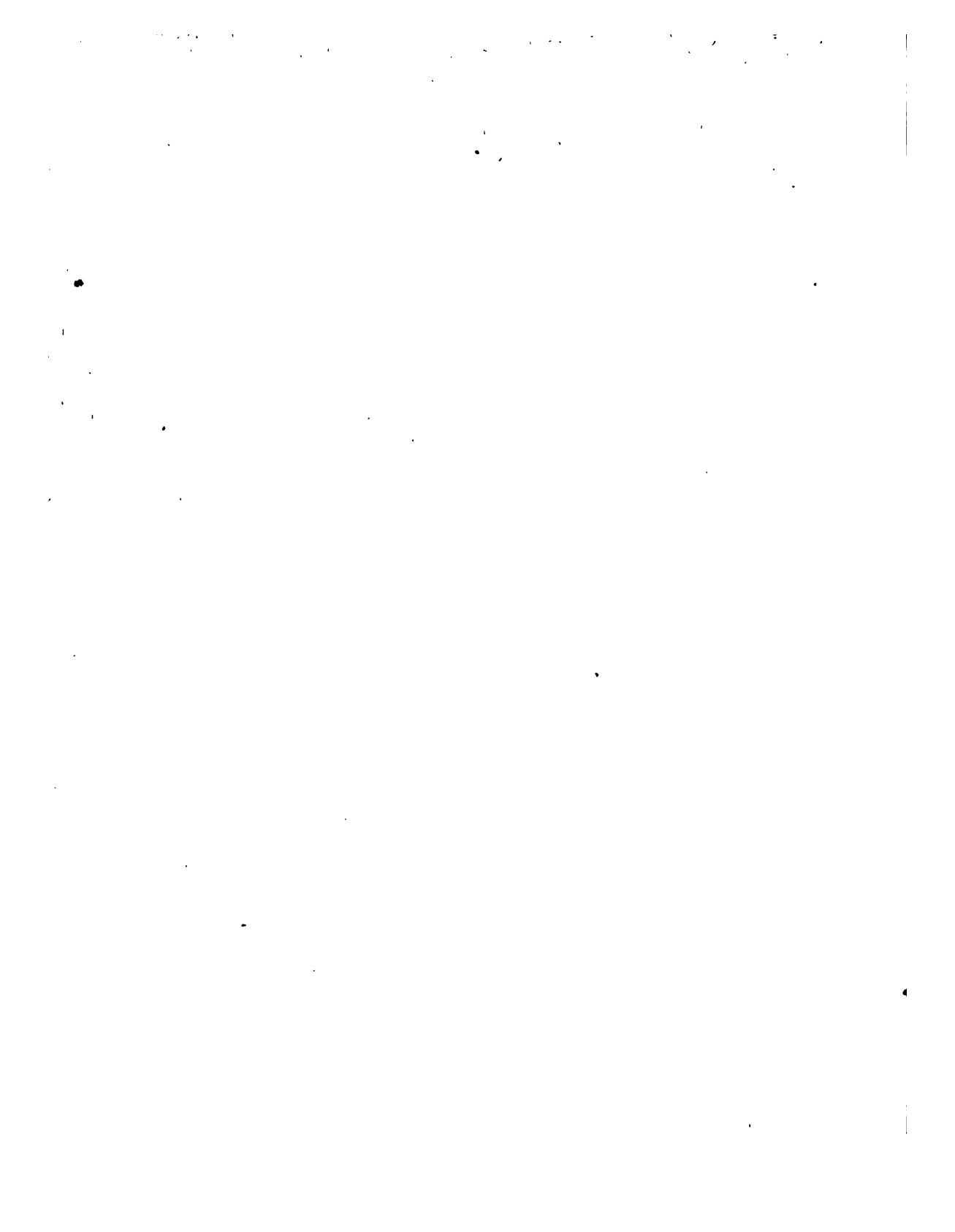




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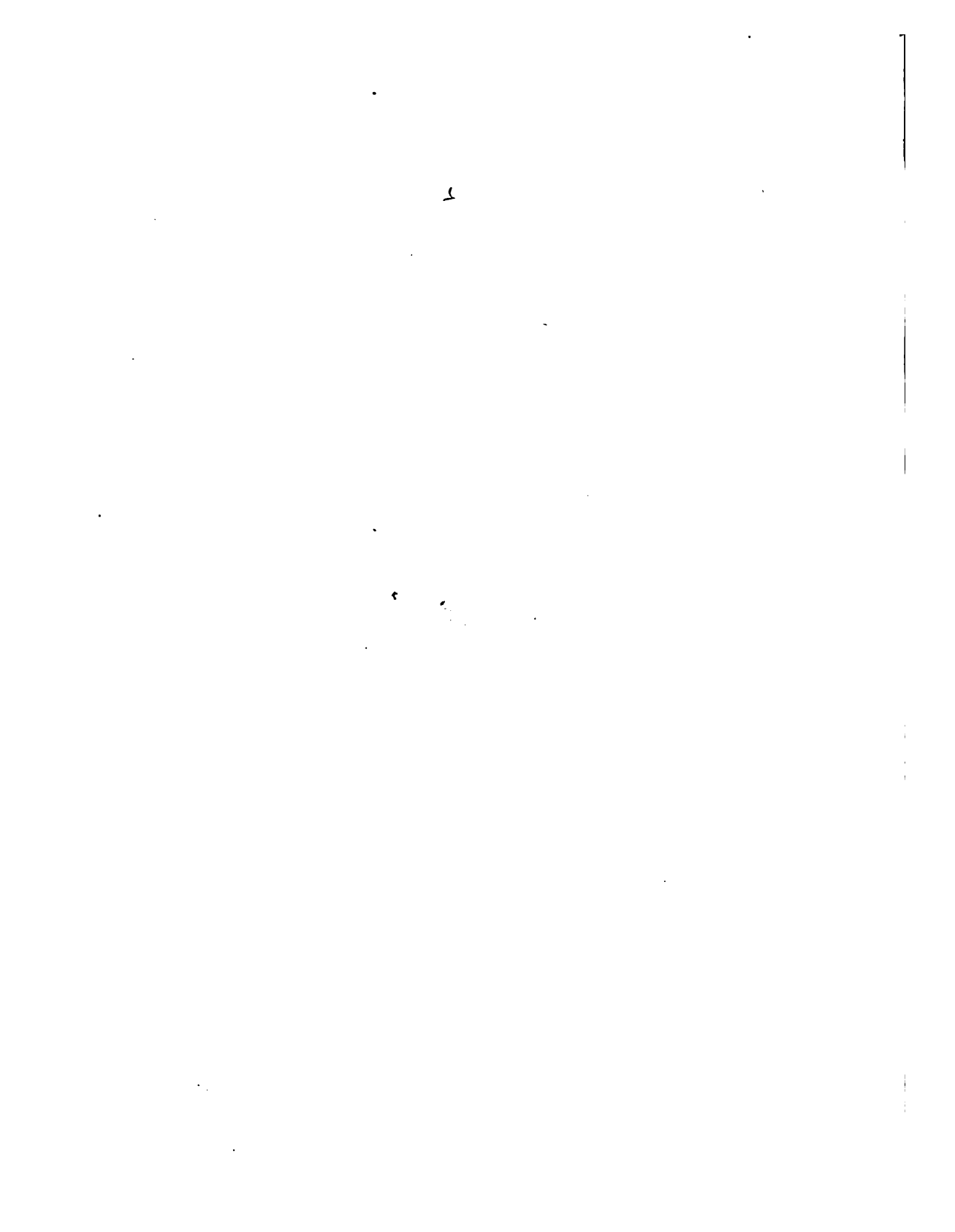
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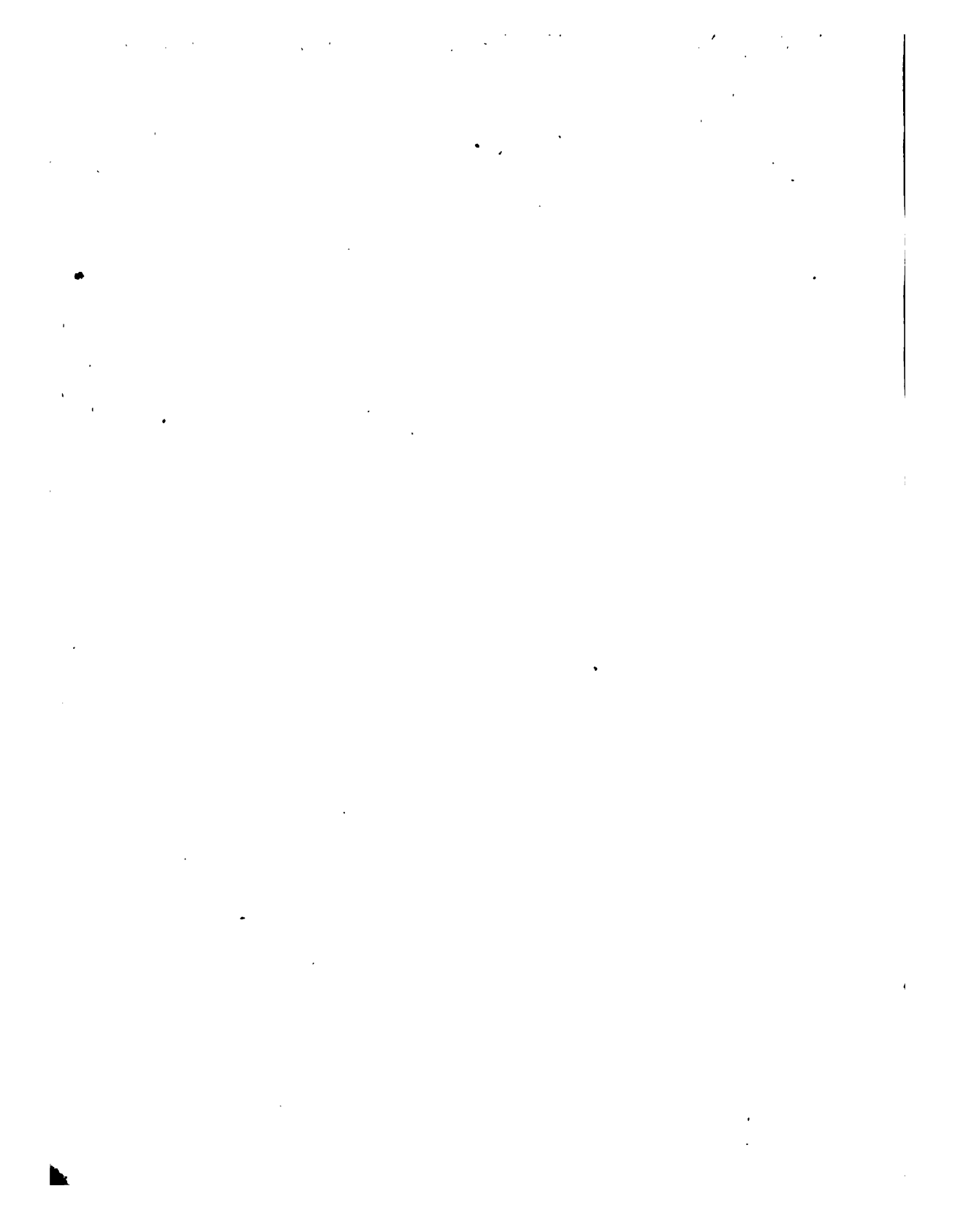
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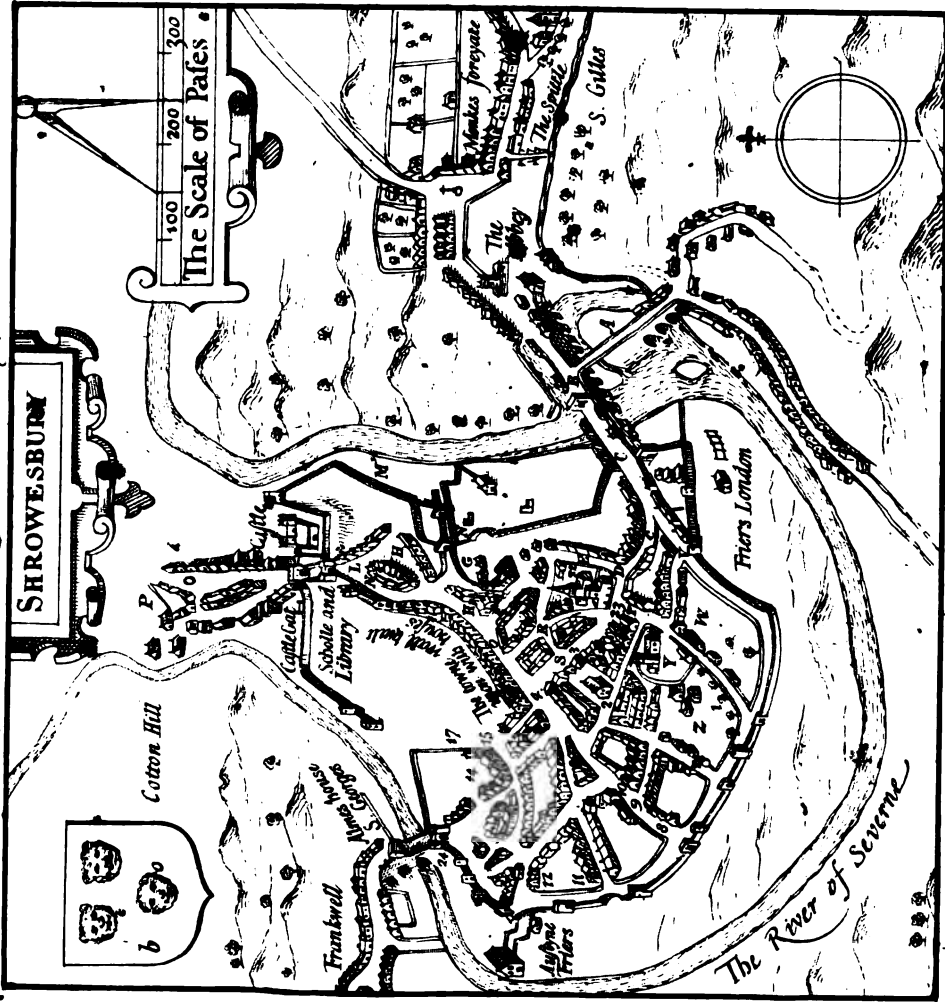
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- L. North Gate
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"A snapper up of unconsidered trifles."—SHAKESPEARE.

VOL. I

1874—5.

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A REPOSITORY OF TRIFLES

TOUCHING THE

Antiquities, Literature, Manners and Customs, and other Memorabilia

OF THE

COUNTY OF SALOP, AND THE ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

REPRINTED FROM "EDDOWES'S SHREWSBURY JOURNAL."

"A SNAPPER UP OF UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES."—SHAKESPEARE.

"In compliance with the repeated requests of many of our readers we have determined to devote a portion of our space each week (when not prevented by some extraordinary pressure) to the insertion of notes, queries, &c., on subjects of interest connected with the county of Salop and the districts immediately adjoining thereto. We shall, therefore, be glad to receive such from any of our friends who desire to be communicative, under certain conditions. These conditions are legibility of writing, which shall be on one side only of the paper, and be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication. In the case of anonymous contributions it is desirable that the writer should adopt some uniform 'nom de plume.'"—EDDOWES'S SHREWSBURY JOURNAL.

April, 8, 1874.]

SALOPIAN SHREDS AND PATCHES.

APRIL 8, 1874.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

In the now closed churchyard of St. Giles's, in this town, is a plain tomb without name or date, bearing the simple though expressive inscription "*Composita Soloantur.*" The occupant of the grave beneath is Mr. John Whitfield, a skilful and popular surgeon in Shrewsbury, who was buried in 1766. G. H.

W. HAYES, MUS. DOC.

This celebrated composer was the first organist appointed to St. Mary's, in this town, in 1729. He proceeded Mus. Bac. in 1785, and became Doctor in 1749. He was afterwards Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, in which office he was succeeded by his son Philip. A. R. A.

RUYTON-OF-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS.

The following replies to the query as to the origin of the name of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns appear in *Notes and Queries* of Saturday last:—"This is a name acquired from the eleven towns which at some period constituted the manor. Kytton, in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, says:—

"We must presume that some of them are (like the Doomsday Udalord) lost. The existing Townships of Ruyton are Cotton, Eardeston, Shelvoek, Shotatton, and Wykey, but it is not probable that more than 2 out of the 5 were Members of the Original Manor."

Gough, an old Shropshire historian, writes, in his curious old MS. (1761) *History of Myddle, co. Salop*:—

"I shall sometimes mention the Eleven Towns. I will here give an Account of what they are, and first their names are Old Ruyton, Cotton, Shelvoeke, Shotatton, Wykey, Eardeston, Tedameare, Bednall, Haughton, Sutton, Felton. These Eleven Towns make up the Manor or Lordship of Ruyton, and they are an allotment in the Hundred of Oswestry." H. W. A.

Shrewsbury.

All the names given by Gough remain, but some of them do not represent even villages in the present day. Mr. Anderson, in his book on *Shropshire*, says:—

"Early annexed to Fitz Alan's barony, through the influence of this great chieftain doubtless it was, that Ruyton came to be annexed to the Hundred of Oswestry, over which Fitz Alan's interest was paramount." A. R. Croeswylan, Oswestry."

OUR LADY OF PITY.

In the chancel at Battlefield is preserved a very curious wooden image, which is, perhaps, the only ancient one now remaining in an English church. It is called "Our Lady of Pity," and represents the Virgin Mary, in a sitting posture, bearing on her lap the dead body of our Saviour. The expression on her face is one of great sorrow. She is clad in a gown, with ample skirts, and a mantle; on her head is a veil, which hangs behind. The body of Christ is nearly naked, as taken down from the cross. This image is three feet nine inches high, and is carved from a block of oak, hollowed behind. The execution is good, and the style indicates it to belong to the fifteenth century. A

drawing of it was made by the Rev. Edward Williams, an incumbent of Battlefield, from which an engraving was published in "Archæologia," volume 14, page 272. There was a similar image in the old Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, of which mention is made in the will of Richard Bryckedale, Alderman of Salop, dated 19th February, 34 Hen. VIII. (see Bloxam's "Gothic Architecture," and Owen and Blakeway's "History of Shrewsbury"). R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

1774 seems to have been a stirring year in this town. On Good Friday a furious fire broke out in the Abbey Foregate, and raged for nearly five hours, during which time forty-seven houses were destroyed, besides many barns, stables, stacks, and other property, but fortunately no lives were lost. About £800 was subscribed for the relief of the sufferers, which was almost double the amount required. The English Bridge, which was begun in 1769, to replace the old East or Stone Bridge, as it was called, was finished in 1774, and on the 14th March the High Sheriff of Shropshire, attended by a large number of gentlemen on horseback, escorted the judges of assize across it into town. There was a general election in 1774, and Lord Clive and Mr. Charlton Leighton were returned for Shrewsbury. The great Mandamus Cause, which had been pending since 1733 was tried at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, in November, and after eleven hours' hearing a verdict was given in favour of the rights of the freemen, against the Corporation. The founding Hospital, which was begun in 1760 and finished in 1765, was closed this year. During the American War this building was used as a gaol for Dutch prisoners, and in 1784 was converted into a Workhouse. R. E. D.

THE VICARAGE HOUSE, ABBEY FOREGATE, SHREWSBURY.

A little beyond the New Hall is a long, low, dwelling, which now forms two cottages. It is said to have been the Vicarage House for the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles. Is this true, and, if so, when did the vicar cease to live there? It is now whitewashed, but the gable end is half timbered. A building in a yard at the back is shown as the old tithe barn. PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE OLD MARKET HALL.

The *Art Journal* for April contains an interesting chapter on "Ancient Stone Crosses" and "Cover'd Market Crosses," by Alfred Rimmer, which is worth perusal. A considerable portion is devoted to our "Old Market House" as it was formerly called; but the writer appears to identify it with the "Market Cross," which once stood on the top of Pride Hill on the site of the ancient "High Cross," which was taken down in 1705, and was the scene of the executions mentioned by him. The following is the extract referred to:—

"Shrewsbury is familiar to nearly every one who travels in England, and is a delightful old city full of historical associations. The ancient Market Hall, here shown, is not so venerable looking a building as the one at Ross, though considerably older; but the stone of which it is built is more durable. It is by far the most imposing specimen we have left of this kind of building in England, yet, like Ross, it can perhaps hardly be called a market cross. It was built in the year 1596, and is used at the present time on market days, being sufficiently large for the requirements of a town like Shrewsbury. The standing room for market people is fully three hundred square yards. A very large market has, however, been recently erected in the vicinity in addition to this. This cross, though good in design, is rather debased for the period,

the moulding and general ornaments being more like those of the reign of Charles I. There is a curious kind of scroll along the sides, which takes the place of battlements, and is rather heavy in appearance. The houses round the Market Square have, in a great number of instances, been modernised; but there are still some fine specimens of antiquity left. There is a curious and very beautiful open octagonal pulpit, apparently of the fourteenth century, standing in a vacant space in Shrewsbury, which has sometimes been taken for a preaching cross, like Hereford; but it is, in reality, only part of the Old Abbey that has had the good luck to survive destruction. The High Cross of Shrewsbury has long been destroyed, but its place is pointed out in old documents, and unhappily it is not connected with pleasant associations, for before it the last of the British princes, David, a brother of Llewellyn, was cruelly put to death by Edward I.; and at a later period many of the nobility, who were taken at the battle of Shrewsbury, were executed there, the High Cross being considered the most appropriate place for such a spectacle. At one time Shrewsbury market place was the principal exchange for the sales of Welsh flannels, and its extraordinary size may thus be accounted for; but, with alterations in the way of conducting business, this advantage has left it, and it now is entirely a farmers' market hall. It is needless to add that the clock in the gable is not, as visitors suppose, the celebrated Shrewsbury clock to which Falstaff alludes; that is the clock of St. Mary's Church, on the other side of the town. The gables of Shrewsbury market cross are generally allowed to be very well proportioned, and the outline of the structure is exceedingly picturesque. Exception may be taken, and indeed has been taken, to the exceeding coarseness of the curves of the enrichments; but this belongs entirely to the age in which it was erected."

APRIL 15, 1874.

THE HOLY GRAIL.

With regard to the grail I find that the word is an abbreviation of "Gradualis," the Latin adjective of gradus, a step. It was applied to those who stood on the steps of the altar to communicate in the first instance, afterwards to the elements. It seems to have been used as a party term to distinguish those who called the celebration "the sacrifice of the altar," from those who regarded it as the supper. In an old treatise I find "So for placing the altar," (as they metaphorically call the communion table). It was not always towards the east; but at Antioch it was at the west end of the church, at Tyre in the middle. In the latter case the people stood round it, as for a supper. Formerly the body of the church was not seated, only a stone bend ran round the building (as in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury). Its services were short, and the people knelt or stood. During the sermon the preacher sat, the people standing round him. R. C. G.

OLD TAPESTRY, SHREWSBURY.

An upper room of the Park Inn, near the Abbey Church, contains some tapestry. What is its history? R. E. D.

"SHREWSBURY CLOCK."

In the notes on the Market Hall which you copied last week from the *Art Journal*, Mr. Rimmer says, "It is needless to add that the clock in the gable is not, as visitors suppose, the celebrated Shrewsbury clock to which Falstaff alludes; that is the clock of St. Mary's Church, on the other side of the town." I wonder if there are any grounds

for this assertion. The following extract is from "Memorials of Shrewsbury School," 1848:—"If any particular clock in Shrewsbury presented itself to Shakespeare's mind when he made Falstaff say, that he and Percy

"Fought a long hour by Shrewsbury Clock,"

it must surely have been this remarkable one, put up in this Guild Hall in 1592:—"This yeare and about the end of August there was made by the baylyffe of Salop a clock within the gayld hall there with a diall within and two dialls without the hall the one to serve the heighe streete market and passars by and the inhabytants there and the oder towards the cornemarkett in lycke maner the web two dialls do not onely noate howe the howres of the daye passethe but also therein the picture of the moone howe it dothe increase and decrease verey artyficiall and comodius to the beholders" (fol. 191. b. Dr. Taylor's MS.) R. E. D.

[Considering that the Battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1409, nearly 190 years before the Guildhall clock was set up, it is scarcely probable that this was the clock by which Falstaff measured the time during which he fought.]

COLONEL JOHN BENBOW.

Was this gentleman, who, in 1651, was tried by a Court martial at Chester for being in the king's service and shot in the Cabbage Garden, afterwards the Bowling Green, near the Castle, of the same family as the famous admiral of the same name, who was born in 1650? Where is the site of the "Cabbage Garden," where the so-called execution took place? J. B.

ST. WENEFRIDE'S BELL.

It is recorded that in 1570 two men were killed by the falling of the clapper out of the third bell, while they were ringing the great bell, commonly called St. Wenefride's Bell, at the Abbey Church. Is that the present tenor of the Abbey? BOB MAJOR.

THE DEVIL OF DINTHILL.

Who was the Devil of Dinthill, and why so called?

MAYPOLES.

It is presumed that Maypoles were at one time numerous in Shrewsbury, for in 1664, the Corporation made an order, "For want of ladders in case of fire, to take down Maypoles and make some." G. H.

MERRYVALE.

In an old book of the Corporation, describing the Liberties of the Town, is the following passage.—"Within the limits and bounds of the parishes of St. Giles and Holy Cross, near the town of Salop And also in one parcel of ground with four tenements there, called Merryvale, within the parish of St. Chad the Bishop, near the said town of Salop." It appears from this that Merryvale, now corrupted to Merivale, was once a portion of St. Chad's parish. When was it severed therefrom, and incorporated with that of Holy Cross and St. Giles? GOSHENITA.

THE FOLK-LORE OF SHROPSHIRE.

The *Academy*, in a notice of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte's classification of the English dialects in Mr. Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*, says:—"The Shropshire varieties and examples are due to Miss G. F. Jackson (now residing in the city of Chester), who has been occupied more than eight years with making collections for a glossary of Salop by personal intercourse with peasant speakers." The Prince recognises only five dialects, which he groups round towns. Shropshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and South Lancashire, are under "Bottom—North-Western English." D.

PERSONATING SIR CHARLES PAGET.

Do any of our readers remember Richard Minahull, an eccentric printer, of Oswestry, once personating Sir Charles Paget at a Shrewsbury election? It is said that so successfully did he do so that he harangued the crowd, was lustily cheered through the town, and drove off without the cheat being discovered. Particulars as to date and circumstances under which the hoax was perpetrated would be interesting.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

SHREWSBURY CORPORATION PLATE.

In the "Bye-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, for Dec. 20, 1871, appeared the following:—

"The silver tankard, presented by Colonel Robert Clive (afterwards Lord Clive), in 1760, to the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury is a massive and beautiful piece of plate. It is fully described in the History of Shrewsbury, vol. 1., p. 556. On the lid there is a boy brandishing the child's toy called a mill-reel—the meaning of which is not very apparent. Can any of you readers tell us what this decoration on the lid signifies?"

This query has never been answered. Perhaps it will be more fortunate in your columns.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

RODNEY'S PILLAR.

Who placed "Rodney's Pillar" on the Breidden, and why was it placed there? Had the Admiral any connection with the county of Salop?

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

TO ALL FRIENDS' ROUND THE WREKIN.

What is the origin of this toast? Walter White, in his book, "All Round the Wrekin," speaks of it as having been "drunk for a thousand years;" but I have never met with it, in print, earlier than 1706, in the dedication to Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer."

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

APRIL 22, 1874.

SHREWSBURY CORPORATION PLATE,

(15th April, 1874).

May not the boy and toy of the Clive plate have reference to Alcibiades and the thunderbolt? This gave rise to one of Moore's famous satirical epigrams

"So gently in peace Alcibiades smiled,
While in battle he shone forth so terribly grand,
That the emblem they graved on his seal was a child,
With a thunderbolt placed in its innocent hand." G.

SHREWSBURY CLOCK. (15th April, 1874).

"Considering that the Battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1403, nearly 190 years before the Guildhall clock was set up, it is scarcely probable that this was the clock by which Falstaff measured the time during which he fought." The foregoing was appended to my note on Shrewsbury Clock last week. The writer, in his eagerness to be sarcastic, overlooked the fact that although, as every school-boy knows, the Battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1403, the character of Falstaff did not emanate from the brain of Shakespeare until nearly two centuries after, therefore it is no anachronism to speak of the clock in question as being the one made famous by the immortal bard. The First Part of King Henry the Fourth was published in quarto in 1598, although the play had probably been acted some years before, so that we come very near to the date of this

clock. It is by no means unlikely that Shakespeare himself visited Battlefield. His description of sunrise over Haughmond Hill in the lines—

“How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon bosky hill! the day looks pale
At his distemperature,”

has been taken as proof that he did so. And if he did, we may easily believe that the eyes of our great poet saw this clock, with its dials that were so “artificial and comodius to the beholders.”

R. E. D.

CARACTACUSIAN SOCIETY.

Is there any account extant of this society, the members of which were wont to meet at Longnor Green, and go in procession to the top of Caer-Caradoc, attended by a band of music, to hear an oration from their chaplain? The society so met August 3, 1757.

G. H.

TRUE BLUE.

The following advertisement appeared in a Birmingham paper of 1753:—“The annual meeting of True Blue will be held at the Raven Inn, in Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, the 23rd of this instant October. RICHARD BARRY, Esq., Steward. A pack of foxhounds will go out on Wednesday, the 24th, and a ball for the ladies at night.” Is there any record of the proceedings of “True Blue?” Presuming it was a club, was it political or social? Might it not be the precursor of the Shrewsbury Hunt, which was founded about ten years after the above date?

G. H.

ST. WENEFRIDE'S BELL. (15th April, 1874.)

This bell was cracked in or about the year 1700. It was sold to Mr. Rudhal, the Gloucester bell founder, and the money applied to new pewing the church. The following inscription, which may interest some of your readers, was on St Wenefride's bell:—

“Sancta Wenefreda, Deo hoc commendare memento,
Ut pietate tua, nos servet ab hoste cruento.”

Also:—

“Protege prees piã, quos convoco virgo Maria.”

G. H.

JUDGE BULLER'S THUMB.

In an old copy of the *Salopian Journal* of 1796 is a short account of “a dashing lady of Ton” suing for a separation from her husband, by reason of ill-usage. Among other things, he is said to have beaten her with “a stick much thicker than Judge Buller's thumb.” What is the meaning of the allusion?

W.

OLD TAPESTRY, SHREWSBURY. (15th April, 1874.)

Will your correspondent R. E. D. give information as to the subject of the tapestry in the upper room of the Park Inn?

X. Y. Z.

COLONEL JOHN BENBOW. (15th April, 1874.)

This unfortunate officer was a brother to our brave Admiral's father. As Owen and Blakeway explain, it is wrong to style him “Colonel.” He never rose above the rank of Captain. The register of St. Chad's calls him “John Benbowe, Captaine,” and his tombstone, still to be seen in the old churchyard of that parish, bears this inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Captaine Iohn Benbow, who was buried October ye 16, 1651.”

The Cabbage Garden lay between the Castle and the Council House.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE OLD MARKET HALL. (April 15th, 1874.)

Some gentleman has kindly sent me two copies of this

Journal in which my article on the Market Hall has been alluded to. In the first you seem to say that I have confused it with the High Cross on Pride Hill. I certainly never intended to do so, though on reading the extract again it would almost seem to bear that construction. If the clock was erected in 1592, that would dispose of its being the clock Shakspeare alluded to as the one Falstaff said he “fought by,” because the play of Henry IV. was written a little before. It is more than probable that Shakspeare visited Shrewsbury, as well as other places, to enable him to narrate his story. St. Mary's Church would be the only one visible from the battlefield, and it would almost seem as if part of the humour is that the clock is hidden, and would be then, by the Castle. The hills on the right side of the road leading to Battlefield seem to have arrested Shakspeare's attention, and they must often, in July present such an appearance as he describes—

K. Hen.—“How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon bosky hill! The day looks pale
At his distemperature.”

And Prince Henry, in reply, says—

“The southern wind doth play the trumpet to
his purposes,

And by his hollow whistling in the leaves
Foretells a tempest.”

This surely would be an excellent description of a doubtful morning on the hills. I think they are called the Haughmond Hills. Another thing struck me forcibly—the number of lapwings, or pewetts, or chewets as they are variously called, and this would illustrate Falstaff's cutting into the conversation between the King and Worcester. Prince Henry does not certainly speak of Falstaff as a “chewett” or pillow, as Malone thinks, but chaffingly says—

“Peace, chewet, peace.”

In July lapwings have a habit of appearing to fall down before passers-by in a most ridiculous way and utter their sudden cry to entice them away from their young ones. But the whole of the historical plays are intensely interesting if read on the grounds where they were written.

ALFRED RIMMER.

APRIL 29, 1874.

TENTORSHIPP.

In Gough's History of Myddle, I read that “Richard Muckleston, who was a trainer in Shrewsbury, commenced a suit against the town of Shrewsbury, for exacting an imposition on him which they called *tentorshipp*, and did endeavour to make void their charter, but they gave him his burgesship to be quiet.” Can any reader tell me what “*tentorshipp*” was, and why the town imposed it? H. W.

CARACTACUSIAN SOCIETY (22nd April, 1874.)

I have before me an advertisement, cut from an old newspaper, of which the following is a copy:—

“July 24, 1756.

“Upon Tuesday the 10th of August next will be held according to custom, the CARACTICAN MEETING, upon that memorable Mount CAER-CARADOC, in the Lordship of Cardington in the County of Salop; where the subscribers are desired to attend by Twelve o'clock.

N.B. The entertainment will be provided by Two o'clock.” This society is doubtless the same as that referred to by G. H. in your last. Any information on the subject will be welcome.

W.

MILITARY EXECUTION ON KINGSLAND.

Southward of the Shoemakers' Arbour on Kingsland is still to be seen the spot, inclosed by four trenches, where,

on the 11th December, 1762, Lieutenant Anderson was shot for desertion from Sir John Ligonier's regiment of dragoons, which at that time had its head-quarters in Shrewsbury. The cause of his desertion seems to have been attachment to the Stuarts, for whose service he was charged with enlisting men. He was sentenced to death, after a trial by court-martial at Worcester, which lasted three days. Petitions for mercy were sent to the King from Shrewsbury, Worcester, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, but were unavailing. About ten o'clock on the morning of the fatal day Mr. Anderson was taken by the troops from the County Gaol to Kingland, the Mayor with his retinue being in attendance. He was dressed in black velvet, and behaved with great composure. He made some speeches, chiefly of a religious character, and then knelt on a white cloth, that had been spread for the purpose, and prayed. After this, he placed upon his coffin a purse containing gold, which he had asked the Mayor to distribute amongst the men who were to shoot him. Having removed his wig, he put on a white cap, and, after further prayer, gave the signal of death by dropping a handkerchief which he held in his mouth. Three appointed soldiers then fired at him, and he was wounded by each, but as he still breathed, the commanding officer put an end to his life with a pistol. The corpse was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard on the same day. Great sympathy was felt by the townspeople, but in the regiment strong indignation was shown, and the soldiers would not allow the procession to enter the church. The officiating clergyman, however, read the whole of the burial service at the grave. By Anderson's wish, the following inscription composed by himself, was placed on his tombstone:—

"Thomas Anderson, youngest son of George Anderson, Esq., was born at Gales, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1720. Departed this life Dec. 11, 1762, Aged 31.

Stop, traveller.

I've pass'd, repass'd the seas and distant lands,
Can find no rest but in my Saviour's hands."

The *Salopian Magazine* for 1815 contains (at page 497) a further account of this unfortunate young man. R. E. D.

TRAVELLING IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The following advertisement illustrates the means of locomotion in 1753. G. H.

"SHREWSBURY STAGE COACH,

In Three Days and a Half.

SETS out from the George and White Hart Inn in Aldersgate-street, London, every Wednesday Morning at Five o'Clock, and from the Raven Inn in Shrewsbury, every Monday Noon at One o'clock: Each Passenger to pay One Guinea, one half at taking their Places, the other at entering the Coach; Children on Lap, and Outside Passengers, to pay Half a Guinea Each; each Passenger allowed fourteen Pounds Weight of Luggage, all above to pay Two-pence Half-penny a Pound. Perform'd (if God permit) by

JOHN FOWLER,
TURVIL DRAYSON,
JOHN BENSON.

Places are taken at Mr. Bather's, at the Waggon and Horses, in Mardell, Shrewsbury.

Not to be answerable for any Jewels, Rings, Watches, Gold, Money, or Plate."

MAYPOLES (22nd April, 1874).

In 1589 there was "soom controversie about the settinge upp of Maye-poles" in Shrewsbury, and two years after, the young men of the Shearmen's Company placed a "green tree before their hall door, as of many years before had been accustomed," and were committed to prison for their pains. The Puritans were at work, we see. At present, I

only know two places in Shropshire where Maypoles remain, Grinshill, and Colebatch near Bishop's Castle.
PROUD SALOPIAN.

OLD TAPESTRY, SHREWSBURY (22nd April, 1874).

The Park Inn is a building of about the time of Queen Anne, and was formerly the town house of the Hills of Attingham. Two old oil paintings, portraits of a lady and gentleman, perhaps members of that family, still remain there. The tapestry is in panels of various sizes, and is tolerably well preserved, although the colours have become faint and dim. Some of the costumes seem to me to be Jacobean, and others Oriental. The latter appear in scenes which are probably Scriptural. The piece over the fireplace represents, I think, the reception of the Queen of Sheba by King Solomon, I am sorry that I cannot offer "X. Y. Z." anything better than conjecture upon this subject.
R. E. D.

MAY 6, 1874.

TENTORSHIPP (April 29th, 1874).

Tentorshipp was, perhaps, connected with the Tensors, who, as Phillips tells us, "were such as not being Burgeses, yet traded in the town, for which liberty they paid such fines as by the Court Leet were set upon them." *Tenser*, say Owen and Blakeway, "is certainly a corruption of *tenancier*, i.e., tenant;" and at page 525, volume 2, of their *History of Shrewsbury*, further remarks upon this subject will be found. PROUD SALOPIAN.

[The word "trainer" in this note is a typographical error; it should have been "tanner."]

TENTORSHIPP April (29th, 1874).

H. W. is informed that the word is a miss-spelling or a mis-reading of Tensorship, which was doubtless the word intended, if not used, by the old local annalist he quotes, and who, by that odd word "Tensorship," referred to a usage in times past of the then Corporation of Shrewsbury to require payment of Tensors and Bibsters' fines, which it was believed they could lawfully enforce. The burgeses and those free of the old incorporated trading companies, their journeymen, apprentices, and servants, with the ecclesiastics of the churches, &c., being deemed—except as to gentlemen and others of estate—the only inhabitants, by right, of the town; others were so by sufferance. The word Tensors has been interpreted to mean Tenants—here, namely a class who by permission of the burgeses resided and practised some calling or business for gain or profit. The word Bibsters is understood to mean others of the same class who sold ale in the town permissively. Probably the enforcement of the Bibsters' and Tensors' fines was gradually relaxed until they became obsolete. The statement of a Richard Muckleston, possibly a tanner—not a trainer—being made quiet by his having his burges-ship given him, was surely a gross mis-representation made as a boast, by which the good old annalist was led into error. The old Corporation of Shrewsbury was in those times much too powerful and high spirited to submit to any such a course as that stated, as appears by their strenuous action and frequent litigation to protect their privileges. W. P.

SHREWSBURY CLOCK (April 15, 22, 1874).

Does Mr. Rimmer mean to imply that the clock of St. Mary's Church is visible from Battlefield? If so I answer that it is physically impossible even with a powerful telescope, inasmuch as there is no dial on the north side of the tower, which side alone could be seen from Battlefield. With regard to the theory of R. E. D. as to the Market Hall clock being the one Shakespeare alluded to, that could

not have been seen if it existed, and the bell on which it strikes the hour, which bears the date of 1754, could not have been heard at Battlefield. Now St. Mary's great bell, or those of St. Alkmund or St. Chad, might, the wind being favourable, be distinctly heard there, and either of these churches might claim the honour, though the bells which spoke in 1408 have long since "gone to pot." W. H.

CAER CARADOC

I have a few remarks to make respecting "Salopian Shreds and Patches." It has been generally thought that Caer Caradoc was the scene of the battle between Caractacus and the Romans, but this is open to doubt. It was the opinion, I am told, of the learned Dr. Kennedy that the Breidden answered better to the description of Tacitus. ANTIQUARY.

MILITARY EXECUTION (April 29th, 1874).

With reference to the execution of Anderson, it seems to me that the spot would be to the north-east of the Shoemakers' Arbour on Kingsland. I shall be glad to have more light thrown on these matters. ANTIQUARY.

THE LAND OF GOSHEN.

Upon what occasion was the Abbey Foregate first called "The Land of Goshen?" A flag, on which these words were inscribed, used to be carried in processions, I think at election times. PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE POET LANGLAND.

In the April number of the *Church Builder*, a little manual devoted to Church Extension, is the following notice of one who seems to be not so well known as he deserves to be:—

"THE POET'S WINDOW.—At Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire, about A.D. 1332, was born one of the greatest and earliest of English Poets, William Langland or Langley. Mr. Skeat, in his edition of the "Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman" (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1869), has been successful in compiling an interesting biography of the great poet, from the autobiographical references contained in the poem itself; respecting which he further observes that, "as indicating the true temper and feelings of the English mind in the fourteenth century, it is worth whole volumes of history. Dean Milman thus refers to him in his History of Latin Christianity:—

"Before Chaucer, even before Wycliffe, appeared, with his rude satire, his uncouth alliterative verse, his homely sense, and independence of thought, the author of Piers Plowman's Vision;" and the Shropshire Antiquary, Mr. Wright, pays this tribute to his genius:—"The poem of Piers Plowman is peculiarly a national work. It is the most remarkable monument of the public spirit of our forefathers in the middle or as they are often termed, dark ages. It is a pure specimen of the English language at this period. . . . It is, moreover, the finest example left of the kind of versification which was purely English." We think that the author of this national work should not be left without a memorial in the place which gave him birth; and that lovers of English literature will not be unwilling to lend a helping hand towards this object, the restoration of the Parish Church to what it was in the days of "Long Will," as the poet familiarly calls himself. A nave, and aisles of five bays, with a fine fourteenth century roof, a tower and spire, and a chancel (the east window of which it is proposed to fill with stained glass, and to dedicate to the Poet), will, when restored, form one of the finest churches in Shropshire, and be a worthy memorial." C. B.

MAY 13, 1874.

PERSONATING SIR CHARLES PAGET (April 15, 1874).

Will A. R. favour us with some data with regard to the alleged personation of Sir Charles Paget by Richard Minshull of Oswestry? No person of the name of Paget ever represented, nor, so far as I can ascertain, contested the borough; and the name does not appear on the Burgess Roll, where it must have been if a voter. The whole thing therefore appears to be a myth, so far as it relates to Shrewsbury. Q.

COLONEL JOHN BENBOW (April 15th, 1874).

"Proud Salopian" says the Cabbage Garden (where this gentleman was shot) lay between the Council House and the Castle. As this garden was afterwards a bowling green, it could not have been on the ground sloping to the river. Most probably it was the site of the house and garden now occupied by Mr. Oldfield, the only space in the locality available for a bowling green. G. H.

SHREWSBURY CLOCK (April 15, 22, May 6, 1874).

W. H. says, "With regard to the theory of R. E. D. as to the Market Hall clock being the one Shakespeare alluded to, that could not have been seen if it existed, and the bell on which it strikes the hour, which bears the date 1754, could not have been heard at Battlefield." Now the quotation which I gave from the *Memorials of Shrewsbury School*, plainly states that the curious old clock there described was set up in the Guild Hall, which, as we all know, is entirely different from the Market Hall; and consequently W. H.'s objections are inapplicable. R. E. D.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT KINGSLAND

(April 29, 1874).

R. E. D. is certainly misinformed as to the site of Lieutenant Anderson's execution. He no doubt relies on *Hulbert's Antiquities* but that authority is of little value. I am now an old man, but when a boy the exact site was pointed out to me by James Crabbe, then an old man himself, who when a boy was an eyewitness of the execution. The spot indicated was about twenty yards south-east of the Butchers' Arbour. The space enclosed by trenches, southward of the Shoemakers' Arbour, is, or was, called the Shoemakers' Race, where some kind of game or sport was used to be held. T. M.

QUAINT EPITAPH.

An old brass plate enclosed in a wooden frame in St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury, bears the following quaint inscription:

"The remains of Henry Corser of this parish, Chirurgion, who deceased April 11, 1692; and Anne his wife, who followed him the next day after;

We man and wife
Conjoyn'd for life,
Fetch'd our last breath
So near, that death
Who part us would
Yet hardly could
Wedded againe
In bed of dust,
Here wee remaine
Till rise wee must.

A double prize this grave doth finde,
If you are wise keep this in minde."

W. H.

A SHREWSBURY DUELLIST.

In the "Story of the London Parks," published by Hotten, it is recorded that "In April, 1785, Charles Powell, of Shrewsbury, Esq., and Capt. Henry Newton, of the 2nd Footguards, fought a duel with swords behind the icehouse in the Green Park, between four and five in the morning; no seconds were present, and both gentlemen were dangerously wounded." Of what family was this Charles Powell, Esq.?
H.

SHREWSBURY SHOW.

Before the Reformation the feast of Corpus Christi was observed in Shrewsbury with great ceremony and pomp. On that day the Host, under a rich canopy, proceeded and illuminated by countless waxen tapers, was borne through the town by priests; and a stately and solemn procession, composed of the Lord Abbot, the priors of the three friaries, the deans and canons of St. Mary's and St. Chad's, with other dignitaries and ecclesiastics, clad in splendid vestments; the bailiffs, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough; and the various incorporated companies, gay with colours and devices, and led by their masters and wardens, went to the Weeping Cross to lament their sins, and pray for a plentiful harvest; returning thence to St. Chad's Church, where high mass was celebrated. But in due time

"Bluff Harry broke into the sponce
And turn'd the cowls adrift,"

and the character of the pageant changed. Its superstitious and religious elements disappeared, and the church festival became a secular holiday, even Shrewsbury Show. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, disturbances were caused in the town by Puritanical meddling with the pastimes of our forefathers, and then the trades began to go to Kingland, where they could enjoy themselves in peace. The Corporation allotted to each company a plot of ground, which was subsequently inclosed and planted; and later still an arbour was erected. Five of these arbours yet remain, two others were demolished a few years ago, and an old oak tree in the yard of a private house marks the site of that of the Skinners and Glovers. The author of "Some Account of Ancient Guilds, Trading Companies, and the Origin of Shrewsbury Shows" says, "The earliest and only notice respecting these privileged enclosures, that I have been enabled to discover, is from the account books of the Tailors' Company, where it is recorded,

1661. Pd. for making ye Harbor on
Kingland 02. 11. 10
Pd. for Seates 00. 10. 02
Pd. for cutting ye Bryars and
ditching, and spent yt. day .. 00. 01. 04"

Eight years after, the Company erected an ornamental gateway at a cost of thirty shillings. This has disappeared, but a view of it is given in Chambers's *Book of Days*. The Shearmen had a large tree, amid the boughs of which seats were placed, where entertainment was provided for those who climbed so high. In 1724, Kingland was sown with corn, which the tradesmen threatened to throw down, but the tenant pacified them by promising that their way should not be obstructed again. However, at the next Show, the Clothiers' Company had to make him out a passage to their arbour.

Another week I purpose to give a few notes on the procession of the Show.
R. E. D.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD CROSSES IN SHREWSBURY.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1852) I find recorded that in June, 1681, the cross which stood in St. Mary's churchyard was taken down by night. In 1682, on the 8rd of October, being the night before the election of bailiffs, the stone

cross in St. Julian's churchyard was pulled down. In 1684 a similar emblem in St. Chad's cemetery (under the basement of which was found the arms of the butchers' guild or company) was pulled down, and the parochial accounts of the churchwardens of Holy Cross and St. Giles show that St. Giles's cross shared the same fate in 1685. Can some antiquary give us any particulars of these crosses. N.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES.

The *Universal Magazine* (1757) has the following:—"This county (Salop), as a frontier between the Welch and English, has had more castles built in it than any other county in England, insomuch that Fuller observed it seems to be parted from Wales by a continual wall of castles; and it is said by Speed that no less than thirty-two castles have been built within this shire, besides the fortified towns." These castles appear to have been intended to check the "excursions" of the Welch. What are the names of them? and do any remains exist at this time? ANON.

MAY, 20, 1874.

THE DEVIL OF DINTHILL (April 15th, 1874).

It has always been understood that the gentleman who acquired this unenviable title was a Mr. Griffiths, who was noted for his eccentricity. In 1764 two men were executed in Shrewsbury for robbing the house of Samuel Griffiths, Esq., of Dintill of a large quantity of plate. In 1771 his son, Joseph Griffiths, of Dintill (*sic*), was sheriff of Shropshire; but neither of these could be the individual alluded to. Very likely the man with the diabolical title was Richard Delamore Griffiths, the son of Joseph, who succeeded his father in 1772, and who subsequently sold the estate. He would probably have been in the recollection of some old people lately living, whom I have heard speak of him.

G. H.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT KINGSLAND (April 29 and May 18, 1874).

T. M. is undoubtedly more correct than the book he not approvingly mentions; and his statement assuredly settles the spot of the execution. But his appended notice of "The Shoemakers Race" seems not to be derived from the old instructor he names. That "race" was an intricate winding course, after the manner of the maze at Hampton Court; perhaps the Cretan Labyrinth may have given the first idea of such puzzles to a runner. At this "race" on Kingland, Shrewsbury, the successful runner, after mastering the difficulties, found himself in the centre, where was cut in the turf the exaggerated outline of a human head; this was called "the giant's head." There were two holes cut roughly for eyes, and the winning runner had to jump so that his heels rested in these holes. This "race" was outlying from the Shoemakers' Arbour, and that company, at the beginning of the present century, generously surrendered it as a site for the windmill then erected—not as a sack-flour mill, but for grinding wheat for the people of Shrewsbury. In the years 1799, 1800, and until the harvest of 1801, great scarcity and suffering prevailed; and it was supposed that people might obtain some benefit by recurring to the old practice, not then forgotten, of buying their own wheat in market and sending it to a mill to be ground. The spot enclosed by tranches, mentioned by T. M., was occasionally occupied on Shrewsbury Show Monday by the captains and crews of the barges, belonging to Shrewsbury barge owners, which traded on the Severn between Shrewsbury and Gloucester. These men, formerly numerous, called themselves "watermen:" they were not an incorporated company, but, at

times, associated as a voluntary society, and joined with banners, &c., in the procession of the "trades" from the town to Kingsland. At the very few times early in this century that the "watermen" went to the Show a temporary tent was erected on the space which T. M. has described, for their accommodation. M. G.

AN EXECUTION ON KINGSLAND.

(April 29 and May 13, 1874).

T. M. says "R. E. D. is certainly misinformed as to the site of Lieutenant Anderson's execution. He no doubt relies on *Hulbert's Antiquities*, but that authority is of little value." T. M. cannot possibly know what I relied on, and if his other statements have no better foundation than this they are not worth much. I was fully aware that Hulbert is not a trustworthy authority, and although I used his book when I compiled the account of the execution, I did not depend upon it, but also consulted Phillips's *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury*, Archdeacon Owen's *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, and Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*. Now with all due respect for T. M., I must say that until some better proof of my being "misinformed" is produced, I shall continue to believe that I am right. Speaking of Kingsland at page 203, Phillips writes, "Just below the Shoemakers' Arbour, on this ground, Mr. Thomas Anderson was shot." It should be remembered that his book was published in 1779, only 27 years after the execution took place, and whilst the recollection of it was fresh in the minds of many. It seems unlikely that Phillips should make a mistake on this point, and that Owen and Blakeway, who were not in the habit of taking things for granted, should have neglected to correct such a mistake, if made. Moreover tradition points out this as the spot, whilst there is nothing whatever to mark that mentioned by T. M., and we may expect to find some memorial of the event. It is quite likely that the inclosed space was afterwards used for some sport. I hope that T. M. will not take these remarks in an unfriendly spirit. Of course, nothing is desired by either of us but to arrive at the truth, and it is in a case like this that one perceives the value of this column of Salopian Notes and Queries, where doubtful matters can be discussed and cleared up.

R. E. D.

PERSONATING SIR CHARLES PAGET (April 15th and May 18th, 1874).

The correspondents A. R. and Q., if inhabitants of Shrewsbury, must be in the bloom or prime of life, and without elderly friends to consult, or they would have avoided public enquiry into this matter, which was merely an acted jest of a day at a contested election. However, they are now informed that at the general election of 1831, on the Reform Bill of Earl Grey and Lord John Russell, the candidates for the two seats for Shropshire were Hill and Pelham against "The Bill," and Lloyd and Mytton in favour of it. The two latter had much support from their neighbours at Oswestry, many of whom came daily to Shrewsbury in vehicles to vote or assist their cause. On one of the polling days there came with an Oswestry party, R. Minshull, a droll eccentric Shrewsbury man—not one of the respectable family of the Oswestry Minshalls—but long settled at Oswestry. He was disguised in a solemn wig and antique spectacles with the intention to caricature the then Head Master of Oswestry School, who had displeased the friends of "The Bill." But on the arrival in Shrewsbury some wags there supposed they could make more use of R. Minshull by pretending that he was Sir Charles Paget, then a popular naval officer, and they asserted that he had arrived, not as a candidate, but as a

zealous and influential supporter of "The Bill," and for one day he passed as Sir Charles Paget, in spite of the strange wig and dress, which were said to be assumed for a purpose. He spouted through upper windows of inns, and at hustings, and for the day caused much fun, as most of the older people who knew him in youth as a Salopian refrained, for the amusement's sake, from an exposure; and if any one attempted it the credulous multitude rejected their words as inventions of the enemy. At length, after some pugilistic affairs in the evening, the Oswestry party and "Sir Charles" returned home no worse for the excursion. B. K.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (May 18th, 1874).

With regard to Argus's question, the late Rev. C. Hartshorne, I think, said a triple line of castles guarded the Shropshire frontier. The first line is clearly distinct—Shrewsbury, Albury, Shrawardine, Knockin, Ruyton, Middle, Whittington. The second line began at Ludlow, and included Powys, Oswestry, Ellesmere, and Chirk. The third line included Clun, Montgomery (though in Wales garrisoned by English), Cause and Rowton; but I am not sufficient antiquarian to place them in their proper order. H. A.

GREAT FIRE IN ABBEY FOREGATE.

In a former note R. E. D. refers to a great fire in the Abbey Foregate on Good Friday, 1774, in which forty-seven houses were destroyed, besides other buildings. Will he be good enough to point out the locality of the fire, as I cannot find it recorded in any history I have seen? Q.

ABBAY FOREGATE WAKES.

Will some dweller in the "Land of Goshen" oblige by giving an account of the Eel Pie and Cherry Pie Wakes, which were formerly celebrated by the parishioners of Holy Cross and St. Giles? PROUD SALOPIAN.

OPENING OF ENGLISH BRIDGE.

In Pidgeon's "Memorials" it is stated that the bridge was so far completed as to afford a passage (March 14th, 1774) for the High Sheriff, John Owen, Esq., and a numerous body of gentlemen on horseback, who accompanied him to meet the judges of assize, whom they escorted into town over the new bridge." Now, I find on reference to "Blakeway's Sheriffs" that the sheriff in 1774 was Robert Pigott, Esq., of Chetwynd (to whom the present squire of Sundorne, the Rev. J. D. Corbett, stands in the relation of second cousin), and that John Lloyd Owen, Esq., of Woodhouse, was Sheriff in 1769. Mr. Pidgeon was generally looked upon as authority not to be doubted; but here he must have been at fault, to say the least of it. Can any one explain this discrepancy? G. H.

MAY 27, 1874.

THE LAND OF GOSHEN (May 6, 1874).

This title was given in 1847 to the suburb of Abbey Foregate by the chairman of a convivial club held at the Old Bull (a house which is now unrecognisable as such by its signboard). The club, though not a political one, had few, if any, but Tory members, and our present Premier has frequently been a guest therein. The flag, which is of white silk, is still in existence. On each side is a representation of a cornucopia; with the motto "The Land of Goshen" on one side, and on the other, I think, "Peace and Plenty." GOSHENITE.

SHREWSBURY SHOW (18th May, 1874).

Although as early as the reign of Henry the Sixth the Corpus Christi pageant was immemorial, the Show, in the form which it took when the pix and relics, the tapers and crosses had disappeared, and only the companies with their representative characters went in the procession, is, of course, not older than the Reformation. These characters form a strange assembly of deities, saints, monarchs, and others, many of them arrayed in incongruous costumes. Some of the trades, like the Shoemakers, have always retained the same personages; whilst others, like the Tailors, have from time to time changed theirs. The Shearmen or Clothworkers had King Edward the Fourth, or else Bishop Blaize, an Armenian prelate who was martyred in 316. The Shoemakers follow the patron saint Crispin, with his brother Crispian, Crispianus or Crispinianus, as the name is variously spelt. The Tailors at one time had a Queen, probably Good Queen Beas; at others, Adam and Eve, before whom a large bough was borne, from which an apple was occasionally plucked; and two Knights with drawn swords. The Butchers, a Knight armed with an axe or cleaver, and followed by fencing boys, decked with ribbons, and flourishing foils. The Barber-Chirurgeons and Weavers, Catherine working a spinning-wheel, a queer version of St. Catherine and the instrument of her martyrdom. The Bricklayers, Bluff King Hal; or a character known as "Jack Bishop." The Hatters and Furriers, a black prince or Indian chief, brandishing a spear. The Smiths, Vulcan in armour, with two attendants who discharged blunderbusses. The Bakers, sometimes Ceres and sometimes Venus. *Sine Cerere (et Libero) friget Venus*. The Skinners and Glovers, the figure of a stag as large as life, with huntmen blowing bugle horns. The Saddlers, a richly caparisoned horse led by a jockey. The following additional particulars are taken from "The Annual Pageant of Shrewsbury Show, or Procession of the Guild Merchants of the Town." I do not know by whom it was written, and am not quite sure that all its statements are correct. Tailors were preceded by three "Antiques"; two bearing large bodkins and shields, the other carrying a battle-axe. Bricklayers, Henry the Eighth wearing a gorgeous blue puffed robe, scarlet mantle, embroidered waistcoat, and hat trimmed with ermine and a plume of white feathers. The apprentices followed a king dressed in white, and adorned with sashes, one of which bore the words "God save the King." In his cap were blue, white, and green feathers. Smiths, a King in white robes, with red and black sashes. His crown was bordered with ermine, and decked with feathers. Before him went the Chancellor carrying a crown. In attendance were two beefeaters, with swords and shields. Painters, Saddlers, &c., Cupid attired in white, with a blue sash, and wearing a plume of white feathers. In his hands were a palette and brushes.

In 1849 a grand revival of the Show took place, and the programme of the procession was as follows:—

- Crispin and Crispianus; Shoemakers, &c.
- Cupid and the Stag; Tailors, &c.
- A King; Butchers, &c.
- King Henry the Eighth; Builders, &c.
- Man in Iron Armour; Smiths, &c.
- Black Prince; Cabinet Makers, Hatters, &c.
- Queen Elizabeth; Hair Dressers, &c.
- Queen Katherine; Flax Dressers, &c.
- Rubens: Combretren of Painters, &c.
- King Henry the First.

Formerly the Mayor and Corporation went to Kingsland on horseback, and visited the companies in their arbours. There is a manuscript history of Shrewsbury Show in our Museum, and an account of the pageant is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1833. R. E. D.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD CROSSES AT SHREWSBURY (May 18th, 1874).

The Cross which stood in St. Giles's Churchyard is the only one of which any remains are known to exist. The base of it (commonly known as the pest basin) stands opposite the south porch, and the cross itself, or portions thereof, are preserved in the church. The following entry appears in the parish books—"1585, It' paid Barnett, and his sonne for pulling down the Crosse at St. Gyles xvijld." W. H.

GREAT FIRE IN ABBEY FOREGATE.

(May 20th, 1874).

I cannot tell "Q," which part of the Abbey Foregate was burnt. The fire began in the house of a man named Drakewood, and, strange to say, this house was saved. There was a high wind at the time blowing eastward, and the flames rapidly spread to the adjoining tenements, many of which were roofed with thatch; and the whole street was threatened. Several of the houses that were destroyed belonged to the Earl of Tankerville. R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY ELECTIONS.

The following *jeu d'esprit* anent the Shrewsbury Election in 1830 appeared in the *Salopian Journal* of August 4th, in that year:—

- Said Jenkins to Salop,
"I'm off in a gallop—
I won by a head at Nagpore."
- Said Slaney, "Don't banter,
I'm off in a canter,
In that who could ever do more."
- Said Corbett to Salop,
"Pray, why should I gallop?
My nag shall walk over the course."
- Said Salop, "they've won it
And you might have done it
By clapping *gold spurs* to your horse."

G. H.

"SHROPSHIRE AND NORTH WALES STANDARD."

Can any of your correspondents say how long this publication (which commenced July, 1839) continued, and whether any complete sets exist? I have the first two numbers only, and they contain cleverly-written articles by "Nimrod," entitled "A Peep into Counties and Counties." Who was "Nimrod?" I presume not Col. Apperley, who under that *nom de plume* wrote the graphic and interesting life of John Mytton. SALOPIAN.

JUNE 3, 1874.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (May 13 and 20, 1874).

In a recent number of *Notes and Queries* a Liverpool correspondent asks:—Where was "Castrum Rothomagi" situated? Henry 5th on March 2, 1421, tested a charter in Westminster, and on the 6th of the same month tested several charters at "Castrum Nostrum Rothomagi" (Rhymer, *Fœdera*, X. pp. 68, 69). On the 4th of the same month of March a document purports to be signed at Shrewsbury, "in the hie and noble presence of our Sovereign Lord." Was it possible for the King to be at Westminster on the 2nd, at Shrewsbury on the 4th, and at "Castrum Rothomagi" on the 5th of the same month? To this question an answer is furnished by a correspondent in a subsequent number of *N. and Q.* as follows:—There was a castle near Shrewsbury, now, I believe, no longer in existence, but of which an interesting print is shown in the recently published book, *The Garrisons of Shropshire*, called after the

country of its Norman possessors *Caus*, from *pays de Caus*. We must bear in mind the important conquests in that part of the kingdom by the Norman followers of William the Conqueror, whereby the name of Montgomery has retained its place until the present day; and it might be possible some other castle in the Welsh border may have, like *Caus*, borne a Norman name; for if Rhymer be correct, it would be, at any rate in these days, impossible for the King to travel in one day from Shrewsbury to Bouen. Q.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD CROSSES IN SHREWSBURY (May 18 and 27).

The shaft of a font in the Abbey Church was found at St. Giles's in 1795, and is supposed to be part of the Weeping Cross. On its sides are sculptured the Crucifixion, Visitation, Virgin and Child, and a person engaged in devotion. A prospect of Shrewsbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth shows a cross standing in the street, beyond the Castle Gates, but I have never met with any account of it. Of the other crosses, namely, the High Cross, Spelcross, Cadogan's Cross, and the one by the wayside at Cross Hill, we possess but scanty information. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SALOPIAN COUplet.

A Londoner who a few years ago rambled through this beautiful county, and afterwards published a book called *All Round the Wrekin*, asks therein—"Was it from a desire to dance, inspired by the sight of pleasant scenery, that the adage arose:—

'I am of Shropshire, my shins be sharpe.

Lay woodes to the fyre, and dresse me my harpe!'"

I have not seen these lines elsewhere, and should be glad of any information about them. PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE POPULATION OF SHREWSBURY.

The first account of the population extant is one taken in 1695 by order of the mayor, Simon Hammer, Esq. The number of inhabitants was then found to be 7,888. The town was divided into three wards, and the number in each was—Castle Ward, 1,917; Welsh Ward, 2,600; Stone Ward, 2,866. The next enumeration appears to have been taken in the year 1760, according to the parishes. The numbers were—St. Chad's, 8,771; St. Mary's, 1,999; St. Alkmond's, 1,011; St. Julian's, 1,050; Holy Cross, 910; total, 8,141. This gives an increase of 758, or 10 per cent. in 55 years. In 1801, on the passing of the Census Act, the numbers were taken as follows—St. Chad's, 5,760; St. Mary's, 8,924; St. Julian's, 1,778; St. Alkmond's, 1,417; Holy Cross, 1,200; total, 18,479; the increase in the 46 years being 5,888, or nearly 60 per cent. This increase was not uniform throughout the town, and it will be interesting to note the fluctuations which have taken place in that respect. The per centage of increase in 1801 over 1760 was in St. Chad's nearly 64; St. Mary's, 137; St. Alkmond's, 40; St. Julian's, 70; and Holy Cross, 82. At the last census in 1871 the population stood as follows—St. Chad's, 8,376; St. Mary's, 8,541; St. Alkmond's, 1,448; St. Julian's, 5,847; Holy Cross, 2,409; total, 26,120. In the seventy years which intervened a remarkable feature is apparent. Whilst the outer parishes have increased collectively to double their numbers, St. Alkmond's has remained stationary, having only added 81 to its population during that period. Of course, to those who understand the peculiar situation of St. Alkmond's parish, this is perfectly intelligible; at the same time it seems to be a subject worthy of a corner in your interesting column of Shreds and Patches. ALKMONDIENSIS.

P.S.—It should be noted that these numbers include the rural portions of the several parishes named, but do not include the parish of Meole Brace, a small part of which is within the borough.

BOMERE.

Can any of the contributors to "Salopian Shreds and Patches" give me any information respecting Bomere or Beaumere, near Condober. Has any legend about it ever been published? and if so where can I get a copy of the legend? REDEMOOR.

KINGSLAND.

A writer in the *Book of Days* thinks that Kingsland probably belonged to the kings of Mercia, whence its name, which, according to Pidgeon, is spelt Chingaland in an early Norman grant. Phillips says, in his quaint way, "The first accounts I have been able to get relative to this piece of ground are, that in the year 1529, At a Common Hall, the Common Pasture of Kingsland was set for 3 Years at 28 per Year (Excheq., M.S., Lib. 1), and in 1586 Ordered to be inclosed." In 1576 there was a great plague in Shrewsbury, and St. Matthew's fair (22nd September) was consequently held at "a place sometime a common called Kyngaland." On 24th March, 1681, John Capper, clerk of the Abbey Church, was drawn through the town and afterwards hanged at Kingsland for treason. The accounts of the Shearmen's Company for 1584 contain the following item:—"Spent at John Hassall's that day the companye wente to Kyngaland to showte, over shotte 26s. 8d." In 1621 the Balliffs "laid out in stocking up of the gorst in Kingsland, making the same into faggottes, and ridding and making cleane the growndes, 25 4s. 6d." The Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, came, with his Council, to Shrewsbury in 1684, and was so sumptuously entertained by the Corporation that Kingsland had to be leased for 21 years to pay the cost, which was nearly £300. During the summer of 1722 a regiment of foot soldiers, under the command of Brigadier Stanwix, encamped on Kingsland. The execution of Lieutenant Anderson in 1752, and the festivities at the arbours on the occasion of the Show, have already been noticed in "Salopian Shreds and Patches." The annual horse races were formerly held on Kingsland. R.E.D.

JUNE 10, 1874.

RODNEY'S PILLAR (April 15, 1874).

This pillar was erected in honour of Admiral Rodney, and in commemoration of his great victory over the French fleet, April 12, 1782, which was followed by the peace of Versailles. Admiral Rodney was for this victory created a peer, and received a pension of £2,000 a year. I am not aware that the gallant Admiral had any local connexion with Shropshire, and the monument may be considered a national one. W. H.

SALOPIAN COUplet (June 8).

"Proud Salopian" does not seem quite at home in his knowledge of the writer of "All Round the Wrekin." The author was an accomplished scholar, Mr. Walter White, assistant secretary to the Royal Society, and the writer of several pleasant books of travels, such as "A Londoner's Walk to the Lands' End," "On Foot through Tyrol," &c. The couplet, or "adage," as Mr. White calls it, is quite unknown to me, and I am inclined to think it is one of those ready adaptations which some writers indulge in. It was the ordinary custom for Sir Walter Scott to write the poetical headings for the chapters in the Waverley Novels, and to quote them as from an "old ballad." Very much the same thing is now done by "George Eliot;" and no doubt many others adopt the same method of supplying apt quotations, instead of searching for them. I have no doubt Mr. White has taken some such ready way in respect to the couplet quoted by your querist. ANOTHER PROUD SALOPIAN.

DISRAELI v. YARDLEY.

The *Manchester Guardian*, June, 1874, states that in 1841 Mr. Yardley, afterwards Sir William Yardley, sent Mr. Disraeli a challenge. The *Birmingham Daily Post*, June, 1868, states that the challenge was sent by Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Yardley. Which is right? A reference to the file of the *Salopian Journal* for 1841, would settle the matter in ten minutes.

A. R.
[The account of this circumstance as given by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, is substantially correct, though not so in all its details. The facts were briefly as follows:—Statements of a slanderous nature affecting Mr. Disraeli were contained in a letter published with the signature of Mr. Yardley. These statements Mr. Disraeli stigmatised as "utterly false;" whereupon Mr. Yardley sent a challenge by the hands of Mr. Clement to Mr. Disraeli. It is, however, not true that Mr. Disraeli gave information of the challenge to the Mayor. It was Mr. Joseph Sheppard, then, I believe, an alderman of the town, who "laid the information" as to the projected duel. The Mayor, John Loxdale, Esq., in the execution of his duty, very properly called upon both gentlemen to enter into recognizances to keep the peace; which he would scarcely have done as regards Mr. Disraeli, if that gentleman himself had been the informer, as he is represented to have been in the *Birmingham Daily Post*.]

DICK WHITTINGTON.

Was Sir Richard Whittington a native of Shropshire? Did he possess an estate in the county? Was he ever the owner of Whittington Castle, near Oswestry?

FITZ-GWARINE.

A SHREWSBURY POET.

Who was "S. Johnson," who in 1768 issued "Poems on Several Occasions," which was "printed by W. Williams, at the Head of Marold?" It is an 8vo pamphlet of 74 pages, and dedicated to Noel Hill, Esq.

A. R.

DESCENDANTS OF THE PRINCES OF POWYS-LAND.

In reading a periodical work, entitled "Montgomeryshire Collections," I have been interested in the fact there stated, that the chief descendants of the Princes of Powys-land are to be found among the aristocracy of Shropshire. I beg, therefore, to transcribe a few passages from that work, as probably not devoid of interest to some readers of your valuable Journal.

"Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Higher Powys, celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's novel of 'The Betrothed,' was succeeded by his son Griffith, and Griffith was succeeded by his son Owen, whose daughter and heiress Hawys Godarn, or the Hardy, married John de Charleton, of Apley, near Wellington, and became through the Greys, ancestress of the Cholmondeleys of Conover, the Rev. Geo. Augustus Salusbury, Rector of Westbury, and of William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet. (See 'Collections,' 419, 421, vol. 1. These gentlemen are the co-heirs of the Barony of Powys, which has long been in abeyance, and was claimed in 1800 by John Kynaston Powell, of Hardwick, near Ellesmere.

"The descendants also of William de la Pole, Lord of Mawddy, Co. Merioneth, another son of Griffin ap Wenwynwyn, are still living in the County of Salop.

"This line was represented in 1472 by the four daughters of Sir John Burgh, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1468, who all married Shropshire gentlemen.

"The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married William Newport of High Ercall, ancestor of the Earls of Bradford, the Earls of Powis (see 'Collections,' vol. 5, p. 156), and of the Sandfords of the Isle of Rossall (vol. 7, p. 160).

"The second daughter, Ankerret, married John Leighton of Leighton, ancestor of the Leightons of Loton Park, and of the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, formerly Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and now Warden of All Souls', Oxford.

"The third daughter, Isabella, married Sir John Lyngen, of Lyngen, ancestor of the Burtons of Longaer, and the youngest daughter, Eleanor, was the wife of Thomas Mytton, of Halston."

I am well aware that the love of antiquarian research is still cherished among the inhabitants of the good old town of Shrewsbury, and am of opinion that subjects which attract the attention of their Montgomeryshire neighbours will not be without attraction to themselves. ANTIQUARY.

BROSELEY PIPES.

The following interesting paper on tobacco pipes by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., appears in "Cope's Tobacco Plant," a publication devoted to the trade:—

"It is somewhat difficult to localise pipes—that is to say, it is difficult in many instances, in coming across a 'fairy-pipe,' to correctly determine the locality in which it was made. Pipes were made all over the country and of various clays,—some from the locality, others brought from a distant district. One of the principal seats of the manufacture has, from soon after the date of the introduction of Tobacco down to the present hour, been Broseley; whose name is thus as closely identified with pipes and smoking as Burton is with brewing and bitter beer. The earliest known maker here was Richard Legg, and his name (on the baptism of a daughter) occurs in the Broseley parish registers for 1675. His sons were also pipe makers, as are his descendants—of the same name—at the present day. The various names of this family occurring on early pipes are:—Richard Legg, Samuel Legg, Thomas Legg, William Legg, John Legg, and Benjamin Legg. The group of pipes here engraved, shows eleven interesting examples in the collection of the late Mr. Thursfield.* The dates attached to them are those which occur on the spurs, or that at which the name of the maker first occurs in the parish register. The ornamented pipe bears on its spur the name 'John Legg, 1687.' The names of the old pipe makers at Broseley, so far as is shown on the examples I have seen, are:—Legg, in 1575 and downwards; Clarke, 1647; Roden, 1681; Darby, 1700; Decon, 1608; Evans, 1615; Hughes, 1641; Hartshorne, 1620; James, 1600; Jones, 1590; Price, 1608; Partridge, 1718; Overton, 1700; Smith, 1709; Shaw, 1630; William, 1733; Ward, 1700; Browne, Bradley, Dry, Evans, Hart, Harper, Overley, Roberts, Wilson, and others; and, of course, Southorn. On the spurs of many of the pipes the makers' name, initials, or devices, frequently occur, either in square, round, head-shaped or other tablets. Thus, Samuel Decon bore for a device an open hand, with his initials, S.D., in a heart-shaped stamp. Aubrey speaks of pipes made in his day by a maker named Gauntlett, 'who makes the heels of them with a *gauntlet*, whence they are called *gauntlet-pipes*.' It is not unlikely that Samuel Decon might have learned 'the whole art and mystery' of pipe making from Gauntlett, and thus have adopted his special mark, with the addition of his own initials. Roden used a flower; Shaw a kind of vase of flowers; and others a bee, a fleur-de-lis, or a cross, &c.

* An engraving is here given.

WEST FELTON.

The following appears in *Notes and Queries of Saturday last*:—

"WEST FELTON, SHROPSHIRE.—I am very desirous to obtain some information regarding the history of the Holy Well in this parish through the medium of *N. and Q.*

A. R. K."

JUNE 17, 1874.

LLOYD OF DOLOBRAN.

The following is an extract from a biographical notice in the *Birmingham Argus* of January, 1831.

"THE LATE CHARLES LLOYD, Esq.

"The decease of this gentleman took place January 16, 1828, at his residence, Bingley House, near this town, in his 80th year.

"His father Sampson Lloyd was the lineal descendant of a respectable family of great antiquity in Montgomeryshire. For upwards of eight hundred years they were seated at Dolobran; and before the conquest of Wales by Edward the Second, were powerful chieftains of an extensive territory. Kellynin Bowen of Leoydiarth, about the year 1400, assumed the surname of Lloyd, or as it was then spelt in Welsh, Llwydd, to commemorate his having been born upon the above-named portion of his estates, and the family ever afterwards retained that name.

"About the year 1662, the great grandfather of Mr. Lloyd attached himself to the religious body called Quakers. In milder times his high character and connexions would have protected him from the violence directed against this sect; but his refusal to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, was a pretext for accusing him of disloyalty; his estates were subject to a *premunire*, and heavy fines were levied upon his property. After enduring with patience and magnanimity ten years' imprisonment in Welchpool jail, during which time his noble and animating example served to strengthen several who had embraced and suffered for the same faith, he removed to this town (Birmingham), in the year 1701, and engaged extensively in the iron trade."

Was this gentleman an ancestor of the present member for Plymouth? if so, in what degree of relationship? Does the estate of Dolobran still appertain to the family? Should not "Montgomery" be read for "Welchpool" in the extract, as I never heard of a gaol at the latter place?
G. H.

SHELTON OAK.

The popular tradition that the Welsh Chieftain, Owen Glendower, witnessed the battle of Shrewsbury from among the branches of this venerable oak has long been exploded, though the tree was probably nearly as large, and certainly much loftier, at that time than the present. Nevertheless, the picturesque residence, in the gardens of which the old tree still

"Stands in his pride alone,"

was once called "Glendower Cottage." I understand it has recently been changed to "Shelton Priory;" but I cannot congratulate it on the change. Besides, it is a mistake to use the term "Priory" in reference to houses of modern date, which have not the slightest connection with anything of a monastic character, or stand in a locality where no monastic buildings ever existed.
H.

SHREWSBURY ABBEY.

There appears to be little doubt that the old Saxon Church built of wood, and dedicated to St. Peter, by Siward, about the time of Edward the Confessor, was at that time considered the principal church of the town, and that it stood on part of the site of the Abbey founded by Earl Roger de Montgomery, in 1088; very probably on the spot where the Abbey Church, or rather what remains of it, now stands. It was called the "Parish of the City," which would seem to imply that the parish comprised the whole of the town, though that is not by any means certain, as several other churches were founded before the Abbey, and even before Siward's wooden church. For instance—St.

Mary's, 980; St. Alkmund, 912; St. Chad's 780. These, however, were all collegiate, rather than parochial, institutions, and most likely the subdivision of the "Parish of the City," and the apportionment of its several parts to existing churches, took place at a later period. Was the wooden church above referred to the successor of one previously existing or not? The Abbey Church, which occupied the site, was like it dedicated to St. Peter, or rather St. Peter and St. Paul. The nave, however, which was used as the parish church, and which is all that remains of that once magnificent structure, was called the "Church of the Holy Cross," and gives its name to the parish. Any further information on this point must be interesting.

GOSWENITE.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (May 18, 20, and June 3).

The following is a list of the Castles of the county:—Acton Burnell, Alberbury, Apley, Bishop's Castle, Broncroft, Bridgnorth, Brocard's Castle, Black Park, Brow, Charlton, Cleobury Mortimer, Cainham, Caus, Clun, Church Stretton, Corham, Chesterton, Cheswardine, Chirbury, Dawley, Ellesmere, Hopton, High Erccall, Hallon, Hodnet, Holdgate, Hopton Waters, Knockin, Kinnerley, Lydbury North, Ludlow, Longville, Lea, Middle, Mawley, Meole Brace, Moreton Corbet, Melverley, Oswestry, Pontesbury, Pulverbatch, Quatford, Red Castle, Ritton, Rowton, Ruyton, Shrewsbury, Shrewardine, Stapleton, Sibdon, Toot, Tong, Wem, Winsbury, Whitechurch, Watlesborough, and Whittington. (See Edwards's *Notes on the Castellated Structures of Shropshire*, 1858; Eytton's *Castles of Shropshire and its Borders*, 1860; and *The Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire*, 1869.)
R. E. D.

ADMIRAL BENBOW.

A few months ago there appeared in the columns of the *Journal* an interesting biographical sketch of this brave Salopian, and possibly the following *verbatim et literatim* copy of the inscription on his tombstone in Kingston Church, Jamaica, will be considered worth a nook in Shreds and Patches:—

"Here Lyeth Interred the
Body of John Benbow
Esqre Admiral of the White
A true pattern of English
Courage who lost his life
In Defence of his Queens
& Country November ye 4th
1702 In the 52d year of
his age by a wound in his Legg
Received In an Engagement
with Monst Du Casse Being
much Lamented."

W. H.

SALOPIAN MINT.

I frequently read of coins minted in Shrewsbury, and should be glad to know some particulars as to the time and circumstances of such coinage, and whether any specimens are known to exist in Shrewsbury; also, particulars of any tradesmen's tokens which may have been issued there. I have seen one or two of the latter, and am curious to ascertain more about them.
ENQUIRER

JUNE 24, 1874.

SALOPIAN MINT (June 10, 1874).

I am not aware of any money having been minted in Shrewsbury before or since the time of Charles I. That monarch set up a mint here in 1642, for the purpose of converting into money the large quantities of silver plate which were brought in for the supply of the king's exigen-

cies by the noblemen and gentlemen of Shropshire and the neighbouring counties, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The coins which were struck here have a distinctive mint mark. A die used in striking half-crowns was found some years ago at Bellstone; it became the property of the late Rev. W. G. Rowland, and was purchased at the sale of that gentleman's effects by Mr. Joseph Humphreys, of this town, in whose possession it now remains. It has the impress of the reverse, representing the Royal arms, with the motto "Christo auspice regno." An engraving of it appeared in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's "Garrisons of Shropshire," but the talented authoress omitted to mention the name of the owner who had kindly lent it to her for the purpose. I will endeavour to supply some information (asked for by "Enquirer") on tradesmen's tokens on a future occasion. X.

PARLIAMENTS IN SHREWSBURY.

The Parliament which met in Shrewsbury on September 30th, 1283, was "the first national convention in which the Commons had any share by legal authority," and the earliest trace of a mixed assembly of Lords and Commons. Shrewsbury had the honour of being selected as one of the twenty cities and towns which were each directed to send two deputies. Sheriffs of counties were also commanded to send two knights (hence "knights of the shire"). There were assembled, besides, 110 earls and barons. It is believed that they met in the chapter house, or refectory, of the Abbey. The King (Edward) removing to Acton Burnell, the Lords and Commons assembled there, and there was passed the so-called "Statute of Acton Burnell," which I believe still remains in force. In 1397, a Parliament was again held in Shrewsbury, by adjournment from Westminster, "on account of the great love the king (Richard II) bore to the inhabitants of these parts, where he had many friends." The king created several peers who took their seats first in this Parliament. It was called "The Great Parliament" from the importance of the affairs transacted in it, and also on account of the great number of peers that attended with their retinues. It does not appear that there was any other assembly of Parliament in Shrewsbury, although the town has subsequently been honoured with several royal visits. G. H.

THE GREAT BELL OF TONG.

This Bell, which is said to weigh over 40 cwt., bears the following inscription:—

"Henricus Vernon Miles istam campanam fieri fecit 1518 ad Laudem Dei Omnipotentis Beate Marie et Bartholomei Sati.

"Quam perduellionum rabie fractam sumptibus parochie refundit Abr. Rudhall. Glocest. anno 1720. L. Pietier Min. T. Wordshaw. T. Peytonon. Aedituis."

From this I infer that the present *Great Bell* (which by the way is also cracked) was cast in 1720 from the metal which composed the original Bell given by Henry Vernon in 1518, and which no doubt bore the first part of the inscription as above. I have seen an incorrect copy of the inscription somewhere, but this I copied from the bell itself some years ago. Tong Church is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in the County of Salop, and will well repay a visit. G. H.

A SHROPSHIRE FANATIC.

In the sentence of death passed October 12th, 1660, on Sorceop, Carew, Soot, Jones, and Clement for their share in the execution of King Charles I., the following curious reference to our county occurs:—

"There is a Spiritual Pride; Men may over-run themselves by their own Holiness, and they may go by pretended Revelations. Men may say, I have prayed about such a thing.—I do not speak it with reproach to any; if a man should commit a Robbery or Murder, merely because he will, and should come and say, I have prayed against it, and cannot understand it to be a sin; as one in Shropshire did, and yet, notwithstanding, killed his own Father and Mother."

S. C. S.

OLD PARR.

Mr. Askew Roberts, in his admirable "Gossiping Guide," says Old Parr was taken to London by the Earl of Arundel (a Shropshire landowner). I should like to know in what part of the county the Earl of Arundel was a landowner, and in whose possession his estates now are. QUERRIST.

KING JAMES II. IN SHREWSBURY.

"On the same morning the presbyterian preachers John Brian, Francis Tallants, preachers at Oliver's Chapel in High Street, and Mr. Rowland Hunt, Doctor Jackson doctor of Physic, Daniel Jenks ironmonger, Joseph Pearson outler, presented him with a purse of gold supposed to be £100 and was freely accepted, but still lying the obligation on them to choose such Members for next Parliament as should be for taking of the penal Laws and test: and to the end he left behinde him *William Pen*, chiefs and head of the Quakers who began to speake at Mardoll Head but the rabble supposing what he would be at the mob gave a shout and overhauled him: so he desisted and gott his way the mob knocking the bulks as he passed."—From the *Genl. Mag.* Oct. 1852. Query, what had William Pen to do with King James? I find him speaking again for him at Chester. What were the "bulks?" N.

JULY 1, 1874.

DICK WHITTINGTON (June 10, 1874).

"Fitz-Gwariue" asks—"Was Sir Richard Whittington a native of Shropshire?" I always understood that he was born at Whittington in Derbyshire; though it is not improbable that the five other Whittingtons may claim the honour, just as the seven Greek cities disputed about the birthplace of a greater man. W. M.

WEST FELTON (June 10, 1874).

A description of the Well at West Felton appears in *Notes and Queries*, quoted by A. R. from *Bygonia*. It is as follows:—"Over a spring which issues out of the Woolstone bank, and which makes a good-sized stream there, has been built a well and bath—cruciform in shape—of the red sandstone of the district, together with a timbered bath-house, the whole of which presents a remarkable appearance." In a later number of *Bygonia* it is said, on the authority of Hulbert, that the well was dedicated to St. Winifred. If this is so, it is not improbable that the bones of the Saint, or rather the cavalcade which escorted them, might have rested there on their way from Gwytheria in Denbighshire to Shrewsbury Abbey. The route would most probably be *via* West Felton. G. H.

MINT IN SHREWSBURY (June 24, 1874.)

"Enquirer" will find a list of twenty-six Shrewsbury tokens in Boyne's work on "The Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," and there are engravings of them in Owen and Blakeway's "History of Shrewsbury." W. H. T.

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY.

In an old copy of the *Salopian Journal* which I happen to possess, there is an advertisement, of which the following is the opening paragraph:—"Shrewsbury, 25th February, 1794. At a meeting holden at the Guildhall by the committee for soliciting subscriptions to raise the sum of £590 for the purpose of improving that part of Kiln Lane adjoining St. Chad's churchyard, that is to say, £400 for the purchase of Mr. J. Hill's houses, £100 for the purchase of Mr. Bennett's houses, and £90 for completing the improvement proposed." Then follows a list of the committee, and also a list of subscribers. Any particulars of the houses pulled down, or their occupants and owners, would be interesting; also the date and circumstances attending the change of the name of the street from *Kiln Lane* to *Princess Street*, and whence the name Kiln Lane was derived. I am aware that many changes have taken place in street nomenclature in Shrewsbury, some of which are decidedly not improvements. Perhaps some of the contributors to "Shreds and Patches" will be good enough to elucidate this interesting subject.

ANTIQUARY.

POST OFFICE CURIOSITIES.

Some years ago the postmaster occasionally published addresses of letters for persons unknown. The following are worth noticing on account of their wonderful orthography:—"Mikell Willias at Tarbiok Dingle near Colley Shropshire. Mr John Larizhies, Hy Street Salop. Mrs Meary Williams, to be left at the Postoffes Till Cold for Sosbury. Wm. Hutson, at Shrewsbury, Near Bridge North, Shrop Shier.

THE BLIND CLERK.

SINGULAR EPIGRAPH.

The following singular epigraph appears in the old church at Tiverton:—

"Ho, ho, who lies here?
 'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonshire
 With Kate my wife to me full dear.
 That we spent we had;
 That we left, we lost;
 That we gave, we have."

This would be scarcely admissible in "Shreds and Patches" but that the last three lines, with slight verbal alterations, have recently been inscribed on the pedestal of a monument erected in a church near Shrewsbury. G. H.

SALOPIAN BOOKSELLERS.

Does any Shrewsbury historian mention a bookseller who resided there as early as 1695? During that year Mr. Daves, the minister of St. Mary's, preached a funeral sermon for Queen Mary in St. Chad's. This was published by a Gabriel Rogers, bookseller, and printed by "F. C." The pamphlet is said to bear every appearance of being printed in the country, and was so printed, presumably at Shrewsbury. Who is Rogers's successor? and who was "F. C.?"

A. R., Croeswylan, Oswestry.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries* writes "An old Cheshire gardener told me a few days since, that the reason why mad dogs are so much more frequently seen now, is that when a litter of pups arrive, no one hardly thinks of removing the small worm which is found under the puppy's tongue; and this worm—not invariably—whether by irritation or not, I cannot say, causes madness. On the contrary—so says my informant—if the worm is removed, the dog never goes mad, and he speaks from a long experience." If so the fact cannot be too widely known. It will bear discussion, and therefore I crave admission for the subject in "Shreds and Patches."

JUNIVS BAUVUS.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF POWIS, K. G.

In Mr. J. Randall's interesting handbook "The Severn Valley," published in 1862, the following error has been (inadvertently no doubt) inserted at page 53. In describing Welshpool he says "At the new church, within the park, are interred the remains of the late Earl of Powis, to whose memory a fine altar tomb has been erected." Mr. Randall must have derived this information at second-hand and from an unreliable source, inasmuch as the late Earl was buried at the old church (St. Mary's) in the chancel of which, the altar tomb with an exquisitely modelled recumbent effigy in alabaster is placed. It is from the chisel of Philips, and is an excellent likeness. It stands beneath a handsome Gothic arch of Caen stone under the north wall of the chancel. CYMRU.

A LONG SERVICE.

In 1594 the clergy of Shrewsbury, with the concurrence of the Bailiffs, appointed Sunday, 11th August, to be observed as a general Fast. Large numbers of the inhabitants attended service at St. Mary's Church, where prayers were offered for good harvest weather, and (according to Taylor's Manuscript) "such godly sermons made of the preachers to the comfort of all the hearers, that they contynewyd from 8 of the clocke in the morning untill 4 of the clocke at nyght, and never cam owt of church." R. E. D.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN THE ABBEY.

In the south aisle of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, is a small mural monument, which records that—

Infra
Deposita sunt
Reliquia Johannis Waters
Et Margaritæ Thalami Consortis
Illæ } *Feb 17 1727*
Illæ } *obit* } *Chris 27 1732*

Innocuus ambo Cultores Numinis ambo"

Having never seen an instance of the Roman numerals being used in lieu of words except to represent numbers, I should be glad to know if such is a common practice or not. The "X" for "decem" in this case is placed below the level of the other portion of the word, and the inscription altogether is sufficiently quaint to induce me to ask for its insertion. W. H.

JULY 8, 1874.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES.

Edwards in his *Notes on Ancient Tenure and Writing in England*, 1858, says—"Among the singular tenures of Shropshire may be reckoned the custom of the manor of Longden, in this county, by which widows in right of their free bench, or women, whether married or single, owning land, are qualified to act as jurors, and an instance occurred so lately as the year 1840, when Mary Tisdale, in right of her free bench estate, sat upon the homage, at a court held by Mr. W. W. How for the Earl of Tankerville." Archdeacon Plymley, writing in 1803, says—"In the manors of Ford, Cundover, Wem, and Loppington, the lands descend to the youngest son, and in default of sons, to the youngest daughter. In the manors of Cardington and of Stretton, estates descend to the eldest son, and in default of sons the daughters are co-heiresses." The following is taken from the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 1844—"The manor of Baschurch, after passing through various proprietors, has become a part of the possessions of the family of Hunt, and on the death of every freehold tenant within the manor, a heriot of the best implement of war that such tenant pos-

sessed at his decease is rendered to the Lord of the Manor, This custom has produced an assemblage of military antiquities, many of which are exceedingly curious, and they now adorn the hall at Boreatton Park." PROUD SALOPIAN.

ANCIENT SUN-DIAL.

On an old sun-dial which formerly stood at Marrington Hall, Salop, were the following inscriptions. Encircling the square pillar, a line on each side—

FROM DAI TO DAIE,
THESE SHADES DO FLEE,
AND SO THIS LIFE,
PASSETH AWAIIE.

On the front side below—

DEVS MIHI
LVX

A skeleton, underneath which were

FVI VT
ESERIS
VT SVM

On another side—

VT. ho
RA. SIC
VITA

And underneath, the figure of a man.

On the back—1595.

On the fourth side, and as well as on the others, were sundry armorial bearings, viz., of Lloyd, Bowdler, Middleton, and Boulers, with various allegorical devices; and on the base the initials R.L.L. in large capitals. Does this sun-dial still exist? G. H.

SINGULAR EPITAPH (July 1, 1874).

I perceive in quoting the singular epitaph of the Earl of Devonshire, G. H. has left out a line which should follow, "With Kate my wife to me full dear,"

"We lived together fifty year."

VOORSANGER.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE.

Hartshorne divides the dialect of this county into six districts, namely—1. The Oswestry district, extending from Ellesmere in the north, to Melverley and Montford Bridge, where the Severn forms a boundary. The characteristic of this district is a strong Welsh accent, although there is nothing like a Cambro-British patois, or an Anglo-Welsh idiom observable. 2. The Bishop's Castle district, extending from Shrewsbury to Clun, bounded on the east by Lyth Hill, Pontesford Hill, and the Stiperstones, and on the west by Montgomeryshire; and distinguished by a decided sharpness of pronunciation. 3. The Church Stretton district, which, also starting from Shrewsbury (by the way, is it not unsound to assign two dialects to one place?) ends at Ludlow, and is bounded by the before-named hills on the west, and by Condevor, The Lawley, The Caradoc, and Norton Camp on the east. This is remarkable for the high recitative with which the speakers terminate their sentences. 4. The Corve Dale district, beginning at Much Wenlock and gradually merging into the last before it reaches Ludlow. The three Cleve Hills on the south-east and Wenlock Edge form its boundaries. This, from the early words used, and the distinct enunciation of all their vowels, giving to each letter its proper sound, is considered as the Attic of the Shropshire dialect. 5. The Cleve Hill district, from Bridgenorth to Ludlow, bounded by the Cleve Burts to the north, and Titterstone to the south. A thick and drawing method of speaking prevails here. 6. The mining district around Broseley and Wellington. Very copious and variable, nearly every parish having its peculiar intonation: Madeley Wood differing from Jackfield, and Dawley from Lilleshall.

The "English Dialect Society," in its report for last year, urges all who are interested in the preservation of our provincial words, to secure "the last chance of saving the fast-fading relics of those forms of archaic English which have lingered on in country places." This column of "Shreds and Patches" would be a fit repository for any gleanings of Salopian folk-lore which those who have opportunity may wish to record. R. E. D.

AMATORY POEM.

The following verses, addressed to a Salopian belle of 1747, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July in that year. It is just possible that some of your readers may possess a clue to the names, and as the parties are now off the world's stage there can be no impropriety in reproducing the lines. G.H.

"On Miss H—r W—n of Shrewsbury.

By J. S. Esq.

Ye gentle nymphs, and happy swains,
Indulge the fond, the mournful strains,
That flow to sooth a lover's pains,
In praise of charming Hetty.

Her beauty brighter than the day
I saw, and gar'd my soul away;
Forgot to smile and chat and play,
And sigh'd for cruel Hetty.

Where'er she treads a thousand dyes,
In roses, pinks and lillies rise,
And each with emulation vies
To meet the touch of Hetty.

When she departs, they fade and die,
No more their beauties charm the eye,
No more the rich perfume supply,
Their odours follow Hetty.

The chaste, the constant turtle dove,
Conceal'd amid the lonely grove,
In silence mourns her absent love,
But coos at sight of Hetty.

Sweet *Philomel* her soothing song
Exerts the tuneful race among,
And seeks with music to prolong
The stay of lovely Hetty.

The sun no more shall give the day,
Nor flow'rs shall fill the lap of *May*,
Nor fragrance rise from new-mown hay
If I cease loving Hetty.

Her young the pelican shall file,
To mourn the lark her song deny,
The poet's flame in silence die,
When I forget my Hetty.

To end my days, or end my care,
Is now alas the only pray'r
My ceaseless sighs to *Jose* can bear,
My fate depends on Hetty.

With her may all my hours be blest,
Or death's long sleep restore my rest,
For life is all a tasteless jest
Without my dearest Hetty.

JULY 15, 1874.

SALOPIAN BOOKSELLERS (July 1st, 1874).

In the list of benefactors to Shrewsbury School Library, published in your *Journal* in 1851, I find the names of William Poulter, of Shrewsbury, bookseller, presenting books in 1606; Roger Sawyer, of Shrewsbury, bookseller,

in 1607; Francis Woodhouse, of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, in 1610; and John Clarke, of Ludlow, bookseller, in 1611. I cannot find any mention of F. C.; but in 1743 John Cotton, of Shrewsbury, bookseller (Mayor in 1754) appears. May he not be the son of F. C., as it is said he was a scholar at the Schools. Owen and Blake-way give 1642 as the date of the first printing press in Shrewsbury. The list of benefactors compiled by a former master, Mr. Paget, from two catalogues in the library, and a list of benefactors, on vellum, in a frame, is very interesting. If it could be reprinted in "Shreds and Patches" it would be of interest to your many readers, copies of it now being very scarce. A.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (8th July, 1874).

Acting upon the suggestion made by "R. E. D." last week I send you specimens of Salopian speech which I have lately met with when strolling about the county. A man near Sundorne Castle told me there were two ways to Haughmond Abbey, but he did not know which was the "eemest"—that is, nearest. Between Longden and Stapleton a little girl said I must go on until I came to some "housen" (the ancient plural of house).

PROUD SALOPIAN.

ANCIENT SUN-DIAL (July 8, 1874).

The sun-dial at Marrison Hall was in existence in 1863, when it was thus described in the *Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire*. "In front of the house is a curious sun-dial, coeval with the house, and bearing the date 1595. It consists of a square stone pillar, on which is the Lloyd crest, together with the arms of six families connected with the Lloyds, and other devices, and the following inscription:—

FROM DAI TO DAIE THESE SHADES DO FLEE
AND SO THIS LIFE PASSETH AWAYE."

R. E. D.

ST. MARY'S BELL.

Why is a bell at St. Mary's Church tolled nightly at nine o'clock?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

ARMS OF COUNTIES.

Are there any proper arms for counties? The question has arisen from an enquiry addressed to me recently as to what are the arms of the county of Hereford. Debrett, in his *House of Commons and Judicial Bench*, gives the arms of all cities and boroughs returning members to Parliament, but none of counties. In this county (Salop) the borough arms, three Loggerheads, were adopted some years ago for the county constabulary, and are used on police documents; but it does not seem quite clear that such appropriation is quite the correct thing. The question suggests another of some interest, viz., what is the origin of the arms of cities and boroughs? are they derived from Royal grant like those borne by individual subjects, or been adopted spontaneously by the various Corporations who use them? G. H.

THE FOUNDER'S TOMB IN THE ABBEY CHURCH.

The mutilated figure resting on an altar tomb under an arch in the south aisle of the Abbey Church is, notwithstanding some opinions to the contrary, generally believed to be the effigy of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, the munificent founder of the Abbey, and the fact that the costume is not strictly in accordance with that of the age in which he lived is no proof that the tradition is unfounded. There are many examples extant of statues of distinguished generals or statesmen of later ages, habited in the Roman or Grecian styles, and it is not improbable the monks of his foundation who in gratitude

to his memory might have set up the monument, adopted the costume which prevailed a century or two later. It is certain, moreover, that the figure was found on or near the spot usually assigned to the founders of monastic institutions, in the churches connected with them, and was placed in its present situation by direction of the Heralds at their visitation in 1622, with the following inscription on (doubtless) a brass plate:—

"The figure underneath, at first placed within the Monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, and afterwards found in the ruins, was removed hither by the direction of his Majesty's heralds at arms, in their visitation, 1622, to remain as it was originally intended, in perpetual memory of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was kinsman to the Conqueror, and one of his chief commanders in the victorious battle of Hastings. He erected many useful buildings here, both public and private, not only fortified this town with walls, and built the castle on the isthmus, but also the castles of Ludlow and Bridgnorth, with the Monastery of Wenlock: He founded and endowed in an ample manner this large Benedictine Abbey, and when he was advanced in years, by the consent of his Countess Adelaia, he entered into holy orders, and was shorn a Monk of this his own foundation, where he lies interred.—He died the 27th of July, 1094."

The plate and inscription have long disappeared, though the records of them remain, and if by calling attention to them in "Shreds and Patches" I shall have been promoting their restoration, I shall be satisfied. W. H.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

From an old newspaper I learn that St. David's Day was wont to be celebrated in Shrewsbury. The announcement is as follows:—

Shrewsbury, Feb. 21, 1788.

THE ANNIVERSARY of St. DAVID will be celebrated at the Lion-Inn, on Saturday the 1st of March.

Mr. COUPLAND, Steward.

. Dinner on Table at Four o'Clock.

When was this discontinued? Was the Mr. Coupland, who is announced as "Steward" (which I presume means "President") the same gentleman who was Mayor in 1813? SUMLEILUG.

JULY 22, 1874.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (July 8 & 15, 1874.)

The following is a sample of Shropshire dialect:—
"Theer wuz wunst two chaps stonidin i' th' road by Uffintun, talkin, an a mon come by as ad got a most on-accountable big nose, an when they sidden im, th' one chap says to th' other—'I say, surrey, that mon wanna fur off when noses wun gid away, wuzza?'"

I heard a curious word used in this town the other day. "prize," to raise by leverage. A man said he could not find his chisel, so he had to prize the bar off with his sharavel. PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (July 15, 1874.)

If "Proud Salopian" will consult the late Mr. Hartshorne's work on Shropshire Words he will find very much curious and interesting reading. So far as the word "housen" is concerned, it is by no means peculiar to Salop, for it is common in Oxfordshire and the adjoining counties, as the plural of house. Another instance of this way of forming plurals is to be met with in the word "hosen," the plural of hose. Housen and hosen are good old Saxon words. I must refer "Proud Salopian" to what Mr. Hartshorne has to say about the word "eemest," or nearest.

J. L.

ST. MARY'S BELL (July 15, 1874.)

I have always understood that the tolling of the bell of St. Mary's Church is merely a continuance of the "curfew" bell, which tolled the "knell of parting day." I believe (though I have not the work to refer to) that something to this effect is mentioned in Pidgeon's *Memorials of Shrewsbury*. J. L.

REMARKABLE ASH TREE AT PENTRE.

At Pentre, near Edgerley in the parish of Kinnerley is, says "The History and Description of the County of Salop," 1838, an ash tree growing which stands in the dioceses of Lichfield, St. Asaph, and Hereford; the manors of Kinnerley, Great Ness, and Shrawardine; the townships of Ruyton, Shrawardine, and Edgerley; and the hundreds of Oswestry and Pimhill. Is this statement correct, and is the tree still standing? PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS.

Probably no town of its size in the kingdom can boast of a finer collection of church bells than Shrewsbury, though it is to be regretted that the practice (or science for such it is) of change ringing has fallen into desuetude. Fifty years ago there existed in Shrewsbury a society of change ringers called the "Union Society," by whom the various church bells were made to ring out their melodious tones with a degree of perfection which is, alas, unknown to the present generation of Salopians. The Union Society numbered among its members some of the most respectable tradesmen of the town, and they were wont to beguile their leisure hours with the pleasing pastime and the invigorating exercise of change ringing. The Rev. Dr. Lee, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, was, if I mistake not, a member of the society; if not, he was at least a change ringer, and frequently "pulled a rope" with them in his native town. I state this on the authority of the last surviving member of the "Union," who can boast of the honour of having rung in St. Chad's belfry with him. I will endeavour to give some further notice of the Union Society in the hope of stimulating the young men of the present day to pay some attention to the art of bell ringing. As practised now-a-days it is far from creditable, and it is useless to have fine peals of bells, if we are never to hear them rung properly. I hope also to give some brief notices of the various peals in the town, with a few of the performances thereon in bygone days. SUMMERLUG.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Under the head of Salopian Booksellers a correspondent last week suggested the reproduction in this column of the list of benefactors to the School Library which appeared in the *Journal* in 1851. The list was compiled *con amore* by Mr. Paget, the then Mathematical Master. It will be especially interesting to all old Salopians, and to bibliographers generally will be very acceptable. We have pleasure, therefore, in taking the hint, and this week present the first instalment.

TO THE EDITOR OF EDDOWES'S JOURNAL.

SIR,—As Thursday, the 24th of April, is to remind us of all the benefits which 300 years have bestowed upon Shrewsbury School, as well as upon others through its foundation, many persons besides its scholars of the present century will doubtless be interested in this anniversary. To the general expression of gratitude I now contribute some notes illustrative of the benefactors to the school library. By publishing some queries with the notes, perhaps you will obtain for me the co-operation of existing members of their families in identifying our

benefactors, or elicit curious information regarding the school from the Salopian Archaeologists who will meet at the festival.

Yours, ALFRED T. PAGET.

Shrewsbury School, April 1st, 1851.

The Memorials of Shrewsbury School, describing the school library, thus notices the sources from which a list of the benefactors to the library must be obtained:—

"(1.) The first catalogue is a thick folio, and called 'A register booke for the library, &c. conteyning three severall catalogues or tables,' &c. 'The second table conteyneth both the names, with their titles of dignity, and the gifts, of benefactors, according to the years wherein they were given.' It is an original register, contemporary with the benefactions, in the handwriting of the successive Head Masters. It was probably begun in 1606, by Mr. John Meighen, whose writing is exchanged for that of Mr. Chaloner, in 1637, the first year after his succession; and thus it is continued by each Master down to Mr. L. Hotchkiss, under whose hand it closes in the year 1748. (2.) The second is a thin 4to. 'A catalogue made ye sixteenth day of November, Anno Domini 1659, containing ye names of such as have bene benefactors to the library at the Free Schoole, in Shrewsbury, &c. * * * * and ends in the year 1786.' (3.) 'Benefactors to the library, &c. a table of names upon vellum, in a frame.' It is probable that the writing of these names was contemporary with the benefactions, at least from the year last mentioned to the year 1761, the date to which the table is continued."

The names of the benefactors to the school library, derived from these sources, are printed below, in their original spelling, which may help to distinguish the nearly contemporary information of the catalogues from the notes collected about eight years since:—

1598.—*Thomas Lawton*, Bacheloure in Divinity, and publicke preacher of the town of Shrewsbury. (See vol. ii. page 376, of the History of Shrewsbury, by Revs. Owen and Blakeway—work referred to by the initials "O. & B.") in the succeeding notes.)

1606.—*Richard Lowe*, of Calne, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

John Broomehall, of Northwood Hall in the county of Salop, gentleman.

John Disher, Clarke, Vicar of Shabury, in the county of Salop. (O. & B. vol. i. page 375, note—His gifts have his autograph.)

John Pearch, merchant of the staple, and one of the Aldermen of Shrewsbury,

Richard Dodd, of Harnage, in the county of Salop, gent.

John Buttry, of Shrewsbury, clothier. (Autograph dedication on title page.)

William Poulter, of Shrewsbury, bookseller.

Leonard Gough, of Shrewsbury, draper.

Mrs. Jane Higgons, wife of Dr. Higgons, of Shrewsbury, and one of the daughters of Richard Mitton, Require. (O. & B. ii. 233. See 1607 for Dr. Higgons.)

Thomas Owen, of London, merchant. (O. & B. ii. 235. Merchant taylor and citizen of London, died 1618, aged 75 ?)

Thomas Hill, of Shrewsbury, draper. (He was the son of Edmund Hill, of Woodhouse, co. Salop, gent.)

Evan Thomas, alias *Guillam*, preacher, sometimes under curat of the parish of St. Maries, in Shrewsbury. (O. & B. ii. 375. A bequest of sixty volumes.)

JULY 29, 1874.

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH BRIDGE
(May 20, 1874).

The question raised by "G. H." as to the gentleman who, as sheriff, inaugurated the new Stone Bridge in 1774, could be easily settled if any authentic account of the ceremony observed on the occasion is extant. It would be passing strange if no record of such an important event should have been kept. I hope, therefore, that something of the kind will be forthcoming, if only for the sake of arbitrating between two local historians like Blakeway and Pidgeon, either of whom might inadvertently have made a mistake. X.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (July 15, 1874).

"Proud Salopian" mentions two specimens of Shropshire speech. The ancient plural, as shown in one of them, is frequent in other words besides "house," as for instance, "nessen" for nests, though I believe the latter is fast giving place to the slurring "nesses." Though so near the borders of Wales, and consequently where we may expect a dash of Welsh in our patois, the sturdy Saxon seems to predominate in a very marked degree over the relics of Cambrian intercourse. Probably the antagonism which formerly existed, and the raids which took place between the Salopians and their pugnacious neighbours, would allow a very small leaven of the enemies' language to remain. Take the common Shropshire expression "behappen;" Chaucer frequently uses "be" for "by," and "happe" is the Saxon word for "chance." The "bist" in "how bist?" or "binny" (bin ye) are remainders of the present tense of the Saxon verb "to be," and I also read the broad "ah" for "yes," as a souvenir of "ya" or "ja." The expression "anumat" may be a contraction of "nigh against," or "anigh against." "Eemest," for "nearest," as quoted by "Proud Salopian," is difficult of analysis, and is probably one of those words coined for euphony sometimes discernible in a language. If it be not so I can only suggest "heim," i.e. the *home-est* way in returning to a dwelling, as a possible origin. "Cooching down," a term used by country children to express a stooping attitude as in concealment, is the Norman "couchant." The word "clammed," to express starvation by hunger, though very frequent in occurrence, is not peculiar to Shropshire, but is one of the "auld warld" phrases that linger in the mouths of the inland peasantry and in the pages of the ancient dramatists.

"My entrails

Were clammed with keeping a perpetual fast," says Massinger in the "Roman Actor."

In an old volume, *Sir Robert Stapylton's translation of Juvenal*, edition 1680, I stumbled across the use of the word "hull," for the outer shell of beans and peas,

"Give me a bean-hull, e're the praise of all
The neighb'ring village, and my harvest small."

This word is very often used in Shropshire, but I cannot say if it is only found in our county. Could Pea's-hull be a vulgarism of Pea-shell?

A correct and complete list of such words and phrases as are thoroughly Salopian, rejecting those which appertain also to other counties, would, I think, possess much interest; and some light might be thrown upon peculiarities of expression which are now obscure. S. C. S.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (July 22, 1874).

I am afraid "Proud Salopian" is not a very careful observer of Shropshire dialect. I might take exception to his spelling of our ordinary vernacular, but I forbear; what I have to note about his communication of to-day is in reference to the "curious word" *prize*. What there is cu-

rious in it I am unable to conceive. As the word is used in the sentence quoted nothing can be more ordinary and common, or, indeed, more correct, viz.—"to apply a lever to move any weighty body, to force open a chest, door, &c.," as the dictionaries have it. The only thing "curious" in it is the word *sharvel* (or garden fork), which seems to me to be peculiar to our county, for I don't remember having heard it used in any other place. J. L.

PROFESSOR LEE.

"Sumlailing" is slightly inaccurate when he says, in his note on Shrewsbury Church Bells, last week, "The Rev. Dr. Lee, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, was, if I mistake not, a member of the society; if not, he was at least a change ringer, and frequently 'pulled a rope' with them in his native town." Shrewsbury cannot claim the honour of being the birthplace of this learned man, who was a native of Longnor. R. E. D.

DR. WILKES.

In *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, published some few years ago at the office of the *National Illustrated Library*, the following appears at page 107, vol. 1. It is in reference to the epitaph on Phillips, a musician, in the porch of Wolverhampton Church, and is well worth reproducing. The epitaph runs thus:—

"Near this place lies

CHARLES CLAUDIUS PHILLIPS,
Whose absolute contempt of riches
and inimitable performances on the violin
made him the admiration of all that knew him.

He was born in Wales,
Made the tour of Europe,

And, after the experience of both kinds of Fortune,

Died in 1732.

Exalted soul, thy various sounds could please
The love-sick virgin, and the gouty ease;
Could jarring crowds, like old Amphion, move
To beautiful order and harmonious love;
Rest here in peace, till angels bid thee rise
And meet thy SAVIOUR'S consort in the skies."

The following note is appended thereto:—

"Dr. Wilkes, the author of these lines, was a fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rector of Pitchford, in Shropshire; he collected materials for a history of that county, and is spoken of by Brown Willis, in his *History of Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii, p. 189. But he was a native of Staffordshire, and to the antiquities of that county was his attention chiefly confined. Mr. Shaw has had the use of his papers.—J. Blakeway."

Phillips died in 1732, and Dr. Wilkes must have been a contemporary. Have any of these papers been published, or at least any referring to Shropshire? Is there any clue as to who was Mr. Shaw and who Mr. Blakeway? G. H.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 19).

1607.—*Francis Gibbons*, Baccalaure of Arts, and student of Christ Church, in the University of Cambridge. (Admitted a scholar of Shrewsbury School in 1595, became Vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, and a chaplain to King Charles I. O. & B. ii. 146.)

Roger Sawyer, of Shrewsbury, bookseller.

William Jenkes, Master of Arts, and one of the Fellows of Jesus College in the University of Cambridge.

John Price, of Hadley, in Suffolke, preacher. (In his gift he is called "sometimes of the scholars of the same school." His autograph is on the title page, "Credo videre bona Domini in terra viventium Joannes Price;" and on the back of the same page, "Florentius (quod favit Deus) futurus Bibliothec, Sallop: I.P.

Peccatorum maximus, minimus ministrorum Jesu Chri Hunc Rosinum, Gratitudinis ergo, lubens D.D. Kalendis Jan. Anno a Nata Salute $\kappa\alpha\tau\omega\upsilon\upsilon\eta\eta$ "

David Hopkins, of London, minister and preacher.

Thomas Price, preacher and minister of the parish of Cedd, in Shrewsbury. (Autograph in the gift, "Christus mihi sola salus, Thomas Price." The father of Dr. Samson Price. O. & B. ii. 212.)

Richard Bostock, of Tattenhall, in the county palatine of Chester, gent. (This family in vol. ii. p. 398, of Ormerod's History of Chester.)

Richard Langley, of London, gentleman. (Probably the town clerk of London. O. & B. ii. 187.)

Sampson Price, preacher and parson of Carfax, in Oxford. (This "hammer of heretics," as he was surnamed, preached the sermon at the consecration of the chapel in the Free School, and was chaplain to James I. See O. & B. ii. 218. His gift of the year 1611 speaks of him as lecturer at Saynt Gregories, adioynge to Paul's Church, in London. All his publications, except the above sermon, are desiderata to the library; so also are his brother Daniel's writings.)

1608.—*Arthur Kinaston*, one of the aldermen of Shrewsbury, and merchant of the staple.

Thomas Church, an auntient Master of Arts, of Cambridge, borne in the said towne of Shrewsbury. (In the year 1562 of the Registrum Scholarium occurs, fourth on the list, the name of "Thomas Church, Armigeri filius and heres, oppidanus.")

William Body, of London, gentleman.

1609.—*John Baker*, Master of Arts, and second school-master of the Free Schoole, in Shrewsbury.

John Woodhouse, late schoolmaster of Drayton, in the county of Salop.

Samuel Deacon, Master of Arts, and student of Edmund Hall, in the University of Oxford.

Andrew Studley, Baccalaure of Arts, student of Hart Hall, in the University of Oxford. (Was this the person whose epitaph is in O. & B. ii. 290, or the second master, made in 1613?)

Thomas Baldwin, of Duddlebury, in the county of Salop, gentleman. (The last word is erased to substitute "Esq." On the title page of his gift, "28 Augusti, An. 1609, Thomas Baudewyn de Dyldebury, in co. Salop; gen. et Gertruda uxor ecius hunc librum dederunt Bibliothecis, Salopiensi." A memoir of him is given in Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, pages 218, 214.)

Edward Symcox, of the city of Coventry, inholder.

1610.—*John Swinnerton*, of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford, gentleman.

John Hancock, of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford, gentleman.

Paul Amis, of Shrewsbury, gentleman.

Richard Collins, of Shrewsbury, mercer.

Francis Woodhouse, of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, bookseller.

1611.—*Thomas Lloyd*, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, in Shrewsbury. (O. & B. ii. 279.)

Arthur Emory, of Shrewsbury.

John Clarke, of Ludlow, bookseller.

Samuel Sanky, Master of Arts and Preacher. (The second catalogue calls him "eldest son of Mr. Peter Sanky, deceased, late parson of Wem, and Vicar of Baschurch, in the county of Salop." See also History of Wem, by Rev. E. Garbett, 1818.)

Robert Gittins, Rector of the parish church of Malpas, in the county palatine of Chester.

Arthur Hopton, gentleman, sometimes scholler of the Free Schoole, in Shrewsbury. (In the Registrum Scholarium is this admission:—1597, Arthur Hopton Armigeri filius, 2s. 6d. In Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses is a life of this benefactor, who, he says, at Lincoln College, "became the miracle of his age for learning." "Afterwards he settled in London, in one of the Temples, as I conceive, where he was much admired by Selden, and all the noted men of that time, who held him in great value, not only for his ancient and genteel extraction, but for the marvellous forwardness of his mathematical geny, which led him to perform those matters at one or two and twenty years of age, which others of forty or fifty could not do, as in these books following may appear:—

Baculum Geodeticum sive Visticum; or, the Geodetical Staff, containing eight books. London, 1610.

Speculum Topographicum, or the Topographical Glass; containing the use of the Topographical Glass, Theodolitus, plain Table and Circumferentor. London, 1611.

His gift was of these two works bound in one volume, with his own manuscript corrections. His other works, entitled a *Concordance of Years and Prognostications* from the year 1607 to 1614, are desiderata to the library of this Author's School. The Prognostication of the year 1607 is referred to the town of Shrewsbury, and accordingly A. Wood doubts whether he were not born there. Mr. Blakeway pointed out the inconsistency of his early death with the supposition that he was the uncle to Ralph, Lord Hopton, the General of Charles I., and left in MS., other remarks upon the possessors of Hopton in the Hole.

John Proude, of Shrewsbury, draper. (His Epitaph in O. & B. ii. 486, he is also mentioned in i. 408 note and i. 481.)

AUGUST 5, 1874.

WEST FELTON (June 10, July 1).

With regard to "Oostan's Well" at West Felton. It is said to be called after a man to whom the field, in which the spring gushed forth, belonged. Like Cause Castle, which is the Norman Caux, this name seems to be French too—"St. Goustan's" (Murray's *France*, page 168) seems the original name. It is said to be dedicated to St. Winifred, and it probably is, as the cottage above it is evidently a chapel, where those who derived benefit from its waters returned thanks, and is borrowed from the beautiful chapel above St. Winifred's Well, in Holywell, Flint. X.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (July 22, 1874).

Since the above note appeared I have been informed that there are two surviving members of the Union Society, a fact which I am glad to admit. I will this week merely give the list of the peals, with the weight of their respective tenors and key-notes, giving the precedence to St. Chad's, on account of its being the largest and heaviest peal in the town, and also one of the 22 peals of 12 bells existing in the entire kingdom.

Church.	No. of bells.	Weight of tenor.	Key note.
St. Chad	12	41 cwt.	C.
St. Mary	10	21 "	K.
Abbey	8	21 "	E flat.
St. Alkmund	8	14 "	G.
St. Julian	6	18 "	F.
S. Michael	6	8 "	C.

The other churches can only boast of one or two bells, although in two provision is made for hanging small peals.

SUMMARY.

ANOTHER SALOPIAN BOOKSELLER (July 1, 18).

To the booksellers we owe the introduction of other good things besides books. Tea was first sold in England by them, and in many towns they exhibited gutta-percha before other trades got hold of it. The less we say the better about some of their commodities, as, for instance, those contained in the latter part of the following:—

"ADVERTISEMENT.

By *Thomas Durston*, Printer and Bookseller in *Shoemaker Row* in *Shrewsbury*, you may be furnished with all sorts of Books in Divinity, History, Law, Physick, Poetry, Mathematicks, &c. Bibles and Com. Prayers of all sorts and sizes; all sorts of School Books, Account Books, Ink-horns, Fountain Pens, Slates and Slate Books with Pencils, Wax, Wafers, Sand boxes, Standishes, Maps, Pictures, Spectacles, Shagreen Cases, Reading Glasses for all Ages, Burning Glasses, Red and Black led Pencils, Letter Cases, Prospectives; The best sort of Holman's Ink-powder, Cake Ink, Ipan Ink, Paper Hangings for Rooms, New fashion the neatest to be had in *England*, Good Writing Paper of all Prizes, Batemans true Spirits of Scurvy Grass both Golden and plain, Dr. Stoughtons Great Cordial Elixir for the Stomach, Batemans pectoral Drops, and the only true Prepared Daffy's Original Elixir.

"And Likewise old Books you may have well bound at Reasonable Rates.

"N.B. You may have Ready Money for any Study or Parcel of old Books."

This Durston seems to have published several Welsh books during the first half of the last century, and I copy his "advertisement," *verbatim*, from one of these, viz.—a Translation by the Rev. J. Jones, a clergyman at Llan-gynog, in 1748.

In reference to my communication of July 1, and the reply of "A," July 15, it was "Gabriel Rogers" who was the Salopian bookseller of 1695. "F. C." was merely the printer of the book, and only presumably of Shrewsbury.

Croeswylan, Oswestry. A. R.

SALOPIAN MINT (June 17 and 24, July 1, 1874).

X says "I am not aware of any money having been minted in Shrewsbury before or since the time of Charles I." Money was minted here, though, under Athelstan, Edgar, Ethelred the Unready, Canute, Edward the Confessor, Harold the Second, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, the three first Henrys, and, lastly, after a long interval, Charles the Martyr. R. E. D.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (29 July, 1874).

If *prize* were as "ordinary and common" as J. L. thinks it is, Walker would surely have inserted it in his *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language*, whilst, on the other hand, Hartshorne would not have given it a place in his *Glossary of Words used in Shropshire*. PROUD SALOPIAN.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

In an article under the head of "Happy Accidents," in a recent number of *Chambers's Journal*, was the following:—A Salopian printer, in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find his ball, and inked the forme with a piece of soft glue that had fallen out of the glue pot, with such excellent results that he thenceforth discarded the pelt-ball altogether, and by adding tressle to the glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printers' rollers have ever since been made. Perhaps one of the correspondents of S. & P. will supply the name of the printer who made the discovery, and the date and place when and where it was made.

TYPO.

SIR JOHN WHITEBROOKE.

The following appears in *Notes and Queries* of August 1:—

Who was Sir John Whitebrooke, Knight, of Bridgnorth co Salop? He had a wife, Dame Johan, and both were living in 1612. He possessed freeholds in West Castle and Listley Street. Feoffment, dated 30 September, 9th James. Burke's *Armory* mentions a coat-of-arms granted to this name, on 20th March, 22 Queen Elizabeth. There is a house in the Low Town, Bridgnorth, marked "Whitebrook House" on the map of 1835, and this may have been his residence.

WM. P. PHILLIMORE.

Snanton. Notia.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 21).

1612.—*Richard Baker*, of Shrewsbury, scrivener, and master of defence.

John Price, of Shrewsbury, vintner. (O. & B. ii. 287).

Francis Rowley, Vicar of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford. (For this Shrewsbury family see O. & B. i. 408 note).

William Brinker, Master of Arts, and one of the fellows of All Soules Colledge, in Oxford. (He was of an ancient family, now extinct, in Caernarvonshire).

Samuel Browne, Master of Arts and Preacher. (O. & B. ii. 878, give the death of this Minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, in 1632. His life is given in Wood's *Athens Oxonienses*. If, being born in Shrewsbury, he was also educated there, his *Catechism* and *Prayers* are publications of which the School Library should possess copies.)

John Clapham, Esquire, one of the six Clerkes of his Majesties high court of Chancery.

1618.—*John Kitson*, of Shrewsbury, gentleman.

Edward Dunn, of Shrewsbury, mercer, one of the aldermen of the sayd towne. (He was son of William Dunn, or Donne, of Newtown, in the parish of Wern, co. Salop.)

Richard Meighen, father of John Meighen, chiefe schoolmaster of the sayd schoole. (Dying February, 1614, he bequeathed "20 shillings to be bestowed on one book or more for the sayd library, at the discretion of the sayd John Meighen," and was buried at St. Mary's, in the name of Richard Meighen, the elder. The family takes its name from coming from Llanfrad, which is in Mechain.

1614.—*Olive Parkhurst*, wife of Thomas Parkhurst, of Gilford, in the county of Surrey, gentlewoman.

1616.—*George Love*, citizen and merchant of London.

1617.—*Sir Clement Edmonds*, of London, knight, one of the clerkes of his Majesties Privie Councell. He was a benefactor of books in this and in the next year, although he does not appear to have given his own *Observations on Cesar's Commentaries*. He was of Shrawarden, but not at the school. There is a memoir of him in the *Athens Oxonienses* and in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*.

John Bull, citizen and stationer of London. (His epitaph is in Stow's Survey of London. He was for 13 years King's printer.)

Samuel Jones, citizen and apothecary of London. (Son of Isaac Jones, the benefactor of this same year, a knight, sheriff of Shropshire 1663, founder of the hospital at Berwick. Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 108 and 188.)

Robert Lewis, citizen and merchant of London. (A native of Shrewsbury. In 1605, previous to his going to London, he was admitted of the Draper's Company of Shrewsbury, of which company his father, Andrew Lewis, was also a member.)

Thomas Barkam, citizen and merchant of London. (Not a Shropshire name.)

Stephen Nettles, Baccalaure in Divinity, and person of Lechden, in the county of Essex. (A name long connected with the school, the river, and the town. According to Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Stephen was of Queen's College, Cambridge, and author of an Answer to the Jewish part of Mr. Selden's History of Tithes.

Sir Roger Owen, of Condoer, in the county of Salop, knight. (There are notices of this benefactor in Wood's *Athenæ* and Camden's *Brittania*, as well as a memoir in Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*. He was a Burgess of the Parliament for Shropshire in 1596, and author of a work upon the Common Law, which remains in MS. He was not of our school.)

John Duckett, of Harsham, in the county of Wilts, Esquire. (He was not a Shropshire man, but a scholar of the school.)

William Willaston, citizen and merchant of London. (He was of a family long seated at Willaston, in the parish of Prees, but not of Shrewsbury School.)

Nathaniel Owen, of London, Esquire. (The fourth son of Edward Owen, of Salop, and called in the Shropshire Visitation for 1623 receptor dni regis in com. Northampton et Rutland.)

Isaac Jones, citizen and merchant of London. (According to the authority last quoted, Isaac Jones was the fourth son of William Jones, alderman of Shrewsbury. He was the purchaser of Berwick, co. Salop.)

John Dod, citizen and draper of London. (A younger brother of Richard Dod, of Cloverley.)

William Spurstowe, citizen and mercer of London, and draper of Shrewsbury. (O. & B. i. pp. 414, 415. He was member for Shrewsbury in the Long Parliament, and father of the Presbyterian minister of the same name.)

Robert Jeffries, citizen and merchant of London.

Richard Downes, citizen and linnen draper of London.

Thomas Adams, citizen and woollen draper of London. (In 1646 he was Mayor of London, and the next year committed to the Tower by the rebels. In 1660 he went over as commissioner from the city of London to Charles II. at the Hague, to whom he had before remitted sums to the amount of £10,000, and was made a baronet. He was son of Thomas Adams, tanner, of Wem, by Margaret, daughter of John Erp, of Shrewsbury, but I do not know that he was of Shrewsbury School. He was at the charge of printing the Gospels in Persian, and in 1666, the year before his death, founded an Arabic lecture at Cambridge.)

This record of 1617 cannot be read without observing the gain to the library in this year, and that from the great citizens of London. Something must have happened to bring these merchant princes, whom we do not know to have been of this school, all the way from their business, and from town, to put their money into a plate at Shrewsbury; or this Head Master must have been remarkable as a bookfinder, if he could thus collect by letter such various sums as £1, £1 2s., £1 11s. 6d., &c., merely to stock his bookshelves. The solution is reserved for the year 1685.

AUGUST 12, 1874.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (July 29th, 1874).

S. C. S. in reference to the word "hull" asks if it is only to be found in our county? He will find the word in most dictionaries, e.g., Webster defines the word as "the outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or grain." The word "peasum", as a corruption or contraction of pea's-haunim, is, I think, peculiar to Shropshire. As a kindred word to "sharvel," I will mention another garden tool, the "kyva." This instrument is something like an adze, and is used chiefly by cottage gardeners for stocking up and loosening the soil between rows of potatoes.

G. H.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (July 22 and August 5).

ST. CHAD'S BELLS.

In noticing this fine peal I think I cannot do better than avail myself of the valuable information contained in a semi-official document preserved in the vestry of the church. It runs as follows:—

"ST. CHAD'S BELLS.

"The peal of twelve bells in the tower of this church was placed there by public subscription, and as the church books contain no records to show the amount of expenditure, or by whom they were subscribed for, the following particulars are intended for succeeding generations of parishioners who may be desirous of obtaining such information. At the old church there were ten bells, most of which were broken by its fall on the morning of the 9th July, 1788. There were originally a large peal of five, the tenor weighing 28 cwt. 8 qrs. 17 lbs. In the early part of the eighteenth century a bell was given by Mr. Bowley to make them up six; two more were soon afterwards added, and subsequently they were augmented to ten by subscription. After the new church was opened and consecrated, a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of replacing them by a good peal; but several of the influential trustees were hostile to the proposal, and opposed to it every obstacle in their power. In this state things remained for about three years, when upon the commencement of the memorable contested election for the borough, between the families of Hawkstone and Attingham in the year 1796, it was thought advisable to test the spirit and liberality of the contending parties, by soliciting the leading gentlemen on each side to complete the subscription. A committee of eleven parishioners was then formed, and Mr. Thomas Powell was appointed treasurer. Mr. Mears, bell-founder, was applied to for an estimate for twelve bells, the tenor to be 1 ton 16 cwt., and it was calculated that near £800 would be required, exclusive of the old metal. A petition was drawn up, and a deputation appointed to wait upon Sir William Pountney, in the first instance, who gave them a most courteous reception at the Castle, and very handsomely headed the subscription with £150. The following are the names of the principal subscribers, the weight of the bells, and the mottoes inscribed upon them:—

Sir William Pountney, Bart., £150; Sir Richard Hill, Bart., £100; John Hill, Esq., £50; Right Hon. Lord Berwick, £50; Hon. William Hill, £50; John Kynaston Powell, Esq., £50; John Corbet, Esq., £30; John Mytton, Esq., £30; Right Hon. Countess of Bath, £25; Company of Mercers, £21; Ralph Vernon, Esq., £10 10s.; Rev. George Scott (Betton), £10 10s.; Rev. Thos. Stedman, £5 5s.; Robert Jeffreys, Esq., £5 5s.; Company of Saddlers, £5 5s.; Company of Miners, £5 5s.; Thomas Lloyd, Esq., £4 4s.; Mr. Thomas Powell, £4 4s.; Mr. Edward Stanier, £4 4s.; Mr. George Crump, £4 4s.; Mr. Richard Cross, £2 2s.; John Bishop, Esq., £2 2s.; Mr. Pureslew (Talbot), £2 2s.; Mr. Robert Hill, £2 2s.; Mr. Robert Lloyd, £2 2s.; subscriptions under two guineas, £99 9s.; total £724 15s.

Weights and Measures.—The inscriptions were composed by the late Mr. James Wilding, a member of the Union Society of Change Ringers:—

- Treble, 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.—
In sweetest sound let each its note reveal,
Mine shall be first to lead the tuneful peal.
Second, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.—
The public raised us with a liberal hand,
We come with harmony to cheer the land.
Third, 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.—
Wide thro' the air extend each generous theme,
And float melodious down Sabrina's stream.
Fourth, 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 lb.—
When female virtue weds with manly worth,
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth.
Fifth, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs.—
Does battle rage, do sanguine foes contend,
We hail the victor, if he's Britain's friend.
Sixth, 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 16 lbs.—
Here let us pause, and now with one accord
Salute the Church triumphant, in the Lord.
Seventh, 10 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lbs.—
May George long reign, who now the sceptre sways,
And British valour ever rule the seas.
Eighth, 12 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.—
Success attend our gallant host in arms,
And glory crown the brave whom honour warms.
Ninth, 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 28 lbs.—
May England's coasts, the pride of commerce be,
And Salop's pride, be always to be free.
Tenth, 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.—
May peace return to bless Britannia's shore;
And faction fall to raise her head no more.
Eleventh, 24 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs.—
May each subscriber in these numbers live,
And unions ever feel those joys they give.
Tenor, 34 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.
May all whom I shall summon to the grave,
The blessing of a well-spent life receive.

The eighth bell having been injured was replaced by another of the same weight in 1836, when the Rev. John Yardley (whose name is inscribed thereon) was inducted to the living of St. Chad's. The tenor having been found to be weak and inefficient it was, in the year 1825 (during the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Stedman, who was vicar when the peal was commenced), exchanged. It is now above 42 cwts.

N.B.—After payment of the subscriptions for an additional floor and every expense of the bells, timber for frames, hanging and fitting up the belfry with the necessary requisites, a surplus of £33 was returned by the treasurer to the committee and given to the poor of the parish. The above information was supplied by the late Mr. Richard Cross, of Mardol Head, one of the last survivors of St. Chad's Bell Committee, for whose zeal and perseverance in obtaining so noble a peal the best thanks of the parish are due.

A. D., 1843.

(Signed) JOHN YARDLEY,
Vicar of St. Chad's."
SUNLELLEU.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 23).

- 1618.—*John Ravens*, of London, Doctor of Physicks.
1619.—*William Bright*, Baccalaure in Divinity, Curate of St. Maries, in Shrewsbury, and public preacher of the same town. (He was of Emanuel College; but for this and other Curates of Saint Mary's, who have been all of them benefactors, see O. & B. ii. 537, &c. and a future entry:—that of *Mr. Nicholas Prowd*, in the year 1644.)

Lewis Taylor, Peon of Morton Corbet, in the county of Salop.

James Betton, Master of Arts, and one of the Fellows of Queen's College, in the University of Cambridge. (He was also Curate of St. Mary's; see therefore O. & B. ii. 378, and the entry of Mr. Nicholas Prowd's benefaction).

1621.—*Richard Harries*, of Cruckton, within the parish of Pontesbury, in the county of Salop. (The youngest son of John Harris de Cruckton, inheritor of the Cruckton estate; his posterity became extinct in the third generation).—Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire.

1622.—*Richard Dod*, of Dawley, in the county of Salop (and of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. son of Richard Dod, of Harnage, the benefactor in 1606.)

Rowland Heylyn, citizen and Merchant of London. "Before his death he caused the Welsh and British Bible to be printed at his own charges, in a portable Volume, for the benefit of his countrymen, which was before a large Church folio; also, "The Practice of Piety" in Welch, a book, though common, not to be despised; besides a Welch Dictionary, for the understanding of that language."—Life of Dr. Peter Heylyn prefixed to his Hist. Misc. Tracts.

Edward Blunt, citizen and Stationer, of London, (brother of Walter Blunt, of Stretton, a younger branch of the Blount's, of Kinlet).

1623.—*William Aspinall*, of Shrewsbury, watchmaker.

Godson Meighen, of Jesus College, in the University of Cambridge, Master of Arts. (In the register of St. Mary's this brother of the Head Master was christened *Gad*, on the 80th November, 1598. In the record of another of his gifts, 1625, he is again called "Godson," and "preacher of the word of God," but why he disappointed the family's expectation ("a troop cometh") does not appear).

1624.—*Arthur Sandford*, of Sandford, in the county of Salop, Esquire. (A Scholar. He was a zealous Royalist, and he with several others of his family were sufferers for their attachment to the cause of Charles I.)

1625.—*Thomas Masters*, master of the Temple in London, and Archdeacon of Salop for the Diocese of Coventry and Litchfielde.

Thomas Lewis, of Shrewsbury, vintner.

1626.—*Edward Jones*, of Shrewsbury, Esq. Councillor at Lawe, and Steward for the sayd town. (O. & B. i. 589. The benefactors of 1617 soon begin to reap; this was the brother of *Isaac Jones*, and the father of a scholar, *Sir Thomas Jones*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1683.)

1627.—*Thomas Halliwell*, citizen and merchant Taylor of London.

William Geares, of London, Esq.

Houmfrey Peats, citizen and linen Draper of London.

Thomas Pritchard, Baccalaure in Divinity, and one of the fellows of Jesus Colledge, in Oxford. (He was admitted of Shrewsbury School Dec. 17, 1612; was Archdeacon of Llandaf in 1627, and probably died during the usurpation, as his Archdeaconry was filled up in 1660. In his second gift is written "Dulcissimæ Nutrici suæ (totius Angliæ numerosissimæ) Scholæ Salopiensi Hoc OPEITHPION d: d: Thomas Pritchard Archidiaç: Landaven et Coll: Jesu Oxon Viceprei: Cal: Jan: c1627vii.

Houmfrey Pritchard, of London, citizen and Master of Arts.

Ralph Jones, late third schoolmaster of the sayd schoole.

1628.—*Richard Lloyd*, Master of Arts, and sometimes a scholler of the sayd schoole. Now a gentleman of Norfolk.

1629.—*Peter Studley*, preacher and minister for the parish of Snt. Cedd, in Shrewsbury. (According to O. & B. ii. 214, he suffered for attributing in his book, called "The Looking Glass of Schisme," Enoch ap Evan's matricide to Fanaticism.)

Nicholas Tench, citizen and marchant of London. (I leave to others the recreation of fishing out this name).

1630.—*Ales*, the wife of *Rowland Heylen*. (This lady, among other books, gave three translations into Welsh, made in 1630, from Mr. Arthur Dent's English; and not the works mentioned under her husband's name. One catalogue notices that, including his bequest, the Alderman and his wife gave in all "fourscore and three" books).

Richard Meighen, citizen and stationer of London, (This was a brother of the Head Master. Among the books which he printed is the Chapel Consecration Sermon, upon The Beauty of Holines, copies of which "are to be sold at his shop, neere S. Clement's Church Without Temple Barre, 1618." He was the publisher of Edmund Howes' continuation of Stow's Annals, and probably therefore the authority for an encomium on our school in p. 1062 of that work. The extreme accuracy with which the catalogue of benefactors is written, suggests that this son procured it to be done for his father by a professed scribe).

AUGUST 19, 1874.

CURIOUS EPITAPH (April 8th, 1874).

This inscription, which has been called "the very quintessence of chemical brevity," is copied from the epitaph upon Lord Bacon, at St. Alban's. Mr. Whitfield belonged to an ancient family in the parish of Wem, but lived for many years in Shrewsbury, where he had a very large practice. The tombstone bears only his initials, I. W., and the two Latin words; his express wish, as set forth in his will, being that no other memorial of him should be made.

R. E. D.

ST. MARY'S BELL (15th and 22nd July, 1874).

From the *History of Shrewsbury* I learn that the great bell of St. Mary's Church "rings the curfew every night at nine o'clock; for which twenty shillings is annually paid to the sexton by the corporation; in pursuance of an order made in 1648."

R. E. D.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (August 5th, 1874).

I have no desire to bandy words with "Proud Salopian," nor am I responsible for the omissions of Walker on the one hand, or the commissions of Hartshorne on the other. I repeat that the word "prize," used in the sense in which it was by the man with the sharavel, is an ordinary and common one. Webster is an equal authority with Walker, and he gives the definition of "prize" as "to raise or force with a lever"; or "lever." Besides, I have taken the trouble to ask several Shropshire people if they knew the word used in the manner described, and they all agree in saying they have. I have also spoken to one or two Herefordshire people, to an Oxfordshire man, and a man of Kent, in reference to the same word, and they confirm my own opinion as to the way in which the word is used.

J. L.

THE CYCLE.

There have been two or three references in *Bye-gones* to "The Cycle," a secret society that existed in Denbigh-

shire and Shropshire. It was said to have been established for the purpose of furthering the pretensions of Prince Charles Edward to the Crown of Great Britain. A list of the members—or, at least, of some of them—in 1724, is preserved, amongst which there are the representatives of the most distinguished county families of Denbigh and Flint. No Shropshire names are given, but I have just been told that Shrewsbury is said to have been the headquarters of the society, and that there secret meetings and banquets were held, when toasts were drunk and fidelity sworn to the "Pretender." Can any of your readers furnish a clue by means of which some further information may be obtained in Shropshire? There must, one would think, have been a good deal of romance about it, and the more the romance the more the interest for such columns as *Bye-gones* and *Shreds and Patches*.

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

OLD PARR (June 24th, 1874).

Having occasionally a sight of one or other of the newspapers of old Shropshire, and therein having noticed some *Shreds and Patches*, I am induced to inquire what is known of the family of Old Parr, with regard to whom I have the following memorandum, made by my father, Mr. Edye, of Montgomery, who, though he died about a quarter of a century ago, may not be entirely out of remembrance of those he left behind.

Thos. Parr of Parrs-cott in Shropshire, who died in the reign of King Charles the 2nd, lived to the age of..... 152
His son died aged 118
His grandson aged 109
His great-grandson Robert died about 1788, aged 124

Taken from a newspaper printed at Bath, the date of which was torn off, but supposed to be upon or soon after Robert Parr's death."

Then follows a statement that "from one of the above descended Bartholomew Parr of Exeter, grocer, &c.," one of whose daughters married Mr. Henry Luxmoore, of Okehampton," to whom my mother was nearly related.

There are some further particulars of the family of R. Parr, showing their state in 1762; but in some respects I find it somewhat inaccurate, and therefore I do not state the particulars at present.

I can give you a short account of the Woolley family, who became the owners of Parrs-cott by a marriage with the heiress of a former owner, Mr. Thomas of Winnington. The person who may be considered as the founder of the family, laid the foundation by his will in, I think, 1609, when he was in the establishment of the then Lytleton of Frankeley.

Thos. Edye.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS

(July 22, Aug. 5 and 12).

ST. MARY'S.

The peal of ten bells in the steeple of St. Mary's Church is said to be unsurpassed in tone by any peal in the kingdom, and from the altitude of their position they are certainly heard to very great advantage. They were originally a peal of eight, cast by Packe and Chapman, of London, in 1776, and were augmented by the addition of two trebles in 1812-13 by Mears. They bear the following inscriptions:

1st. Thomas Mears, London.

2nd. *Ibid.*

3rd. We were fixed here by voluntary subscription.

4th. Happiness to all worthy contributors.

5th. Success to the Worshipful Company of Drapers.

6th. Unanimity and welfare to all the inhabitants of Salop.

7th. Peace and felicity to this Church.

8th. Prosperity to St. Mary's Church.

9th. Edward Blakeway, Minister, John Watkis, Edward Elsmere, Henry Kent, Churchwardens.

Tenor. May all whom I shall summon to the grave enjoy everlasting Blessings.

There was formerly a carillon or set of chimes in connexion with these bells, the removal of which is much to be regretted, because their existence did not, like those of the Abbey, in any way interfere with the structural arrangements of the tower. SUMMERUG.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 25).

1684.—*Thomas Leake*, of London, Esquire. (He was the eldest son of Ralph Leake, of the family now seated at Longford; a Baron of the Exchequer, Nov. 25, 1642; and the founder of the Free School of High Ercall).

1635.—(Neither in this, nor in the following year, is any addition to the library recorded, and then the handwriting changes. There is room for a note of explanation.

From the year 1606, twelve months have seldom passed without a fresh volume being catalogued; only lately two brothers added curious tomes. In 1613 his father bequeathed money, and in 1617 many London benefactors placed "at the discretion" of the Head Master various sums to purchase books. Our Head Master, Mr. John Meighen, was doubtless a Bibliologist; accurate, as appears from his catalogue, in dates and authors; careful over his book presses with their "iron rods" and "chaynes." But though he had so diligently collected them for us in his life—and the sale of the orchard adjoining the school would have been incomplete without 20 shillings allowed towards the buying of books—yet, at his death, he left us none. In the year 1635, after more than fifty years spent in his mastership, he was still unwilling to resign, and in the next year he died.

Yet he was a peaceful man. His opposition to the choice of one, not a Burgess, as Curate of St. Mary's, "was accommodated by the county gentlemen at the Gullet," and this very Curate was our first benefactor; while in the Church Register is a yearly payment by Mr. Meighen for a "place to kneele in" at St. Mary's. He was a studious man, for he founded a library on the eve of a revolution. The MS. from which I am going to quote supplied the historians of Shrewsbury with the Arms of the Bailiffs, but those of John Poyner, 1633, are recorded to have been "Torn out" (O. & B. i. 593). Upon the back of this mutilated page is still legible all that is not supplied by italics in the following note:—

"That famous person Mr. John Meighen the cheife Schoolmaster of the free Schooles, this yeare deceased, who to his perpetual memory hath with great industry since he was the cheife scholemaster wholly endeavored * * * the same not seeking to advance himselfe or his, by deminishing * * * any thing having left a good paterne to them that succeed * * * he worke to perfect that structure and building in a glorious manner." Then after an account of the completion and consecration of the Chapel in 1616 is added—"And over the chapel he caused built a large * * * mostly procured by him. And under * * * walk in to studdy. And large cells * * *

Is this coat of Arms of Poiner in existence still? All we want with it, is, the rest of what Mr. Joseph Baines noted at the back, some time before his benefaction in 1688.

1636.—The School and its library passed into other hands.

While Mr. Meighen's retirement was in agitation, St. John's College nominated a "young man," of whom the Corporation did not approve, being them-

selves, as the Bishop of Lichfield informs the College, by letter, Nov. 24, 1636, addicted to one Mr. John Hardinge, M.A. of twelve years standing; and having "made a public choice of him in a general and greater assembly." The College did not adopt the Bishop's suggestion "to avoyde contention," but appointed Mr. Thomas Chaloner, a native of Llanilin, in Denbighshire, and educated at Shrewsbury from 1612 to 1617, under Mr. Meighen.

Notwithstanding the minds made up 01£. 00s. 00d. was "laid out in a banquet, at the admission of Mr. Challoner, the cheife schoolmaster," in 1636; and 03£. 00s. 00d. for Rivetti Opera in 7 volumes, in spite of 300£ gone in legal expenses, while the College and Corporation differed about the interests of their trust.

As we proceed with the list of benefactors, we not only read of books "being purchased with schoole moneys," but the novel clause to some gifts is added that they were "books used by the schollers in the Head Schoole."

1637.—*Edward Spurstow*, of London, merchant, left by will twenty pounds. (His brother, member for Shrewsbury in the Long Parliament, has been named as a benefactor in 1616 and 1617. The family was originally from Spurstow Hall, in Cheshire).

1638.—*John King*, Doctor in Divinitie, sonne to that famous prelate sometimes Bishop of London, gave xxx. to buy books for the use of the schollers, which money was given to the Head Schoolemaster, by Mr. Gittins, at his leaving the schooles. (Dr. King died within a year after his benefaction, Public Orator at Oxford. See A. Wood's *Athene Ox.*)

John Lee, Bachelor of Arts. ("Of Oxford." A member of the family of Lee, of Coton Hall, in Salop; a younger branch of the ancient family of Lee, of Lee Hall, near Shrewsbury.)

Mr. Thomas Bromley, of Hampton Post, in Cheshire, Esq. (He was connected with several of the Shropshire families: his sister Dorothy was the wife of Thomas Dod, D.D. Archdeacon of Richmond).

Mr. Richard Waring, Bachelor of Arts. ("Of Shrewsbury." A cadet of the very ancient family of Waring, of Woodcote, near Shrewsbury.)

Mr. Ralph Jackson. ("Master of Arts.")

Mr. Ralph Gittins, late Second Schoolemr.

1639.—*Mr. Richard Robinson*, of London. (Son of John Robinson, of Shrewsbury, mercer.)

The above entries are by the pen of Mr. Challoner who might have been imitating the Royal autograph, of which he had probably seen a specimen in acknowledgment of £600 lent out of the Free School chest: the next are so full of character that when printed consecutively (even though we can only spell their Greek with Italic type), they will not lose the whole of their point. There is something in them which proves the same writer's temper was not taxed beyond endurance, even while he had to preserve his school in "excellent Greek scholarship" during the most angry years the town or country ever witnessed.

The last four years in regard of the greivous civil war we have had no benefactors almost, yet these have been brought in, viz.:

Heinsil notes in Nov: Testamentum, given by the printer thereof, *Mr. Danzell*; but the booke was stolen away when the King's Comiss for Artillery satt dayly in the library (1).

Dr. Andrew's Sermons, given by *Mr. And. Griffith*, Alderman; but the same basely torne by the sacrilegious fingers of a Scotch camp chaplin (2).

Herbert's Travels, given by Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of Salop; Fuller's Holy War, given by the same Mr. Gardiner (3).

Mr. R. Clutton gave Spencer's Poems, 2 volumes. He dyed at Nantwich, *protos twm strogguion twm kainotomountwn kai gambros tou plandzlegou* (4).

AUGUST 26, 1874.

ST. WENEFRIDE'S BELL (15th and 22nd April, 1874).

As the remarks of "Bob Major" and "G. H." on this subject differ somewhat from those of Owen & Blakeway it may be well to copy the latter. "The large bell, called St. Wenefrede's, was famed for its fine sound, and preserved long after the Dissolution as the chief ornament of the abbey tower. It was broken in ringing for the safe return of Corbet Kynaston, esq. from France, in 1730, and sold to Mr. Budhall, the renowned bell-founder of Gloucester. Its weight was 35 cwt., and £147 was received for the metal at the rate of 9d. per lb. Round the upper part of this bell, near the crown, was inscribed

SANCTA WYNEFRIDA DEO NOS COMENDARE
MEMENTO

UT PIETATE SUA NOS SERVET AB HOSTE
CRUENTO

About the middle.

PROTEGE-VPRA-PIA-QVOS-CONVOCO-VIRGO-
MARIA.

Although the weight of this bell exceeded that of the tenor of the present fine modern peal of St. Chad's only by a few pounds, so rude was the mechanism in which it was hung, that the united strength of four or five men was required to ring it; whilst the same operation may now easily be performed on St. Chad's by a boy of fourteen or fifteen years. It is recorded that in 1570 'two women were slain, and two men greatly hurt, in ringing the abbey great bell.'"
PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (July 15th and 29th).

"A correct and complete list of such words as are purely Salopian, rejecting those of other counties," as suggested by S. C. S., would, it is to be feared, be a very meagre one. The words *peculiar* to any county are extremely few; and such words cannot be with any certainty distinguished until the counties have each a glossary of their respective dialects which shall furnish the means of investigating so interesting a subject of enquiry. In this field of philological research there are now many industrious workers. The "English Dialect Society" is expressly formed to combine and facilitate their labours. Under the editorship of Mr. Skeat, its publications will be eminently useful; a glance at its first report will show how much is being done in this branch of philological study. As regards Shropshire, the report referred to, thus announces a dialectal work preparing for publication: "A Glossary of Shropshire Words, with remarks on County Legends, &c., by Miss Jackson, of Chester. This glossary is of a very full and exhaustive character, the result of the labour of many years." I take leave to state that any literary help to this work, either through the columns of "Shreds and Patches," or sent direct to Miss Jackson herself, will be most welcome, and be gratefully acknowledged.

Chester.

T. HUGHES, F.S.A.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (12th August, 1874).

Is the "Kyre" mentioned by G. H. the same tool as the "Kaff," which Hartshorne describes as a hoe, with a very long handle, used by gardeners?
PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS,

(July 22nd, August 5th, 12th, and 19th).

ST. JULIAN'S.—The old peal of six, which were replaced in 1868 by the present bells, were cast in 1706, by Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester. There is nothing very remarkable in the inscriptions on them, and their harmony was not the most thrilling. They were, in fact, known as "the pots and kettles." Their inscriptions were as follows:—

1st.—Let us ring merrily, 1706.

2nd.—God Save the Queen and Church.

3rd.—Prosperity to England.

4th.—Prosperity to all honest Ringers.

5th.—Peace and good neighbourhood.

Tenor.—Prosperity to Shrewsbury.

These bells were replaced by the present fine-toned peal, through the munificence of a parishioner (the late Mr. J. J. Peele). The latter were cast at the foundry of Mears & Stainbank, London, and were "opened" on the 1st of January, 1869. The "mottos" thereon, written by the late Mr. Henry Pidgeon, are as follows:—

1.
My gentle note shall lead the cheerful sound,
Peace to this parish, may godwill abound!

2.
Our voices tell when joy or grief betide,
Mourn with the mourner, welcome home the bride.

3.
May all in truth and harmony rejoice,
To honour Church and Queen with heart and voice!

4.
Prosperity attend old England's shore,
Let Shrewsbury flourish! now and ever more!

5.
For mercies undeserved this peal is raised,
So may thy name, O God! through Christ be praised!
J. J. P., Christmas, 1868.

6.
With deepest tone I call, to Church and prayer,
And bid the living for the grave prepare.

J. Colley, Vicar.

P. H. Evans, } Churchwardens.
T. Blunt, }

These bells were renewed at the cost of a parishioner.

SUMMILLUG.

PITCHFORD.

The origin of this name may be unknown to some of your readers. Camden's *Britannia* (edition 1610) gives it as follows:—"There is a little village named Pitchford, that imparted the name in times past to the ancient family of Pitchford: now the possession of R. Oteley, which our ancestors (for that they knew not pitch from *Bitumen*) so called of a fountain of *Bitumen* there in a private man's yard; upon which there riseth and swimmeth a kind of liquid *Bitumen* daily, skumme it off never so diligently, even as it doth in the lake Asphaltites in Jewrie, in a standing water about Samosata, and in a spring by Agrigentum, in Sicilie. But whether this be good against the falling sickness, and have a powerful property to draw, to close up wounds, &c., as that in Jewrie, none that I know as yet hath made experiment." Is there any sign of this curious spring at the present day?
S. C. S.

A SHREWSBURY BOY'S THEATRICAL SUCCESSES.

It will probably be interesting to our readers to read the following particulars of an old Salopian actor, who was able to make his fortune on the stage:—The *Athenaeum*, of the 15th August, says:—"Seventy-one years have elapsed this very week since a young actor made his first appearance on the stage of Belfast, and that actor is yet surviving amongst

us: We allude to the 'Young Roscius,' Master Betty, of Shrewsbury, who, happening to see in (1801) Mrs. Siddons play Elvira in 'Pizarro,' at the Belfast Theatre, made known to his family his intention of 'dying if he was not allowed to become an actor.' He was then ten years old, a boy with a will and decision of character, to whose desire his parents yielded consent, and after humoring their son in his wishes, his days have been long in the land. In his twelfth year, he made his first appearance on any stage, at Belfast, on the 11th of August, 1808, as Osmyn, in 'Zara.' The Irish manager, Atkins, watched the new player, and pronounced him to be 'an infant Garrick.' Master Betty's other characters in the northern Irish capital were 'Douglas,' 'Rollo,' and 'Romeo;' after which, passing triumphantly over the boards of various cities in Ireland, Scotland, and England, he appeared in December, 1804, at Covent Garden, as Selim in 'Barbarossa,' upon which all London went suddenly mad, and kept up the frenzy long enough to help Master Betty to the fortune which Mr. Betty still enjoys!" M.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 27).

Mr. Nicholas Prowd, B. of D. & sometye Archdeacon of Cassel, in Ireland (before the bloody rebellion), now (vixt. Dec. 26, 1644, Curate of St. Maries, in Salop) (5), (since Dr. Betton respocialized), gave the most learned booke of Archbp. Laud, being his conference with Ffisher, who is condemned they say—*babad seggi orraban tw pris* (6.)

(1) The Lord Lieutenant, General Arthur Lord Capel; the High Sheriff, Henry Bromley, Esq.; the Governor of Shrewsbury, Sir Francis Oateley; and others, assisted at the Council of War, held in the School Library, in 1642-3.

(2) Edw. Symmons, Chaplain to the Life Guard of the Prince of Wales, printed a military sermon, preached at Shrewsbury, March 3, 1643, in which he says—"You are full of suspicions here in the towne, I percieve that you have treacherous persons among you."—(O. & B. i. 436, 439n.) "At about 20 years of age, I became acquainted with Mr. Simmonds, and other very zealous godly Nonconformists, in *Shrewsbury* and the adjoining parts, whose fervent prayers, and savoury conference, and holy lives did profit me much."—*Baxter's Life*. If we could see more of the sermon, perhaps we could exonerate Mr. Simmons from a faint suspicion.

(3) Mr. Gardner was the proprietor of Sansaw.

(4) First of the Roundheads of the New Cut, and son-in-law of Plain Dealing. By a Roundhead of the New Cut is meant, I conceive, an Independent. Mr. Richard Clutton, of Namptwyth, the person here meant, was probably the first of this sect who had been seen in Shrewsbury. He married at St. Mary's, 19th July, 1639, Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Benyon, alderman (doubtless the person here designated by the name of Plain Dealing).

(5) The Library is indebted to both these curates, and must ever welcome the clergy of St. Mary's out of gratitude to those benefactors of whom we have such vivid pictures by two of their successors. These notices were reserved to this double benefaction.

Dr. Betton fitted when the town became a Royal garrison; Archdeacon Prowd, when Shrewsbury fell into the hands of the Parliament, put their books aside, without a fear of Dr. Betton returning again to scatter Mr. Prowd's leaves.

To the shelf appropriated to the Curates of St. Mary's belong Mr. Bright's book, who on his death bed charged the magistrates not to obtrude into his

place a nonconformed minister; and Mr. *Brown's Lives of the Philosophers*, deposited twenty years before those "fourteen leaves in quarto cast into his garden, disquieted his painful and peaceable soul, and shortened the date of his troublesome pilgrimage."

Mr. *Talbot's* works need not be put upon the St. Mary's shelf, as they were not given while he was verifying Mr. Richard Baxter's report of that "Meeting place very convenient to heare with an easy voice"—but, indeed, so late as the year 1697, when Swift wrote of the battle in the library, of St. James's "Books of controversy being of all others haunted by the most disorderly spirits have always been confined in a separate lodge from the rest; and for fear of mutual violence against each other, it was thought prudent by our ancestors to bind them to the peace with strong chains;" but to do our benefactor justice, his small controversial tract is little likely to invite a brother curate into the Ball Court.

(6) Considering what a lion's share he had in procuring the Martyr's condemnation, the two Greek words at the end of the anagram car scarcely mean any other person than Prin. The rest of the puzzle is I suppose, in English, and "bad ears" or "bad eggs," can be made out of it; as we might expect in any allusion to the twice pilloried Confessor; but I have never succeeded in transposing the whole of the letters.

Such was the Jest recorded on the Morrow of the Christmas-day. On the following 22d of February Shrewsbury was taken by the Parliament, Mr. Chaloner was plundered and put out of his School.—(In Sir Philip Sydney's letters to Langnet there is the best justification of "that seemly play of humour which is so natural and so ingrafted in the characters of some of the wisest men, that neither Socrates nor our own More could lose their jest even in the hour of death.")—What follows is from a note which I cannot now compare with the original MS., nor after an interval of eight years do I remember precisely where I read it. "Mr. Chaloner then taught a school at Riton about 7 months. After which he went to London and seems to have taken the covenant, and April, 1646, he taught school at Birch Hall. February, 1646-7, John Corbet, Esq., Member of Parliament, invited him to the school of Drayton, and procured him a Parliamentary Licence, when he was forced to give his predecessor £10; and for all that, was disturbed there by the Classical Divines of the County, who would not be prevailed on to let him stay. March, 1646-7, he taught at Haverdenica (Hawarden, Co. Flint.) June, 1647, he taught school at Overton till Feb., 1648. He was three years at Emrall." Here let the hunted man draw breath awhile.

Return to Parliamentary Shrewsbury, From the year 1644 to the year 1650 the Book of Benefactors lay idle,—forgotten or concealed,—for it is impossible to suppose so big a book could have accompanied the last possessor's flights; but in the year 1650 its rough pages are again opened for a very different hand to try on them a most ill suited pen. It is not the new Head Master's—the Rev. Richard Pigot—but (the writing being of the old school) I suppose it to be the Second Master's—Mr. David Evans (the fellow collegian and countryman of Mr. Chaloner). And who is the first Benefactor recorded under the new Head Master?

P.S.—"LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN, and our fathers that begat us. The LORD hath wrought great glory by them through his great power from the beginning. Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding, and declar-

ing prophecies; leaders of the people by their counsels and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people; wise and eloquent in their instructions; such as found out musical tunes and recited verses in writing; rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations; all these were honoured in their generations and were the glory of their times."

SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

BOMERE (3rd June, 1874).

I am not aware that the legend of the submerged church at Bomere has ever appeared in print, but it will be given in the Glossary of Shropshire Words, &c., which is now being prepared for the press. R. E. D.

SALOPIAN BOOKSELLERS (August 5th, 1874).

In looking over one of my M.S. books I find an entry as follows, under the head of Shrewsbury:—"1719. John Matthews executed for publishing a book called *Vox Populi Vox Dei*. Aged 18 years." Where I copied the paragraph I cannot recollect. Was Matthews a Salopian? and, if so, what was the nature of the book? A. R. Croeswylan, Oswestry.

OLD PARR (Aug. 19th, 1874).

Before we attempt to trace the "descendants" of Old Parr, it will not be amiss to find out which of his children lived beyond infancy! There is not the smallest pretence for supposing that any of them did, so far as I am aware. Croeswylan, Oswestry. A. R.

ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH.

In old views the steeple of this church is represented as having battlements and pinnacles. When were these removed, and why? It was doubtless the work of modern mortals, but an ancient record tells us that in 1533, the Devil himself visited this steeple; and, not content with damaging the clock, and interfering with the bells, "took one of the pinnacles away with hymn."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

In your last issue appeared a brief but interesting notice from the *Athenæum*, under the head of "Shrewsbury Boy's Theatrical Successes," of Mr. W. H. West Betty. At that time Mr. Betty had "shuffled off this mortal coil," having died on Monday, the 23rd of August, in his 83rd year. He is said to be the son of Mr. William Henry Betty, a physician of some eminence at Lisburn, in Ireland. Under what circumstances then did it happen that he was born in Shrewsbury? Is it not, also, a mistake to allege, as some of the papers have done, that the last time he appeared on the stage was in 1824 at Southampton? I hope the occasion of his death will draw out some further information respecting him, from those who may be in possession of facts not yet published. G. H.

YOUNG ROSCIUS.

The following is a copy of the playbill issued at Belfast announcing the *début* of Master Betty:—

"THEATRE, BELFAST (by Permission).—Mr. ATKINS presents his respects to the ladies and gentlemen of Belfast and the public, that, willing to bring forward every novelty in his power, he has, through the intercession of several ladies, prevailed on the friends of a young gentleman, only *eleven years old*, whose theatrical abilities have been the wonder and admiration of all who have heard him, to perform in public two or three of the characters he most ex-

cells in. On Friday evening, August 19th, 1803, will be presented a greatly-admired *Tragedy* (never acted here) called ZARA. Written by that ingenious French author, Voltaire, and translated, with alterations, by A. BILL, author of *Alzira*, *Merope*, &c., &c. Osman (Sultan of Jerusalem) by a YOUNG GENTLEMAN; Laisignan, Mr. FIELD; Nerestan, Mr. RADCLIFFE; Chatillon, Mr. MOORE; Orasmin, Mr. RICHARDS; MELIDOR, Mr. C. ATKINS; Zara, Mrs. MOORE; Selina, Mrs. MAY. To which will be added a farce called LOVERS' QUARRELS; or, Like Master Like Man. Don Carlos, Mr. FIELD; Sancho, Mr. RADCLIFFE; Lopes, Mr. MOORE; Leonora, Mrs. MOORE; Jacintha, Mrs. RADCLIFFE. "God Save the King" will be played at the end of the second act, and "Rule Britannia" at the end of the play. Messrs. WARR and BROWN, from the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, are engaged for the orchestra during this season. To begin at six o'clock, that the Theatre may be closed by nine. No admittance behind the scenes. Boxes, 3s. 3d.; pit, 2s. 2d.; gallery, 1s. 1d." M.

THE LATE MR. W. H. BETTY.

The following address, believed at the time to have been written by the late Dr. Butler, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was spoken by Master Betty on his first appearance before a Shrewsbury audience, in 1804. After a lapse of so long a period, extending over the allotted space of man's existence, when the speaker, without doubt the last survivor of the scene, has passed away; the perusal of these lines will afford a certain amount of gratification to Salopians, especially to those who might have known Mr. Betty in later years:—

"Ye honoured friends whose praise has cheered my heart
When in the robes of mimic grandeur dressed,—
Now undisguised behold your Townsman stands
To ask a kind reception at your hands;
Anxious to tell,—though poor in words,—and weak,
What the heart feels,—but not the tongue can speak,
Anxious to all to pay the tribute due,
But, most of all,—Salopian Fair to you,—
To you ye bright approvers of his cause,
For beauty's smile surpasses all applause.
And this believe,—How'er the actor goes
Through various scenes of counterfeited woes,
Though now midst Scotia's hills a youth obscure,
Now in the court of princely Elsinour,
Though now Sicilia's youthful Lord, he roves
In love-cross'd anguish through Palermo's groves,
Or if in Quito's bloodashed fields you view
The generous chief expiring of Peru;
Whate'er the place,—Whate'er the mimic part
Still he's a true Salopian in his heart;
And thus he prays may every blessing crown
His kind supporters in his native town." H.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY

(August 26th, 1874).

I see a misprint in the last instalment of Mr. Paget's notes on the benefactors to the library of our Royal Free Grammar School. In the notice of Mr. Nicholas Proud, under the year 1639, *respetitionised* should be *vesperitionised*. Owen says, at page 217 of his *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*.—"The following is copied from an entry by Mr. Chalener in the great book of benefactions to the School Library. '1642, Mr. Nicholas Prowd, B.D. and sometyme Archdeacon of Cassel in Ireland (before the bloody rebellion) now (viz. Dec. 26, 1644) Curate (of St. Mary's in Salop, since Dr. Betton *respetitionised*, gave, &c. Within less than two months after this, Shrewsbury was taken by

the parliament forces, Betton emerged from his concealment, and was immediately reinstated in the living, which he soon after resigned, on being appointed by the ruling powers to the Rectory of Worthen. It may not be improper to mention that *respectilunize* was a cant word of those unhappy days, derived from the Latin name of a *bat*." R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 28).

SIR,

The day on which you publish it, will excuse this quotation in a newspaper, from a book that is but little known, and of which I have before said that it was translated by a Shrewsbury Scholar. My authority is *Selden*: who mentions that in the version of the Bible, the *Apocrypha* was entrusted to *Andrew Downes*.

The accompanying list of Benefactors is incomplete without a word upon the contemporary scholars. Mr. Pigott's character I have said is interesting from his taking the office of Head Master after the capture of the town. It is no less so in having so well read the countenance of one boy, who entered School at the turn of the first century.

Unless Mr. Macaulay's picture be overdrawn, it is impossible that Westminster and the Old Bailey could have made so great a difference in George Jeffreys, that no trace of "impudence and ferocity" at the bar, of "fiendish delight in misery" as a Judge, would be visible in a year's trial of a boy at school. Though he professed himself a Roundhead on his entrance into life, and came to Shrewsbury one of five Jefferies in 1651, Mr. Pigot did not train him, and Shrewsbury is guiltless of the stain of his honours.

We do not want for Judges: there are three at least among this one's contemporaries: let's have criminals: there's one whose style of praying this Chief Justice is busy mimicking through his nose, as he enjoys the fun of judging him.

If "Richard Baxter, g. f. 23rd April, 1621," be the entry of a little boy of six years old, the great Puritan does not tell us all his schools in his *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*. We find him intimate with the Head Master of Shrewsbury, and interested enough in the Ministry of St. Mary's in 1650.

But more interest still, attaches to the influence Shrewsbury and Mr. Pigot exercised upon:—

George Savile, son of Sir William Savile, Bart. 1643.

Hear the same historian:—"Among the statesmen of that age Halifax was in genius the first. * * * * * He always saw passing events, not in the point of view in which they commonly appear to one who bears a part in them, but in the point of view in which, after the lapse of many years, they appear to the philosophic historian. * * * * * With such a turn of mind he could not long continue to act cordially with any body of men. * * * * * He was the chief of those politicians whom the two great parties contemptuously called Trimmers. Instead of quarrelling with this nickname, he assumed it as a title of honour, and vindicated with great vivacity the dignity of the appellation."

For the benefit of readers of Macaulay, I will exchange Saville's examples of trimming for his definition:—"Why after we have played the fool with throwing *Whig* and *Tory* at one another, as boys do snowballs, we grow angry at a new name, which by its signification might do as much to put us into our wits as the other has done to put us out of them?"

"The innocent word *Trimmer* signifies no more than this: that if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company would weigh it down on one side, another

would make it lean as much to the contrary; it happens that there is a third opinion of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even, without endangering the passengers. Now 'tis hard to imagine by what figure in language, or by what rule in sense, this comes to be a fault, and it is much more a wonder it should be thought a heresy."

I really am unable to say whether such a character was formed by events in this town, or whether Mr. Blakeway be right in saying that "the Marquis cannot have derived much advantage from his education at Shrewsbury School, for at the end of the year after his admission it passed by the capture of the town into the rule of a master of principles very foreign to those of his eminently loyal family.

But study the rest of his character, to whose "lasting honour it must be mentioned that he attempted to save those victims whose fate has left the deepest stain both on the Whig and Tory name." Take for guide the historian who has so eloquently striven to revivify these dead names, or the opposition school which has buried them, and the praise is still the same. "This master spirit, for such I (Iz. Disraeli) am inclined to consider the author of 'Maxims and Reflections,' with a philosophical indifference, appears to have held in equal contempt all the factions of his times." His published writings "fully entitle him to a place among English classics." They are desiderata to a library which would not have intentionally destroyed two copies of his invaluable MSS.

Requesting the favour of your repeating the wish to be allowed to see the original registers of Shrewsbury scholars, let me again subscribe myself,

Yours,

ALFRED T. PAGET.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

EMINENT SALOPIAN MUSICIANS,

(April 8, 1874.)

In the nave of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, was formerly a mural monument, with appropriate musical emblems, in memory of "James Burney, Organist, who died 1789, aged 80 years, 54 of which he was organist of this church." He is said to have been a very eminent music-master, and of a family long distinguished for their proficiency in that science. He married Anne, daughter of Basil Wood, Esq., of the White Abbey, by Abigail, sister of Sir Edward Leighton, of Loton, Bart. He left at his death £70 for a set of chimes. Mr. Burney was born at Coton Hill. He was the elder brother of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., the venerable and learned historian of music, who received his early education under his brother in Shrewsbury. Charles was the father of Dr. Charles Burney, of Greenwich, one of the ablest Greek scholars of his day in Europe, and of Madame D'Arbly, the celebrated author of the well-known romances of *Evelina* and *Cæcilia*. Not seeing the tablet above mentioned in its accustomed place a short time ago, I enquired and found that it was stowed away with others which were removed when the church was restored. Surely it cannot be intended that this tablet, in memory of a man who for more than half a century held so important an office in that church, shall not be replaced on the walls. I at least hope not. A. R. A.

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY

(July 1st, 1874.)

In answer to "Antiquary's" question, Whence the name *Kiln Lane* was derived, I send the following extract from

an interesting chapter on "Names of Streets and Passages" in Phillips's *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury*. "Candelan, afterwards called Kellen Lane, from *Canwill* Br. for Candle and *Cannel*, for Candle Coal, now Kiln Lane, (as generally supposed) from a kiln or kilns erected there, to burn bricks made upon the spot." R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY ELECTIONS (27th May, 1874).

The verses given by G. H. relate to the election which began on Friday, 30th July, 1830, and continued until the Monday following. The candidates were Richard Jenkins, Esq., Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq., and Panton Corbett, Esq. The final state of the poll was

Jenkins 754
Slaney 565
Corbett 446

974 burgesses voted at this election. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS.

(July 22, August 5, 12, 19, 26.)

ST. ALKMUND'S.

The present peal of eight in the tower of St. Alkmund's Church were cast by Bryan, of Hertford, in 1812, in lieu of the six old bells which formerly hung there. Concerning one of these the following curious tradition is recorded in *Taylor's MSS.*:—"This year, 1588, upon twelfe daye in Shrowsbury, the dyvyl appeared in Saint Alkmund's Church there, when the preest was at high masse, with great tempeste and darkeness, so that he passyd through the church, he mountyd up the steaple in the sayde church, teringe the wyers of the sayde clocke, and put the prynt of hys clawes upon the 4th bell, and tooke one of the pynacles awaye with hym, and for the tyme stayed all the bells in the churches within the sayde towne that they could neyther toll nor ryng."

The inscriptions on the present peal are as follows:—

TREBLE.

Our life is changeful : view us now complete ;
Sedate we rose in Six, more gay in eight.

2.

Hear, holy Alkmund's long-forgotten shade !
To thee our notes we raise, for thee were made.

3.

These sacred walls, this venerable spire,
Shall give our changes sweetness, raise them higher.

4.

And still as sportive Fancy counts them o'er
Shall wait them far, on Severn's fertile shore.

5.

Hail, patriot George ! for whom a nation prays
That health and peace may crown thy latter days.

6.

In deaths we mourn, with Hymen we rejoice ;
In public good we join the public voice.

7.

Now vespers, and now matin rites prepare ;
While Piety gives all her soul to pray'r.

TENOR.

Faithful I watch, and warn both young and old ;
To all, O God ! thy grace and light unfold.

SUMMERLUG.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (26th August, 1874).

Hartshorne says that *corn* is called *quern* in Shropshire, thus, "Such weather as this ul forat the quern." "Potched the pikal in his leg i' the quern harrast." "The quern unna grow as lung as this drouth lassee." In what part of the county does this pronunciation obtain? I have never been able to meet with it, although *querd* for *cord* is not uncommon.

Salopians sometimes use the word "sick," with a meaning which I do not find in any dictionary. For instance, "He was mighty sick to go," that is, He was exceedingly desirous to go. Ordinarily, "sick" expresses either *illness* or *disgust*, but here it expresses *longing*. Keats seems to use it in this sense, when he says of Ruth, that

"Sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn."

R. E. D.

THE YOUNG BOSCIUS (September 2nd, 1874).

The following is a cutting from your *Oswestry* contemporary of last week:—

"Fourteen years ago the *Oswestry Advertiser*, in reporting an amateur entertainment at Wem, stated that more than forty years before that period, the Young Roscius had visited his native town of Wem, after his retirement from the stage, and arranged a series of dramatic entertainments. In July, 1872, a correspondent to *Bye-gones* asked what those entertainments were, and questioned the authority for stating that Betty was born in Wem. Other communications followed, whereby your readers would gather that the precocious genius was born in Shrewsbury, in 1791; that his mother was a Shropshire lady, and that she and her husband removed from Hopton Wafers to Shrewsbury shortly before the birth of their son. It was also stated that the Bettys lived at Pym's Farm, Wem, after the retirement from the stage of the Young Roscius; also, for a time, in Tally-ho Cottage, Chapel-street, Wem. Whilst there the Wem Amateur Theatricals were inaugurated, for the benefit of a poor baker of the town, and a lady from Oswestry took part in the double gratification of relieving distress and promoting pleasure. Allusion was also made to the presentation of a commission in the Yeomanry Cavalry to Young Betty, by Lord Hill, and, finally, we were informed that 'Betty and his mother were buried at Loppington, three miles from Wem,' and that 'the funeral of the actor passed through Wem on its way to that village.'"

Perhaps some of your Loppington readers would kindly copy the Betty inscriptions in the churchyard, or in some way intimate which of the family it was that is alluded to in the foregoing.

TELL.

Betty was on the stage at least twenty years after the date mentioned by "G. H." I have a sketch of his theatrical life, which once belonged to the late Mr. Pidgeon of Shrewsbury, in which it is stated that he visited Shrewsbury as late as 1845, and was then intending to go to America, but was prevented by family arrangements. In the following year he told a London audience, after a brief engagement, that he hoped to meet them again.

A. R.
Croeswylan, Oswestry.

Master Betty, the infant Roscius, afforded Canning the means of inflicting a satirical blow on Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Lord Lansdowne, who succeeded Mr. Pitt as member for Cambridge and Chancellor of the Exchequer. That young nobleman having made some harsh strictures on Pitt, the great pupil avenged the far greater master in the following stanza in a poem called "Elijah's Mantel."

"Illustrious Roscius of the state,
New breeched, and harnessed for debate,
Thou wonder of the age !—
Petty or Betty art thou bright ?
By Grants sent to strut thy might
On Stephen's bustling stage,"

G.

FUNERAL OF MR. BETTY.

The remains of the late Mr. William Henry West Betty, better known as "The Young Roscius," were interred in the Highgate Cemetery. The funeral cortege consisted of

a hearse and four and one mourning coach, containing the son of the deceased, who was accompanied by Dr. Davis, the medical attendant. The service was read by the Rev. R. French Smith. There were several theatrical friends of the deceased present, among whom were Mr. Ledger, editor of the *Era*, Mr. Dewhurst, Mr. H. Butler, and Mr. Nelson. The coffin was covered with black cloth, and on the breast-plate was the inscription, "William Henry West Betty, Esq., who died on the 24th of August, 1874, aged 82 years." The tomb, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship, was erected by deceased some years since, and has on it his own and son and daughter's names, leaving only the dates of the respective deaths to be inserted. M.

THE LAST WIGS IN SHREWSBURY.

As an illustration of Shrewsbury life in the first half of the present century, the following extract from *The History and Description of the County of Salop* may be interesting to readers of *Salopian Shreds and Patches*:—"The ancient and venerable brown wigs have nearly all disappeared, some of which were, at the time, very becoming; every one was pleased with the appearance of the late Mr. Joshua Eddowes, in his neat wig and silver shoe buckles. The good and benevolent Mr. Joseph Parry, the latter, was always an object of veneration and respect, his little wig, and his apron generally tied round his waist, in no wise detracted from his respectable appearance. Then there was the respectable looking Mr. Birch, the builder, in his handsome wig, and "Natty Scoltock in his wig so brown," with his milk pails, a clever, shrewd fellow. Mr. Joseph Bryan, the tinman, wore a powdered wig with curls; and "Gentleman Gittins" one with a very neat tail; but the handsomest of all wigs was that of the venerable Dr. Goodings; he looked, indeed, like a bishop. These and other wigs and powdered heads have disappeared; we no longer see the venerable Justice Smith, pacing the streets, with his hands behind him; he died in 1828, aged 93. Nor do we meet the sweet Christian smile of the Rev. T. Stedman; nor are we now amused with the eccentricities of "Brother Billy and Sister Betty" Davies; let it be recorded, to the honour of the latter, she once, by her ardent supplication of the judge, saved the life of a fellow creature condemned to suffer the last penalty of the law, and one who was not in any way connected with herself or family." PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 30).

BENEFACTORS TO THE LIBRARY OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It will suit best the convenience of the three parties most concerned if you print only the portion of the list of benefactors which remains in your hands, in manuscript from last week. But add the request that those more important lists, the registers of the admission of scholars from 1664 to 1784, should be restored to the School.

Yours, A. T. PAGEZ.

1651.—Mr. Thomas Chaloner, Jun.: son to Mr. Thomas Chaloner, late chief Schoolm.

Such is the first benefaction recorded in the usurpation of Mr. Pigott! Our schoolmasters were generous foes, even in civil war; or this recognition, or it may be reconciliation after a six years interval, was with the reproduction of the catalogue—fruit borne by the first centenary of the school.

1651.—*Thomas*: 1653 *Samuel*; 1654 *Jonathan*, sons of Mr. John Lloyd, Draper and Alderman of Shrewsbury. (The latter son (mentioned in Mr. Pigot's catalogue as "yt pious gent: late minister of Dagenham in ye

countie of Essex, sometimes a scholler of this schoole) gave the Antwerp Polyglott Bible. The two other sons were admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1652 and 1646 respectively. They were descended from a very ancient family seated at Blaengowny, in the parish of Llanwyddn, co. Montgomery.

1652.—*Mr. Michael Belton*, sometimes Canonre to this garrison. (The parliamentary garrison, as we may suppose;—he died 2nd March, 1671, and was buried at St. Mary's.)

1653.—*Mr. Thomas Paget*, Minister at Coddas ("at St. Chaddas, in the cat. begun in 1659. He was a friend of Milton.)

1654.—*Mr. Richard Pigot*, chief Schoolmaster (1).

Mr. David Evans, second Schoolmaster (2).

Mr. Isaac Solden, third Schoolmaster.

Mr. Robert Goddard, fourth Schoolmaster.

(1) It is said that he was appointed in 1645 by the Parliamentarians from a school at Newport, and was the son of Richard Pigot, of Northwich, co. Chester. His spelling his name with one T does not prove him dialoyal. Richard Baxter calls him his "old friend;" perhaps the official's book at St. Mary's would reveal more of his character, for he held that office for ten years.

(2) On him would devolve the keeping the school together on the taking of the town. He stands first among Mr. Chalmer's "most familiar acquaintance," and his epitaph after 30 years' mastership, in 1658, would belong to Mr. Pigot's headship:—

"Caveto sis puer; prope est David niger

Notandus olim literis rubris senex.

Is Priscianus temporis sui incillitus:

Nescis adhuc? abito! nescis literas."

Mr. Adam Webb, Alderman of Shrewsbury. (Churchwarden of St. Mary's 1649, Mayor of Shrewsbury 1665.)

Dr. Corbett (a legacy of valuable Latin commentaries on the Scriptures.

Edward, son of Roger Corbet, gentleman, of Pontesbury, admitted to Shrewsbury School, June 1, 1613. His life is written by A. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, who although he calls him one "always puritanically affected," yet says "he threw up the places of Public Orator and Canon of Christ Church, being a person of conscience and honesty." His writings are desiderata to the Library.)

Mrs. Sarah Street, widow, late wife of Mr. Stephen Street, Mercer, in Salop.

1659.—*John Corbett*, of Anson, in ye countie of Salop, Esq. Judge of South Wales. (Son and heir of Richard Corbet, of Halston, in the parish of Pontesbury; there baptised in 1609, and buried in 1670. Entered Shrewsbury School in 1626.)

This name puts one in mind of Mr. Chaloner, who must really excuse us if in our perplexity between Shrewsbury abroad and at home, we have left him too long forgotten at Emrall, private Tutor in the family of John Puleston, Esq.; but the John Corbet, Esq. who befriended Mr. Chaloner was another person, son of Sir John Corbet, of Stoke, Bart. and a Colonel of K. Charles I. "In Aug. 19, 1658, Mr. Chaloner was Master of Ruythen School; in Nov. 1656, came a decree of the Protector that no preacher nor schoolmaster who had been ejected for serving the King should be again admitted to those offices; the Major General on the information of the people of Wrexham drove him from his school. He went to London and petitioned the Protector in vain, who referred him to the Major General and the Commissioners. He then taught a private school of small profit in Vico Malbonensis. In 1657 he was invited to Newport School by Mr. Adams,

the Founder, with the consent of the Major General and the Protector's license." There we must again leave him to gather a second Shrewsbury, as Mr. Blakeway says:—"1656-7, January. Mr. Chaloner opened School at Newport with his son as Under Master, and by the close of 1658 they had 214 Scholars, many of them sons of the first gentlemen in this and the neighbouring counties." Take the express to Shrewsbury itself—"On the 4th of December, 1660, Mr. Pigot received a nomination from St. John's College, with a view to confirm his possession of the Head-mastership. The course of events, however, rendered this of little avail; and on the Restoration it is probable Mr. Pigot was ejected by the Bartholomew Act, and perhaps displaced by the same visitors that removed Mr. Talents from the incumbency of St. Mary's." We cannot deny this Master the credit of having fought a good home game, to whom Mr. Chaloner was no unequal match, despite his last brilliant move.

July 14, 1662, these benefactors—*Richard Pigot, Francis Tallents, Michael Betton*—were committed prisoners to the Castle. We must not however let other benefactors escape:—

SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (Aug 26, Sep. 9, 1874).

Corn may be called quern from the mills it was ground in. There is a moor near Lancaster called Quernmore, from the number of these Roman mills found on it. In Kitto's pictorial Bible he gives this description of it—"Two women seated on the ground opposite each other, hold between them two round flat stones such as are seen in Lapland, and such as in Scotland are called Querna." G.

I never recollect quern being used for corn though it probably may be so, but the following specimens of words are in common use in Shropshire, though I cannot go the length of saying they are peculiar to the county. "*Yanler wouts want'n cuttin;*" "*Them stwons mun be picked off the eddish clover;*" "*I slithered all along the fur it is so slippy;*" "*The tilling harvest is over;*" "*Got a brummuik and crop that wuk tree, and take a rop and pikel to carry away the brash.*" G. H.

* Pronounced as pant.

ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH (Sep. 2nd, 1874).

The pinnacles which once stood on the steeple of St. Alkmund's Church, were removed by order of the trustees in 1842. One or more of them had become a little shaky, and a proposal to secure the whole by means of copper fastenings for an insignificant sum of money was rejected, and the Trustees decided on their removal. The following are extracts from their proceedings in the matter:—

"At a Meeting of the Trustees of St. Alkmund's Church, held in the Vestry Room on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1842, pursuant to notice. Proposed by Mr. Richard Wilding, seconded by Mr. Perks. 'That Mr. John Carline be instructed to take down the two western pinnacles of the Church, and to place the upper part of one of them on the present base in order to show the effect, and that this Meeting be adjourned to Thursday, the 21st day of July next, to consider and decide upon the plan to be adopted.'

"At a Meeting of the Trustees of St. Alkmund's Church, held in the Vestry Room on Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1842, adjournment from the 30th day of June. Proposed by Mr. Thomas Beacall, seconded by Mr. Richard Perks. 'That having inspected the proposed alterations in the Tower, the plan No. 1, recommended by Mr. John Carline,

for finishing the Junction between the Tower and the Spire be adopted, and that Mr. John Carline be requested to complete the same as soon as possible.'"

The pinnacles were accordingly removed, and for several years stood in Mr. Carline's stone yard near the English bridge. They now form the four angles of a summer house in the late Mr. C. B. Teece's garden at the Priory.

C. E. L. W.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (Sep. 9th, 1874).

The author of the mottoes on the peal of eight bells at St. Alkmund's, given in the *Journal* of Wednesday, the 2nd, was the late Mr. James Wilding, of High Ercall, who also wrote those on the fine peal of St. Chad, as well as the following on two additional bells to those of his own parish church, High Ercall:—

FIRST.

Twin sisters, we unite our tuneful powers
With this sweet band to charm the vacant hours;
In many changes cheer this landscape wide,
And court coy echo from yon mountain side.

SECOND.

To where meand'ring Roden smoothly glides,
Or Tern's proud current fills its ample sides;
Thence Meditation views our calm abode,
Heals the sick mind, and yields it pure to God.

CIVIC ROBES.

Were the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury accustomed to wear scarlet robes trimmed with fur, like those worn by the Mayors of the present day? Judging from the monument of Alderman William Jones, such was the case. That gentleman died in 1612, and his descendant, Thomas Jones, was the first Mayor in 1638. The above monument, now in the Abbey Church, was removed from old St. Alkmund's, underneath which was the family vault of the Joneses. The pulpit in the present church is immediately over the vault.

G. H.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued.)

1660.—*Mr. Edward Cotton*, once a scholar of this school, Master in Arts, now Second Master. (This gentleman supplied the office of the Head Master from the 6th of September, 1662, until March, 1663.)

1661.—*Mr. John Taylor*, now third Master.

"On the 4th of March, 1663, Thomas Chaloner, of Newport, Clerk, after 18 years absence, resumed his position as Head Master." He and his king enjoyed their own again.

1663.—*Mr. Thomas Betton*, merchant.

1664.—*Mr. C. Gataker*, son of Mr. Thos. Gataker, gave his father's Miscellanies. (This Rector of Hoggston, Bucks, followed his father in 1690.) And, to conclude this part of the list of benefactors,

Richard Pigot, buried at St. Mary's, 21st Oct., 1663.
Thomas Chaloner, buried at St. Mary's, 21st Oct., 1664.

The end of strife.

To the year 1665 I prefer to assign the accession to the library of one of its most splendid works, but I do so because I can discover no other notice of it, or of its owner than the following:—Richard Heath, Vicar of St. Alkmund, "was M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge. Baxter styles him 'an ancient grave minister, moderate, sedate, quiet, religious, eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages.' As an Orientalist he was employed as one of the correctors

of the press by Walton, in his great undertaking of the Polyglott Bible, the sheets of which were sent down to him at Shrewsbury. One of the copies of that work in our school library was presented to it by Mr. Heath, to whom Walton had given it as a reward for his trouble. He continued at St. Alkmund's after the Restoration till the operation of the Bartholomew Act * * * and continued in this town till the passing of that oppressive and vexatious act (March 25, 1666), called the Five Mile Act * * * upon this he retired to Wellington, where he died in the following May." (O. & B. vol. ii, 281.)

1665.—*Mr. Edward Jones*, of this town, saddler.

William Maurice, of Llansilran, gent. (of Cefn-y-Brrich, in the Parish of Llansilran, co. Denbigh, was an eminent antiquary. His collection of MSS. relating principally to Wales and the ancient history of Britain, is now in the library at Wynnstay.)

Mr. William Medicot, of London, once a scholar of this schoole.

1687.—*Mr. Rowland Jenkes*, of this town, apothecary.

1688.—*Mr. E. Gosnell*. (Edward Gosnell, a merchant of London, purchased Rossal after the Fire of London, by which he was a great sufferer. His son Edward was steward of the Corporation of Shrewsbury.)

1669.—*Mr. Isaac Walkis*.

Mr. George Hopton, brewer.

Thomas Griffiths, of Nanneah, co. Flint. (He was the eldest surviving son and heir of George Griffith, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph.)

1670.—*Mr. Samuel Barton*, Mr of Arts, and once a scholar of this schoole, minister at Aston.

John Pugh, of Methaven, Esq. (Was a gentleman of large fortune and of an ancient family in Montgomeryshire, several of the members of which were occasional residents in Shrewsbury. He died in 1678.)

Mr. John Haynes, Mr of Arts, once a scholar of this schoole, now Second Schoolmaster.

Mr. Samuel Beresford, Mr of Arts.

Robert, Lord Digby, late a scholar of this schoole, (The third Baron Digby, died unmarried in 1677. The present Earl is descended from his brother, William, the fifth lord.)

Mr. Andrew Taylor, formerly a scholar of this schoole, now Head Schoolmaster. (M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, formerly scholar of Shrewsbury, and afterwards of Eton, succeeded Mr. Chaloner in November, 1644. He married the widow of the former Second Master, Mr. Edward Cotton, and left one daughter.)

Mr. Richard Mills, chirurgeon.

1671.—*Mr. Joseph Baynes*.

The catalogue of 1669 says "left to ye library—a book of memoires," while, in the list of benefactors, his gift is called "Coates of Armes of ye Bayliffs and Majora." It has been described and used by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway in their History of Shrewsbury, and by my lamented friend, Mr. Dukes, in his Appendix to Lloyd's History of Shropshire. To them the reader is referred for an account of the collector, *Robert Owen*. The benefactor shall speak for himself:—"Now I marrying the eldest daughter and sole executrix of the sayd Robert Owen, I became the owner of this book, and finding the great affection he had to this Corporation, and to set forth the glory of it, I conceaving it the most direct waye to perfect his intent that he most designed, which next to the glory of God and the honour of the towne was his desyre, I thought it most fit to place it for the perpetuities in the Schole Library of the towne, with a desyre and havinge some assurance that they who are the chiefs in that place at

present will not leave till they have (*sic*) till all the eecouchions now empty and not knowne heretofore shall be put in, if possible, with their proper coulers and armes, bearing * * * * which is the prayer of
JOSEPH BAYNES.

"December the ***, 1688."

1672.—*Mr. John Gibbons*.

1673.—*Mr. George Llewelin*, jun.

1674.—*Dr. Fowke*. (Phineas Fowke, M.D. practised in Shrewsbury. In Dryden's translation of Plutarch's Lives, the Life of Phocion is from his pen.—O. & B. ii, 285.)

In his gift of Descartes Epistoles is this autograph:—

"Vera philosophia studiosis, h. e. ut ipsi videtur mechanice in naturalibus, hęc eximia magni philosophi opuscula atcunque novitatis nomine ab aliquibus dishonestulæ, Bibliothecę Scholę Salopiensii bonas horas collocautibus vovit.

"PHIN FOWKE.

"Sep. 1674."

1676.—*Mr. William Barrett*, of this town.

1677.—*Thomas Bowdwin*, Esq. now recorder of this town.

(Of Diddlebury; was official of St. Mary's from 1674 to 1690; whose being judge of that court, and the head of town, the ejected Minister of St. Chad's looked upon as "a mercy to the Corporation in generall, and the parish of St. Marye's in particular," requesting his worship "to stand as much as may between the ruine of poor men," &c.—O. & B. ii, 217.)

DEATH OF THOMAS MYTTON, OF SHIPTON; ESQUIRE.

We regret to record the decease of Thomas Mytton, Esq., the representative of a branch of one of the oldest families in Shropshire. This event, which has not occurred unexpectedly, took place on Wednesday last at Shipton Hall, the family seat, near Much Wenlock. The deceased gentleman was in his 85th year, having been born on the 11th of February, 1789. He married in 1840 Harriet, eldest daughter of William Downes, Esq., of New House. He was the only son of the Rev. Benjamin Mytton, and grandson of Thomas Mytton, Esq., who married Mary, third daughter of Sir Henry Edwards, Bart. This lady enjoyed the Shipton Estate from her husband's death, in 1787, until her own death in 1830. The estate then devolved on her grandson, the subject of this notice. The late Mr. Mytton was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Salop, but for some years has been unable to take any active part in public matters. The deceased was cousin to the Rev. R. H. G. More, of Larden, and in the second degree to R. Jasper More, Esq., of Linley Hall, in this county.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS (Aug. 5, 1874).

The discoverer of the composition of which printers' rollers are made was Mr. Edward Dyas, printer, and parish clerk of Madeley, near Wellington, Salop. He was printing there in 1792; how much earlier I cannot say. In connexion with this parish clerk, who seems to have been also an engraver on wood, may be mentioned that he printed a book, "Alexander's Expedition down the Hydaspes and the Indus to the Indian Ocean." It is represented as being published in London, and sold by J. Murray, 32, Fleet Street, and James Phillips, George Yard, Lombard Street; but these names were only inserted for an object. The title is engraved on wood, in the form of a chart, showing Susa, Sunderbund, and other places; there are also several woodcuts, all creditably executed.

The object of the work may be interesting to Salopians. I transcribe it from a MS. letter inserted in the copy which I bought at the late J. C. Hotten's sale.

"Beddoes (Dr.)—Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean, a poem, 4to (privately printed), 1792. Presented to Dr. Parr by Mr. Wm. Anstice, and accompanied by the following letter:—"The late Dr. Beddoes must be known to Dr. Parr, by character if not personally. In any case the literary fragment which accompanies this cannot prove uninteresting. It owes its origin to a conversation which took place at the table of the late Mr. Wm. Reynolds; in which some men of taste and genius contended that the poetic effusions of Darwin were inimitable. Dr. Beddoes maintained a contrary opinion, and to try the point produced to the same party a short time afterwards the manuscript of the present piece as from his friend Darwin, and sent to him for his inspection previous to publication. The advocates for Darwin's style were deceived, and the Doctor triumphed. Mr. Reynolds had it printed at his own expense, but for obvious reasons it was not published, and therefore may never have met Dr. Parr's eye. It was printed at Madeley, the types were set by a woman, and the engravings made on wood by the then (and present) clerk of this parish."—Madeley Wood, October 9, 1819." The work is very neatly printed, demy 4to, about 100 pp., and not having been published is very scarce. A.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS

(19th August, 1874.)

ST. MARY'S.

In his account of these bells, "Sumlellug" does not mention the one which hangs in the turret of the Trinity Chapel, and which came, I believe, from Battlefield. Will he kindly give some information on the subject?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

(September 9th, 1874.)

THE ABBEY.

The early history of the bells of the Abbey Church is very obscure, with the exception of the great bell of St. Wenefrid, which has already been noticed in "Shreds and Patches." We learn in *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, that "In this tower anciently hung four very large bells, besides the great bell of St. Wenefrid. The former were cast into eight in the year 1673, and at the same time St. Wenefrid's bell was sold to defray that with other expenses of the church." According to the same authority, the six largest bells of the peal are very harmonious, but the trebles are flat and ill-tuned. The sixth is said to be the finest-toned bell of its weight in the kingdom. Phillips's account differs from this, as regards the sale of St. Wenefrid's bell. He says, "This great bell, commonly called St. Wenefrid's bell, was remaining in the year 1673, when the rest of the bells were re-cast and made into eight; about the year 1700 it was cracked, and sold to Mr. Rudhal of Gloucester, and the money applied to the new pewing the church." Probably the ventilation of the subject in your columns will bring out the truth. It is believed by some that the church once possessed two distinct peals, one in the western tower and the other in the great central tower, which undoubtedly existed at one time. If so, it is more than probable that the central tower was the place where the great bells hung, because it is certain that the western tower unless much higher than it now is, was never intended as a receptacle for large bells, and was only made suitable for such by erecting the ringing floor, which obscured a large portion of the great west window, and which was removed ten years ago. About that time the "Seventh" was cracked, and all efforts to restore it have hitherto failed.

The following are the inscriptions on the present bells:—

Treble
T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825. RECAST BY VOLUNTARY
SUBSCRIPTION,
2
The same
3
G: OLDFIELD CAST THREE 8.
4
J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1812 H: BURTON VICAR, R:
BRATTON, & R: BETTON. C: W:
also a small Latin cross,
5
C. & S. MEARS, FOUNDERS LONDON.
COME WHEN I CALL, TO SERVE GOD ALL.
RECAST 1846.
SAMUEL SMITH } WARDENS.
WILLIAM PARKER, }
6
PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND A (*) R 1745
7
GOD SAVE THE KING. JOHN HOWLE & THOMAS ROBERTS,
WARDENS. 1673.
8
RELIGION AND LOYALTY DO MAKE THE BEST HARMONY. A: R:
BELLFOUNDER 1718

It will thus be seen that only two of the eight cast in 1673 remain, the 3rd and the 7th, and the latter of these is broken. An attempt was made recently to restore the tone by cutting out a space between the fractured parts, but it was a total failure. SUMLELLUG.

* There is here a small bell, indicating the founder's Christian name, "Abel."

THE LATE THOMAS MYTTON, ESQ.

This gentleman, of whom we gave a brief biographical notice in our last issue, possessed the original letter, of which the following is a copy, addressed by the unfortunate King Charles I to his ancestor, who then resided at Ship-ton Hall. Similar letters were doubtless sent to other landowners, though evidence of the fact has not transpired, and probably the documents in most instances have been lost. The date of the letter it will be seen was February 14th, 1648:—

"TRUSTY AND WELL-BELOVED, we greet you well. Whereas, all our subjects of the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, are both by their allegiance and the act of pacification bound to resist and suppress such of our subjects of Scotland as have in a hostile manner already entered, or shall hereafter enter, into this kingdom. And by law your personal service, attended in a warlike manner for the resistance of, may be required by us, which we desire to spare, choosing rather to invite your assistance for the maintenance of our army in a free and voluntary expression of your affection to our service and the safety of this kingdom. And whereas the members of both houses of parliament, assembled at Oxford, have taken into their consideration the necessity of supporting our arms for the defence of us and our people against this invasion, and for the preservation of the religious laws and liberties of this kingdom, and thereupon have agreed upon the speedy raising of the summe of one hundred thousand pounds by loans from particular persons, towards the which themselves have advanced a very considerable portion, and by their example hope that our well affected subjects throughout the kingdom will in a short time make up the remainder, whereby we shall not only be enabled to pay and recruit our army, but likewise be enabled to put our armies in such a condition as our subjects shall not suffer by free quarter or the unruliness of our soldiers, which is now in present agitation, and will (we doubt not, by the

advice of the members of both houses assembled) be speedily effected. We doe towards so good a work, by the approbation and advice of the members of both houses assembled, desire you forthwith to lend us the sum of thirty pounds, or the value thereof in plate, toucht plate at five shillings, and untoucht plate at four shillings per ounce, and to pay or deliver the same within seven daies after the receipt thereof to the hands of our high sheriffe of that our own county, or to such whome we shall appoint to receive the same, upon his acquittances for the receipt thereof to the hands of our high sheriffe of that our own county, who is forthwith to returne and pay the same at Corpus Christi Colledge, in Oxford, to the hands of the Earl of Bath, Lord Seymour, Mr. John Ashburnham, and Mr. John Fettiplace, or any of them who appointed treasurers for the receiving and issuing thereof by the said members (by whose order only the said money is to be disposed), and to give receipts for the same, the which we promise to repay as soon as God shall enable us. The sum to be advanced with speed. We are necessitated to apply ourselves to such persons as yourself, of whose ability and affection we have confidence, giving you this assurance—that in such further charges that the necessity of our just defence shall enforce us to require of our good subjects, your forwardnesse and disbursements shall be considered to your best advantage. And so presuming that you will not fail to express your affection herein, we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Oxford, the 14th day of February, this nineteenth year of our raigne, 1643.”

ST. MICHAEL'S IN THE CASTLE.

The Royal Free Chapel of St. Michael within the Castle of Shrewsbury is supposed to have been erected by Roger de Montgomery, but its foundation and destruction alike are hidden in obscurity. No description of the building is given, and its history is fragmentary. Although it was a chapel, it possessed a parish, and at one time was, probably, collegiate. The church of St. Juliana was appurtenant to it, and Henry the Fourth granted their revenues unto the college of Battlefield. St. Michael's Chapel stood near the river, to the east of the Castle, and towards the front of the present Gaol. In 1395 it was greatly dilapidated; its chalice and vestments had been carried away, its images destroyed, and it was in such a bad state generally that “two hundred marks were not sufficient to amend and repair it, with the ornaments lately being therein.” It is said to have been demolished about the end of the 16th century, soon after the Castle had passed into the possession of the Corporation. Phillips, however, thinks that it remained until the reign of James the Second. If so, it must have been ruinous.

R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 84.)

- 1678.—*Edward Lloyd, Esq.* son of Sir Charles Lloyd.
Mr. Baker, Post Mr. of Chester. (Gave Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle of the Kings of England.)
Mr. William Thym, Alderman of this towne. (In 1670 gave enough to buy a parsonage for St. Mary's.—O. & B. ii, 394.)
- 1679.—*Mr. Peter Nicholls.*
- 1680.—*Mr. Charles Nicholls.*
Mr. Francis Garbet. (“Old Mr. Francis Garbett, the faithful learned Minister at Wroxeter, for about a month read logick to me, and provoked me to a closer course of study.”—*Reliquia Bartriana.*)
- 1681.—*Daniel Wycherley, Esq.* (Steward to John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, out of whose estate he remitted considerable sums to Charles II. in exile. He was Lord of the Manors of Wem and Loppington.—*History of Wem*, by the Rev. Samuel Garbet.)

Here we may break off; no benefaction occurring in the next seven years. It is not fancy which sees in such lists a reflection of current events. The Augustan age of English theology shines in the volumes now brought in one by one as soon as they appear. The press had scarcely extended its dominions over other languages, before the Christian school discovered its duty to acquire every sacred tongue. The late Alderman Lloyd's son gave the Antwerp Polyglott, while Mr. Pigot was at the head; and the late Alderman Betton's son Thomas gives the London Polyglott the moment Mr. Chaloner, his father's friend, is restored. Each of these gifts records the donor's “good affection to this library.” But since their time, in Mr. Taylor's mastership, gifts of Hebrew Concordances and Oriental Lexicons prove this new literature was the food for study of some about the School.

Not only so; but passing clouds throw their shade across the list. In the year 1666 no benefaction is recorded; the plague, from September, 1665, and the fire in 1666, had to be repaired beyond London. In 1681-7 there is not a gift; and who could expect an honest one, while England and her Sovereign were plotting against one another, and this town, deemed ill-affected, was the object of each party's conspiracy?

The town stood out twelve months against delivering its charter into Charles II.'s hands, and thanked James II. for “preferring the Protestant religion;” the Corporation receiving in exchange a new charter of prostration, which kept before their eyes “the serious matter of overturning a government” until 1657. Then James's progress through this part of his dominions caused a trepidation that makes “all the conduits run with wine the day his Majesty comes to town.” Who saved the school from like excess? *Andrew Taylor buried at St. Mary's, 26th January, 1687-8.*

The above conclusion seemed so abrupt and imaginary, that I applied to other sources to justify it, and Mr. Morris added this history:—“Being out of health, Mr. Andrew Taylor resigned before the Revolution, to prevent Sebrand (a Jesuit) coming in by Mandamus. He was a layman, and was admitted a burgess 30th June, 1686, and is marked Mort, sine exit mascul.”

1687.—*Mr. Richard Powford*, formerly writing master in these schools. (See O. & B. ii, 409, for the epitaph of this benefactor. Among the books bought with the £5, which he gave, is *Newton's Principia*, which was published about Midsummer, 1687. Even if we take 1688 as the date of this benefaction, from the other catalogue, the appreciation of the great work in this part of England appears remarkably early. It may help to account for it that the works of Galileo, Descartes, Gassendi, &c. had lately been added to these shelves. The Newton is as fresh almost as it came from the press.)

Mr. John Latham, of Shrawarden in this county. (O. & B. ii, 148, mentions that his son the Vicar of Holy Cross, had a turn for antiquities, and that a M.S. on the Churches of Shrewsbury is preserved among those of Brown Willis in the Bodeian Library. His grand-daughter married Mr. Thomas Humphries, second master.)

1688.—*Andrew Griffiths*, Dr. of Phisick, formerly a scholar of these schools, and son of Mr. Roger Griffiths, sometime Mayor of this town. (B.A. and M.A. of Oxford, M.D. 1686, of Cambridge, died at the age of 34, and bequeathed to this library all his Latin Physick Books, being 102 volumes, including Harvey, Sydenham, Glisson, Ent, &c. Epitaph in O. & B. ii, 239.)

William Waring, Mr of Arts, formerly a scholar of these schools. (Of the Woodcot family as was the earlier benefactor.)

1689. — *Mr. Spurstow*, of London. (This relative of the member gave a guinea, with which was bought a volume of Wood's *14th. Oozienases*, a work in accordance with the taste of more than one contemporary benefactor, and with the frequent addition to their names of the words "formerly scholar of these schools.")

Memorandum.—That in the year of our Lord 1690 the library was put in order, and new catalogues fitted to every class, and at that time it was found that there were several books in the library which were duplicate, (viz.) of the same edition with others, and that these might not take up room, and being of no use to the said library, it was thought fit that they should be sold, and other books purchased which should be wanting to the library.

(The 40 old lamps sold for 8 others, which are no longer new.)

ANCIENT PICTURE OF SHREWSBURY.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, of this town, with an enterprise which does him infinite credit, has just succeeded in re-cuing from oblivion a very old and curious picture of Shrewsbury. It is probably the oldest picture of the town extant, and represents with perspicuity and correctness of detail many of the old buildings which had become matters of history a century ago. The view is taken from Kingsland about opposite where the middle walk of the Quarry now is. The Welsh Bridge is seen with its two towers, and the outer wall, on which five towers are shown, separates the town from the broad expanse of meadow, which is now the Quarry and the gardens adjacent. No buildings appear outside the walls, except portions of St. Austin's Priory on the left, and St. Julian's on the right. On the river is a barge in full sail, and a sort of pleasure boat (like a gondola) rowed by two men, a gentleman in cocked hat and wig sitting in the prow. The foreground of the picture has become from age, and perhaps injudicious and repeated coats of varnish, indistinct, but sufficient remains to show that the drawing is very good, and the perspective is admirable throughout. There is no name or date at present visible, but if the over-laying varnish can be removed without injury to the canvas, they will probably both be found underneath. The painting is six feet long and about two feet deep. We last saw the picture many years ago in the parlour of the White Lion at Whittington. It would be difficult to fix the exact date of the painting, but there is little doubt that it is the work of a period not later than the middle of the 17th century.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

RODNEY'S PILLAR (June 10, 1874).

The following appears in the last number of the *Oswestry Advertiser*.—

"More than two years ago the question was asked in *Bye-gones* why a pillar to Admiral Rodney was placed on the Breidden, and the query has been repeated in *Eddowes's Journal* during the present year. In Bingley's *North Wales*, published in 1804, it is stated that the column was erected by a subscription of the neighbouring families, in commemoration of Lord Rodney's Victory over the Comte de Grasse in 1782." If the erection of the column was purely a bit of Salopian patriotism, the Wrekin probably would have been the site. Did Montgomeryshire join in

the expense? The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* was in existence in 1782; probably its pages would record some interesting particulars about the monument? JARCO.

"Sundry queries have been put touching the history of Rodney's Pillar on The Breidden. In Skrine's *Two Successive Tours in Wales*, 1798, at p. 246, we are told that 'the county of Montgomery has erected a high pillar to commemorate the victory of Admiral Rodney.' Now; Proud Salopians have always spoken of the monument as theirs, but, writing so soon after Rodney's victory (added to the fact that the summit of the Breidden is in Montgomeryshire), the odds are that Skrine is right.

"BLACKPOOL."

Your own correspondent, "W. H.," was under the impression that the pillar was a national one. A. R.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (June 17, 1874).

The Castle of Rossall, in the Isle of Rossall, in the parish of St. Chad, has a claim to be remembered by Salopian archeologists among the relics of bygone ages. The eye of its warders in troublous times was often on the watch for vessels of war descending from Montfort Bridge down the Severn to Shrewsbury, and the remnants of its earthworks and moat still attract notice on the banks of that river. The site of its chapel outside the moat is still discernible, and the names of its chaplains from 1240 to 1444 are preserved in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. Albert, ancestor of this knightly family, held three manors at Domesday. Sir Thomas de Rossall, Seneschal of Oswestry, was commissioned to arrange terms of peace between Henry III and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. Another Sir Thomas de Rossall was a Knight of the Shire for Salop in 1300, and returned for three counties—Shropshire, Northamptonshire, and Bedfordshire—in 1324. ANON.

CIVIC ROBES (16th September, 1874).

Churchyard, an old Shrewsbury poet, writing in the reign of good Queen Elizabeth, thus speaks of the civic robes—

"Two baylifes there, doth rule as course doth fall,
In state like maior, and orders good withall:
Each officer due, that fits for stately place,
Each yeere they have, to yeeld the roume more grace.
On sollemne daies, in scarlet gownes they goe,
Good house they keepe, as cause doth serve therefore:
But Christmas feasts, compares with all I knowe
Save London sure, whose state is farre much more."
And adds, in a marginal note, "Aldermen in scarlet orderly in Shrewseburie and two baylifes as richly set out as any mayor of some great cities." R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS

(September 23rd, 1874).

My object has been to give a brief account of the various "Peals of Bells" in the Shrewsbury steeples, hence I did not notice the "Sanctus Bell" which was recently erected in a turret at the gable of Trinity Chapel in St. Mary's Church. I am not prepared to say whence it came, but, having seen it before it was placed in its present position, can say that it is not a new one. SUMNERUGO.

THE POET COLERIDGE.

The celebrated poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, once pursued his avocations as a Dissenting minister in the town of Shrewsbury. This fact appears in the Memoir of his Daughter, Sara Coleridge, vol. 2, p. 848:—

"I do not think it true, that no congregation would elect my father on account of his unpunctuality. He might have remained as preacher at Shrewsbury, when he

received Mr. Wedgewood's offer, and resolved not to tie himself up. He did not like the shackles of preachiership to a body of religionists."

ANON.

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS (Sep. 9, 1874).

I beg to send you a copy of the inscriptions on the Betty tombstone in Loppington Churchyard, which, though taken some years ago, is correct as to dates. They were at that time nearly illegible, and must be worse now. They are as follows:—

"In sacred memory of Henry Betty, Esq., late of Pym's House, in this county, who departed this life June 8rd, 1811.

"Marianne Euphemia Betty. She departed this life July 4th, 1814. Aged 9 years.

"Also, Mary Betty, relict of the late Henry Betty, Esq., who departed this life February 9th, 1838. Aged 74."

These are the father, mother, and sister of "Young Roscius." The father's name was Henry, and not William Henry, as has been represented. The following incidents in the family career are perfectly true:—

About 1808 Mr. Henry Betty took Pym's Farm on lease for ten years from Mr. John Swanwick. He, with his wife, son, and daughter, came to reside there. The late Mr. Thomas Ebrey, of Trench Farm, a relative of mine, went with his father's team from Newtown, near Wem, to fetch Mr. Betty's goods, I believe from St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea. I am sure it was from the south coast of England. However quickly such a journey may be performed now, it was a formidable affair in those days. Mr. Betty gave him a list of the places he was to pass through, and the journey occupied him near a month. I perfectly remember the interest and wonder with which we used to listen while he related incidents of his journey in the old farm kitchen by the winter fire. Mr. Ebrey managed the land at Pym's Farm for the Bettys till shortly after Miss Betty's death, when Mrs. Betty and her son William Henry West Betty (who is now dead) left the neighbourhood, Mr. Ebrey taking the farm off their hands for the remainder of the lease, which expired in 1818, when he left it. Mr. W. H. West Betty returned to Wem in 1820, and took a house in Chapel Street, which he named Tally-ho Cottage.

M. E.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 37).

- 1690.—*Dr. Mills*, Master of Edmund Hall, Oxford. (John Mill, D.D. Chaplain to Charles II.; editor of the Greek Testament.)
- 1691.—*Oswald Smith*, Mr of Arts, second schoolmaster of these schools. (A benefactor also in two exhibitions for scholars to either university from this school. He was the son of the Rev. James Smyth, Rector of Withington and died 26th July, 1715.)
William Bennet, M.A. Minister of St. Chad's, in this town, formerly a scholar of these schools.
Thomas Dawes, B.A. in Divinity, Minister of St. Mary's, in this town, formerly a scholar of these schools.
(Of Queen's Coll. Camb.—Epitaph in O. & B.)
- 1692.—*Sir Edward Leighton*, of Wattlesborough, Bart. formerly a scholar of these schools.
- 1693.—*Robert Pryce*, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, formerly a scholar of these schools. (James II. in 1685 nominated "his beloved Robert Price, Esq." first and modern steward of Shrewsbury, whom he removed in 1688. Mr. Price gave an *History of the Coronation*.)
- 1694.—*Mr. Richard Lloyd*, M.A. sometime Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, now head schoolmaster.

He must have been himself a "scholar of these schools" who was so tenacious of thus dignifying the benefactors to the library in his time. His epitaph in St. Mary's records his death in 1733, aged 72, and the fact of his being 25 years head master. His mastership he resigned in 1723. It is the more remarkable then, that from 1664 to 1734, the registers of the admission of scholars are lost or mislaid.

1695.—*Ralph Adams*, Writing Master to these schools. (Died 1713, aged 60, buried at St. Mary's.)

1696-7-9.—*Francis Talents*, of this town, M.A. formerly Fellow of St. Mary Magdalene College, in Cambridge. (As minister of St. Mary's, a notice of him has already been given in 1644. In 1621 he, with Mr. Bryan, ejected from St. Chad's, caused the inscription, "This place was built not for a faction or a party, but," &c. to be painted on the walls of their new place of meeting in High Street. Life in O. & B. ii, 380 and 477.)

1698.—*Robert Shepherd*, Esq. present Mayor of Shrewsbury.

1700.—*Thomas Rock*, Esq. formerly a scholar of these schools. (He married Diana, daughter of Sir Richard Corbett, of Longnor, Bart. and was buried at the Abbey, 13th Dec. 1703.)

John Jones, of London, Esq. formerly a scholar of these schools. (An address proverbially ambiguous, scarcely to be identified when repeated on the next page as *Captain Jones*; but as he bequeathed £50, we may probably assign this munificence to the benefactor of St. Julian's, who left money to augment small benefices in and near Shrewsbury. We thus often trace our benefactors' names by their other gifts.)

Mr. Richard Presland. (Of a very ancient Cheshire family. He was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was elected Mayor on the 11th of May, 1700.)

1702.—*Maxa Stephens*, Esq.

The Reverend *Maurice Vaughan*, M.A. Prebendary of Windsor.

1704.—The Rev. *Tho. Bowers*, M.A. Vicar of Hoo, in Sussex, formerly a scholar of these schools. (Jan. 1677, at the age of 17, he became a Subizar of St. John's College, Cambridge; in Sept. 1715, he was appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury; he became a King's Chaplain and Archdeacon of Canterbury before Aug. 1722, when he was made Bishop of Chichester. He died Aug. 22, 1724.)

1706.—The Right Reverend Father in God *Humphry Lord Bishop of Hereford*. (*Humphry Humphreys*, Bishop of Bangor in 1689, and of Hereford in 1701, died 1712, of whom it is said in Wood's Ath. Oxon, "He is a person excellently well versed in the antiquities of Wales, and in the arms and genealogies of the gentry of Wales." Among the Baker MSS. in the British Museum, are MS. papers sent by him to Mr. A. Wood, giving an account of learned men in Wales; in the public library at Cambridge are other MSS. upon the Welsh clergy.)

The Reverend *Mr. Ric. Tisdale*. (A benefactor to St. Mary's Church.)

1707.—*Isaac Clopton*, Esq. formerly a scholar of these schools.

1708.—The Reverend *John Millington*, D.D. Vicar of Kensington, elder brother of the founder of Millington's Hospital; himself known in the school by his fellowship and exhibitions for Shrewsbury scholars, at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was intimate with Newton, and there are letters between him, Newton, and Pepys, in Pepys' Diary and Correspondence.)

The Reverend *Mr. Welles*, Vicar of Sanbach, in Cheshire.

OCTOBER 7, 1874.

THE LAST WIGS IN SHREWSBURY (Sep. 9, 1874).

I am inclined to believe that the late Mr. Parry, of the Isle, was the last person to wear a wig and tie in Shrewsbury. It may be objected that he was a non-resident, but he was to all intents and purposes a Salopian. Riding into town, most days, on his white pony, with his wig and tie, and Hessian boots with tassels in front, he was a noticeable personage; in these later times he would be considered remarkable. G. H.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (September 16th, 1874).

The following words I remember frequently to have heard in common use within a few miles of Shrewsbury? *Ponder*, for morning, *hern*, for heron, and *nas*? The latter word used as a query by a person who did not hear distinctly what was said to him, is equivalent to "What did you say?" G. H.

YOUNG ROSCIUS (Sept. 30th, 1874).

From a local newspaper we learn that on August 13th, 1805. "Master Botty the young Roscius appeared at the Lancaster Theatre as Young Norval in the play of Douglas, Mr. Betterton as Old Norval, and Mrs. Glover as Lady Randolph,—the receipts amounted to £126." X.

THE POET COLERIDGE (September 30th, 1874).

Coleridge lectured at High Street Chapel in January, 1798. Hazlitt, who was then living at Wem, walked to Shrewsbury to hear him. R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (September 30th, 1874).

Observing an entry entitled "Shropshire Castles," and speaking of the Castle of Rossall as "having a claim to be remembered by Salopian Archaeologists," with all indulgence for the unconscious mistake of your unknown correspondent, I beg to inform you from my own very accurate knowledge of the locality and its history, that a castle never existed there. The building alluded to was simply the moated manor house of the ancient family of Englefield; here was also on the south side of it a chapel annexed, of which till recently the ground plan was easily traceable. VERITAS.

A CENTENARIAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

In an old newspaper, bearing the date 1754, I found the following:—

"They write from Clebury North, a Village adjoining to the Brown Clee Hill in Shropshire, that there is now living in that Parish, at the Foot of the Hill, a Man whose Name is William Milward, born at Rowley Regis in Staffordshire, as he himself says, at Whitsuntide, in the year 1653. He is in perfect Health, free from Pain, has a good Appetite, and retains all his Senses, except his Sight."

I wonder whether this can be authenticated. Of course the disbelievers in centenarianism could find a loophole to creep through, but their conclusions are not always correct. JUVENIA.

FORTIFICATION.

About a mile out of Shrewsbury on the Holyhead Road, there are two large circular mounts overlooking the river, which runs at a great depth beneath. They have evidently been fortifications to guard the river approach to the town. Is anything known of their history? X.

THE SALOPIAN ESQUIRE.

I have lately met with a book with the title, "The Salopian Esquire, or the Joyous Miller, a Dramatic Tale by E. Dower; published in London 1739." Can any reader

give any particulars of it? The scene is principally laid at Onny Park, and some of the characters' names are decidedly Salopian—Mortimer Clee, the Salopian Esq., Thomas Cordale, Joseph Diddlebury. Reference is also made in it to Ludlow Market, Hopton Park, &c. There are also several poetical effusions in the volume, one of them being an epitaph on Mr. John Adams, Jun., of Presteyn. A.

SHREWSBURY THEATRICALS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The following advertisement of a performance in Shrewsbury, in 1756, will be interesting to many of the present day:—

"For the Benefit of Mr. WARD and Mrs. WARD.

AT the Clothworker's-Hall in Shrewsbury, on Easter Monday will be perform'd a Concert of Vocal and Instrument Musick. Between the several Parts of the Concert will be presented a celebrated Tragedy (not acted there these seven years,) call'd

T H E O D O S I U S :

OR, THE
FORCE OF LOVE.

With the original Musick, Songs, Chorus's, &c. as set by the famous Purcell.

The Part of Varanes by Mr. Ward, Theodosius by Mr. Kemble, Marcian by Mr. Johnson, Arantes by Mr. Chalmers, Atticus by Mr. Shepard, Leontine by Mr. Glen, Lucius by Mr. Redmond.

The Part of Athenais by Mrs. Chalmers, Marina, by Mrs. Vanderfuys, Julia by Mrs. Butcher, Flavilla by Mrs. Shepard, Delia by Mrs. Redmond, the Part of Pulcheria by Mrs. Kemble.

With several entertainments of Dancing, &c. between the Acts, particularly Singing by Mrs. Knipe (being the first Time of her appearing on the Stage) as will be express'd in the Bills of the Day. To which will be added a Tragic-Comic-Operatical Pastoral Farce, call'd

The W H A T D Y E C A L L I T.

Written by Mr. Gay, Author of the Beggar's Opera. The Part of Sir Roger by Mr. Ward, Sir Humphry by Mr. Johnson, Squire Statute by Mr. Kemble, Filberd by Mr. Chalmers, Steward by Mr. Glen, Sergeant Nettle by Mr. Redmond, Countryman by Mr. Vanderfuys, the Part of Jonas Dock, alias Timothy Peascod (with a comical Prologue) by Mr. Shepard.

Dorcas by Mrs. Vanderfuys, Grandmother by Mrs. Butler, Aunt by Mrs. Butcher, Joyce by Mrs. Shepard, and the Part of Kitty Carrot by Mrs. Kemble.

In which the celebrated Ballad, beginning 'Twas when the Seas were roaring, will be sung by Mrs. Knipe. With a Prologue in the Character of a Free Mason (properly clothed) to be spoken by Mr. Ward. And an Epilogue in the Character of a Free Mason's Wife to be spoken by Mrs. Ward.—To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

Tickets to be had at the Coffee-House, and of Mr. Ward, at Mr. Gilson's, Druggist, in the High-Street, Shrewsbury. Where was the Clothworker's Hall in Shrewsbury, and where the Coffee House where tickets were to be purchased? H.

IMAGINARY BLOOD STAINS.

Having occasion frequently to pass the old archway in St. Mary's Water Lane, the materials of which I should suppose are red sandstone, I have been much struck by what I take to be a remarkable growth, in various places on the ground generally close to the wall, and which is exceedingly distinct after a shower of rain, when it has the exact appearance of newly shed blood. It is no exaggeration to say that when first I saw the growth alluded to, so startling and vivid an appearance did it present, I

could scarcely disabuse myself of the idea that some tragedy had been there enacted. Only a week or two ago, passing by when it was more distinct than usual, I drew the attention of a friend to it, who shuddering emphatically pronounced it blood, and wondered what had happened. Could any of your readers inform me whether I am right in attributing it to a vegetable growth, which receives its peculiar colour from the stone, or to some minute fungi?

STRANGER.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 38.)

- 1709.—*Mrs. Scroop*. (In "The Life of our Saviour, a poem by Samuel Wesley," with sixty copper-plates, highly coloured and gilded—"24th of August, 1708. This book was painted and given to the Library, in Shrewsbury, by Mrs. Ann Scrope, the widow of Captain Gervas Scrope, and sister to John Lacon, senior, of West Coppies, in the county of Salop, esquire.")
- 1712.—*Mr. Ambrose Phillips*, fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and formerly a Scholar in this School, ("The Pastorals, which by the writer of the Guardian are ranked as one of the four genuine productions of the rustic Muse, cannot surely be despicable."—*Johnson in The Lives of the British Poets*. That "Phillips was a zealous Whig" was known to the critic, but the biographer did not discover that he and Robert, the Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1701, were sons of Ambrose Phillips, of Shrewsbury, draper. His poems collected into a Volume in 1749, a year before his death, are not in the Library of the Pastoral Poet's School.
- 1713.—*Mr. Basil Wood*, of Shrewsbury, and of White Abbey, in the parish of Alberbury, co. Salop. He married Abigail, the sister of Sir Edward Leighton, by whom he had eight sons and eight daughters. He "gave his Map of Shropshire with Coats of Arms."
Mr. Fra. Evans.
Edwd. Phillips, Dr. of Physick, and formerly a scholar in this School (son of Edward Phillips, of Shrewsbury, draper), and Mayor in 1678. Dr. Phillips, whose family was not related to the last of that name, died on the 4th April, 1713, aged 45, and left 191 Volumes to the Library.)
The Rev. Mr. *Henry Brickdale*, of Condover, and formerly a Scholar in this school.
- 1714.—*Mr. Edward Jones*, now Mayor of Shrewsbury (of a Merionethshire family.)
The Reverend *Dr. Otley*, Bishop of St. David's, gave to the Library a legacy of books left by Sir *Adam Otley*. (Adam Otley, D.D. nephew of Sir Adam, and fellow of Trinity Hall, was official of St. Mary's from 1694 to 1712, the date of his elevation to the see of St. David's.)
- 1715.—*Saml. Edwards*, Esq. of Frodley. (The purchaser of Frodeley was the son of John Edwards, of The Pentre, co. Montgomery, Esq.; M.P. for Wenlock, and a Deputy Teller of the Exchequer: his second wife was the daughter of the next benefactor.)
- 1717.—*Richard Lyster*, Esqre. formerly a Scholar of this School. (Mr. Lister, who "was at the head of the Tories of Shropshire" gave Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. By a parliamentary career of 45 years, he obtained in his county the appellation of "the Senator." In his progress to London to attend the duties of parliament "he travelled in a coach and six, and was a week upon the road; his principal tenants and tradesmen accompanying him as far as Watling Street, where they were entertained at his expense. At Highgate he was met by a select body of his Lon-

don tradesmen, and thus ushered to his town house in Bow Street, Covent Garden; and the same ceremonies were repeated on his return to Shropshire."—*Blakeney's Sheriffs*.)

Sir *Thomas Powys*, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exch. and formerly Echolar of this School (second son of Thomas Powys, Esq. of Henley, co. Salop; baptized 1648; admitted to Shrewsbury School in 1663; appointed Solicitor General in 1686; Attorney General in 1687. In the following year he conducted the trial of the seven bishops, and fortunately for his reputation his speeches on that occasion are extant: in 1713 he was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and died in 1719. He purchased the estate at Lilford, from which his great grandson took his title when created a peer in 1797. Aubrey P. Powys, of the Schools, Shrewsbury, is fifth in descent from him. His Epitaph by Matt. Prior says of him—

"As to his profession,
In accusing cautious, in defending vehement;
In all his pleadings
Sedate, clear, strong;
In all his Decisions,
Unprejudiced and equitable;
He studied, practised, and governed the Law
In such a manner that
Nothing equalled his knowledge, except his eloquence:
Nothing excelled both except his justice;
And whether he was greater
As an Advocate or a Judge,
Is the only cause which he left undecided."
From Prior's Epitaph, and from Mr. Macaulay's character (Hist ii, 84), it is easy to discern his politics.)

THE MAYORS OF SHREWSBURY.

"In June 1638, the town received a new charter. The privileges and immunities which it already enjoyed by numerous grants from successive sovereigns were so extensive, that there was little left for Charles to confer, except a few marks of exterior dignity; which, however, it is easy to conceive, were exceedingly gratifying to the burgesses of that day. The principal of these was the reduction of their chief magistrates from two bailiffs to one, henceforth to be known by the superior title of MAYOR. (*Owen and Blakeney*, volume 1, page 406.)

- 1638 Thomas Jones
1639 Robert Betton, mercer
1640 Hugh Harris, died 16th June, 1641
Thomas Wingfield, elected
1641 Richard Gibbons
1642 John Studley, draper
1643 Robert Betton, junior
1644 Charles Benyon
1645 Thomas Niccols
1646 Thomas Knight, draper
1647 Richard Llewellyn, tanner
1648 Owen George, mercer
1649 Thomas Hayes, draper
1650 John Prowde, draper
1651 Charles Benyon
1652 Richard Cheshire, draper
1653 Jonathan Rowley, draper
1654 John Cooke, dyer
1655 Adam Webbe, draper
1656 John Lowe, draper
1657 Thomas Hunt
1658 John Betton
1659 John Walthall, draper
1660 Andrew Vivers

- 1661 Richard Baggott, draper: displaced by the act for
regulating corporations
Robert Forster, bookseller, elected
- 1662 Sir Richard Prince, Knight
- 1663 Jonathan Langley
- 1664 Edward Kynaston
- 1665 Francis Burton
- 1666 Richard Waringe
- 1667 John Harding, attorney
- 1668 Samuel Lloyd
- 1669 Richard Taylor, attorney
- 1670 Thomas Cotton, draper
- 1671 Roger Griffiths
- 1672 Daniel Jevon, draper
- 1673 Rowland Middleton, mercer
- 1674 William Thynne
- 1675 John Severne
- 1676 George Hosier
- 1677 Robert Forster, bookseller
- 1678 Edward Philips, draper
- 1679 Arthur Hinckes, attorney
- 1680 John Harwood
- 1681 George Llewellyn, draper
- 1682 Edward Gosnell
- 1683 Collins Woolrich, apothecary
- 1684 John Wood, attorney, died 31st Aug., 1685
Robert Wood, apothecary, elected
Sir Francis Edwards, Bart.
- 1685 Thomas Bawdewin, barrister
- 1687 Richard Salter, draper
- 1688 Richard Muckleston, displaced 29th October
Roger Griffiths, elected and displaced
Collins Woolrich, ditto ditto
John Hill, elected
- 1689 Jonathan Scott
- 1690 Samuel Thomas, mercer
- 1691 Charles Kynaston
- 1692 John Hollier, mercer
- 1693 Arthur Tong, attorney
- 1694 Samuel Adderton, draper
- 1695 Simon Hamner
- 1696 John Kynaston
- 1697 Robert Shepard, mercer
- 1698 Andrew Johnson, dyer
- 1699 Moses Reignolds, attorney, died 1700
Richard Preatland, draper, elected 11th May
- 1700 John Kinaston, draper
- 1701 Robert Phillips, draper
- 1702 Rowland Bright, glover, died
Thomas Harwood elected
- 1703 William Bowdler, tanner
- 1704 William Leighton, mercer
- 1705 Thomas Bowdler, draper
- 1706 John Twiss, clothier
- 1707 John Felton, brazier, died
William Smith, apothecary, elected
- 1708 Samuel Cooke, draper
- 1709 William Clemson, barber
- 1710 Walter Pateahull, draper
- 1711 William Turner, draper
- 1712 Jonathan Scott, draper
- 1713 Edward Jones, ironmonger
- 1714 James Blakeway, mercer
- 1715 Thomas Phillips, attorney
- 1716 Joseph Muckleston, grocer
- 1717 William Kinaston
- 1718 Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart
- 1719 Henry Jenks, attorney
- 1720 Thomas Morhall, mercer
- 1721 Michael Brickdale, farrier
- 1722 Edward Gregory
- 1723 Matthew Travers, grocer
- 1724 Thomas Lindop, maltster
- 1725 Samuel Elisha, attorney
- 1726 John Adams, ironmonger
- 1727 Joseph Jones, attorney
- 1728 John Fownes, barrister
- 1729 Godolphin Edwards
- 1730 Richard Woolaston, mercer
- 1731 Abraham Davies, tin-plate worker
- 1732 Richard Lloyd, draper
- 1733 John Lacon
- 1734 John Rogers, bookseller
- 1735 Sir Richard Corbett, Bart., Longnor
- 1736 Charles Bolas, attorney
- 1737 Robert More, of Linley
- 1738 Edward Corbett
- 1739 Brockwell Griffiths
- 1740 Edward Twiss, wool-merchant
- 1741 Trafford Barnston
- 1742 William Turner, junior, draper
- 1743 Edward Elisha, attorney
- 1744 Francis Turner Bliithe
- 1745 John Langley, attorney
- 1746 Isaac Pritchard, mercer
- 1747 James Downes, barrister
- 1748 William Athias
- 1749 Thomas Fownes
- 1750 John Adams, junior, ironmonger
- 1751 William Oswell, maltster
- 1752 Thomas Wynne, grocer
- 1753 Richard Jones
- 1754 John Cotton, bookseller
- 1755 Edward Blakeway, draper
- 1756 Baldwin Leighton
- 1757 John Oliver, attorney
- 1758 John Bennett, goldsmith
- 1759 John Ashby, attorney
- 1760 John Rooke
- 1761 Henry Adams
- 1762 Robert, Lord Clive
- 1763 Pryce Owen, M.D.
- 1764 Richard Vaughan
- 1765 Charles Bolas
- 1766 John Kinchant
- 1767 Thomas Wingfield, of Alderton
- 1768 Edward Vaughan
- 1769 William Oswell
- 1770 William Smith, of Hinton
- 1771 Edward Athias
- 1772 John Vaughan
- 1773 James Winnall
- 1774 Thomas Loxdale
- 1775 Captain William Owen
- 1776 Robert Corbett, of Longnor
- 1777 Charlton Leighton, of Loton
- 1778 Noel Hill, of Tern
- 1779 Edward Cludde, of Orleton
- 1780 Joshua Blakeway
- 1781 Robert Pemberton
- 1782 John Flint
- 1783 John Oliver
- 1784 Samuel Harley
- 1785 James Holt
- 1786 Richard Rooke
- 1787 Thomas Kinnerley, of Leighton
- 1788 William Oakeley
- 1789 Bold Oliver
- 1790 John Bishop
- 1791 Thomas Eyton, of Eyton
- 1792 The Rev. John Rooke
- 1793 The Rev. Edward Blakeway

1794 Captain Thomas Pemberton
 1795 William Cludde, of Orleton
 1796 Henry Bevan
 1797 Joseph Loxdale
 1798 Nathaniel Betton
 1799 Joseph Carless
 1800 Richard Bratton
 1801 Edward Stanier
 1802 Edward Burton
 1803 General Baldwin Leighton
 1804 Philip Michael Williams
 1805 William Wilson
 1806 William Prissick
 1807 Charles Bage
 1808 Robert Pemberton
 1809 Joseph Bromfield
 1810 Thomas Lloyd
 1811 Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone
 1812 John Lee
 1813 William Coupland
 1814 Richard Phillips, died
 William Harley, elected
 1815 Samuel Tudor
 1816 Sir John Betton, Knight
 1817 Joshua Peele
 1818 William Egerton Jeffreys
 1819 The Rev. Hugh Owen
 1820 Edward Cullis
 1821 Samuel Harley
 1822 Rice Wynne
 1823 Jonathan Perry
 1824 Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill (afterwards 4th Lord Berwick)
 1825 William Brayne
 1826 The Rev. Richard Corfield
 1827 Thomas Du Gard, M.D.
 1828 William Cooper
 1829 Robert Gray
 1830 Joseph Loxdale, junior
 1831 Thomas Farmer Dukes
 1832 Thomas Tomlins
 1833 John Wingfield
 1834 Francis Knyvett Leighton, died
 Richard Drinkwater, elected
 1835 Robert Burton, junior
 William Hazledine
 1836 Sir John Bickerton Williams, Knight
 1837 John Watton
 1838 Richard Ford
 1839 William Wybergh How
 1840 John Loxdale
 1841 Thomas Jeffreys Badger
 1842 Edward Haycock
 1843 John Smitheman Edwardes
 1844 Robert Burton
 1845 Thomas Groves
 1846 John Legh
 1847 Charles Lloyd
 1848 Robert Baugh Blakemore
 1849 Joseph Birch
 1850 Edward Hughes
 1851 John Bishton Minor
 1852 Richard Taylor
 1853 William Butler Lloyd
 1854 William Butler Lloyd
 1855 John Hazledine
 1856 William Harley Bayley
 1857 Thomas Maynard How
 1858 John Loxdale
 1859 William Burr
 1860 Thomas William Troncer

1861 Thomas William Troncer
 1862 William James Clement
 1863 James Smith
 1864 John Gregory Brayne
 1865 Thomas Southam
 1866 John Thomas Nightingale
 1867 James Bratton
 1868 Thomas Groves
 1869 Henry Fenton
 1870 Edward Parry
 1871 Thomas Southam
 1872 John Loxdale
 1873 Samuel Pountney Smith

The magnificent chain and badge which Mr. Clement gave to the Corporation enables the Chief Magistrate of this ancient borough to appear with fitting adornment on state occasions.
 R. E. D.

OCTOBER 14, 1874.

LLOYD, OF DOLOBRAN (June 17th, 1874).

"G. H." in his notice of the death of Charles Lloyd, of Birmingham, in 1828, speaks of the incarceration of one of his ancestors in *Welshpool* prison, and presumes we ought to substitute *Montgomery*. He also wishes to know if Sampson Lloyd, M.P. for Plymouth, was of the same family. He will find plenty about the prison at Welshpool in the *Autobiography of Richard Davies*,* the Welshpool Quaker, and of Charles Lloyd's sufferings there. The wife of this Charles Lloyd was the daughter of Sampson Lort, a South Wales man, which would account for the christian name of "Sampson" in the family.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

* See *Bye-gones*, 1873, page 174.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (August 19th, 1874.)
 ST. MARY'S.

The following account is taken from the *History of Shrewsbury*. It gives one or two particulars not noticed by "Sumleilug." "In the tower is a ring of ten bells, the eight largest of which are extremely melodious. They were cast by Messrs. Peck and Chapman, of Whitechapel, 1776, and purchased by subscription, together with the sale of the six old bells, which, however, were highly esteemed by the parishioners in their day. The tenor of the old peal weighed 27 cwt. 1 qr.; that of the present, 21 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. In 1810 two additional bells were joined to the peal, cast by Messrs. Mears of Whitechapel, and cost £100, raised by subscription: these trebles were so ill-tuned, that in the following year they were exchanged, but with little improvement." R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (Oct. 7th, 1874).

I could wish that the remarks of Veritas were more in accordance with the name he assumes, and corroborated by better evidence than his own inaccurate knowledge of the place in question. I refer him to Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. x., to justify my assertion that the building was the residence of the Rossalls, of Rossall, for many ages, and that the names of the Chaplains of the Chapel are there recorded for more than a hundred years before the connection of the Englefields with the property. My allusion has been chiefly to the times when the Rossalls represented Shropshire in Parliament in 1800 to 1822 and during the Welsh wars. Sir Thomas de Rossall resided there during the occupation of Shrewsbury by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, styled "the Great," in 1215; and his son and successor, Sir Thomas de Rossall, was Seneschal, of Oswestry Castle, and appointed by Henry the 3rd on a commission to arrange terms of peace

between himself and the Welsh Prince. It is improbable that persons of consideration and prominence in troublous times should be exposed to sudden attacks without any protection. Tradition still points to "the site of the Old Castle" in the Isle of Rossall, and the earthworks, which still remain alongside of the moat, and the planned declivity of the adjoining bank of the Severn, testifying of the elaborate handiwork of man, are open to the inspection of any impartial and intelligent observer. I would direct also the attention of Veritas to Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, page 69, where the conclusions of that able historian supersede the need of any further comment from myself. "Robert Englefield, A.D. 1486, descended from a family said to be seated at Englefield, in Berkshire, before the conquest, was son of Philip de Englefield, by Alice, sister and co-heiress of Sir John de Rosale, of the Isle of Rosale, or as since denominated 'The Isle,' where the site of their original mansion may yet be described, surrounded by a square moat, commanding a fine view of the Severn, and well placed to resist the attacks of hostile aggression in days of insecurity." AXON.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (October 7th, 1874).

The word *chuck*, to throw, is one which I do not recollect having heard out of Shropshire, where it is commonly used among the peasantry. H.

I intended to send you some remarks on local words, but have had my time taken up by more important matters. It is a subject I have long studied, and find most provincial glossaries unsatisfactory, from a want of distinction between,

1. Local words derived from the original colonists of a district, and current *still and only* in such district.

2. Words formerly in general use and now confined chiefly to a particular locality.

3. Imported words, i. e., words used by a class of workmen who compose the bulk of the population of a locality, and whose parents brought with them technical words belonging to their craft.

4. Mere dialectic differences, such as *neet*, and *noight*, for night; "*turmits*" for turnips. *Hartshorne's Glossary* furnishes sufficient evidence of my experience.

Before deciding upon a word as purely provincial, collectors should consult *Barrett's Ariarie*, *Minshen's Guide to the Tongues*, *Phillips's New World of Words*, *Bailey's Diction*, &c., the Glossaries to *Spencer, Burns, &c.*, and examine particularly a Swedish and a Dutch vocabulary. Had Mr. Hartshorne looked into *Bailey* and *Sir Nicholas Harris's Chronology of History*, he would not have had so much trouble with "*ounder*" or evening. The Scotch he finds pronounce it "*aunder*," and apply it to the early part of the day. It was formerly in *Shropshire* so pronounced when applied to the *morning*. The root meaning appears simply to be "*uuder*." In the evening it means the *undering* of the sun. In old directions as to canonical vows, "*uudern*" signified the time between nine a.m. and "high noon." I wrote to Dr. Bosworth, Anglo-Saxon Professor, Oxford, (for whom I collected Celtic elements of names of places) on the subject, and his opinion coincides with mine. A collector of local words will often find that he, however diligent his search, has failed to discover many words current in particular districts. It was only a few days ago that I heard an expression quite new to me, which I afterwards found by inquiry to have been a current and well-known word, viz., "*morban*," signifying a foolish person. "Wad a crazy ond morban it is" was applied to an old man who was playing off some foolish antics. I, at present, fail to trace its origin—possibly from *Morbihan*? and come down to us from Norman times.

The word "Mullock," applied to the debris of turf, and supposed to be a Whizal word, is found in *Bailey*—perhaps from "mull," or mill refuse. As the modern Swediah is the old Daniah, we can readily understand how the remains of it are found among our peasantry. We have, I think, more Welsh elements in Shropshire, in names of places especially, than people are aware of, e. g., "Prees," *Præg*—a rough underwood; *Quina Brook*—a composite word, "Gwaen y Brook"—the flat or plain of the brook; "Preen," *Pren*—a timber tree. The word "oss"—to attempt, would appear to be from the Welsh "*ossi*"—to attempt, and the word is found in the district between the Ribble and the Lune (both from Celtic roots) in Lancashire. We have a wood called "The Ossage Lane"—an outside road on the border of the parish; possibly the *Ostid* lane which bears out the Welsh meaning of *Ostid*. J. E.

"G. H." mentions *anaw* as a possible Shropshire word, but I believe he will find it is a corruption of the Saxon word *anaw*, which was used to express ignorance of a person's meaning, and which may often be found in our old authors. Fennimore Cooper, the great American novelist, frequently puts it into the mouths of his veterans of the backwoods in the sense I mention, as the following quotation from the *Pioneers* will show:—"You are acquitted of this charge, Nathaniel Bumpo, said the judge. *Anaw*? said Natty. You are found not guilty of striking and assaulting Mr. Doolittle." STRANGER.

IMAGINARY BLOOD STAINS (October 7th, 1874).

In answer to "Stranger's" inquiry about the blood stones in Shrewsbury, I beg to state that thirty-five years ago I was shown a similar stone in the paved footpath near Newton-le-Willows. The legend connected with it was, that a soldier was beheaded on it in a skirmish between Lord Derby's troops and Cromwell's. Every one that passed by it used, in those days, to spit upon it and rub it with his foot, and then the blood stains presented exactly a similar appearance to that described by "Stranger." I cannot definitely account for it, but it was in general and vague terms, attributed to some moss or lichen embedded in the stone. X.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

An inscription on a tombstone in the old churchyard of St. Chad's parish records the death, on 2nd June, 1842, of William Hearle Southwood, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, "the late lamented and highly-esteemed head master of the Diocesan School established in this town." What was this Diocesan School, when was it established, and when did it come to an end?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 40.)

Edward Baldwin, Esq., of the Inner Temple, formerly a Scholar of this School. (Inherited "The Abbey" by Mr. Langley's will in 1701, and devised it to his sister, the wife of Thomas Powys, Esq. of Berwick.) The plea upon which Mr. Lister was displaced by the Vote of the House of Commons in 1723, was "that the Abbey Foregate, in which his interest greatly preponderated, was not included within the Voting Liberties, though it had enjoyed that privilege many years." Mr. Blakeway also connects the name of Langley with contemporary MSS. which might pass through the same hands as the Abbey estate. See his *Sheriffs of Shropshire* "Lanley and Lyster."

The list of benefactors is here interrupted. What-

ever else there was in the Library, no benefactor appeared there for ten years. "A *Catalogue* of the Books given to the Library belonging to the Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury, during the Time that the Reverend. Robert Phillips, D.D. was Chief Master," precedes the next benefaction in 1728. In no way related to either of the Phillips's before named, of an ancient family at Cruck Meole, near Shrewsbury, and a Burgess of the Town; he was in 1717 made Official of St. Mary's against the wish of the Corporation. The Rev. Richard Lloyd resigned his School in 1728, when it contained 16 scholars; and the next name connected with his Office is Mr. Hugh Owen's B.A. "displaced by a decree of the Exchequer in 1726." He was not, I think, "A Scholar in these Schools," or some such qualification would have been pleaded by the Corporation in place of his "zeal for the present happy establishment in Church and State," and the approval of those "persons of Learning and distinction, whose understanding and integrity render them as able, fit, and proper Judges of choosing Masters, as the College of St. John's." But more information is given by his namesake in "Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury, 1808." Dr. Phillips, Chief Master from 1727 to 1735, was Vicar of Kinlet, and married the widow of Thomas Child, of Kinlet, Esq. Perhaps he was a benefactor to the Library, in a portrait of himself, which should still hang there.

1728.—The Rev. *Mr. Rowland Tench*, late Master of the 2nd School (son of Mr. Richard Tench, of Shrewsbury, resigned the School in 1728, on being presented to the Rectory of Church Stretton.)

1729.—*William Kynaston*, Esq. one of the Masters in Chancery (of Bunton and of Shrewsbury, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1741, 1744, and 1747; died in 1749, having also held the office of Recorder of Shrewsbury from 1738.)

1730.—*Godolphin Edwards*, Esq. being then Mayor (son of Samuel Edwards, a former benefactor).

1731.—*James Downes*, Esq. Barrister-at-Law (was Mayor in 1747; of the family of Downes, of Toft, co. Chester; part of his benefaction was a herbal collected by Samuel Downes, M.D. out of the Physick Garden at Oxford.)

1732.—*Francis Brown*, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

1733.—The Rev. *William Watkins*, M.A. formerly a Scholar of these Schools.

1735.—*John Taylor*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and Public Registrar of that University, and formerly a Scholar of these Schools. ("Gave Robert Stevens' Latin Thesaurus, of which he was an Editor, in 4 Vols. Folio." The Controversy respecting the proposals for this publication is preserved among Mr. Bowyer's Miscel. Tracts, 1785. This Benefactor's name was revived at a recent convivial meeting:—"Our great scholar Demosthenes Taylor, was certainly not an elegant scholar:"—the conclusion may be supplied:—"Taylor was a thorough Greek Scholar; and the great vigour and perspicuity of his Latin style admit of no dispute;" his speech at St. Mary's, Cambridge, was "a specimen of elegant Latinity;" in the opinion of Dr. *Samuel Parr*. The question originally involved politics, and depended on the comparative merits of philology and taste.

In the preface to Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury they acknowledge their deepest obligations to a *Chronicle of Shrewsbury in M.S. in the School Library*, given by "The Senator" to Dr. Taylor, when a Fellow of St. John's College. Dr. Taylor left it at his death "never to be taken out of the Library." It was written between the years 1580 and

1603, contemporary therefore with the School, prior to the formation of the Library. Many extracts from it were made soon after it was given to Dr. Taylor, which remain among the Baker MSS. at Cambridge. There appears about this time to have been as much stir in Salopian Archæology as in English Memorials. Among the Benefactors have lately appeared a biographer whose MS. memoirs still remain in the British Museum, a correspondent with the Oxford Athenæus, and a friend of the most voluminous of all the Cambridge Collectors. In their care we may still see a possibility that MS. memorials, prior to the year 1735, should yet be recovered to the School. But in the present communication another clue to the disappearance of the Registers of Admission from 1664 to 1734, has been given at the expense of a suspicion that the School was just now an arena for the politics of a Tory County and a Whiggish Corporation. The question of the Voting Liberties, decided by the House of Commons in 1723, was possibly one upon which the Fees for Scholars' Admission would be evidence, and these Registers would serve as Checkbooks at an Election contested in such a manner as was that in 1734.

When the Court of Exchequer, with all its antecedents and consequents, is added to these chances of loss, we cannot wonder at being deprived of every name of those, formerly Scholars under the three Head Masters, who valued this distinction most; and at having to begin a new era of MS. Memorials with the next Head Master, 1735.

DEATH OF LORD FORESTER.

We have to record, with feelings of deep regret, the decease of Lord Forester, which occurred at Willey, on Saturday, October 10th, 1874, in his seventy-fourth year.

The Right Hon. John George Weld, 2nd Lord Forester, was born on the 9th of August, 1801. He was the eldest son of Cecil Weld, 1st Lord Forester, who married Lady Katherine Mary Manners, second daughter of his Grace the 4th Duke of Rutland. He was the eldest of eleven children, of whom General the Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. Orlando W. W. Forester, the Hon. Emilia John Weld Forester, the Hon. Henry Townsend Forester, the Countess of Chesterfield, and the Countess of Bradford are the survivors. His lordship was born in London, and was christened, together with his brother, who now succeeds him in the title and estates, some years afterwards in the country, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose personal friendship his father long enjoyed, and who was then his father's guest at Roas Hall, near Shrewsbury, being godfather to the two, both of whom were christened George. His father, Cecil Forester, was allowed by George IV. to add the name of Weld on succeeding to the estates of Willey on the death of the famous George Forester, Squire of Willey, which took place July 13th, 1811. He (the 1st Lord Forester) was not less renowned than his cousin, the Squire of Willey, as a sportsman; his eagerness for the chase having been happily characterised by the late Mr. Maynell, who used to say: "First out of the cover came Cecil Forester, next the fox, and then my hounds." A famous leap of his, thirty feet across a stream, on his favourite horse Bernardo, has been recorded in lines now at Willey, which accompany the portrait of the horse. He was one of the first to institute the present system of hard riding to hounds, and a horse known to have been ridden by him would—as stated by Nimrod—at any time fetch twenty guineas more than the ordinary price. The same writer, the famed Colonel Apperley, the greatest

authority at that time on all matters relating to the field, left it on record that on anything relating to a hunter "his decision was classic, and that if Lord Forester said so it was enough;" he added, "He ever adhered to those principles of honour and integrity which characterise a gentleman. This nobleman died in London on the 23rd of May, 1828, in the 61st year of his age, and was brought to the Tontine, Ironbridge, where the body lay in state. It was afterwards removed to Willey and interred in the family vault.

The late Lord Forester, who died at Willey Park on Saturday, was equally distinguished as a sportsman and for those qualities of honour and integrity which Colonel Apperley so justly ascribes to the father.

For many years he was the centre of a large and brilliant circle of noble sportsmen who followed the Belvoir pack of his uncle, the Duke of Rutland.

Upon his retirement from the mastership of these hounds a magnificent piece of plate, which is not only costly in itself, but a splendid work of art, in which is represented a fox in a tree with full length figures of the more distinguished members of the hunt grouped around, each a striking likeness of the original. It occupies a conspicuous place in the entrance hall at Willey, and has the following inscription:—"This testimonial, descriptive of an event which occurred in Torseth Park, in the middle of a famous run, on the 15th day of Jan'y., 1851, is presented to John George Weld Forester on his marriage by the members of the Belvoir Hunt as a mark of their esteem and regard, and as some acknowledgment of the sport shewn throughout the period of 27 years, during which he hunted the Belvoir Hounds. 1857." On the opposite side are grouped the names of the subscribers, the list including that of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Granby, Earl Winchelsea, Lord John Manners, Lord George Manners, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Marian Alford, Right Hon. E. A. C. Nisbet Hamilton, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart., Sir T. Whitebeote, Bart., Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., Sir Glynnes Earle Welby, Bart., Sir H. Bromley, Bart., Sir R. C. H. Clarges, Bart., General Reeve, General Mildmay Fane, Colonel J. Reeve, Colonel H. Fane, Colonel F. Dundas, John Litchford, Esq., A. Wilton, Esq., M.P., W. F. Norton, Esq., and 28 others. This, as stated in the inscription, was presented to his lordship on the occasion of his marriage with Lady Melbourne, widow of the Hon. Frederic Lamb (created Lord Beauvale), formerly ambassador at the Court of Munich, and who, afterwards, on the death of the elder brother, Lord Viscount Melbourne, Premier of England, succeeded to the title and estates—a lady who, by her distinguished goodness, kind consideration, active sympathy, grace, and amiability, has endeared herself to the numerous tenantry of Willey. The fruit of the marriage was a son, who died, and there was no further issue.

His lordship conferred great benefit upon that portion of the southern division of the county where his estates lie by lending not only the influence of his name, but even more substantial and material support, to the construction of the Severn Valley Railway, which has done so much to develop the resources of the district bordering on the Severn. His lordship also very much added to the estate of Willey by the purchase of those of Benthall, Tickwood, Linley, Caughley, The Tuckies, Rhode Farm, and others. He was especially careful of the fine old trees on the estate, particularly of such as are known to have been the descendants or patriarchal contemporaries of those which flourished when the forests of Shirlot and Willey extended their green unbroken mantles to the Severn. With most delicate care and taste these were preserved from violation, and, however old, left to perpetuate their race, and to

carry down to other generations associations connected with past times.

Like old trees, too, old tenants never were disturbed or interfered with. None lived under a fear of a rise in rent; whilst all, with or without a lease, knew from experience that they might improve their holdings as they pleased; they would not be interfered with, neither would their rents be raised, but their sons and daughters may succeed them, and gather round the old roof-trees of their homesteads when they were dead and gone.

Like other noblemen in whom a love of old English sports prevailed, his lordship prided himself upon his preserves; but the pleasures of the sport associated therewith he shared with a very wide circle of those less favourably situated than himself, and he distributed with a lavish hand the fruits of his covers for miles around. In this, as in other respects, the Sixth Shropshire Rifle Corps were wont to share his bounty, for as duty as Christmas came round a goodly stock of game found its way in the form of prizes to the homes of officers and privates.

In politics Lord Forester was a consistent Conservative. Descended from a noble ancestry, he was naturally zealous in his endeavours to cherish and protect institutions which had grown up along with the life of the nation, and gathered round it those principles of respect and loyalty which can never hastily be planted, and which time only can develop into the full measure of their political and social influences.

The Right Hon. General Forester, who succeeds the late Lord, was born in 1807. He has represented the borough of Wenlock since 1828, and is the Father of the House of Commons.

The family of the Foresters, as Mr. Randall in his book of "Old Sports and Sportsmen"—a book which contains a fine steel-plate portrait of Lord Forester, the best likeness extant—shows, is a very ancient one; and it is not a little remarkable that a piece of land granted to one who was Forester of the Royal Chase of the Wrekin still forms part of the estate. The following is from Mr. Randall's book just referred to, and was collected chiefly from the manuscript copy of "Genealogies of the Principal Landed Proprietors of Shropshire," by the late Mr. George Morris, of Shrewsbury:—

"Thomas, a son of Robert Forester of Wellington, in the Hundred Rolls, in 1254, is said by the king's justices itinerant to hold half a virgate of the king to keep the Hay of Wellington. Roger le Forester of Wellington, who succeeded Robert, appears to have died 1277-8, and to have left two sons, Robert and Roger. Robert had property in Wellington and the Balliwick of the forest of the Wrekin, and is supposed to have succeeded his father, whom he did not long survive, having died the year following, 1278-9. Roger his brother succeeded to his possession, and held also the Hay of Wellington, of which he died seized in 1284-5. Robert the Forester of Wellington, Mr. Blakeway says, occurs in the Hundred Roll of Bradford in 1287, and is shown to have held the Hay of Wellington till 1292-3, when Roger, son of Roger, proving himself of age, paid the king one merk as a relief for his lands in Wellington, held by serjeantry, to keep Wellington Hay, in the forest of the Wreken, &c. This is the Roger de Wellington before-mentioned, as one of King Edward's foresters by fee, recorded in his Great Charter of the forests of Salopshire, in the perambulation of 1300. He died 1331.

"John le Forester, as John, son and heir of Roger le Forester de Welynton, succeeded to the property, and proved himself of age in the reign of Edward III., 1335. With John de Eyton he attested a grant in Wellington, and died 24th of Edward III., 1350.

"William le Forester succeeded his father, John, in

1377, and died 19th of Richard II., 1395.

"In 1397 Roger Forester de Wellington is described as holding Wellington, Hay, and Chase. He died in 1402.

"Roger, his son and heir, was in 1416 appointed Keeper of the same baia by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Lady Bergavenny, sisters and co-heiresses of the great Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.

"His son and successor, John, died 5th of Edward IV., 1465, seized of the lands, &c., in Wellington, and the custody of the Forest of the Wrekin. He had two sons, William and John, also a son Richard; and William, son of the above, appears to have been the father of another John, the former John having died without issue. John, in 1506, witnesses a deed of Thomas Cresset, as John Forester the younger. He married Joice Upton, the heiress of Phillip Upton, of Upton under Haymond, and obtained the estate of that place, which is still inherited by his descendants.

"This John Forester first resided in Watling Street, where his ancestors for several generations had lived, in the old timbered mansion now occupied by Dr. Cranage, but he afterwards removed to Easthope, whilst his son William resided at Upton.

"In the 34th of Henry VIII., 1542-3, Thomas Foster and Elizabeth his wife account in the Exchequer for several temporalities in connection with the monastery of St. Peter's, Shrewsbury. Sir William Forester, K.B., married Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of James, third Earl of Salisbury. He was a staunch Protestant, and represented the county with George Weld, as previously stated, with whom he voted in favour of the succession of the House of Hanover, and the family came into possession of the Willey estates by the marriage of Brooke Forester, of Dothill Park, with one of the Welds, the famous George Forester, the Willey squire, being the fruit of that marriage."

Of course a vacancy will be created in the representation of Wenlock, when General Forester, who will now succeed to the title, is called to the Upper House, and we are betraying no secret in saying that his nephew, Cecil, only son of the Hon. and Rev. O. W. W. Forester, a gentleman whose name lives in the affections of all who know him, and on whom the Queen has been pleased to confer the Chancellorship of York Cathedral, as shown by the *Gazette* last week, will come forward in due time to solicit the honour of the seat. He is not unknown to the constituency, having assisted his uncle in one or more of his electioneering campaigns, and produced, it is believed, a favourable impression.

OCTOBER 21, 1874.

SHREWSBURY THEATRICALS (7th October, 1874).

"H." asks, "Where was the Clothworkers' Hall in Shrewsbury, and where the Coffee House?" The Clothworkers' or Shearmen's Hall is the ancient building at the top of High Street now used as an auctioneer's mart, after having been a theatre, a Wesleyan chapel, a temporary court-house, &c. It was constructed of red stone, and before the alterations, which were made about the end of the eighteenth century, was a fine specimen of the Decorated style of Gothic architecture: a good octagonal chimney may still be seen from the yard of the Old Post Office Inn. The Coffee House was probably adjacent to the shut, running from College Hill to the Market Square, which yet bears the name of "Coffee House Passage."

R. E. D.

YOUNG ROSCIUS (October 7th, 1874).

Whilst Master Betty is compared to Roscius, a great many are ignorant of whom Roscius was. The following description is given of him in Middleton's *Life of Cicero*:—"He was a Roman actor, defended by Cicero on a charge of defrauding his partner. In his defence the orator observed—"Whom the people of Rome know to be a better man than he is an actor; while he makes the first figure on the stage for his art is worshipped of the Senate for his virtue; he is such an artist as to seem the only one fit to come upon the stage; yet such a man as to seem the only one unfit to come upon it at once." R. C. G.

A SHREWSBURY FLOGGING.

On the 7th of August, 1794, Francis Thompson, who had been engaged with others in releasing a soldier from Shrewsbury gaol, was sentenced at the assizes to six months' imprisonment. He had been previously tried by court martial, and sentenced to receive a thousand lashes, but after a hundred and seventy-five were inflicted he appeared unable to endure more; and on his consenting to serve for life as a private soldier in Jamaica, the remainder were remitted. At the expiration of the six months Thompson was to be sent to Jamaica. What was the released soldier imprisoned for, and in what way did he enlist the sympathies of his comrades? A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

THE PILLORY IN SHREWSBURY.

Flogging has been introduced with good effect in checking gartters; would not a revival of the stocks be of equal benefit in the case of drunkards? We fine tipsy men, and sober wives scrape together to pay for their husbands' folly. This by way of introduction. I have read that on April 13, 1794, one Mary Evans, convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Shrewsbury, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory one hour. When was this mode of punishment abandoned in our county town? A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

JUDAS BUTTS.

Between Shrewsbury and Monkmoor is a farmhouse called "Judas Butts" (or "Judith's Butts," as it is sometimes spelt). What is the origin of this name? PROUD SALOPIAN.

COINCIDENCES.

The following paragraph from the *Times* of Wednesday is worthy of a place in Salopian Shreds and Patches:—

"PARLIAMENTARY ORPHANS.—It is a singular fact that both Houses of Parliament lost their Fathers on Saturday last, the Duke of Leinster, who sat in the House of Peers as Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Buckinghamshire, and who was Father of the House of Lords, dying at noon on that day at Carlton House, Maynooth, county Kildare; and the Right Hon. General Forester, M.P. for Wenlock, Father of the House of Commons, succeeding at five minutes past 2 to the title and estates of his brother, Lord Forester."

It is needless to remark that General Forester is a native Salopian, but the Duke of Leinster was also closely allied to a noble Shropshire family, his Grace's youngest son, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, being married to the eldest daughter of Admiral the late Hon. C. Orlando Bridgeman, of Knockin. Her ladyship is therefore cousin to the Earl of Bradford, who is himself a brother-in-law to Lord Forester. W. H.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 44).

1786.—*Leonard Hotchkis*, Chief School Master, *Mansfield Price*, Second Master, *John Brickdale*, Third Master, "gave to the Library, the sum of nine Pounds five Shillings, which they laid out as follows, viz:—For a copper Plate and 1500 Impressions of it, to put one in each book, £1; two paper books, 10s. 6d." &c. "At which time the Library was put in order, and new Catalogues made by Mr. Hotchkis."—Of the two latter gentlemen first, for there is less to say of them: Mr. Price was a Fellow of St. John's College; Mr. Brickdale was probably of the family of the Mayor in 1721; they both appear to have resigned in 1737. As for Mr. Hotchkis, the third school from 1715; the second school from 1718; had earned these stowing-up duties of the new Chief Schoolmaster. One of the paper Books was bought for a novel purpose: "Dec. 16th, 1736, the present Schoolmasters resolve (whenever they take any Book out of the Library to use in their Houses) to make a memorandum of it in this Book." Among the books bought with the rest of the £9. 5s. no trace can be discovered of the young man who led *Sacheverell's* horse into Shrewsbury in 1710. Even in 1725 when he published *Excerpta Miscellanea ex probatissimis lingue latinae autoribus, in usum Scholæ Salopiensis*, the Second Master had sighed in his motto "posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo." These more serious occupations were philology, local antiquities and divinity, in which he may have communicated the taste to his pupil—Dr. Taylor. A Volume in which are the four books *Theodori Grammaticæ* must have received his manuscript notes while Dr. Taylor was busied with the Cambridge University Library. Though it now rests in the Library, where one would expect to find all Mr. Hotchkis' MSS. yet the presentation, "*Cathebertus Londinensis Episcopus studiosis dono dedit*," proves to what collection the Aldine part of the book belonged before it was a duplicate. In "*Owen's Account of Shrewsbury*," there are mentioned Mr. Hotchkis' "four folio manuscripts of curious and important collections for the history of Shropshire, bequeathed by him to the library, now unfortunately missing." Mr. J. B. Blakeway wrote in 1802 to Mr. Gough:—I have three MS. folios of the late Mr. Hotchkis, chiefly consisting of extracts from Mr. William Mytton's collection. A fourth volume of still greater importance is now, alas, missing." One Volume Mr. Blakeway restored "never to be taken out of the Library." A promise has been given, within the year, that a transcript of the rest should be presented to the Library.

Appalling labours of Mr. Hotchkis have been brought to light from the Bell Tower, in the shape of a "Common Place Book," a bulging MS. folio of about 100,000 references, on every subject of human or divine philosophy. In Mr. Blakeway's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, it is said "Mr. H. employed some of his leisure hours in preparing a new edition of the Greek treatise of *Hephæstion 'de Rebus*," with a commentary upon it. Professor Gaisford, who published that work at Oxford in 1810, speaks highly of his labours on that author. He had collated all the MSS. known to exist in England, and had illustrated the whole work by specimens of verses collected from the remains of the ancient poets. The reader who should wish to ascertain the extent of Mr. H.'s contributions will not discover it from Gaisford's Edition." Dr. Samuel Parr allowed the following to be printed from his pen. "Dr. Butler showed me a Quarto Edition of *Hephæstion*, in which *Hotchkis* had put his few marginal notes. The

ignorant, vulgar Master of the School (Mr. A.) had suffered it to be taken from the Library and used by his servants when they were combing the hair of the boys. On many of the leaves were the dry pedicular skeletons, which Dr. Butler caused to be cleared away before he sent the book to Mr. Gaisford." The '*Hephæstion*' is still in the library, with Dr. Butler's note respecting the mutilated condition in which it came into his hands.

As Mr. Hotchkis became Incumbent of *Battlefield*, continued to live near enough to look out upon the school garden, and borrowed books out of the Library, under other curatorships, it may be necessary to return to him. Other benefactors in 1786 were:—

Thomas Lyster, A.M. Rector of the 1st Portion of *Westbury*, formerly a Scholar of this School (and Rector of *Neenton*, co. Salop, a younger brother of "The Senator" and ancestor of *Henry Lyster*, Esq. now of *Rowton Castle*).

William Clark, A.M. Rector of *Bucksted*, in the county of *Sussex*, and Prebendary of *Chichester*, and formerly a Scholar of this School. (Gave *Leges Walliæ* published by himself. Born in 1696; fellow of *St. John's* 1717; died in 1771. His principal work was "the connection of the *Roman, Saxon, and English coins*, published in 1767:" not in this Library. Memoirs of him and of his family are given in *Nichols' Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv.)

Mrs. Anne Dawes, daughter of *Thomas Dawes*, S.T.B. late Minister of *St. Mary's*. in *Shrewsbury*. (Died 1740. "Pietate, benevolentia et bonis moribus conspicua.")

Benjamin Wingfield, A.M. Rector of *Hanwood*, in this county ("in an affidavit made 2 Jan. 1743, states that he was admitted a scholar of *Shrewsbury School* and continued there under Mr. Hotchkis one year, and part of another, but was removed to *Wem*."—*Blakeway MS.* In 1743-4 he was presented to the lapsed living of *St. Mary's, Shrewsbury*.)

OCTOBER 28, 1874.

THE INFANT ROSCIUS (October 21st, 1874).

I must correct an error I made in *Shreds and Patches*, September 9th, when I said that *Betty* was on the stage as late as 1845. It was the son of the young *Roscius* who appeared in *Shrewsbury* in 1845, the father finally retired in 1824, at the age of 92. Almost the last places he performed at were *Wrexham* and *Oswestry*. The son I have referred to—*Henry Betty*—was born in *London* in 1819, and is described as the "only child of *William Henry West Betty*; his mother was a *Miss Crow*, daughter of respectable parents in *Shropshire*." *Henry* was precocious, like his father, and made his bow before the public at fifteen years of age, on the 10th of *October*, 1835, in the character of *Selim*, in *Barbarossa*. His ten years of stage life left very little impression, and one may be pardoned the slip of mistaking the son for the father in reading of the successes of "*Henry Betty*." By the way, the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* for July 27, 1821, contained the following paragraph:—"We feel great regret in stating that Mr. *Betty*, who was formerly so celebrated in the theatrical world, under the influence of brain fever, attempted to destroy himself a day or two ago. The wound in his throat, it is hoped, is not mortal." It was certainly not, for Mr. *Betty* lived fifty-three years afterwards. *Croeswylan, Oswestry.* A. R.

CIVIC ROBES (September 30th, 1874).

In 1558 it was ordered "that all such who are or have been *Bailiffs*, and their wives, should wear scarlet gowns

on all scarlet days." Thomas Edwards, one of the Bailiffs in 1599, was so ill-advised as to refuse "to wear scarlet, and to use the accustomed feasting at Christmas." Owen and Blakeway mention that "at Berwick House is the unknown portrait of a comely dame with the Elizabethan ruff and coif, and arrayed in all the honours of the scarlet furred robe, cut as near to the fashion of the aldermen's gowns as a lady's dress would permit." R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE CASTLES (October 14th, 1874).

The extract from Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, given by your unknown correspondent, unfortunately proves too much for his cause. So accurate an historian as Blakeway would surely never have described a garrison or even residential castle as "a mansion surrounded by a square moat." The absence of every allusion to the Castle of Rossall by ancient local historians, the absence of the indelible traces of a military age from the immediate environs, and the entire absence of the earthworks which your correspondent's vivid fancy alone has called into existence, and also the too narrow limits within the moated circumference for "the rude ribs of an ancient castle," must for ever preclude the apocryphal Castle of Rossall "from a claim to be remembered by Salopian Archaeologists" unless they are far more credulous than I at least believe them to be. VERITAS.

"BLOUIDIE JACKE OF SHREWSBERRIE."

One of the "Ingoldsbys Legends" bears this title. It speaks of the Wyls Cop, Battlefield, Shrewsbury cakes, and other local matters. Was the writer in any way connected with the town? PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (October 14th, 1874).

"H" supposes that "chuck," to throw, is confined to Shropshire. He is mistaken. It is common enough in Derbyshire, where it means to throw *gently* under-hand. "Cuck" is another form. *Chuck* me an apple. *Cuck* me that ball. W.M.

GEORGE WYTHEN BAXTER.

I am told that you could give me some account of George Wythen Baxter, and if you would kindly do so I should feel very much indebted to you. I want to know—1, When and where he was born; 2, What works he published; 3, When he died. I have some of his works in my collection, but none of them give me any account of the man himself. E. R. G. SALISBURY.
Glan-Aber.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 47).

1788.—*William Adams*, A.M. Minister of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury, and formerly a Scholar of this School. (Gave books "for the use of the Scholars of this School." He was author of a liberal answer to Hume's *Essay on Miracles*, and origin of a controversy in which Sir Richard Hill and several Shrewsbury Scholars engaged. He died Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, 1789. O. & B. vol. ii, 218.)

John Cotton, M.A. Vicar of St. Alkmund's in ye Town of Shrewsbury, and formerly a scholar of this School. (Vicar of Meole Brace from 1709, and Rector of Hanwood from 1716 to 1784.)

1740.—*Mr. John Meredith*, gentleman, Writing Master to the School. ("Gave a Fire Engine and a Telescope, which are placed in the Gallery.")

1741.—*John Lloyd*, A.M. Minister of St. Marie's and Berrington in this County, and formerly a scholar of this school, and Fellow of St. John's, in Cambridge. (Nephew of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, Chief Schoolmaster: held St. Mary's Ministry 28 years from 1716. "The day is not forgotten when the mayor and

another leading member of the corporate body accompanied Mr. Wingfield to St. Mary's, to install him in his office" of Publick Preacher. "Mr. Lloyd approached in his canonicals, supported by Richard Lyster, Esq., of Rowton and the Council-house, and John Powys, Esq. of Berwick, his two principal parishioners, and like himself staunch Tories. The nature of the altercation which ensued may be imagined: and the result was the departure of Mr. W. and his friends reinfected." O. & B. ii, 414. See former benefactors.)

John Lloyd, Esq. Barestor of Law and Master of Arts, son of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, Chief Schoolmaster (held St. Mary's Officiality for 25 years from 1785.)

The Rev. *John Waring*, A.M. formerly a scholar of this School.

Mr. John Whitfield, of Shrewsbury, Chirurgion (married Bridget, widow of Edward Arblaster, and daughter of Thomas Powys, of Shrewsbury, Esquire).

1748.—*Mr. John Cotton*, of Shrewsbury, bookseller, and formerly a scholar of this school. (Mayor in 1754.)

Mr. John Weaver, Dancing Master and formerly a Scholar of this School. (O. & B. ii, 151. His "Essay towards a History of Dancing," advertised in the *Spectator*, is not in the Library. He introduced the Ballet into England, and wrote "Lectures on Dancing," 1721.)

Dr. Richard Davies, Physician in Salop.

1744.—*Andrew Corbet*, of Park, Esq. (of Shawbury Park, represented Shrewsbury from 1716 to 1721.)

Reverend *Mr. Pownes*, of Shrewsbury. (O. & B. ii, 411, for 41 years preacher to the Presbyterian congregation in Shrewsbury.)

Cheney Hart, M.D. of Shrewsbury. (O. & B. i, 508.)

Humphry Parry, M.A. late Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, Head Schoolmaster. (In the vacancy of the Head School, the Second Master usually supplied the office, and on this occasion appears to have also assumed the title. Mr. Parry succeeded his father in the Vicarage of Gullisfield, co. Montgomery.)

1755.—*Adam Newling*, Rector of Shrawardine (father of the Rev. Charles Newling, the recently appointed Head Master: was Vicar of Montford, and Rector of Fitts.)

John Wingfield, A.M. All Souls' College, Oxford, (Admitted to Shrewsbury School in 1784; was Minister of St. Julian's and Vicar of Atcham.)

Samuel Griffith, Esq. of Dinthill, Salop. (Admitted in the same year as Mr. Newling and Mr. Atcherley, namely 1789; was Sheriff in 1769, and an eccentric character.)

William Berrington, M.D. of Shrewsbury. (Drs. Wingfield, Davies, and Berrington, were the first Physicians to the Infirmary.)

James Crosse of Shrewsbury. (Admitted Scholar in 1787.)

Charles Newling, M.A. Head Schoolmaster. (1)

John Brooke, M.A. Second Schoolmaster. (2)

Alexander Hutton, M.A. Third Schoolmaster. (3)

(1) Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; filled the Head Masterhip from 1754 to 1770, when he was presented to St. Philip's, Birmingham, which he held with the first portion of Westbury, in this county. In Owen's Account of Shrewsbury many of his boarders are said to be "among the most respectable characters in this and the neighbouring counties." It is the more annoying to have lost their names. "There was a large folio volume of the admissions at the Schools, which, after having been filled to the period of my

father's resignation, was given to Mr. Atcherley that he might continue it in the same manner."—*Rev. T. Newling*. "This valuable M.S. has disappeared."—*Rev. J. B. Blakeway's M.S.* in the Bodleian Library.

(2) A brass in St. Mary's Church records his death in 1763. Many books in the Library have his name on their title pages, especially School Editions of Classic Authors. He was a native of Worcester, educated at the School, and promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd School.

(3) A. H. of the same family as the Lord Chancellor. *Edw. Blakeway*, Esq. Mayor of Shrewsbury.

Sir *Henry Edwards*, Bart. of Salop. (Descended in the fourth degree from "Hugh Edwards, of Salop, and late of London, mercer," who "was labored to the King's Majesty for annuities of £20 for and towards the maintenance of a free school in the sayde towne of Shrewsbury for ever."—*Dr. Taylor's M.S.*)

NOVEMBER 4, 1874.

TRAVELLING IN THE LAST CENTURY (April 29, 1874).

The progress of locomotion between 1758 and 1788 is shown by the following announcement. At the former date 8½ days were occupied in the journey to London; at the latter, 30 hours is the time allotted. The Richard Lawrence referred to in the advertisement enjoyed a great reputation in respect of stage-coach travelling, and if I mistake not, had something to do with the establishment of mail coaches. G. H.

LION-INN, SHREWSBURY.

THE following Elegant and Expeditious CARRIAGES set out from the above Inn:

The Royal Mail-Coach, upon an entire new Construction, in 22 Hours, to London, every Morning, at Seven o'Clock, through Wolverhampton, Birmingham, & Oxford. Performed by Government Authority with a Guard. Carries Four Insides only,—Fare £2 5s.

The London Fly, in 30 Hours, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 4 o'Clock. Carries Six Insides, Fare £1 16s. Outsides 20s.—These Carriages Inn at the Bull-and-Mouth, Bull-and-Mouth Street.

The Bath and Bristol Coach, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 6 o'Clock; Fare as usual.—This Coach lies at the Hop-Pole, in Worcester, and goes the direct Road from Shrewsbury to Bath and Bristol, over the Iron Bridge, through Bridgnorth, Kidderminster, Worcester, and Gloucester; which is upwards of Twenty Miles nearer than the Road the other Coach goes, and which Travels all Night.

The Chester Coach, thro' Ellesmere and Wrexham, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings at 8 o'Clock. Fare as usual.

Performed by R. LAWRENCE, and the principal Innkeepers on the Roads.

R. LAWRENCE humbly begs Leave to return most grateful Thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, (and to the Inhabitants of this Town in particular) for their generous Patronage, a continuance of which he earnestly solicits, and which he will endeavour to merit by using every Effort in his Power to Benefit the Town of Shrewsbury, and to render this and all other Accommodations he is concerned in, the completest of their Kind; and also to establish effectually what he has so long laboured at a great Expence to accomplish, a continuance of the Travelling Business through Salop, from Holyhead to London, Bath, Bristol, &c., by which this and every other Town it passes through must be greatly benefited.

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY

(September 9th, 1874.)

I have a letter on this subject written by the late Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland. It does not bear either date or address, but reads as follows:—

"My dear Sir,—Shoplatch, of which you wish to know the derivation, appears to have originated thus. In early days, when spelling was little attended to, there was a family in the town of some consequence, who were frequently bailiffs, of the name of Scitte, or Shete, or Shute, or Scoote, (for these different spellings occur in old deeds) their mansion was in the street now called Shoplatch, and that name is without doubt a corruption from Shete or Scittes place, afterwards Shutes place—Scoote plach—Shepe lach, which last brings it down nearly to the modern name.—I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely.

Monday morn. Wm. G. ROWLAND.

The old building, now Mr. Eddowes's Printing Office, is supposed to be part of the Scitte's Mansion."

Phillips gives two other spellings of this name, Sotteplace, and Soetterplace. R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (October 28th, 1874.)

The word *chuck*, in the sense of "to throw," is not confined to Shropshire or to Derbyshire. In Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of my Landlord*, the word *chuck* is so used—Serjeant Bothwell, in the tale of *Old Mortality*, is made to say—"I always make it a rule never to gait the tavern (unless ordered on duty) while my purse is so weighty that I can *chuck* it over the sign post." J. E.

MRS. PLOWDEN, OF SALOP, AND HER NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

In the "Recollections of Planché," vol i, p. 66, we read: "This fine old lady was an Englishwoman, the widow of a Mr. Plowden. She had resided from her childhood in France, and her narrow escape from the guillotine during the Reign of Terror, as she related it herself to me, is so remarkable that I shall not apologise for its introduction. She was dragged, with a crowd of other unfortunates, before one of the sanguinary tribunals in Paris, and, having in vain pleaded her English birth, was on the point of being hurried out to the fatal tumbril awaiting its next load of victims, when one of her judges asked her of what province in England was she a native? In her fright she hastily answered "Salop!" in lieu of Shropshire. A shout of laughter and a general clapping of hands was followed by an order to set her at liberty; and amid shouts of "Salope! Salope!" she was pushed out into the street, to run home she scarcely knew how, with her head on her shoulders. The young English lady was not aware that the word "Salope" was used by the lower orders in France to designate one of the filthiest of her sex, and by its utterance she had unwittingly rebutted the charge of being an aristocrat. Mrs. Plowden of course spoke French grammatically like a native, but with the most unmistakable English accent."

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 48.)

1756.—*Rev. Thomas Asler*, M.A. of Ford, Salop. (See Sheriff of Shropshire, 1758.)

Roger Kynaston, Esq. of Shrewsbury, (son of John Kynaston, of Hordley, Esq. who was Sheriff in 1690. "In short there is no *Roger Kynaston* among us," was the Bishop of Lichfield's lament for Staffordshire in 1759.)

Rev. Job Orton, of Shrewsbury. (O. & B. ii, 478. His gift:—"Ut in hoc municipio dilecto natalium loco

quo proavi et parentes honeste & sancte viere quo coetus dissentium protestantium pastor constitutus ministerio sacro annos 26 ipse functus est—ut in his scholis quibus et linguarum cognitionem studio decenniali hausit amoris & benevolentiae pignus aliquod idoneum extaret—hoc opus eximium honori S.S.S. dicatum illustrissimi Ben. Kennicott, S.T.P. Bibliothecae donavit Job Orton, S.T.P. & civis Salopiensis. A.D. MDCCLXXXI."

Mr. James Bowen, of Shrewsbury. (MSS. of this family went to Mr. Gough's collection through Dr. Cheney Hart.)

Corbet Evans, Esq. of Shrewsbury.

Rev. Benjamin Wase of Bolas, Salop.

1757.—Mr. Thomas Atkis. (In his gift of Sanderson's Elements of Algebra, he is called Postmaster of Shrewsbury and Writing Master of this School.)

Mr. Samuel Johnson, Fourth Master. (Previous to his appointment in 1754, had a private School in the town; and was succeeded in the 4th School in 1764 by his son Samuel Johnson, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Johnson, junior, was admitted to the Third School in 1771, and was raised to the Second, on a vacancy. The School diminished considerably by his closing his Hall; he retired after the act of 1798. His grandson remains in Shrewsbury, Dr. Henry Johnson.)

Mr. Peter Blakeway, of Shrewsbury (Surgeon, married a daughter of Joshua Johnson, a Master of the Free Schools. Messrs. Blakeway and Whitfield were first Surgeons to the Infirmary.)

Pryce Owen, M.D. of Shrewsbury. (Mayor in 1764, son of Lingen Owen, of Bettws, Esq.)

Edw. Edwards, A.M. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Richard Hotchkis, of Barbadoes. (Mr. J. B. Blakeway to Mr. Gough, 1802: "I have heard my mother speak of a Mr. Hotchkis, in London, brother of our old Schoolmaster, Leonard Hotchkis. I rather think that he lived in College Street, Westminster; and that he had been beneficed in Barbadoes; but whether I fancy this from his being remarkably fond of milk punch, or because in the vestry at St. Mary's there is a flat stone to Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Mr. Richard Hotchkis, Rector of St. George in that island, 1742, I cannot be sure. * * I did not know that he had made any collections."—Nichols' Illustrations of Literary History.)

1758.—The Rt. Hon. William Earl of Bath. (In 1755 Dr. Taylor published his "Elements of Civil Law," as a work which had arisen out of Lord Granville's suggestions for this, his grandson's education.)

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Rug, Merionethshire. (This year buried at St. Mary's.—O. & B. ii. 401.)

Mr. Owen Hughes, of Shrewsbury.

Rev. Mr. Foster, A.M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. (Author of "Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, 1768," in which he acknowledges obligations to Dr. Taylor.)

Arthur Blayney, of Gregynog, Montgomeryshire.

Rev. Mr. Hammer, A.M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Henry Powys, Esq. of Underhill, Salop. (Second surviving son of Thomas Powys, Esq. of Shrewsbury; inherited The Abbey from his uncle, Edward Baldwin, a former benefactor.)

Rev. Charles Mason, D.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (Woodwardian Professor of Geology, left among his MSS. calculations on Bellingring, in the practice of which he was eminent among "the Cambridge Youths.")

Mr. Richard Newell, of Shrewsbury.

Rev. William Worthington, D.D. (Author of an "Enquiry into the meaning of the Demoniacs in Scripture.")

Thomas Wingfield, Esq. of Shrewsbury. (Of Alderton; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1767; admitted to the School in 1734.)

1759.—Rev. Edw. Barnard, D.D. Head Master of Eton. (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1765, Provost of Eton.)

Rev. Mr. Skynner, B.D. Fellow of St. John's Camb. and Orator of the University.

Rev. Mr. Barford, A.M. Fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Eliot, A.M. President of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge.

John Griffith, Esq. of Bicton, Salop. (Admissions to the 3rd school, in this name 1738 and 1742.)

Rev. Mr. John Roos Waring, Vicar of Bishop's Castle. (Son of Richard Waring of Hereford, Clerk; admitted scholar to the 1st school in 1739.)

Mr. Thos. Wright, of Bicton, Salop.

Rev. Mr. Downes, A.M. Fellow of St. John's.

John Bennet, Esq. Mayor of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Henry Bowdler, of Shrewsbury.

NOVEMBER 11, 1874.

KING JAMES 2ND IN SHREWSBURY (June 24th. 1874).

In *The History and Description of the County of Salop* I find this sentence—"The old bulks or open shop windows have entirely vanished." Are these the "bulks" about which N. inquired under the above heading?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY.

(November 4th, 1874.)

The etymology of "Shophatch" seems borne out by an old doorway, with carved pillars, in the alley between the post-office street and the yard at the back of the *Journal* office. Can your correspondent be equally successful in the derivation of Dogpole, Wyle Cop, Mardol, &c.? Shrewsbury seems unique in street nomenclature. X.

R. MOORE, A SHREWSBURY BOTANIST.

I should be greatly obliged to any contributor to your interesting column of "Salopian Shreds and Patches" for any information respecting one R. Moore, a botanist, of Shrewsbury, in whose honour the genus *Moræa* was founded by the famous Swedish botanist—Linnæus. The genus consists of some twenty species of bulbous plants closely related to the common *Iris*, and classed as a genus of the Natural Order *Iridaceæ*. With three exceptions, they all come from the Cape of Good Hope; and the two first species, named respectively *Moræa barbigeræ* and *Moræa ciliata*, appear to have been introduced to this country so far back as the year 1687. W. W. B.

SALOPIAN PRISONERS IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1644.

The following interesting "reply" to a previous querist appears in *Notes and Queries* of Saturday last. So many existing names appear in the list that I think it worthy of being transferred to your column. H.

"'ANTIENT' (5th S. i. 408; ii. 132).—In answer to J. R. B.'s query concerning the word 'antient' as used at the time of the Civil War, I send you the following list, which is to be found on p. 6 of a tract, entitled "*God appearing for the Parliament in sundry late Victories bestowed upon their Forces, &c.*" Printed at London for Edward Husband, March 10, 1644," 4to, pp. 22.

"A List of the Prisoners taken at Salop the 22nd day of February, 1644.

Sir Michael Ernely, Kt. ; and his brother.	Capt. Pontesbury Owen.
Sir Richard Lee, Bart.	John Pey Frodary.
Sir Thomas Harris, Bart.	Capt. Henry Harrison.
Sir Henry Frederick-Thyn, Bart.	Cassy Benthall, Gent.
Sir William Owen, Kt.	Edward Talbot, Gent.
Sir John Wyld, sen., Kt.	Richard Lee, Gent.
Sir John Wyld, jun., Kt.	Edward Stanley, Gent.
Sir Thomas Lyster, Kt.	Francis Maynwaring, Gent.
Francis Thornes, Esq.	John Bradshaw, Gent.
Herbert Vaughan, Esq.	John Jones, Gent.
Thomas Owen, Esq.	Edward Leighton, Gent.
Edward Kynnaston, Esq.	Thomas Barker, Gent.
Robert Ireland, Esq.	John Whittakers, Gent.
Richard Trevis, Esq.	Joseph Taylor, Gent.
Thomas Morris, Esq.	Francis Sandford, Gent.
Arthur Sandford, Esq.	Richard Gibbons, Gent.
Robert Sandford, Esq.	George Maynwaring, Gent.
Pelham Corbet, Esq.	Charles Smith, Edward Palmer, Matthew Wightwicke, Ancients.
Thomas Jones, Esq.	Vincent Taylor, Thomas Dewe, Humphrey Davies, Richard Brayne, Ser- geants.
Lieut.-Colonell Edward Owen.	Nicholas Proud, Clerk.
Lieut.-Colonell Thomas Owen.	Master James Laton.
Major Francis Ranger.	Master Leadall.
Doctor Lewin.	Moses Hotchkys.
Doctor Arnewey.	George Bucknall, Corporall.
Capt. Raynsford.	Patrick Lawry, an Irishman.
Capt. William Lucas.	Forty-nine other Prisoners.
Capt. John Cressy.	
Capt. Thomas Collyns.	
Capt. William Long.	
"Oxford.	

W. H. ALLNUTT."

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Continued from page 60.)

- 1760.—*Thomas Poupys*, Esq. of Berwick. (Sheriff in 1762, See *Blakeway*. Scholar admitted 1742.)
 Rev. Dr. *Cotes*, Dean of Lismore in Ireland. (Washing-ton Cotes, LL.D. Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford, of the very ancient family now resident at Woodcote.)
Henry Duke, Esq. of Barbadoes.
 Rev. Mr. *Blakeway*, A. M. Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. (*Edward*, eldest son of Mr. Peter Blakeway, [benefactor in 1757]; educated under Mr. Hotchkiss; a Wrangler in 1756.—See O. & B. ii, 364.)
 Mr. *John Newling*, of Cambridge. (Son of the Head Master; excelled in heraldry; held the living of Chirbury, and became a Canon of Lichfield.)
 Rev. *William Powell*, of Fitz, Salop. (These names occur in the admission register in 1737.)
 Mr. *Thomas Browne*, of Shrewsbury.
 Mr. *Waring*, Professor of Mathematics and Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. (Edward son of John Waring, of Mytton and Hencott, gent. admitted to Shrewsbury School under Mr. Hotchkiss; Senior Wrangler in 1757; Lucasian Professor in 1759. A memoir of him is given in *Owen's Account of Shrewsbury*. Although forming part of the prize given to the best mathematician of each year at Cambridge, the writings of this scholar are not in the library of his school. The extent of this family may be estimated by the school numbering five benefactors of one surname, between whom no relation can be stated beyond their all belonging to this ancient stock, whereof

scarcely a single root remains in its native soil. Such blooms of a last finishing are seen in nature; certainly in art we might expect, after so great a wearing, the best stuff would be worn out.)

Mr. *Thomas Jeffreys*, of Shrewsbury.

1761.—*William Tayleur*, Esq. (of Rodington and Shrewsbury; Sheriff in 1744.)

Rowland Wingfield, Esq. (of Preston Brockhurst and Onslow, father of the present proprietor; Sheriff in 1753.) Rev. Mr. *Wingfield*, fellow of St. John's College. (Borlase Wingfield, Rector of Lopham, Norfolk, who had been admitted scholar with the previous benefactor in 1737.)

Mr. *William Challner*, of Redbroke, Flintshire.

Rev. Mr. *Richardson*, of Jesus College, Cambridge. Here the parchment table which, without recording their gifts, has supplied us with the names of the Benefactors for the last 17 years, fails; and we are left to search among the books themselves for those who were Benefactors during the remaining years of Mr. Newling and in the days of his successors. This imperfect list will, it his hoped, lead to other Memorials of benefits forgot.

1764.—"Sectionum Conicarum Elementa." D.D. *Lucas Trevirar* de Herstmonceux, Rector de Ickleham Vicarius in Agro Sussexiensis et Ecclesie Cathedralis Cicestrensis Canonius, Residentarius. (Presentation copy from the Author, who was fellow of Clare Hall.)
 "Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution;" the gift of Mr. William Cooper, of Shrewsbury, Surgeon.

1765.—"Spence's Polymetia," the gift of the Rev. Mr. *Atcherley*, A. M. second Schoolmaster (of Magdalene College, Cambridge; removed from the second to the head school in 1770; retired upon an annuity after the Act in 1798. In regard to his care of the Library, after the labour of correcting these impressions which it is still easy to derive from others, I take the more satisfaction in suppressing them. From the book in which the volumes lent out are registered, he seems to have been careful as well as good natured.)

1766.—*Bibliotheca dypto magis avcta ex testamento Ioannis Taylor*, LL.D.

The benefactions of which this memorial is recorded connect several names already mentioned in this list: for Mr. Newling is now Head Master; and Dr. Taylor leaves Mr. Hotchkiss his executor, who will not quit the scene till 1771, at the age of 80. In Dr. Butler's hand, in *Bibliotheca Askeviana Manuscripta*, is written—"An observant scholar will see from this catalogue of how many books this library was deprived by Dr. Askew:"—a remark due to the pleasure of separating Dr. Taylor's MSS. from his printed books. The Rev. G. Ashby writes to Mr. Nichols, "Nor do I much approve of his disposal of the other part; had he given one, two, or three sets of the most useful Classics, with Dictionaries, &c., to the School this would have been a testimony of his gratitude, and been very serviceable to the Master's Scholars and neighbourhood, without any prejudice to the University."

"But please to take notice that whatever I say of him I neither do it through adulation or any bad motive, having never received the value of a Denarius, further than perhaps dining with him once or twice in Amen Corner, where he kept a noble table, the only fault of which was that it was too open to all comers; some of which were the dullest companions possible. One of them, who I think had been a Schoolmaster, was of all men I ever met with the stupidest."
 —Was it the retired Head Master, the Executor, the man of 100,000 references, or his brother?

NOVEMBER 18, 1874.

CAER CARADOC (May 6th, 1874).

As there are two places in Shropshire which bear this name, some account of each of them may be acceptable. The following is taken chiefly from *Salopia Antiqua*.

Caer Caradoc is a fortress of great strength and importance, situated on the Caradoc mountain near Church Stretton. It is a genuine British entrenchment, and was held by Caractacus. The summit is encircled by two ditches having a counterscarp of five feet each, and an external slope of fifty. Below the outer fosse is the Cave of Caractacus.

The other Caer Caradoc lies about three miles south of Clun, and is also an undisputed example of British castrametation. It has a fine and commanding position, and though pent in among mountains, raises its fortified head high above the neighbouring summits. There is nothing but tradition to connect this stronghold with Caractacus. R. E. D.

A SHREWSBURY POET (June 10th, 1874.)

S. Johnson, who wrote *Poems on Several Occasions*, is called in the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, "one of the Masters of Shrewsbury Free School." Mr. Samuel Johnson was appointed to the office of Fourth Master in 1764 and resigned in 1764, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Samuel Johnson. I am not quite sure which of them was the poet. For further information about these gentlemen, see the notes on Shrewsbury School Library for 1757.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

ANTIEN T PICTURE OF SHREWSBURY

(23rd Sept., 1874.)

The picture in possession of Mr. Drinkwater is evidently one of a set of four, from which the curious and now scarce prints, known as Bowen's views of Shrewsbury, were engraved. Copies of these are in the possession of a gentleman who kindly showed them to me a short time ago. They are dedicated respectively to Henry, Lord Newport, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart., John Kynaston, Esq., and Roger Owen, Esq. The first named of these was doubtless Henry Viscount Newport, eldest son of the second Earl of Bradford (creation 1694) who, as well as his two brothers, became successively Earls of Bradford. Thomas, the youngest, died in 1762, and with him the peerage became extinct. John Kynaston, of Hordley, was Sheriff in 1690, and M.P. for the County in the Parliaments of 1710, 1713 and 1723. He was twice married, first to the sister and heir of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., of Moreton Corbet; and secondly, to Anne, daughter of Thomas Harwood of Tern. His eldest son by the second marriage, Edward, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, married the daughter of Sir Charles Lloyd, of Garth. Roger Owen, of Conover, the last of the name, was Sheriff in 1706, and died in 1717. (His monument by Roubiliac, in Conover Church, is familiar to most antiquarians).

This shows, at least, that the four gentlemen to whom the "Prospects of Shrewsbury" were dedicated, were pretty nearly contemporaries; and if, as there is good reason to believe, Mr. Drinkwater's picture is one of the originals from which these prints were engraved, it in some measure fixes the date of it as the latter part of the 17th or the early part of the 18th century. Bowen's prints are not dated, but the dedications show that the period must probably be limited by the years 1690, when John Kynaston was Sheriff, and 1717, when Roger Owen died. The "Prospect," dedicated to Roger Owen, who, as I before said, was the last of the family who bore the name of Roger, is from "Kingland Bank," and its various special features clearly show that that view was taken from Mr. Drinkwater's picture; among these are the absence of the Quarry trees, a footpath across the fields, a doorway in the

wall, and the boats on the river. The one dedicated to Kynaston, is from Coton Hill, that to Sir Charles Lloyd, from Coney Green, and that to Lord Newport, from the top of the Abbey steeple. The latter alone bears the name of "John Rogers Bookseller in Salop," as the publisher; and it and the view from Coton Hill have the engraver's name, "Van der Gucht," inscribed thereon. The other two, although evidently engraved by the same hand, give no other proof of the fact.

A strong wish is felt by several gentlemen to purchase the picture by subscription, and place it in the public gallery, which it is hoped will some day be formed in Shrewsbury. The town already possesses pictures which form a very respectable nucleus to commence with, and if proper accommodation could be provided there would be no lack of individuals willing to contribute towards the formation of a gallery which would be worthy of the old town of Shrewsbury. Mr. Drinkwater will doubtless assist in this desirable end by disposing of his picture (which it is understood he is not unwilling to do) at a fair and reasonable price. W. H.

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY

(November 11th, 1874.)

MEANING OF THE WORD MARDOL.—The late Mr. Davoston of Westfelton told me that he thought "Mardol" was derived from the Welsh "maur" great, and dôl, a meadow. L. D.

SHOPLATCH.—Will "X" kindly describe the exact situation of the "old doorway with carved pillars" that he supposes to be part of the mansion from which Shoplatch takes its name? I never saw this doorway, although I have known the locality well for many years, and at one time passed through it almost daily. By the way, there is a little doubt that the ancient building, used as a printing office, really was "Scittes' Place." Some people think that it was the town house of the Abbots of Haughmond, who held property in the immediate neighbourhood. PROUD SALOPIAN.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OLDEN TIMES.

The following scrap is from an old newspaper of the time:—"On Wednesday, August 1, 1753, Thomas Lloyd, of Trevnant, Esq: was married to Miss Molly Gosnell of Shrewsbury, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of eight thousand Pounds and possessed of every Accomplishment that can render the Marriage State happy." G. H.

THE OLD GULLET.

Some uncertainty exists with reference to the origin of the Gullet Inn. Some incline to the belief that the Inn took its name from the "shut" where it was situated; while others think that the "shut" took its name from the Inn at which persons were wont to wet their "gullets." This is very far-fetched, and I think all reasonable people will agree with me that the former is the more probable theory. The advertisement below, from an old newspaper of 1788, might possibly furnish a clue to the ownership of the house, which stood where Mr. Kent's shop now stands, facing Mardol. Would not the old Parish Books give some information as to when the house became first known as the Gullett? W. H.

G U L L E T.

TO be Sold or Let, and entered upon immediately. All that well accustomed Dwelling House and Premises called the GULLET, in Shrewsbury; in the Holdin of Mr. Charles Edwards—Enquire of the Rev. Mr. St. Betton; or Mr. Maddock, Green Fields.

All persons who have any Claim or Demands on the said Charles Edwards, are desired to send an Account of the same immediately to the said Mr. Maddock.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

(Concluded from page 51.)

1769.—"Cracketa's Spherical Trigonometry," the gift of Mr. John Edwards, student of Magdalen College, in Cambridge.

"Green's principles of the philosophy of forces," the Gift of the Honble. Thos. Townshend, Esq. (Given while Mr. Newling was Master, by the third son of the second Viscount Townshend, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.)

To the Public Library of Shrewsbury Schools, These inestimable labours Of the late learned and pious John Parkhurst, M.A. Are presented by his son in law The Rev. Joseph Thomas, In testimony of respect and gratitude For the education which he received under The Worthy and Rev. James Atcherley, Head Master in that seminary.

"Psalt. Heb. Græc. Arab. Chald." ex dono Revi. Viri J. B. Blakeray, xiii, Cal. Dec. MDCCCLX.

1800.—"Plots' Oxfordshire," edonis Ioan Mayor.

1804.—"A Guide to the Tongues," by the Author, George Bagley, Teacher of the Mathematics, Shrewsbury.

"Sallust, &c. without date," with arms of Thos. Lloyd, of Aston, Esq.

"Æschyli Tragædiæ," D.D. S. Butler. (Dr. Samuel Parr wrote in 1819—"With an exception to the Eton Library, I have seen in no Public School a Library equal to that of Shrewsbury. The room has been newly fitted up by the Trustees; and the books have been arranged in better order, and the Catalogue drawn up with the utmost fidelity and judgment by the present learned Master, Dr. Samuel Butler." The interleaved Bodleian Catalogue is, in fact, the only guide to the Shrewsbury Library. Besides the above proofs of his care, some shelves contain school editions of the Classics bearing impressions of a plate engraved in his time with BIBL. R.S.S. FUNDAT 1552, ACCT. AR. ELIZABETH, 1571, REPARAT. 1798." But I should imagine, from one or two little indications, that even his work was left unfinished. There was a store of unarranged books in the Belfry; his own Æschylus is still in boards; of the MSS. the first subject only is set down in each volume; the benefactors are recorded only in their books.

1812.—"Testa de Nevill," e munificentia viri præhonorabilis Dmi Vice-comitis Clive.

1818.—"Nov. Test. e codice Alex." presented by the Rev. Edw. Bather.

"Salisburyensis de Nugis Curialium," by Stafford Price, Esq.

1824.—"Scriptores Rei Rusticæ," the gift of the Rev. James Matthews, formerly Third Master of this school.

1826.—"Enripidis Supplices," restored by the Rev. Archdeacon Owen.

"Photius Porsoni," with Mr. Dobree's respects.

Here the list of benefactors ceases, the illustration of which gradually loses in interest as our own days are reached. Among the speculations, therefore, which such a list suggests, one arises as to the qualities that dispose men to become benefactors—whether benefactors be not peculiarly men of faith? The record of the transmitted care over such benefactions likewise ceases: to it is the future only can give such labours grace. To those who have confidence in the future, as well as a care for others, this list will afford an average sample of that mixture of praise and blame which usually follows those who have the courage to leave their characters or their books behind them.

P.S.—By the notice of Dr. Butler's benefaction it will be seen that the Historical Tercentenary of

Shrewsbury School might follow in 1652. As Dr. Butler says of the School—"Fundat 1552," the grant was obtained in Feb. 1552, a month in legal style only belonging to 1551. There is still then an interval in which the archæological energies of Salopia, young and old might unite—to recover the mislaid registers of scholars—to illustrate such lists as do exist—to add to the library their fellow-pupils' writings. These are labours which one, not a Shrewsbury man, may resign with envy to others whose ideas, if not their ancestry or breaths, began beside Sabrina fair.

NOVEMBER 25, 1874.

MAYPOLES (15 & 29 April, 1874).

The *Handbook to Ludlow*, 1865, states that "a Maypole was annually reared in Old Gate's Fee, around which lads and lasses danced to their full. This custom has been discontinued within the last ten years."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

BOMERE (June 3rd, and September 2nd, 1874).

I am not aware of the existence of any legend about Bomere; but one or two traditions are or were some years ago current respecting it. One is that it has no bottom. No end of waggon ropes have, it is said, been tied end to end with the view of ascertaining its depth, but in vain. Ergo, it has no bottom. Another is that some two centuries ago, or less, a party of gentlemen, including the squire, were fishing the pool, when an enormous pike was captured and hauled into the boat. Some discussion arose as to the girth of the fish, and a bet was made that he was bigger round than the squire, and that the sword-belt of the latter would not reach round the fish. To decide the bet, the squire unbuckled his belt, which was there and then, with some difficulty, fastened round the body of the fish. The scaly knight, for he no doubt felt himself to be one, being girt with the sword, began to feel impatience at being kept so long out of his native element, and, after divers struggles, he succeeded in eluding his captors, and regaining, at the same time, his freedom and his watery home. In later years, he (so it is said) has been frequently seen basking in the shallow parts of the pool, with the sword still buckled round him, but he is too old a fish to be again caught.

W. H.

SALOPIAN BOOKSELLERS (September 2nd, 1874).

A Salopian bookseller of some note, though of late date, was Thomas Wood, who published Phillips's *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury*. He was born in 1746, at Painewick, in Gloucestershire, but came to this town, and began business on Pride Hill. Hulbert thus speaks of Salopian literature in his time, "The Shrewsbury Chronicle, established in 1772 by my venerated father-in-law, the late Thomas Wood, contributed, in a great degree, to the improvement of the Town and County, nor less probably its rival, the Salopian Journal, established in 1793 or 4, by the late venerable Joshua Eddowes. The Salopian Magazine was commenced in 1815 by the writer of this History, and, though its existence was limited to two years and a half, was far from being a defunct Journal at the time of its conclusion: the proprietor had certainly then more profitable engagements: it however conjointly with the preceding Journals, called into exercise the talent of the youth of the Town and County, and knowledge was diffused. Nor less useful to the cause of literature, was the opening a Retail Book Establishment by the Publisher of the Magazine, where thousands and thousands of volumes of valuable works were sold at a cheap rate, and distributed into almost every family in the County and Principality, promot-

ing numerous private Libraries and many Reading Societies. The publication, or rather editing of the Museum of the World, gave birth to the Historical & Library in High Street, which the proprietor, with his retail business, devised to his successor, Mr. John Davies, in 1832. The Public Subscription Library, formerly in the Town Hall, now on St. John's Hill, has been of considerable advantage to the higher class of readers. Miss Eddowes is its assiduous and valuable Librarian. Mr. Watton's News Room adjoins the Library, and is conducted on a liberal plan."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

ARMS OF COUNTIES (July 15th, 1874).

On turning over some old newspapers lately I found a copy of the *Salopian Journal*, with a report of the great Conservative Festival in 1841. In it there is a large woodcut, giving the fac-simile of the autograph of each member, underneath the arms of the constituency represented. Thus, over the names of Mr. Tomline and Mr. Disraeli, is the arms of the Borough, and over those of the members of each division of the County is what I take to represent the coat of arms of the county. Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed, or. It is scarcely necessary to add that the above is similar to the arms of the Earls of Shrewsbury, and this in some measure strengthens the theory that it also belongs to the county. G. H.

B. MOORE, A SHREWSBURY BOTANIST

(November 11th, 1874).

"Moore" is a mis-spelling, as the Latin name *Moræ* shows. I believe this Shrewsbury botanist was Robert More, who was Mayor of the Borough in 1737, and was elected, on the 31st May, 1754, to represent it in the House of Commons. He belonged to the Linley family, and had a town house near St. Chad's Church. His friend and tutor, Linnæus, visited him there, at the time the limes which make the Quarry famous, were planted, namely, in 1719. He introduced many new and rare trees, &c., into England, and localised them in Shropshire. R. E. D.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OLDEN TIMES

(November 18th, 1874).

"NEWPORT, in Shropshire, April 1 [1757]. Yesterday were married in this Town, Lancelot Baugh, Esq. a Gentleman of a very considerable Estate at Ludlow in this County, (formerly a Volunteer Officer in the Army) to Miss Harriot Fowler, Daughter and Coheirress of Sir Richard Fowler, Bart. of Radnorshire, a very agreeable young Lady, and 3000 l. Fortune." G. H.

ANCIENT PICTURE OF SHREWSBURY

(November 18th, 1874).

It may help to fix the exact date of this extremely interesting painting to discover which of the two engravers, Michael or John Vanderghucht, was employed upon it and the other three "prospects." John, the younger, was born in 1697, and died in 1776, at a ripe old age. He would be in his prime about 1720, too late to be a contemporary of Roger Owen, who died, the very year apparently, in which the Quarry was planted, viz., 1717. His peculiar forte was etching and mezzotint. Michael, his father, was born in 1660, and died in 1725. The date of his coming to England is not known, but probably it would not be before 1688, when his fellow countryman, William, Prince of Orange, arrived, but rather a year or two later, when intercourse was more common, and so many Hollanders came over that the jealousy of the natives was aroused. He would be in his prime in the last decade of the seventeenth century. All four engravings indicate a practised hand. Now this period is that, in which, as "G. H." has shown, the work

was done, between 1690, when John Kynaston was Sheriff, and 1717, when Roger Owen died. This Michael Vanderghucht was a proficient in landscape as well as in osteological and anatomical drawing, and was employed to engrave a picture of the Royal Navy, and may therefore be regarded as the engraver of the four "prospects." It seems to me very likely that the four pictures were originally, hung together in the hall of some nobleman, or in that of one of the trades' guilds. Their size, 7½ feet by 2½ feet precludes their being placed in ordinary houses. It is said that another one is in Longden Manor House, if this be the case, and if the courteous owner were to give permission to have it examined, the painter's name might be found and vague conjecture be at once and for ever obviated.

I must incline to a very early date for the painting, the costumes are those of the Restoration when the hair was worn in long ringlets; and there are no buildings outside the walls with one exception.

There is, moreover, no sign of the "dingle." I have heard say that the dingle was made by quarrying for stone, to erect some important building, this would only be done in "troubulous times," when 'twere risky to get better stone elsewhere. This would remit the date to the time of the Commonwealth. Moreover, the paintings must have acquired either reputation for antiquity or merit before it would be thought desirable to have them engraved by Michael Vanderghucht in the latter part of the seventeenth century. There is another supposition, viz., that the painter was one of the learned artists who were attracted to this country by Charles II. and his luxurious favourite Buckingham, and were driven from London into the provinces by the reaction which took place about 1684, and painted the four "prospects" for some liberal patron or patrons of the arts in our ancient town. Further investigation may show which of these views is most likely to be correct. Meanwhile, it is hoped that others will take up the subject of the formation of a picture gallery vigorously. CUR SOLA?

LONGEVITY OF THE WINGFIELD FAMILY.

A flat stone in the Abbey Church of this town, near the north porch, marks the burial place of "Methusalem Jones of Hunderdale" and of Mary his Wife, daughter of Thomas Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, Esq., who died February 4, 1776, aged 89. Also of Mary Jones, their daughter, who died in 1803, aged 86. The grandson of the above Thomas, was Rowland Wingfield, Esq., who purchased the Onslow Estate, and built a new mansion thereon. He died in 1818, aged 90, and his eldest son, John, the late well known, and, I may add, well-beloved Col. Wingfield, attained the patriarchal age of 93. His second son, Charles, father of the present owner of the estate, lived to be 80.

H. G.

DECEMBER 2, 1874.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS

(30th September, 1874).

One of St. Chad's bells is tolled at seven o'clock on Sunday mornings. What was the origin of this custom?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (4th Nov., 1874).

There are certain peculiarities which, in the opinion of the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, distinguish Salopians; such as the application of the phrase "Just now" to past, present, and future alike; the invariable use of "Nine days" for any indefinite length of time between a week and a fortnight; and the substitution of *off* for *of*, which,

he says, is a sure means of discovering a native of Shropshire. (Example, "I bought it of Mr. Eddowes," *Salopia Antiqua*, page 523.)

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE OLD GULLET (18th November, 1874).

Mr. Paget says in his notes on Shrewsbury School Library for 1635, that Head Master Meighen "was a peaceful man. His opposition to the choice of one, not a burgess, as Curate of St. Mary's, 'was accommodated by the county gentlemen at the Gullet,' and this very Curate was our first benefactor." The first benefactor was the Rev. Thomas Laughton, who became Minister of St. Mary's in 1593, so we see that, as early as the reign of Elizabeth, the Gullet was an inn of importance, and a place of meeting for Shropshire squires when they came to town. At what period was it removed to Hill's Lane? and when was the Club, to which it gave its name, separated from it?

R. E. D.

ANCIENT PICTURE OF SHREWSBURY

(25th November, 1874).

With regard to the christian name of the engraver of the four prints, known as Bowen's views of Shrewsbury, that question is soon set at rest, as two of them are signed M. Vander Gucht. I put the date at about 1700. After 1704, I believe, "John Rogers, bookseller in Salop," took a partner (I mean in business). From a description, kindly given by the Rev. E. Warter of the painting at Longden Manor, I incline to the opinion that it cannot be one of Bowen's. It is very satisfactory to think that Mr. Drinkwater's painting will find a resting-place at the Guildhall, and consequently not be lost to the town.

E. H.

"Cur Sola" makes two slight mistakes in his note on this subject. Both of them relate to the Quarry. He says "A contemporary of Roger Owen, who died, the very year apparently, in which the Quarry was planted, viz., 1717." The Quarry was laid out and planted during the mayoralty of Henry Jenks, in 1719. Again, he says he has heard "that the dingle was made by quarrying for stone, to erect some important building, this would only be done in 'troublesome times,' when 'were risky to get better stone elsewhere. This would remit the date to the time of the Commonwealth.'" In very early times, centuries before the Commonwealth, the Quarry supplied a red sandstone, which was used in the oldest parts of some of our churches, and the most ancient buildings in the town. As to the picture itself, a former correspondent stated that he had seen it at the White Lion Inn, Whittington, and it must be the one of which Archdeacon Owen thus speaks, at page 74 of his *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*—"an old picture of the town still remaining in a public house at Whittington, and painted about the latter end of the seventeenth century."

R. E. D.

LOCOMOTION IN THE LAST CENTURY

(Nov. 4, 1874).

The following announcement (date 1738) may be considered of some interest, as showing the gradual acceleration of coach travelling, fares, &c. Thirty years later the famous Wonder performed the journey from Shrewsbury to London in 16 hours including stoppages, and a dozen more years saw the completion of the London and Birmingham Railway, and the introduction of a new era in travelling.

Raven and Bell Inn, Shrewsbury.

HOLYHEAD BALLOON POST-COACHES.

SET out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, stop all Night at Llanrwst, and arrive early the next Day at Holyhead: Return from thence

every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and arrive the following Evening at Salop.

These are the only Coaches that travel the direct Road, through Oswestry, Llangollen, Corwen, and Llanrwst, and avoid Conway Ferry; and is Twenty-four Hours less on the Road than the Chester Coach.

Likewise the London, Bath and Bristol, Balloon POST-COACHES, set out from the above Inn, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'Clock, stop at the Castle-Inn, Birmingham, and arrive early the next Mornings at the George and Blue-Boar, Holborn, London; from whence they return every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening.

Passengers travelling to Bristol, &c., will have their Choice at Birmingham of proceeding on directly by the Night Coaches, or going by the Morning Coaches at 6 o'Clock.

All the above Carriages carry only 4 Insides.

	Inside.	Outside.
Fare from Holyhead to Shrewsbury, 2l. 0s. 0d.	1l. 0s. 0d.	8 0
Shrewsbury to Birmingham, 0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Oxford,	1 12 0	0 17 0
London,	2 0 0	1 1 0
From Birmingham to Bristol,	0 10 6	0 7 0
Bath,	0 13 0	0 9 0

Inside Passengers allowed 20lb. Luggage, Outsidies 10lb. all above to be paid for at the following Rates:

From the Head to Salop, 2d. per lb. from Salop to London 2d. ditto. Small Parcels in Proportion.

All small Parcels from the Head to Salop under 12lb. 2s.

To any part of the Road, 1s.

Small Parcels to London from Salop, 1s. 6d. to Birmingham, 8d.

Performed by

CHAPMAN, Salop.

IBBERSON and Co. London.

JACKSON and Co. Holyhead.

The Proprietors have at the Request of their Friends altered the Days on which the Coaches are to leave Shrewsbury, and have planted an additional Number of Horses on the Road to expedite these Conveyances; and beg Leave to return their most grateful Thanks for the very distinguished Support they have experienced, and assure them, that nothing shall be wanting on their Part to support the direct Road through this Town to Holyhead.

*4. Not accountable for any Thing above 5l. Value, unless entered and paid for accordingly; nor Passengers Luggage, unless properly directed.

OLD SHROPSHIRE FAMILIES.

I beg to send you a correct list of the Aristocracy of Shropshire a hundred and twenty-eight years ago. The names will revive many associations in the minds of your readers. Shropshire is more stationary in its character than many English counties, but the lapse of time has even there produced its radical changes, elevating and ennobling some families, and reducing or extinguishing others. The ancient residences for the most part remain, but the names of many of these old occupants have been changed. Shropshire may well heave a sigh for her children that are lost to her—her Lutwyches, Myttons, Walcoats, Whitmores, &c.

ANTIQUARY.

Nobility and Gentry of Shropshire in 1746, and their seats, from "The English Traveller," by Thomas Reed.

The Duke of Kingston, Tong Castle.

The Earl of Bradford, Areal and Eaton.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, Pepper Hill, 16 miles from Shrewsbury.

The Earl of Stafford, Shiffnall.

Viscount Kilmory, Shenton Hall, 3 miles from Drayton.

Lord Craven, Stoke, near Wenlock.
 Lord Herbert of Chirbury, Oakley Park.
 Richard Lyster, Esq., Knight of the Shire, Rowton Castle.
 Sir Richard Corbet, Bart., M.P. for Shrewsbury, Longnor.
 William Kinaston, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, Ruyton.
 Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., M.P. for Bridgnorth, Apley.
 Sir William Corbet, Bart., M.P. for Ludlow, Adderley, near Drayton.
 William Forrester, Esq., Dothill.
 Brook Forrester, Esq., son of William, M.P. for Wenlock, Willey.
 Andrew Hill, Esq., M.P. for Bishop's Castle, Whitton Court.
 Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. for Denbighshire, Llanvada, near Oswestry.
 Job Charlton Esq., Park Hall, near Oswestry.
 Sir Richard Acton, Bart., Audley, near Bridgnorth and Odenham.
 Sir John Astley, Bart., Knight of the Shire, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, and Patahull.
 Sir Hugh Briggs, Bart., Houghton, near Shiffnall.
 Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., Hawkestone.
 Lady Woolridge, Didmarston.
 Andrew Corbett, Esq., Moreton Corbet.
 Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., Wattleborough.
 Sir Richard Smith, Bart., Acton Burnell.
 Sherrington Davenport, Esq., Davenport.
 Thomas Yates, Esq., Darnford.
 John Mytton, Esq., Halston.
 Herbert Mackworth, Esq., M.P. for Cardiff, Buntinsdale, near Drayton.
 John Corbett, Esq., Hall Hussey.
 Edward Kynaston, Esq., Hardwick.
 Thomas Wingfield, Esq., Alderton.
 Thomas Langley, Esq., Goulding, near Conover.
 John Dovey, Esq., Farm Court.
 Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Aston.
 Edward Kynaston, Esq., Oatley, near Ellesmere.
 Sir Edward Blount, Bart., Mawley Hall.
 — Kinnerley, Esq., Badger.
 Rev. Dean Cresset, Cound.
 Rev. Robert Eyton, Criggon.
 Trafford Barnston, Esq., Conover.
 Thomas Beale, Esq., The Heath.
 Edward Brown, Esq., Caughley.
 Mrs. Pope, Wenstanton, near Ludlow.
 Robert More, Esq., Linley.
 William Cludde, Esq., Orton.
 William Holmes, Esq., Stanford.
 Orlando Bridgman, Esq., Blodwall.
 Henry Powis, Esq., Underhill.
 Thomas Hunt, Esq., Boreatton.
 Thomas Powis, Esq., Berwick.
 — Powis, Esq., Onslow, near Salop.
 William Younge, Esq., Keynton.
 John Walcot, Esq., Walcot.
 Edward Cooke, Esq., Stoke Park.
 John Weaver, Esq., Morvil, near Wenlock.
 Mr. Lutwych, Lutwych.
 Godolphin Edwards, Esq., Frodesley.
 Robert Pigot, Esq., Chetwynd, near Newport.
 Henry Jenks, Esq., Burches.
 Edward Gatacre, Esq., Gatacre.
 Thomas Eyton, Esq., Wellington.
 Adam Otley, Esq., Pitchford.
 Thomas Gardener, Esq., Sanseau.
 Edward Owen, Esq., Porkington, near Oswestry.
 John Harnage, Esq., Belsardine.
 Wm. Lacon Child, Esq., Kinlet.
 William Boycote, Esq., Rudge.
 Edward Jordan, Esq., Prior's Leigh.

Thomas Harwood Hill, Esq., Tearn, near Salop.
 John Cotes, Esq., Woodcote.
 Thomas Sandford, Esq., Sandford.

FACT OR FICTION.

In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities" (Household Edition), page 40, the following dialogue occurs:—"The old Sydney Carton, of old Shrewsbury School," said Styver, nodding his head over him as he reviewed him in the present and the past, 'The old see-saw Sydney, up one minute and down the next, now in spirits and now in despondency.' Is this Sydney Carton a purely fictitious character?

M. G. W.

DECEMBER 9, 1874.

JUDGE BULLER'S THUMB (April 22nd, 1874).

Minshall says (at page 75 of his *Shrewsbury Visitor's Pocket Companion*, 1803)—"1782, At August assizes Judge Buller indicted the County hall, but presented the grand jury with five hundred pounds towards the erecting a new one." This was probably the owner of the thumb in question.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

ADMIRAL BENBOW (June 17th, 1874).

John Benbow, the famous admiral, was born at Coton Hill, in or about the year 1650. When he was quite young, his father died, leaving three children in indigent circumstances. Benbow was only about fifteen years old when he was thus placed under the necessity of going out into the world to work for his livelihood. He is said to have been employed as a waterman's boy. There is a tradition that the old key which still hangs on a tree at Coton Hill, was placed there by him when he went to sea. Another tradition about him is, that coming to Shrewsbury after a long absence, he called on his sister, Mrs. Hind, who kept a coffee house, but she failed to recognise him until he told her who he was.

R. E. D.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (2nd December, 1874)

I have lately stumbled across an expression which, I think, purely Salopian. This is the use of the phrase: "All so" in lieu of "All but" or "Except." For example, on asking a person a few days ago if he had completed certain jobs given to him to do, the answer was "I have done all so two." The word "Callow," signifying to smear with the black soot from a pot or kettle, I don't remember to have heard out of Shropshire, where it is in common use.

W. H.

What is the derivation of "Gaffer"? In Shropshire it is used for "Master" by apprentices—as joiners, shoemakers, tailors, call their master the "Gaffer." In south Lancashire it is used for "Sir" to people of the highest rank, as "please, Gaffer, tell us the time."

R. C. G.

[The word "Gaffer" is not peculiar to any county. It is to this day a familiar term in Scotland for master. It is, some philologists think, a corruption of "Governor." Certainly it was in olden times used as a mark of respect, and not unfrequently applied to a guardian. We believe that the word is a corruption of the old Saxon word, *Gefere*, a companion, a peer. A farmer is sometimes called the Gaffer, and the head of a gang of navvies is invariably called the Gaffer. There is an old song about "Gaffer Gree" (we cannot recollect the words) wherein the term is used as one of endearment.—EDITOR.]

SALOPIAN BOOKSELLERS (November 25th, 1874).

Amongst Salopian booksellers, the Eddoweses stand prominent. I believe they were originally Cheshire people, but

they settled in the Corn Market, and, for three generations, their business was unrivalled in Shropshire and North Wales, and was one of the finest in the provinces. They established the newspaper which still bears their name. As this branch of the family seems to have died out here, some information about them would be acceptable.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE OLD GULLET (December 2, 1874).

The Gullet Club was established in the year 1785, and therefore could have no connection with the meeting referred to by "R. E. D." though it is possible that some such existed at the time mentioned. The present Club, which has generally numbered amongst its members the representatives of the borough, and sometimes of the county, in Parliament, was removed from Hill's Lane to the Britannia on the 22nd of July, 1844, in consequence of the landlord of the Gullet refusing to provide the usual quarterly dinner. I have no knowledge of the date when the Gullet was removed from Mardol Head to Hill's Lane.

S. J.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

In "Shreds and Patches" all sorts of matters are referred to, from the bell clapper to the human tongue and dialect, but no one has yet touched upon the superstitions of Shropshire. There doubtless is a large field of research, from which to fill future columns of "Shreds and Patches." Perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me whether the following custom is peculiar to Shropshire. Some seventy summers ago I well remember laying hold of the side of my good mother's russet gown on our way to Hanwood Church. We had to pass through the corner of a small wood, before crossing the little wooden bridge, when, lo, silence was broken by the insolent chatter of a magpie; my poor terrified mother instantly wet the tip of her fore-finger with her tongue, and made the sign of the cross upon her left shoe, requesting me to do the same. I inquired why? She simply said the chatter of a magpie was bad luck, and something ill may happen to us before our return, and the crossing of the foot with spittle would doubtless prevent the evil overtaking us.

NEMO.

BOOKS CHAINED IN CHURCHES.

It will be a matter of great interest to ascertain, if possible, the origin of the custom of placing Bibles and other books in churches, secured by chains to the desks or lecterns on which they stand; also the probable date at which the custom commenced. In the parish church of Whitchurch, in this county (which is dedicated to St. Alkmund) there are four folio volumes thus chained, viz.: three volumes of "The Acts and Monuments of the Church," better known as "Fox's Book of Martyrs;" the other being "The defence of the Apology of the Church of England," by Bishop Jewell, prefaced by the life of the Bishop. The title-pages of all are missing, and their general condition is not creditable to the authorities or respectful to the memory of the pious donors. The latter book bears on one of the inner pages the date 1567, and on another blank page is written the name of the then owner and probable donor—"John Morris His book 1695." One half of the cover, that to which the chain is fastened, is detached from the book, which is therefore itself unsecured. It is printed partly in black letter, and partly in Roman type. The three volumes first named are wholly in black letter of the year 1556. Vol. 1 contains 1030 pages, vol. 2 788, and vol. 3, 1030, though some of the early pages in each are missing. The whole stand in the south-west corner of the church. A tablet in another part of the church records that "The Book of Martyrs, being in three volumes, also a

Frame and Desk belonging to them, were Given by Mr. Thos. Yates, Mercer in White Church for the public use of the aforesaid parish. A.D. MDCCLXVIII." Particulars of any other examples of chained books in the county will be acceptable.

W. H.

DID HAROLD DIE AT HASTINGS?

The following appears in *Notes and Queries* of Nov. 21, under the signature of "Neomagus." Having never heard the tradition referred to I should be glad to see the subject ventilated.

G. H.

"I have read in some historical work that there is a tradition that Harold did not die at the Battle of Hastings, but that, having been nursed secretly, he journeyed to Palestine as a pilgrim, and after many years returned to England under the name of Christian, and dwelt first in Shropshire, and afterwards in Chester, in a cell in the churchyard of St. John, 'where,' says a guide-book, 'he was visited by succeeding sovereigns.'"

NAMES OF STREETS IN WHITCHURCH.

What is the meaning of Bargates, also of Dearmons? names of two streets in Whitchurch in this county.

W. H.

THE BRAZIER OF SALOP.

In 1798 public subscriptions were made everywhere for the defence of the country. Thus, Shrewsbury contributed £4000 or £5000, and other places in proportion. In a newspaper published in April of that year I read:—"The following extraordinary subscription has been made at the Bank of England, viz.:—Mrs. Mary Petiet, Dartford, Kent, spinster, £2,389. 8s. 6d., over and above all assessed taxes. The *Maid of Kent* has engaged in fair and honourable competition with the *Brazier of Salop*." What does this mean?

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

FACT OR FICTION. (2nd December, 1874).

Dickens is not the only writer of fiction who introduces Shrewsbury School into his story. Henry Kingsley makes one of his heroes, Charles Ravenshoe, a scholar here. "He was sent to a good and manly school enough, but one where there was for him too little of competition. Shrewsbury is, in most respects, the third of the old schools in England, but it was, unluckily, not the school for him, &c." *Ravenshoe*, volume 2, page 20.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

MEETING OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

As the diocese of Hereford contains so much of the county of Salop, and in fact some portion of the town, perhaps the following may be of some interest. It shows that the present is not the first time that the Festival Committee have been in hot water with the Worcester people, and also gives a brief outline of the nature of the performances more than one hundred and twenty years ago. It will be seen that the former difficulty was with the secular authorities, and not as now with the Dean and Chapter.

H.

MEETING OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the annual Meeting of the THREE CHOIRS of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the poor Clergy of the three Dioceses, will be held at Worcester on Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th days of September next. The Sermon to be preached by the Rev. Dr. EDEN, Canon of Worcester. Mr. Handel's *THE DRUM* and *JUBILATE*, Mr. Purcell's *THE DRUM* and *JUBILATE*, as altered by Dr. Boyce,

with a New Anthem composed for the last Meeting of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, by Dr. Boyce, and Mr. Handell's Coronation Anthem, will be performed in the Cathedral Church.—The Oratorio of Sampson by Mr. Handell, and Dr. Boyce's Solomon, with several other Pieces of Musick, will, in the Evening of the said Days be performed in the *Great Hall in the College of Worcester*, which will be commodiously fitted up for that purpose; the *Corporation of the City of Worcester* having refused the Use of the Rooms at the *Town-Hall* for the Benefit of the Charity.—Care has been taken to engage the best Masters that could be procured. The Vocal Parts (besides the Gentlemen of the Three Choirs) will be performed by Mr. Beard, Mr. Wasse, Mr. Denham, Mr. Baldon, Miss Turner, and others. The Instrumental Parts by Mr. Brown, Mr. Miller, Mr. Adcock, Mr. Messing, &c. &c. The Musick to be conducted by Dr. Boyce, or the Rev. Mr. Felton.

There will be a Ball each Night in the College-Hall, to begin as soon as the Musick is over.

STEWARDS { *The Hon. EDWIN SANDYS, Esq.*
The Rev. Dr. WAUGH, Dean of Worcester.
 N.B.—There will be an Ordinary each Day for the Gentlemen; on Wednesday at Mr. Morgan's Coffee-House, and on Thursday at Mr. Woodcock's at the Hop Pole.

DECEMBER 16, 1874.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STRANGER.—Name and address must accompany every communication, as a guarantee of good faith, and not for publication.

JUVENIS.—When your ideas on the subject are matured, we shall be glad to hear from you.

THE POET LANGLAND (6th May, 1874).

From *A Sketch of the Parish of Cleobury Mortimer*, written by the vicar's wife, and just published, we cull some excerpts relating to "Longe Wille," as he was called from his tallness.

"Very scanty are the facts to be gathered concerning the life of the earliest English poet, the most intellectual and far-sighted of the Sons of Shropshire, born in Cleobury Mortimer 1332; but he lives in his works and he has framed a monument for himself. The earliest information we possess concerning the Poet was lately discovered by Sir Frederick Madden, in one of the Dublin MS. of his Poem, written in a hand of the 15th Cen., and is as follows:—'Memorandum, quod Stacy de Rokayle, pater Willielmi de Langland, qui Stacius fuit generosus, et morabatur in Schiptone under Whiowode, tenens domini le Spenser in comitatu Oxon. qui predictus Willielmus fecit librum qui vocatur *Perys Ploughman*.' The next information also in a 15th Cen. hand, is inside the cover of Lord Ashburnham's MSS. 'Robert or William Langland made pers ploughman,' underneath this short inscription in a later handwriting, viz., that of the old author Bishop John Bale, who died 1568, is this note, 'Robertus Langlande, natus in comitatu Salopie in villa Mortimer's Cleybery, in the Clayland, and within VIII miles of Malverna Hills, scripsit piers ploughman.' Bale's error in the Christian name has been repeated, by many subsequent editors, yet that it is an error, there is abundant proof in the poem itself."

DICK WHITTINGTON (10 June & 1 July, 1874).

In speaking of Newnes, a township in the parish of Ellesmere, *The Shropshire Gazetteer*, 1824, says:—"There is a curious tradition that the celebrated

Whittington was born at this place. There can be no doubt that many fabulous circumstances have crept into the history of this remarkable character, and no authentic account of his life being extant, to ascertain the truth of many particulars recorded of him, the popular tradition must be followed; and the judgment of the reader must decide what he is to believe, and what he is to reject. Whittington left Shropshire at an early age, about the year 1368, and repaired to the metropolis." An account of his career is then given at considerable length.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

PITCHFORD (26th August, 1874).

The Pitch Well lies to the left of the footpath leading from the village to the church, and is situated in the grounds belonging to the hall. In the gardens beyond is an enormous tree, which has a summer-house fixed in its branches. A view of this tree will be found on page 223 of *Shropshire, its Early History and Antiquities*. R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (Sept. 30th, 1874).

ST. MICHAEL'S.

The six bells in the tower of this church were presented by the late Rev. W. G. Rowland, who, as Minister of St. Mary's, was patron of the living. The interior of the tower is so contracted and ill-adapted for the purpose, that, notwithstanding the small size of the bells, the treble and second were obliged to be elevated above the other four. They, therefore, hang in a frame which rests on that of the other bells. The inscriptions on all are alike, and are as follows:—

"T. Mears of London, Fecit.
 St. Michael's, Shrewsbury, 1830."

The bells are in the lower part of the octagonal portion of the tower, on a level with the first series of "louvre" windows. SUMLELUG.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (9th December, 1874).

In Shropshire, as doubtless in other counties, when travelling was difficult, and information scarce, the country people were highly superstitious. Anything unusual in the action or appearance of natural objects betokened disaster, and filled them with terror. The "crowing" of a hen, the blossoming of fruit trees out of season, the cry of wildfowl passing overhead by night, &c., were all portents of misfortune or death. Manifold were the precautions which they observed to avert the threatened evil, as in the case described by "Nemo." Round the huge fireplaces in old farmhouses, on winter evenings, the men and maids would recount the awful sights and sounds they had seen and heard in the dark, and would so work on one another's fears, that every movement frightened them, and was attributed to supernatural agency. Ghosts and "bogies" haunted all lonely places, and lurked in unfrequented chambers. Even the Devil himself, irreverently called "The Owd Lad," was not more dreaded than they, and it seems hard to account for such a firm belief in the existence of beings so purely imaginary. R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (December 9th, 1874).

May I suggest that *gaffer* is a corruption of grandfather, as *gammer* is a corruption of grandmother? Both terms I have heard used in this meaning. I was amused to find a writer in your *Journal* claim *mullock* as a Shropshire word. It is in frequent familiar use in N. Bucks, and neighbourhood. When the parson pays an unseasonable visit, as on washing day, folks say, "you find us all of a mullock." An old morban, if there be such a term, is probably a corruption, by one that speaks indistinctly, or with a bad

cold in the head, of old *mortal*. My little daughter calls an apple an *app'n*. R. S. S. A.

Perry, in his Dictionary, gives—"Gaffer, s. (Sax., *gafere*, companion), good man, a word of respect; now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person. Guy's Pastorals." Perry says this in 1805.*

Hartshorne has—"Gaffer, s., a superintendent, over-looker, head workman, leader of a band of reapers, a., Sax., *gefere*, socius. Belg., *gaffel*, contubernium."

Baretti, in 1813, translates—"Gaffer, s., vocabolo di rispetto usato parlando col padre o con altro uomo attempato." A word of respect used in speaking with a father, or with any other aged man. Baretti says that it is not now in use, except in a playful way. "Non e più in uso, Te non per ischerzo."

Richardson, in 1818, translates it into Welsh, thus—"Gaffer, s., hen wr fy ewythr, fy nhad cu." Old man, my uncle, my dear father.

Owen Pughe, in the second edition of his Welsh Dictionary, 1832, thus translates *ewythr*—"Ewythr, s. m., an uncle, also a term of respect to an elderly man. Ewythr, a m'odryt, uncle and aunt, familiarly used in the same sense as *master and dame*, or *gaffer and gammer*, in English.

Perry gives—"Gammer, obsolete (perhaps from *grande mere*), the compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*, mother, neighbour." In an old school-book, "The Poetical Epitome," there is a song called "Gammer Gurton's Needle."

Granberg, in his Swedish Dictionary, 1832, gives—"Gaffer, husbonde, herre"—husband, master.

The above extracts are sufficient to show how generally the word has been used, and also the senses which the several writers attached to it. The word "also" in the sense of "except" I do not ever remember to have heard, nor has any person whom I have enquired of about it. The word "to" I have often heard so applied after the word "all"—*e. g.*, "I have ploughed the field *all* to the last butt," *i. e.*, "all except the last butt," or, "all the field up to the last butt." "Fill" is still used in the sense of "to" when applied to arriving at a place, *e. g.*, "I wrought all the way *till* Shrewsbury." This is a regular offspring of the old Danish, and preserved in the modern Swedish. "Nar Jesus var född i Bethlehem i Judista landet, i Konung Herodis tid, så då komo wise män af österlanden till Jerusalem" (Matthew ii. 1). J. E.

* In the old play of "Sir John Old Castle," the landlord of an inn thus addresses a Lancashire carrier—"Host: What, Gaffer Club, welcome to St Albans. How does all your friends in Lancashire?"

The Saxon word *Gefere* given as the origin of the word "Gaffer" is in my opinion going too far back. I have always thought it a contraction of "Grandfather," as the feminine "Gammer" is evidently of "Grandmother."

It will not seem to be inconsonant with its use as a mark of respect if it be remembered how "Sire" was used invariably in addressing a King, and "my Father" was ever, amongst Oriental Nations, a title of the greatest affection and reverence. S. C. S.

THE DEATH PLACE OF KING OSWALD.

Is the Maes Hir, with the Saxon addition of "feld," at Oswestry, the same as the Makerfield in the parish of Winwick in Lancashire? Both places claim to be the place where Oswald fell. Miracles, performed by touching the sod on which his body lay as he expired, are assigned to both. Round Winwick Church is this inscription:—

Hic locus Oswalde quondam placuit tibi valis,
Nortanhimbrorum fueras rex numque polorum,
Regna tenes plato passus Marcellæ vocato,
Pocimus tunc a te nostri memor este beate.

TRANSLATION.

This place, Oswald, in time past pleased thee well,
Of the Northumbrians thou wert king—now of the heavens?

A heavenly kingdom thou holdest, suffering on the plain called Marcellæ.

We pray hence of thee be mindful of us, O blessed.

X.

SHREWSBURY CAKES AND SIMNELS.

Shrewsbury has long been famous for the production (among other edible delicacies) of "Shrewsbury Cakes" and Simnels. The former are famed all over the Kingdom, and no tourist, or occasional visitor, would consider his pilgrimage complete unless he carried away with him a box of these delicious morsels. Simnels, though boasting of similar antiquity, are not so well known, because, perhaps, they are made only at particular seasons, and are therefore not at all times procurable. In *Chambers's "Book of Days"* is the following graphic account of the origin of these mysterious concoctions, which at the approaching festive season may be of some interest in other than a literary or antiquarian point of view.

"It is an old custom in Shropshire, and especially at Shrewsbury, to make during Lent and Easter, and also at Christmas, a sort of rich and expensive cakes, which are called *Simnel Cakes*. The usages of these cakes is evidently one of great antiquity. It appears from one of the epigrams of the poet Herrick, that at the beginning of the seventeenth century it was the custom at Gloucester for young people to carry simnels as presents to their mothers on Midlent Sunday (or Mothering Sunday.) It appears, also, from some other writers of this age, that these simnels, like the modern ones, were boiled as well as baked. The name is found in early English, and also in very old French, and it appears in mediæval Latin under the form *simanelus* or *siminellus*. It is considered to be derived from the Latin *simila*, fine flour, and is usually interpreted as meaning the finest quality of white bread made in the middle ages. It is evidently used, however, by the mediæval writers in the sense of a cake, which they called in Latin of that time *artocopus*, which is constantly explained as *simnel* in the Latin-English vocabularies. We learn from Ducange that it was usual in early times to mark the simnels with a figure of Christ or of the Virgin Mary, which would seem to show that they had a religious signification. It is curious that the use of these cakes should have been preserved so long in this locality, and still more curious are the tales which have arisen to explain the meaning of the name, which has been long forgotten. Some pretend that the father of Lambert Simnel, the well-known pretender in the reign of Henry VII., was a baker, and the first maker of simnels, and that in consequence of the celebrity he gained by the act of his son his cakes have retained his name. There is another story current in Shropshire, which is much more picturesque, and which we tell as near as possible in the words in which it was related to us. Long ago there lived an honest old couple, boasting the names of Simon and Nelly, but their surnames are not known. It was their custom at Easter to gather their children about them, and thus meet together once a year under the old homestead. The fasting season of Lent was just ending, but they had s'ill left some of the unleavened dough which had been from time to time converted into bread during the forty days. Nelly was a careful woman, and it grieved her to waste anything, so she suggested that they should use the remains of the Lenten dough for the basis of a cake to regale the assembled family. Simon readily agreed to the proposal, and further reminded his partner that there were still some remains of

their Christmas plum pudding hoarded up in the cupboard, and that this might form the interior, and to be an agreeable surprise to the young people when they had made their way through the less tasty crust. So far all things went on harmoniously; but when the cake was made, a subject of violent discord arose, Sim insisted that it should be boiled, while Nell no less obstinately contended that it should be baked. The dispute ran from words to blows, for Nell not choosing to let her province in the household be thus interfered with, jumped-up, and threw the stool she was sitting on at Sim, who on his part seized the besom, and applied it with right good will to the head and shoulders of his spouse. She now seized the broom, and the battle became so warm, that it might have had a very serious result, had not Nell proposed as a compromise that the cake should be boiled first, and afterwards baked. This Sim acceded to, for he had no wish for further acquaintance with the heavy end of the broom. Accordingly, the big pot was set on the fire, and the stool broken up and thrown on to boil it, whilst the besom and the broom furnished fuel for the oven. Some eggs which had been broken in the soufflé, were used to coat the outside of the pudding when boiled, which gave it the shining gloss it possesses as a cake. This new and remarkable production in the art of confectionery became known by the name of the cake of Simon and Nelly, but soon only the first half of each name was alone preserved and joined together, and it has ever since been known as the cake of Sim-Nel, or Simnel.

I have noticed particularly one shop, opposite the Lion Hotel, in Shrewsbury, where there is usually at this season a large display of these wonderful cakes.

VIATOR.

DECEMBER 23, 1874.

ALL FRIENDS ROUND THE WREKIN (15th April, 1874).

The following appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1784. "That the rejoicing on Christmas Eve had its rise from the Yule, and was exchanged for it, is evident from a custom practised in the northern counties of putting a large clog of wood on the fire this evening, which is still called the Yule Clog; the original occasion of it may have been, as the Yule was their greatest festival, to honour it with the best fire. About this, in the rude and simple ages, after the change, the whole household, which was quite agreeable to the nature of the old feast, used to sit, stand, or play in a sportive manner, according to the proverb of those times, 'All friends round the wrekin.'" This quotation is second-hand, but is said to be taken from page 17 of volume 54.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (December 16th, 1874.)

In your paper of December 9th, your correspondent, "G. H.," is mistaken in supposing that the word "callow" means "to smear with black soot;" he was thinking of "collow" or "kollow," however it may be spelt, for I have never seen it written, though I have often heard it used in that sense of soiling anything with soot or coal, and I have no doubt it is a provincialism peculiar to Shropshire and the border of Wales. It must have come from making a verb of coal—e.g., "to coal" the hands by using them to put coal on the fire, &c. "Callow" is a very different word, and was quite new to me when I found it in a lesson, in a National School Reading Book, on chickens:—

"Eager, busy, hen and chick,
Every little morsel pick;

See the hen with callow brood,

To her young how kind and good."

Callow, according to Johnson, being, unfledged, naked, without feathers.

J. C.
[The word "callow" in our last column of "Shreds and Patches" is a mere typographical error. Our correspondent meant what he wrote, viz., "collow," but the "o" in the first syllable was taken for "a."]

SHREWSBURY CAKES (December 16th, 1874.)

(From *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1733.)

Extract from a "Droll," or Humours of Bartholomew Fair. "Enter to them FOG crying Gingerbread who salutes the Doctor and asks him, if as his preferment has led him into Salop he has brought up any Shrewsbury Cakes? The Doctor waives the Question." (Query, what is the earliest mention of Shrewsbury Cakes?)

H. W. A.

Congreve, in his *Way of the World*, 1735, says "Why, brother Wilful of Salop, you may be as short as a Shrewsbury Cake, if you please." Shenstone's lines are familiar. "Here each season do those cakes abide,
Whose honour'd names th' inventive city own,
Bend'ring through Britain's isle Salopia's praises known."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IN ANCIENT SHREWSBURY.

Archdeacon Owen tells us that "in ancient days the Corporation of Shrewsbury were renowned for their sumptuous feasts on the election, and swearing in of the Bailiffs, and other public occasions, particularly at Obriatmas." He thinks that it was their custom to attend early matins on Christmas Day, in state, either at St. Mary's or St. Chad's Church, which was splendidly illuminated for the occasion. Thence they returned in procession, accompanied by many of the inhabitants, to the Guild Hall, where a breakfast of roast beef, brawn, mince pies, ale, &c., was provided. In 1540, it was ordered "that the breakfasts given by the Bayliffs on Christmas-day, between mattyns and hyghe mass, be no longer usyd, for diverse consideracions." Still at a later period, our Elizabethan poet speaks of "great and costly banquetting in christmas." These Corporation feasts have already been alluded to in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, in the notes on "Civic Robes."

R. E. D.

CHRISTMAS AT HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

In an old number of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, it is stated that "in the time of the Civil War, a good house in England (that of Hagmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury) was burnt down in consequence of the kindling of a too large Yule clog." Where can I find further information about this fire?

R. E. D.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

On Sunday, 29th August, 1731, in Newton-mere a Pond near Ellesmere in Shropshire, about a mile in compass, a surprising quantity of Fish rose on the surface of the Water, which was thought to be poisoned. At first the People eat of the Fish without Damage, but beginning to stink, Laborers and Carters were employ'd several Days to carry them away and bury them. 'Tis hardly conceivable such Multitudes could be contained in so narrow a Compass of Water.

H. W. A.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

December, 1733. We are told in our public Prints That at the Horse Races at Shrewsbury there was the greatest Appearance ever known on the like occasion of Gentlemen entirely devoted to the true Interest of their Country, and who are neither ashamed nor afraid to profess such principles as become free born Englishmen.

H. W. A.

STAR HOTEL, SHIFFNAL.

This house is connected with a very interesting circumstance relating to the literary history of the eighteenth century. Previously to its conversion into an inn, about 1813, it was a private residence and called the "Balcony House," from its having on the summit of the roof a raised room surrounded by a walk outside, protected by balustrades. It stands in the market place, and was the residence of the Pitt family, having been built by some members of that family in the reign of Queen Anne. We have in Shrewsbury houses of similar style, though smaller in size, such as the Park Inn, Abbey Foregate, and the house in St. Alkmund's Square, inhabited by Mr. Robinson, painter. I suspect also that Newport House in Dogpole had once a similar "balcony," removed probably when the present modern roof was made. The arms of Pitt are sculptured on a stone beam over the inside of the entrance gateway or drive, viz.:—Barry of 6 *Arg & Azure*, on a chief of the 2nd three estoiles or stars or. It was from these stars that the house was named the Star Hotel. Mr. Humphrey Pitt, who died 1769, the last male of his branch, resided here, and Dr. Thomas Percy was in the habit of visiting with the family. During one of these visits Dr. Percy found under a bureau in the parlour, a dirty, shabby, paper book, about 15½ inches long, by 5½ inches wide, and about 2 inches thick, which had lost some of its leaves both at the beginning and end, and was being used by the servants for lighting fires. Dr. Percy examined it, and observed that it contained poems and fragments of poems in M.S. handwriting of about 1650. He begged it of Mr. Pitt, and this M.S. was the foundation of his elegant and classical work, *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*. Mr. Humphrey Pitt died in 1769 and is buried in Shiffnal Church. He must have been a person of considerable property and influence in his neighbourhood, possessing, besides his own patrimony, an estate at Prior's Lee, obtained with his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward Jorden, of Prior's Lee, Esq. Mr. Pitt left 4 daughters and co-heiresses, viz., Martha, who married, 1761, Plowden Slaney, of Hatton Grange, Esq.; Maria, who married, 1772, Richard Edwards, Esq., Captain 6th Reg. Dragoons; Sarah, married William Jenks, gentleman; and Frances, married, 1774, to Wm. John Yonge, of St. George's, Hanover Square, Esq., brother of Philip Yonge, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, 1761. In confirmation of the above, the title deeds prove that Dr. Percy was trustee in all the marriage settlements, and was connected with the Pitt family in this capacity all through life, from the time of his being Rector of Easton Mauduit to his consecration as Bishop of Dromore. W. A. LEIGHTON.

DECEMBER 30, 1874.

SHELTON OAK (17th June, 1874).

The dimensions of this famous old tree are thus stated in Leighton's *Guide, Descriptive and Historical, through the Town of Shrewsbury*, a useful little book which has been out of print for some years:—

Girth at bottom, close to the ground	..	44 ft. 3 in.
Ditto, five feet from the ground	...	25 ft. 1 in.
Ditto, eight feet from the ground	...	27 ft. 4 in.
Height to the top of the main trunk, or principal bough,		41 feet. 6 inches.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (December 23).

Both G. H. and J. C. are in error in supposing that "Collow" is a mere local word. It is to be found in most dictionaries, with the definition which G. H. gives

it. In *Blackie's Imperial Dictionary* is—"Colly or Collow, n., black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood." Also—"Colly, v. t., to make foul; to grime with the soot of coal." With regard to "Callow," though not in common use, it is by no means an unknown word. I have heard it applied to a hen, when nearly denuded of feathers during the season of moulting, as well as to unfledged chickens. W. H.

Hartshorne cites two passages from Chaucer in which the word Mullok or Mullock occurs:—

"The mullok on a heap yawped was,
And on the floor y cast a canuas
And all this mullok in a sive y throw."

Cant. Tales, v. 1608.

"Till it be rotten in mullok or in stra."

Ibid, v. 387L.

Bailey gives—"Mullock, dirt or rubbish, N.O.", & c., North Country. He also gives—"Mollock, dirt, dung, ordure, O." & c., old word. Hartshorne derives it from "Isl. Mol, mica, C. Brit., *Mwlwg*, quisquellia." Owen Pughe has—"Mwlwg, s. m. aggr. (mwl), refuse; sweepings. Mwlwg mawn; the small or refuse of peat." Ainsworth says that it is "a local word," but, as an Irishman might say, "it appears to have been local in a great many places."

Your correspondent who thinks that it is going "too far" to derive "gaffer" from the A. Sax., does not seem to be aware that he must go quite as far for the derivation of "Father" or "Mother." The word "grand" is not once used in our authorized version, except in composition; Grandfather and Grandmother being each of them used twice; whereas the word "fere," a companion, is used by Chaucer to signify a wife.

"We shall ben yfere

As Orpheus and Eurydice his fere."

Tr. and Cr., B. iv., 79L.

Spenser ("Faerie Queene," B. i. iv., l. 8) has—"But faire Clarissa to a lovely fere," & c., husband in this place. In the "Faerie Queene," B. i, canto ix., l. 1, we read—

"O! goodly, golden chayne, wherewith yfere .

The vertues linked are in lovely wise."

"Yfere" means "in company, together," as used by Chaucer in the passage above cited, and by Spenser in "Faerie Queene," B. ii., canto i. xxv.—

"In this faire wize they travald long yfere."

In the old ballad of "Sir Caulene" we read—

"And princely wighes that ladye wooed,
To be their wedded fere."

When words have descended from a distant time, and have been modified in a similar manner in England and other countries, there is a great temptation to think that we received such words *immediately* from a neighbouring country, which is not always the case, each country having received them from a common parent word. Thus the word "bed" might seem to have come immediately from the Dutch "Gij ligt to lang to bed"—"You lie too long in bed." So, too, "Spel dat woord"—"Spell that word." A Somersetshire man would understand the question "Is de zon op?"—"Is the sun up?" but no one would say that the words "is," "sun," and "up" came to us from the Dutch.

There is, assuredly, such a word as "Morban;" and whatever may be its origin, it is difficult to fancy such a violent substitution as "tal" for "ban," or *vice versa*. I see no difficulty in referring it to the same parentage as the word "Romance," so commonly heard in all parts of Shropshire, and found in *Bailey*, &c. J. R.

In Wiltshire there is a word used for a mess similar in meaning to that one mentioned in last week's paper—"Caddle." "You have catched me quite in a caddle." When the cottage is being cleaned, washing going on, "The children are quite in a caddle" when they have dirty pinafores." I don't know the derivation of the word. J. E.

ROBERT, LORD CLIVE.

It may not be generally known that the great Lord Clive at one time resided at Condover Hall. I have frequently heard it spoken of, and also that his death occurred there. I have, however, recently met with proofs of his residence at Condover. In looking over some old registers, or rather copies of registers, of that parish, I found the two following entries:—

"1763. Sep. 18. Margareta, D. of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Clive. Baptized."

"1764. Nov. 18. Elizabeth, D. of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Clive. Baptd."

Burke has no mention of either of these children, unless "Margaret," who was married in 1788 to Colonel Walpole, be, as is very probable, the above-mentioned "Margareta." Burke gives a daughter "Rebecca," but no "Elizabeth." SUMMERLUG.

THE DEATH PLACE OF KING OSWALD.

(December 16, 1874.)

Has the Abbey, mentioned by Pennant, between Welshpool and Oswestry, "Strata Marcella," or "Ystrad Marcell" any connection with the "Plato Marcella" of Winwich. X.

A ROYAL YULE IN SHREWSBURY.

In 1006, Ethelred the Second, flying before the Danes, took refuge at Shrewsbury, and held his court here at Christmas. This remote Christmas could hardly have been a merry one, for the times were rude and troublous, the king was weak and incompetent. There were, "Godless hosts of heathen swarming o'er the Northern Sea," as Tennyson says,

"to slay the folk, and spoil the land."

In the absence of any record, we can only conjecture how our sturdy Saxon forefathers celebrated their great mid-winter festival. Doubtless they kindled huge fires and burnt the Yule log, and cheered their hearts with wassail and minstrelsy. As we modern Salopians keep the holy feast in peace, it should increase our joy to contrast the benign reign of our good Queen, and that of the "unready" King, who spent Yule in Saxon Shrewsbury.

R. E. D.

A CHRISTMAS MISHAP.

On Christmas Day, 1762, certain good people of Shrewsbury went to church; and, returning, found that their homes had disappeared bodily, in the meantime. The "Stone Bridge," taken down in 1763 to give place to the English Bridge, was an ancient structure of seventeen arches. It was guarded by a strong tower, and no fewer than thirty-three houses cumbered the parapet. On the date aforesaid, two of these houses (in consequence of the beams which supported them giving way), suddenly fell into the river with all their contents. The occupiers, being absent, saved their lives.

R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS

(16th December, 1874.)

The following are Shropshire superstitions connected with "The twelve good days of Christmas":—When the

evergreens which have been used for decking at Christmas are taken down, they must not on any account be burnt, or misfortune will certainly befall. If the first person who comes to the house on the morning of New Year's Day happens to be a female it is a sure omen of bad luck. PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE ACTON FAMILY.

Among the notabilities of Shropshire may be named Charles Januarius Edward Acton, of Aldenham Hall, near Bridgnorth, born March 6th, 1803. His eminence was raised to the purple, as Cardinal Sta Maria della Pace, 24 January, 1842, and died 1849. Though a Roman Catholic he is mentioned among the distinguished men of Magdalene College, Cambridge. G. S.

LORD KENYON.

The life of Lloyd Kenyon, the great Lord Chief Justice of England, by a descendant of the same surname, is very acceptable to many members of the Bar, and to gentlemen of the counties of Shropshire and Flint, where he was well-known and respected. His former biographer, Lord Campbell, was signally unjust to his memory, in his lives of the Chief Justices of England, and the late Lord Denman had similar grounds of complaint. He remonstrated with Earl Russell on the appointment of Lord Campbell as his successor, and pointed out a glaring instance of unfairness in the life of Judge Park. G. S.

GOLD IN SHROPSHIRE, 1735.

"Oct., 1735. A Vein of Gold was reported to be discovered in a Gravel Pit this Month, near Newport in Shropshire, by a Virtuoso bringing some shining Earth to Town, which on trial produced Gold." A.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY.

I venture to ask for the insertion of the following extracts in your valuable column of "Shreds and Patches," a column which has added considerably to Salopian literature. The extracts are taken from a short History of Shrewsbury published about six weeks ago, in a somewhat obscure weekly periodical. My reason for troubling you with them is that the information appears to be unique in its way, and requires some little explanation of its seeming incongruities, at least to one who is, as signed, A STRANGER.

"When the castle was originally built, Earl Roger pulled down one fifth of the town to make room for its erection; and Cromwell after the Parliamentary War, added an additional fort called Roushill, which is amongst the most entire of the remaining portion at the present time. * * In the Abbey Foregate, is a military depot capable of containing 25,000 stand of arms. * * Races are held here in September, and continue for three days. The course is at Bicton Heath, two miles to the west of the city. * * There are extensive ironworks at Coleham. * * The trade to the town is facilitated by the River Severn, which is navigable for boats of thirty or indeed forty tons burden, and opens up a communication with Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and other towns connected with these great commerical marts."

DESTRUCTION OF TURNPIKES, 1735.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1735, is an Account of an Attack on Turnpikes near Ledbury:—"The Commissioners of the Turnpikes hearing an Attempt would be made to pull them down, went about 8 at night with Attendants well armed to the one on the road to Hereford. Here a great number of Persons with Guns, Axes, &c., came to meet them, when the Proclamation against Riots

was read by candlelyte. In the conflict 2 Men dressed in Women's Apparel, with faces blacked and axes in hand, were taken prisoners. The Gentlemen thinking that all danger was over, went home; but the Rioters being re-inforced cut down 6 Several Turnpikes, and then went to The Justice's House at one o'clock, where the prisoners were, and threatened to fire it if they were not released. They discharged several Guns at the Windows, loaded with Ball, which were returned from the House. After one Rioter was killed and several wounded they returned carrying off the dead Body, and next day the Prisoners were carried to Hereford Gaol." A.

SHROPSHIRE WILLS.

The following appeared in *Notes and Queries* of December 12th :—Shropshire Wills in 1824, were to be found in four dioceses. I note all the following registries there at that date, though some of them are apparently, and probably, irrelevant :—

I. Diocese of St. Asaph (containing a small part of Shropshire).

Registry at Hawarden, Flintshire.
The Bishop's Consistory Court. (Query. At St. Asaph or at Hawarden ?)
The Registry of the Archdeaconry of St. Asaph. (Probably united to that of the Consistory Court.)
No Peculiars in this Diocese.

II. Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield (containing nearly half of Shropshire).

The Bishop's Registry at Lichfield.
The Registry of the Prebendal Jurisdiction of Alrewas (Staffordshire), at Lichfield.
The Registries (if any) of the Archdeaconries of Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewsbury.
Peculiars in Shropshire.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
Albrighton	} Royal Peculiar of St. Mary, in Shrewsbury.
Artley	
Berwick	
Clive... ..	
Salop, St. Mary	} Royal Peculiar of Bridgenorth.
Alvelly	
Bovington	
Bridgenorth	
Claverley	} Lord of the Manor.
Buildas	
Calverhall	} Prebendary of Proes, and Dean and Chapter.
Proes	
Whixall	
Longdon	
Uppington	Donative.
Wombridge... ..	Lord of Manor appoints Registrar.

III. Diocese of Hereford (containing the greater part of Shropshire).

The Bishop's Registry at Hereford.
The Registry of the Deanery of Hereford, at Hereford.
The Registries (it is presumed) of the Archdeaconries of Hereford and Salop.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
Ashford Carbonel	The Perpetual Curate.
Morton Magna	The Rector.
(Little Hereford ?	The Vicar.)
Upper Bullinghope (or Bullingham ?)	The Perpetual Curate.

IV. Diocese of Worcester (containing one parish in Shropshire).
The Bishop's Registry at Worcester.

The Registry (if any) of the Archdeacon of Worcester, for places in his jurisdiction.

See Sir N. H. Nicholas's *Notitia Historica*, published 1824; the *First Report of the Select Committee on the State of the Public Records*; and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. JOHN W. BONE, F.S.A.

Since sending the above to "N. & Q." I have been informed from Shropshire that "all Shropshire wills proved before the establishment of the District Registries are now at the District Registry at Shrewsbury." J. W. B

GEORGE BARNWELL.

"Mr. Wopale had in his hand the affecting tragedy of George Barnwell, in which he had that moment invested sixpence, with the view of heaping every word of it on the head of Pumblechook, with whom he was going to drink tea. * * * Mr. Wopale, as the ill-requited uncle of the evening's tragedy, fell to meditating aloud in his garden at Camberwell."—*Great Expectations*.

A local interest attaches itself to this crime, in consequence of a ballad on the subject being printed in Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," in which he assigns Ludlow, and not Camberwell, as the residence of the "ill-requited uncle." Is there now any legend of such a murder having taken place in that town?

"Nay, I an uncle have :
At Ludlow he doth dwell :
He is a grazier, which in wealth
Doth all the rest excel.

Ere I will live in lack,
And have no coyn for thee,
I'll rob his house and murder him.
Why should you not ? quoth she.

Which done, to Ludlow straight
He did provide to go
To rob his wealthy uncle there ;
His minion would it so.

Unto his uncle then
He rode with might and main,
Who with a welcome and good cheer
Did Barnwell entertain.

One fortnight's space he stayed
Until it chanced so,
His uncle with his cattle did
Unto a market go.

Sudden within a wood,
He struck his uncle down,
And beat his brains out of his head ;
So sure he cracked his crown," &c.

Bishop Percy, in his preface, speaks of the *modern* play founded upon the above, which was written by George Lillo, and first acted about 1730, and assigns the date of the ballad to the middle of the previous century. He quotes the title of one copy of this ballad : "George Barnwell, an Apprentice of London, who . . . thrice robbed his master and murdered his uncle at Ludlow," and concludes thus : "This tragical narrative seems to relate to a real fact ; but when it happened I have not been able to discover." S. C. S.

MAJOR JOHN SCOTT-WARING.

The following interesting sketch of the life of this distinguished Salopian is by the Rev. George Sandford, of Sheffield :—

"The name of Major John Scott-Waring is transmitted to posterity in the *Essays* of Lord Macaulay, Lord

Mahon's Life of Pitt, Burke's Landed Gentry, Smart's History of England, and the memoirs of the life of the Right Honourable Warren Hastings, First Governor-General of Bengal, in three volumes, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, from which last work I collect my chief information. His father was Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Shrewsbury, representing the elder branch of the family of the Scotts, of Betton Strange, and sprung from ancestors who had taken an active part in the municipal and local transactions of the town of Shrewsbury, and his mother was Mary Sandford, of The Isle, in the parish of St. Chad. John Scott embarked in early life, as a cadet, for India, and attained the rank of Major in the East India Company's service, being actively engaged in the contest with Hyder Ally, Sultan of Mysore. When, however, Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, became conscious of the formidable attacks that were being made in England on his political administration and character, he resolved, after mature deliberation, to send home some person in whom he could repose *unlimited confidence*, and to furnish him with the means of refuting whatever calumnies Mr. (afterwards Sir Phillip) Francis might circulate against him, as well as of instructing both the Cabinet and such circles as it might be deemed expedient to enlighten in the true nature and object of the system on which the Bengal government was conducted. Such a man Mr. Hastings found in Major John Scott, better known a few years subsequently as Major Scott-Waring; and *however the intimacy of these two gentlemen may have terminated*, it is an act of bare justice to state that, as the agent of the Governor General, Major Scott was indefatigable. 'Zeal and industry,' wrote Lord Mahon in the life of Pitt, 'were qualities possessed by Major Scott in the highest perfection.' Greatness was thus thrust upon Major Scott in 1781. He stood in the same relation to Hastings which Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, had undertaken for the great Lord Clive, and as member of Parliament for West Looe, Cornwall, and Stockbridge, Hants, he defended the honour and interest of his friend, the Governor General, with unblenching spirit in spite of the extraordinary eloquence, talents, and influence, of the great Masters of Debate—Fox, Pitt, and Burke. Lord Chanceroil Thurlow was favourable to the cause of Hastings, and Major Scott had suggested to him the title of 'Daylesford' for his friend if elevated to the peerage. After spending thirty-three years in India, Hastings returned to England June 13th, 1785, and on the 4th of April, 1786, was charged by Mr. Burke with great crimes and misdemeanours on eleven different counts, when he petitioned through Major Scott to be supplied with a copy of the charges, and to be heard in his own defence. This request was granted, and the first of May was selected as the day on which the House of Commons would be prepared to hear him, when he vindicated his political measures with great ability. Subsequently Hastings was arraigned at the bar of the House of Lords, and for many wearisome years stood on his defence, but was acquitted April 23rd, 1795. During the lengthened trial Hastings consulted his chosen friend about all intricate transactions in India, saying frequently 'I will try what I can do with the aid of Mr. Scott, who alone can give me aid of this kind.' When, however, he turned his back on Westminster Hall he was impoverished, and could not tell whence the funds were to come by which the weekly bills of his household were to be discharged. £76,528 had been expended by him in law charges only, and when, through the liberality of the East India Company, he purchased Daylesford, in the county of Worcester, the seat of his ancestors, he speedily spent upwards of £40,000 in improvements. Major John Scott was never

duly recompensed for his unremitting efforts and sacrifices in the cause of Warren Hastings, and the disappointment of his just expectations caused an estrangement between himself and his former friend. His private fortune also suffered in the unavoidable outlay of his public career; for he had inherited the extensive estates of his relative, Richard Hill Waring, Esq., inclusive of the mansion in Shrewsbury formerly belonging to the Cherletons, Barons of Powys, the Shelton demesne, which had been possessed by the Waringes since the reign of Henry III., and a large property contiguous to Llanforda Hall, near Oswestry. There was no reward for his public services, but a heavy loss consequent on a life of labour and anxiety. His letters to Hastings are still extant, and testify of his aptitude for business, and his zeal in the service of the Governor General of Bengal. His contemporaries were struck with the peculiar charm of his manners and bearings. He left his mark on the age in which he lived, and won the admiration of his townsmen of Shrewsbury by his public spirit, while he secured their gratitude by a ready devotedness to their interests. But the remuneration which he had earned by his untiring zeal in behalf of Warren Hastings was never realized. He survived his former friend one year, and

After life's fitful fever

slept in death May 6th, 1819. His posterity is still to be found in the regions of the torrid zone, and in several English counties; but the once familiar and popular name of 'Scott of Shrewsbury' is missing in the municipal roll, and among the inhabitants of our ancient borough. I send you these few memorials of Major John Scott-Waring as of one who fought bravely in India, and spoke with equal courage in the House of Commons, seeking and valuing the esteem of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury during his eventful life, and wishing to be remembered by them afterwards with kindness and regard. He was not without the aspiration that his descendants, possessed of increasing influence, might be identified with the interests of Shrewsbury; but fortune failed to smile upon this desire."

THE SEVERN AT SHREWSBURY.

The course of the Severn at Shrewsbury and of the Wear at Durham are so similar, that in both cases the supposition that they have been diverted from their original bed and brought round the town for protection, amounts almost to a certainty. Is there any historical record of the Severn being brought, like the Wear, into its present horse-shoe form, from the original course? Is not its original course out by the Chester Railway? X.

FIERY EXHALATION IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The following is an extract from Evelyn's Diary:—"22 April, 1694. A fiery exhalation arising out of the sea spread itself in Montgomeryshire, a furlong broad and many miles in length, burning all straw, hay, thatch, and grain; but doing no harm to trees, timber, or any solid things, only firing barns or thatched houses. It left such a taint on the grass as to kill all the cattle that eat of it. I saw the attestations in the hands of the sufferers. It lasted many months." A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, many years ago, introduced the subject; but failed to elicit any reply. Perhaps some of our Montgomeryshire friends may be able to furnish, from tradition or otherwise, some information on so remarkable a phenomenon. If true, such an event would scarcely be unrecorded. Seeing that Montgomeryshire is about ten miles from the sea at the nearest point, it seems strange that no allusion is made to the intervening counties, Merioneth and Cardigan, which would, in all probability, have suffered first. W. H.

JANUARY 6, 1875.

BOOKSELLERS IN SHREWSBURY.

(9th December, 1874.)

The following list is from the records of the "Com-brethren of Saddlers, Painters, Glaziers, Plumbers, Curriers, and others." The date prefixed denotes the time of admission as a Freeman of the Company; the sum affixed the admission fee paid.

- June 12, 1696.—Thomas Gittins.
 May 23, 1714.—Thomas Durston.
 June 5, 1724.—John Russell.
 June 22, 1739.—Richard Lathrop, 17s.4d.
 June 6, 1740.—John Cotton, 17s.4d.
 May 26, 1749.—Joshua Eddowes, 17s.4d.
 June 15th, 1750.—William Williams, 17s.4d.
 May 24, 1758.—Stafford Pryse, 17s.4d.
 June 3, 1768.—Richard Cross, 17s.4d.
 May 26, 1769.—William Lapsain, 17s.4d.
 July 26, 1769.—William Smart, foreigner, £10.10s.0d.
 April 28, 1778.—Thomas Wood, foreigner, £10.
 May 26, 1780.—Philip Sandford, 17s.4d.
 June 11, 1784.—Sacheverel Harwood, £1.1s.5d.
 May 27, 1785.—William Eddowes, apprentice to his father, Joshua Eddowes, £1.1s.5d.
 June 8, 1792.—James Palin, foreigner, £10.
 June 8, 1792.—William Morris, foreigner, £10.
 April 28, 1793.—Benjamin Partridge, apprentice to Robert Aylward, bookseller in London [free of Barbers' Co. London], £10.
 June 5, 1795.—John Evans, apprentice to Thomas Wood, £1.1s.5d.
 June 5, 1795.—John Hodges, apprentice to Philip Sandford, £1.1s.5d.
 June 13, 1800.—Richard Maddocks, foreigner, £10.
 June 5, 1801.—Thomas Newling, apprentice to Philip Sandford, £1.1s.5d.
 October 30, 1807.—Theodosius Wood, apprentice to his mother, served only five years, £10.
 June 20, 1808.—William Slade, £10.
 Nov. 14, 1810.—John Watton, £10.
 June 11, 1811.—Thomas Howell, £1.17s.8d.
 June 22, 1822.—Charles Hulbert, foreigner, £10.
 June 21, 1822.—James Sandford, £2.2s.
 June 8, 1824.—John France, apprentice to John Watton, £1.7s.8d.
 June 18, 1824, William Tibnam, foreigner, £10.
 July 24, 1824.—John Eddowes, apprentice to his father, William Eddowes, £1.17s.8d.
 May 17, 1826.—William Hulme, apprentice to Thomas Newling, £1.17s.8d.
 June 14, 1827.—James Bell, foreigner, £10.
 Oct. 26, 1830.—John Howell, foreigner, £10.
 Nov. 29, 1831.—Edward Griffith, foreigner, £18.6s.0d.
 July 26, 1832.—Henry Edgerley, foreigner, £18.
 April. 26, 1838.—Richard Davies, £1.17s.8d.
 May 19, 1838.—Thomas Harwood, £1.17s.8d.
 July 24, 1844.—Joseph Morris, apprentice to W. and J. Eddowes.
 July 24, 1844.—John Lloyd, apprentice to W. and J. Eddowes.
 July 29, 1844.—John Hasleham Leake, apprentice to Wm. Morris and Thomas Howell, 10s.
 June 12, 1846.—James Sandford, 10s.
 ————— Frederick Ashford Jones, 10s.
 ————— Joseph Humphreys, 10s.
 ————— Henry Byder, 10s.

W. A. LINGTON.

THE DEATH PLACE OF KING OSWALD

(December 30, 1874).

The inscription on the wall-plate at Winwick, which informs us that Oswald "From Marceide did to Heaven remove," has suggested to a correspondent of *Bye-gones* (August 6, 1873), the possibility that there was some connection between it and Strata Marcella, near Welshpool; but on the 15th of October, 1874, another correspondent pointed out that Strata Marcella was founded by Owain Cyveiliog in 1170, whereas Oswald "did to Heaven remove" in 642, five hundred years before the abbey was built. JARGO.

GEORGE BARNWELL (December 30, 1874).

S. C. S. asks if there is any legend of such a murder as that mentioned in the ballad taking place at Ludlow. On the 25th of September, 1872, it was stated in *Bye-gones* that early in this century the late Mr. D. Parkes, of Shrewsbury, on a visit to the district was told that a place known as Huck's Barn, a mile from Ludlow, on the Leominster road, was said to have been the residence of Barnwell's uncle, and that there was a plot of ground known as Barnwell's Green, which rumour said was the place where the nephew lay in wait for the uncle as he returned from Leominster fair. Near to the Green Mr. Parkes was shown a thicket, where the murder was said to have been accomplished. A. R.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT HILL, LORD LIEUTENANT OF SHROPSHIRE.

It is our painful duty to record the decease of Lord Hill, which occurred, after a long and severe illness, at his seat, Hawkstone, in this county, on Sunday last. The kind-hearted and amiable Lord Lieutenant is no more. His death causes a void, which will not easily be filled up, in the social and political affairs of this county, and it may truly be said that Shropshire has lost one of her foremost men, one of her best and noblest sons. Occupying as he did in his native county, by the favour of his Sovereign, the highest position which a subject may be called upon to occupy, the duties of which position he ever fulfilled with becoming dignity, he did not forget those other duties which his high station demanded of him. Sprung from an ancestry who have occupied a prominent page in England's history, and having himself for more than half a century taken an active share of those duties which naturally devolved upon him, he was nevertheless eminently a domestic man. As a son, brother, husband, and father, his conduct through a long life has been such as to afford a bright example to his peers, and to entitle him to the undying respect and veneration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a landlord and a neighbour he had few equals, and the love and esteem in which he was held by his numerous tenantry might well excite the envy of many, who would do well to follow his example. As a sportsman and country gentleman he was in the foremost rank; he was courteous and affable to all with whom he was brought into contact, and as a man of business, punctual, just, and honorable to the highest degree. He was kindness personified, and his conciliatory and unobtrusive demeanour in all matters, whether public or private, won for him a larger share of affectionate regard than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals. Like his noble and gallant uncle, who was emphatically called "The Soldier's Friend," he too was a friend worth having, a friend to all men, and one who never made an enemy. The origin of the family is, to some extent, involved in obscurity, but the most reliable local historians believe that their original seat was Hulle, now called "Court of Hill," an elevated spot on

the Titterstone Clee, in the parish of Burford. If that be so the earliest notice of them in the public records is in the 30th of Edward I., in a grant by the prior and monks of Worcester. Again William de Mortimer, Canon of Hereford, in the 5th of Edward II., grants to William de la Hulle and Alice, his wife, lands in Rokhulle and Greate. William de la Hulle, in the 5th of Edward III., grants lands to John Darel, his nephew, Chaplain of Nash, to pray for the souls of himself and Alice, his late wife, his heirs and successors. Hugh de Hull, of Hull, son of William, removed to Buntingsdale, in the north-east of Shropshire on his marriage with Eleanor de Wloukeslow, sister and co-heiress with Isabel, wife of Thomas de Stuche, from whom are descended maternally the Clives of Styche. William, the eldest son of Hugh, was the grandfather of Humphrey Hill, of Buntingsdale, from whom, in direct descent, we find Thomas Hill, of Soutlon, (which fine old mansion still exists), who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1681. The third son of Humphrey Hill was Thomas, of Hodnet and Malpas, father of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, in whose honour a column is erected in Hawkstone Park. Another member of the family, who achieved high distinction, was Richard, known in history as the "Great Hill," who was born in 1654, and educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge. This gentleman became successively Paymaster of the Army, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Italian States (Rome excepted), and afterwards to the Netherlands. He was the founder of the present family, as well as of the Hills of Attingham, and built the present mansion at Hawkstone for his nephew Rowland, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1732, for whom also he procured the baronetcy. Sir Rowland had a numerous family, his eldest son, Sir Richard, was for many years M. P. for the county. His second son, John, who succeeded to the family honours, was the grandfather of the late Viscount, and his sixth son was the popular but eccentric Minister of Surrey Chapel, the Rev. Rowland Hill. Previous to his accession to the baronetcy Mr. John Hill lived at Prees Hall. He married Mary, youngest daughter of John Chambre, Esq., of Petton, and became the father of sixteen children. Of these their venerable father was enabled to welcome home five sons, survivors of the wars which culminated in Waterloo, and on his subsequent presentation to George the 4th, then Prince Regent, received from him the gratifying salutation. "I am glad, indeed, to see the father of so many brave sons." His eldest son, John, entered the army early, and served in Flanders under the Duke of York. He died in 1814, during his father's life-time. He married, in 1795, Elizabeth Rhodes, daughter of Philip Cornish, Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Rowland, who ultimately succeeded his grandfather as fourth Baronet, and his uncle as second Viscount, was he whose loss we now deplore. He was born on the 10th of May, 1800, and would therefore in a few months have completed his 75th year. He entered the army at an early age, joining the Royal Horse Guards Blue. In 1821, being then only twenty-one years of age, he was elected, without opposition, as member of Parliament for the county of Salop, in the room of John Cotes, Esq. He held the seat until 1842, when, on the death of his uncle, Viscount Hill, he was called to the House of Lords. His uncle, Lord Hill, felt a just and natural pride in his first election, and announced the event to the Duke of Wellington in a letter, dated October 18th, 1821. He said "I am rejoiced to have it in my power to say that Rowland was this day elected member for the county of Salop. The proceedings throughout the whole of this business have been most gratifying to our family. I can assure your grace that your glorious campaign in the

Peninsula, in which I had the good fortune to be a humble partaker, has not been forgotten by the Shropshire freeholders." To this the Duke replied, "I have received your letter, and sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your nephew, and this fresh instance of the deserved respect in which you and your family are held in the county of Salop." During the whole period of his representing the county, he was only twice opposed. The first time was in 1831, during the agitation which preceded the first Reform Act, when the seats held by him and Mr. Cressett Pelham were contested by Mr. Lloyd, of Aston, and Mr. John Mytton. The poll was kept open only five days, and resulted in the triumphant return of the two old members. At the end of the fifth day the numbers polled were: For Sir Rowland Hill, 1,824; Mr. Pelham, 1,355; Mr. Lloyd, 635; Mr. Mytton, 395. The two latter thus finding their chances of success were extinguished, prudently withdrew from the contest, which may have been legally continued over another week. The second and last occasion was at the General Election in 1832, which necessarily followed the passing of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill. Mr. Pelham retired, disgusted with the division of the county, declaring that he preferred to be the representative of a whole borough rather than half a county, and subsequently was elected for Shrewsbury. Mr. Ormsby Gore became the second candidate, but the late Mr. John Cotes was returned as Sir Rowland's colleague. Sir John Hill died in 1824, and the young member succeeded to the baronetcy and the family estates. He was soon after selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Canning, to move the address in the House of Commons. How he acquitted himself, we learn from a letter to Mrs. Hill, his mother, from Mr. Wilberforce, who wrote thus: "Your son acquitted himself in such a way in moving the address as to have produced in all who were present (all at least whose good opinion is worth having) a very favourable impression of his talents, and a still more favourable one of his moral character." On his accession to the peerage in December, 1842, the seat which he had so long and so honourably filled became vacant; and a worthy successor was found in the person of Viscount Clive (the present Earl of Powis), who was elected without opposition early in 1843. On the resignation of the late Duke of Sutherland in 1845, the high and important offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Salop were conferred upon Lord Hill, to the entire satisfaction of the whole county, which did not contain a more popular man. He took the oaths of office at a Court held at Windsor Castle on the 20th November, 1845. His Lordship, as we have stated, entered the Blues at an early age, and afterwards became successively captain and lieutenant-colonel of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and since the amalgamation of that regiment with the South Shropshire, succeeded to the command of the whole body. His Lordship was unable, however, from an attack of his old enemy, the gout, to be present at the last meeting of the regiment in May, 1874. On the formation of the Volunteer corps, Lord Hill not only officially as Lord Lieutenant, but also as a private gentleman, gave the movement his strenuous support, and those who witnessed the scene in Hawkstone Park will not soon forget the magnificent reception which his lordship gave to the Shropshire Volunteers on the occasion of their first review in 1861. He was for many years one of the trustees of Shrewsbury School, in the welfare of which he always evinced a lively interest. The Salop Infirmary, too, experienced Lord Hill's untiring exertions for its well doing. Until that of last November, he never missed being present at its anniversary meetings, of which he was looked upon as the guiding spirit. His fine manly form

and beaming countenance we shall see no more; but we doubt not that to the Infirmary as well as the numerous other public charities which he so liberally supported will arise out of the present gloom, others who will efficiently supply his place. We have already spoken of Lord Hill as a sportsman; we must not, however, forget that he was a sportsman of the old English school. For many years he was the master of the North Shropshire Foxhounds, which he kept entirely at his own expense, and afterwards a pack of Otterhounds, which, under his management and that of his son, the Hon. Geoffrey, have attained great renown. As a deer stalker he was unexcelled, and as a salmon fisher he had few equals. His Lordship was married on July 21st, 1831, to Anne, only daughter of Joseph Clegg, of Peplow Hall, Esq., and grand daughter and sole heir of Arthur Clegg, Esq., by whom he has two sons. The elder son, on whom the title and estates now devolve, is the Hon. Rowland Clegg Hill, who for several years represented the Northern Division of the county in Parliament, and who is now the popular master of the North Shropshire Hounds; and the Hon. Geoffrey Richard Clegg Hill, the equally popular master of the Otterhounds. W. H.

THE LATE REV. JOHN MOULTRIE

We transfer (from the *Athenæum*) to our columns, with great pleasure, the following appreciative sketch of the literary labours of a Salopian, of whom Salopians may well feel proud. G. W. M.

"Shropshire born, Wiltshire bred, at Eton taught, at Cambridge perfected, and at Rugby stationed to give to the world the great benefits of his training, John Moultrie has closed an honoured and useful career. He was born in 1799, just as the old school of people who had gathered round Dr. Johnson was dying out. The lady-leader of that circle, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, died in 1800, soon after which the young disciples of the school found the world changing about them, and new ideas, new men, and new leaders driving out the old blue-stockingism, the lemonade conversations, the pale yet pretentious *diletantism*, and the pomander tone generally. Moultrie, a clergyman's son, proved himself to be of the new reign. Even before he was of age he gave a bright promise of becoming a poet. The promise was so good that he could hardly better it; and the lines, manly and affecting, 'My Brother's Grave,' remain among his finest. How different the young poets of the present century are from the old and young of the preceding period, is a matter of universal recognition. Of what mettle young Moultrie was formed, he gave evidence in *The Etonian* and in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. Men of less fine minds, of inferior intellect, and with few of the claims to reward which Moultrie could show, outstripped him, however, in the race for worldly honours. He had the stuff in him for an archbishop, but he remained only a poet and a priest. A holy man, too, in both characters, and in both supremely happy also, and as Rector of Rugby—a living to which the Earl of Craven had the good sense to appoint him—he was, within his limits, as revered, as useful, and as dignified, as many a prelate who had passed by him in the race, and who made a racket in the world in order to keep his name before the public. After all, a Warwickshire rector, learned leisure, means befitting a scholar and gentleman (applied as a scholar and gentleman would not fail to do), these, with not only a love for, but a smile of welcome and approval from the Muse, make up a sum of things that harassed bishops and archbishops might envy. Moultrie's whole history is there; but curates with a turn for poetry and propriety of life must not, therefore, conclude that they will necessarily come to the

same desirable conclusion. Moultrie worked hard to be the hero of such a history, and the "Lower Boy" at Eton probably looked to a rectory as a thing not to be had by the mere appreciation of its value. He worked hard, that is to say, wherever there was an object worth the working for; but he took correct measure of himself, and would not waste his health in competition for honours, so uncertain of attainment, and not worth the sacrifice of health. If every man knew his own measure as well, how much pleasanter people would be in society, and society how much more agreeable, generally! It was said of Mrs. Montagu that she never had a fool for a friend. In this respect, Moultrie resembled, at least, this lady of the old school; for to name his friends would be to name the brightest intellects and most honoured men of his time. If it be asked to what party Moultrie belonged to the Church, we should reply that this manly rector, with his child-like trust, was neither Protestant nor Catholic, neither Vaticanist nor English Sectarian. He was a member, however, of a very small sect—that one alluded to by the apostle who said that Christians would be known by their love for one another. So, the Rector of Rugby was a Christian in the best sense of the term. There were two women who brightened the priest-poet's life, his mother (as full of humour, character, and intellect as her son), who died but seven years ago, and his wife, whom he not only wooed, but honestly won, after persistent wooing, and who, for nearly forty years, was the pride of the house and its master. How could he be otherwise than happy! Happy in his life, happy in his duties, in his pastimes, in his cultivation of poetry, and happy in his death; for his end came through mortal fever caught by attending on a sick parishioner. So passed away the author of modestly called 'Poems,' 'The Dream of Life, and other Poems,' of 'Sonnets,' and, let us add, the editor of 'Gray,' with a poetical Preface, full of sympathy with the older poet, and as rich in poetical feeling as Gray himself ever felt, and to the feeling gave expression."

JANUARY 13, 1875.

JOHN GRINDLEY OF ELLESMERE.

Sometime, and probably very early, in last century, a little 12mo. book was printed in Shrewsbury, bearing the following title:—"The Farmer's Advice to the Unbelieving Jews, by John Grindley of Ellesmere, Shropshire, to which is added the Horrors of Hell, and Pleasures of Heaven." Can any one say who Grindley was, and what was his special mission in this wicked world? A. R. Crosewylan, Oswestry.

SHREWSBURY RACES, A HUNDRED YEARS

AGO (Dec. 23, 1874).

The following is a "Correct List" of Shrewsbury Races in 1774. It affords a wonderful contrast with the like document of 1874, and has been kindly lent to me for insertion in "Shreds and Patches." W. H.

A CORRECT LIST

Of all the Horses that are enter'd to Run on BICTON-HEATH, near SHREWSBURY.

On *Tuesday* the 23d, *Wednesday* the 24th, and *Thursday* the 25th, of August 1774.

On *Tuesday* the 23d, a Sweepstake of 200 Guineas, for which the following are enter'd.

Lord Grosvenor's *Stephano*.

Mr. Vernon's *F. Sister to Navigator*.

Mr. Pigott's F. Obera.
Mr. Maurice's F. Myra.

The same Day the Gentlemens Purse of fifty Pounds :
Weight for Age and Qualifications.

Mr. Norcoop's B. H. *Intrepid*, 6 years by *Dragon*, 9st.
Blake Moody Yellow.

R. Pigott, Esq's C. H. *Cicero*, Aged by *Driver*, 9st. 5lb.
Francis Mitchell Red.

STAKES FOUR GUINEAS.

On *Wednesday* 24th, the Town Subscription of fifty
Pounds, for Horses &c that never won more than 50
Guineas at any one time.

Sir W. W. Wynn's Bl. H. *Grenadier*, 6 Years 8st. 8lb. by
Engineer R. Sidebottom Green.

Lord Grosvenor's B. M. by his *Arabian*, 4 Years 7st.
Robert Collins Orange.

R. Pigott Esq's C. H. *Cicero*, Aged by *Driver*.

STAKES SIX GUINEAS.

On *Thursday* the 25th, for 4 and 5 Years old, a free
Purse of fifty Pounds, given by the Right Hon. *Lord
Clive*, and *Noel Hill*, Esq. 4 Years to carry 8st. and 5
Years 9st. twice round the course to a Heat (which is
about 2 miles and a half) the other Purse are the best
of three 4 mile Heats (Matches and Sweepstakes are
excepted.)

Lord Grosvenor's B. M. by *Snap*, 4 Years 8st. *John Pratt
Yellow*.

Mr. Waa's Gr. G. *Pincushion*, 4 Years 8st. by *Toitoeis*.
J. Eaves Crimson.

Mr. Edwards's B. C. *Bald Stag*, 4 Years 8st. by *Attilles*,
(to be Sold) *J. Jones Pink*.

Mr. Popham's G. G. *Dormouse*, 5 Years 9st. by *Grey-
Beard T. Fowler Red*.

Mr. Parry's Gr. F. 5 Years 9st. by *Pangloss C. Collins
Blue*.

Mr. Chandler's B. G. 5 Years 9st.

STAKES TWELVE GUINEAS.

On one of the Days in the Race week, Mr. Pigott's
Hercules, stand match'd against Lord Grosvenor's C. out
of *Lucretia*, for 300 Guineas each, half forfeit one 4 mile
heat, 8st. 7lb. each.

LADIES ORDINARY. At the *Talbot* on *Tuesday*, the
Raven on *Wednesday*, the *Talbot* on *Thursday*, and the
Raven on *Friday*.

GENTLEMEN'S ORDINARY. At the *Raven* on *Tuesday*,
the *Talbot* on *Wednesday*, the *Raven* on *Thursday*, and
the *Talbot* on *Friday*.

* * The Riders for each Day, are earnestly desired to
Ride in the Colours they enter in, and to observe, at the
Sound of the first Trumpet, to have their Horses within
Cords, at the second to Saddle, and at the third to Start;
at which time the Clerk of the Course will attend, to
Start all that are ready.

Tickets for the Stand, to be had of W. WILLIAMS Book-
seller, or of Mr. CLARK. (Price 5s.)

* * No person can be admitted into the Stand without
a TICKET.

Every Person that erects a Stand must pay 10s. 6d. and
those that sell Liquors 5s.

N.B. As the Exercise Ground has been attended with
considerable Expence, the Gentlemen hope all Persons
will forbear driving or riding over it, as there are
proper Persons to attend at all the Chains, to give
directions for fear of accidents.

To be Sold at the *Grapes* on *Bicton Heath*, a fine Bay
Horse four years old, 15 hands 2 Inches and Master of
high Weights on the Turf, on the Field, got by *Bedstreak*,
his dam by *Legacy*, his veins flow with the Bloods of the
Godolphin Darley Arabians, the *Bald Gallaway*, and
Fox. SALOP Printed by W. WILLIAMS, by Order of the
Clerk of the Course.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (Dec. 30, 1874).

Permit me to say I well remember, some threescore
and ten Christmas-days ago, residing in one of two
isolated dwellings at Hanwood, no other house being
within a quarter of a mile. We were very good neigh-
bours, willing to help each other in time of need; but
there was one time of need when neither neighbour dared
to insult the other (asking to borrow a bit of fire, or
even to ask for a light to a candle, on Christmas Day or
any day until after Old Twelfth Day, was the greatest
insult we could offer to a neighbour, as nothing was so
certain to cause bad luck to a family for the ensuing
year as to fetch fire during Christmas time), conse-
quently it was no trifling undertaking on Christmas Eve
to arrange the tinder-box with all its implements in the
art of striking a light: first, to obtain a large piece of
old linen rag, and well burn it into tinder, and then the
flint and steel to be looked up and cleaned, or new ones
bought in Shrewsbury market; next, the matchmaking
—generally small bits of brown paper out to sharp points
at one end, then the brimstone melted in an old iron
spoon, into which the bits of paper were dipped, and all
carefully laid by in a dry place until Christmas morning.
If each family attended to these precautions carefully,
then we should be sure to be good neighbours all the
year round. NEMO.

GEORGE BARNWELL (January 6, 1875).

It is not improbable but you will have several answers
to the enquiry respecting George Barnwell. Tradition
has always induced Ludlowians to feel convinced that
near Ludlow was the tragic scene of George Barnwell's
deed of darkness. It is said that Uxbarn or Oxbarne,
about a mile from the town, always noted as an ancient
dwelling for wealthy farmers or graziers, was the uncle's
residence; and near this house is a secluded lane, which
still bears the name of Barnwell's Green, which is pointed
out to strangers as the identical spot where the deed of
darkness was committed. And I may add that, more
than half a century ago, when any company of theatricals
visited Ludlow, the tragedy of "George Barnwell" was
always performed once or oftener as a moral lesson for
young men; and having a local interest, it always drew
large audiences. NEMO.

FIERY EXHALATION IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

(December 30th, 1875).

For "Montgomeryshire" we must read "Merioneth-
shire" in the record of this curious vapour. A full
account of these wonderful fires, which really did occur
in the vicinity of Harlech (and which were fully discussed
in the *Philosophical Transactions*), will be found in Mr.
Ankew Roberts's *Gossiping Guide to Wales*. The popular
belief at the time was that witchcraft was at work, and
no better theory than that the strange fires were caused
by the dead bodies of locusts, has ever been advanced.
POWYSIAN.

FORGOTTEN PLACES AND STREETS IN
SHREWSBURY.

A deed dated 1415-6 mentions two crofts in Colneham,
suburb of Salop, one of which lies between the highway
leading towards *Spellecross* on the one side and another
highway leading towards *Newbald* on the other side. Also
a croft in the Monks' Forlet of Salop, between the way
called *Sporre lane* on one side and land of the Monastery of
Salop on other side, and extends from the water called
Oedays to land of John Scryveyn.

A deed dated 1451-2 mentions a croft in Coleham lying
between the highway to Ludlow and land of Wm. Mitton
called *Bobynettes crofte*.

In a grant dated 1547 occurs an orchard called *le Pole yard*, otherwise called *Carvecolle*, near to and belonging to late dissolved Monastery of Salop.

A deed of Henry III's time speaks of two acres of land in the field of *Cothes* between land of Alan Wyldegos and *le Rhousmor* and extending from land of John son of Ivan to *Pundact*.

A deed early in reign of Henry 3 relative to land in Frankwell mentions *Rongeland* and *le Pull*. Another Frankwell deed, 1295, tells of land in the field of Frankville near the way of *Slahstrete*, or *Slakstrete*, or *Slackestrete Wey*. Another, same date, land in field of Frankville between the way called *le Crosswey* and the way leading to Montgomery. Other land in Frankwell on *le Hull*, and other land in *Walle Wortesdale*.

In a grant 87 Henry 6 occurs *le Bakerwe* towards *le Kyllen lane*, and a lane called *Seynt Chaddis lane* leading towards Severn, and that the grantee should have free ingress to the house through the entry called *le Shutte*.

Another deed of time of Edward 4 (1473) tells us of a lane called *Priste lane* near the collegiate church of St. Chad.

Mention is made in another deed, 21 Edw. 4, of a garden in the street of Murvyance, extending from the *cemetery of the old chapel of St. Blase* to the royal way, and near land belonging to the Weaver's Company of Salop near *Priest's lane*.

A deed of Henry 3 reign (1216-1272) speaks of a message on Cleremont called *Strenchhus*, and another deed, dated 1370, of a house near Claremont Hill, termed *Blake halle*.

The Haughtmond Cartulary has a deed, temp. Henry 3, about land in Nor foriet (Castle foregate) in a certain field called *Wocereforlonge*.

Another, 22 Edw. 1, speaks of *Bakeler* and the bridge of *Bakeler* in Castle forgate, and another 18 Hen. 4, mentions *Henecesty*; *Wodemarineyse*; *Hareperemore*; *Pontericheshelde*; and *Derefolde*.

A deed, temp. K. John, tells of land in the field of Coleham, situate between *Pintelebroc* and the great street which extends towards *Lusgrene*.

Other deeds mention the *Hospital of St. John the Baptist of the White Monastery* in the Corn Market—*Chepingstretes*—*Wodernomsey* in Coton—*Henocesty*—*Hagmond Forlonge* and the *Marleputtes near the Cauce*—*Corvisers' Row*—*Hundestrete* (now Doglane)—*Cemetery of St. George* in Frankwell—*Gumbellestole strete now Haystrete* (1288-1300)—*Candelan strete*—*Cornecheving*—*Mardifoldeshede*—*Mardevol*—*Roushillstone* and *Bennettes halle* opposite the *Heystrete*—*Rumaldehyam*—*The stone house formerly of Roger Beyner* in *Rumaldehyam* (1293)—*Scholplace*—*A stone house*, and another on the opposite side of the cemetery of the Church of the Blessed Mary at Salop which approached towards *Doggepole*—*St. Werburgh's Chapel* (temp. K. John)—*The strets of St. Werburgh* (temp. K. John)—*Sturie's Close*—*Saint Chaddelode le Stayndefelde*—*Biopestanes* (Wyle Cop)—*Biopestanes lane* (1462)—*Bithewalles* without the wall of *Shoteplice* (Edw. 1).

Deeds, formerly of the Cole family, afford us the following names:—*Tynty Close* and *Cole Orchard* adjoining (1612)—*Cole Orchard* in or near a certain street called *Dog lane* (1616).

10 July, 6 Eliz. (1564), Robt. Cole leased to Hughe ap Ievan, Betriche his wife, and Richard their sonne for their lives. All that voyde place or ground upon the whyche heretofore was founded and builded a chappell dedicated to Saint George, commonly nomyndat *Saint George's Chappell*, situate in Frankwell within the Suburbes of the sayd towne of Salop, nigh the Walshe gate of the sayd towne and is in lengthe fro the houses or tenements erected of chariye for the reliefe of the poor people commonly called *Coles Almshouses* to the Kyngs highwe waye leading

towards Severne 18 yards and is in bredthe from a tenement or house now in the tenure of sayd Hughe ap Yevan to the hyghe way 40 yards. Rent 2/. yearly.

8 May, 32 Eliz. (1590). Deed mentions all that one message, tenement and chappell called *Saincte John's Chappell* in Frankwill, and also all those messages called *Saincte John's Almshouses* to said Chappell adjoininge.

31 Henry 8. the late Prior or Warden, Brethren and Sisters of late dissolved house of *St. John the Baptist of Salop*.

Crippins Load (1681)—*Cole Meadow* below Shrewsbury Castle—*Rowssall Meadow*.

Information to identify the above localities (printed in italics) will be acceptable to W. A. LIXINGTON.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD VISCOUNT HILL.

On Saturday last the remains of the Right Hon. Rowland, Viscount Hill of Hawkstone and Hardwicke, Baron Hill of Almares and Hawkstone, and Baronet, were interred in the family vault in Hodnet Church, amid the profound grief of his sorrowing relatives, his numerous tenantry, and a large assembly of sympathizing friends. Although his Lordship had attained an age far beyond the ordinary span of human life, and had been visibly failing for some time, it seems almost impossible to realise the fact that he has passed from amongst us for ever, and that we shall see him no more. This sentiment seemed to pervade the minds of all present at the mournful ceremony, many of whom had come from a distance to pay a last tribute of respect to one who was so universally and so deservedly beloved.

The melancholy procession left Hawkstone at twelve o'clock, in the following order:—

Carriage, containing
Rev. R. H. Cholmondeley, Rev. W. Blackley,
Rev. J. C. Bagshaw.
Carriage, containing
Samuel Wood, Esq. S. B. Gwynn, Esq.
— Haste, Esq. A. Hathorn, Esq.
PALL BEARERS.
Mourning Coach, containing
Brian Hill, Esq. Clement Hill, Esq.
Captain William Hill John Hill, Esq.
Mourning Coach, containing
Rev. W. Wingfield Thomas Meyrick, Esq.
Kynnersley Gardner, Esq.
Mourning Coach, containing
Andrew Corbet, Esq. Lieut.-Col. Alfred Hill
Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart.
Mourning Coach, containing
Mr. Court, House Steward, and Mr. Withall, his late lordship's
Valet, bearing the Coronet of the Deceased on a Cushion
of Crimson Velvet.

Hearse, containing Body of Deceased,

Drawn by Four Horses.

Mourning Coach, containing
The Hon. Geoffrey Hill Viscount Hill
Mourning Coach, containing
Colonel Frederick Hill Rev. John Hill
Captain Clement Hill
Upper Domestic and Under Agents:
Mr. Alcock Mr. Judd
Mr. Bassett Mr. Melton
Mr. H. Clark Mr. Goffin
Mr. J. Booth Mr. Gardner
Mr. Gandrell Mr. S. Payne

Private Carriage of the Deceased.

Mr. Evans Mr. Heatley Mr. Rogers

Tenantry on Horseback, two abreast :

Mr. E. Edwards	Mr. R. Williams
Mr. J. Hesley	Mr. H. Deakin
Mr. Stephen Batho	Mr. W. Massey
Mr. Thurstan	Mr. Caldecot
Mr. E. Everall	Mr. J. Powell, Marchamley
Mr. Thomas Whitfield	Mr. Thomas Powell, ditto
Mr. Robert Gill	Mr. W. Gill
Mr. Robert Ellis	Mr. T. Topham
Mr. Joseph Ikin	Mr. Richard Chidley
Mr. Thomas Chidley	Mr. Thomas Harris
Mr. George Gill	Mr. Richard Powell, Lee
Mr. E. Hollins	Mr. John Massey
Mr. Edwin Jeffrey	Mr. R. Powell, Stanton
Mr. W. Powell, Marchamley	Mr. Thomas Adams
Mr. W. Batho, Steel	Mr. G. O. Hopkins
Mr. G. Arkinstall	Mr. J. Fowles
Mr. R. Dickinson, Darleston	Mr. Thomas Groom
Mr. Wm. Casewell	Mr. John Dickin, Darleston
Mr. Charles Davies	Mr. Robert Downes
Mr. Hares	Mr. George Houlding
Mr. George Jeffreys	Mr. C. Jones
Mr. Joseph Ikin	Mr. John Roberts
Mr. C. Müller	Mr. Thomas Wilkinson
Mr. John Bay	Mr. George Harding
Mr. Thomas Cartwright, Coton	Mr. Inions
Mr. Jenkin	Mr. Cotton
Mr. W. P. Poole	Mr. John Taylor
Mr. G. J. Ball	Mr. Joseph Powell, Aldersay
Mr. J. Powell, Aldersay	Mr. Wm. Moreton
Mr. Thomas Porter	Mr. Robert Downes
Mr. Joseph Dutton	Mr. Fowles
Mr. Ebrey	Mr. Thomas Powell, Manor House
Mr. Richard Glassey	Mr. Richd. Powell, The Platt
Mr. Thomas Powell, Prees	Mr. Adams
Mr. T. D. Hatton	Mr. Ford, The Falls
Mr. Richard Benbow	Mr. Robert Cartwright, Moston
Mr. William Powell, Prees	Mr. J. Buttery
Mr. Jeffreys, Booley	Mr. Thos. Griffiths, Stanton
Mr. W. Gollins, Stanton	Mr. G. Lewis, Market Drayton
Mr. Hamer	Mr. Darlington, Ash
Mr. G. Clunton	Mr. Thomas Cartwright, Hop-ley
Mr. S. Cartwright, Hopton	Mr. G. Lowe
Mr. G. Dackley	Mr. George Evans
Mr. J. Simon	Mr. Ashley, Weston Heath
Mr. Thomas Ashley	Mr. W. Griffiths
Mr. Richard Griffiths, Hine Heath	Mr. John James
Mr. Henry Hall	Mr. Sandford Cartwright
Mr. George Williams	Mr. G. Clay, Wem
Mr. Skitt	Mr. W. Ikin
Mr. G. Wilkinson	Mr. Batho, Prees
Mr. W. Hares	Mr. Richard Houlding
Mr. W. H. Taylor, High Hatton	Mr. J. Cartwright, Peplow
Mr. J. Chesters, Peplow	Mr. B. G. Topham, ditto
Mr. J. Powell, Long Lane	

The Private Carriages of

Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart.
Thos. Meyrick, Esq.
J. J. Bibby, Esq.
Mrs. Bertie Johnson
C. B. Robinson, Esq.
Rev. J. Hawsworth
Colonel Frederick Hill
Rev. J. Hill
S. Wood, Esq.
Rev. R. H. Cholmondeley
S. B. Gwynn, Esq.

The route lay for about a mile through the beautiful and romantic scenery of the Park to the Lodge at Marchamley, thence by road another mile, to Hodnet. Groups of sorrowing spectators were dotted here and there in the Park and on the roadside, while every house showed signs of mourning. At Hodnet crowds of people lined the street through which the procession passed, mostly dressed in mourning, and out of respect to the memory of the deceased the closing of blinds and shutters was very general. On reaching the churchyard gate a procession was formed as before.

The opening sentences of the burial service were read by the Rector, the Rev. R. H. Cholmondeley. Immedi-

ately on the procession entering the Church the solemn and touching strains of the "Dead March" in "Saul," played on the organ in a most feeling manner, greeted the ear, and continued until all had taken their places. The Psalms were then read by the Rev. J. C. Bagshaw, Domestic Chaplain to the late noble lord, and the lesson by the Rector, who also read the service at the grave in a voice faltering with emotion. The ponderous coffin having been placed in its final resting place, and the service concluded, the mourners and other relatives descended into the vault to take a farewell view of the coffin, and afterwards all who wished to avail themselves of it were admitted to the like privilege.

The vault at Hodnet, which was constructed nearly 200 years ago, is a very large one, and contains, besides that which was so recently placed there, 24 coffins. The following is a list of them :—

Rowland Hill, Esq., died August 3rd, 1680, aged 57.
Rowland Hill, Esq., died November 29th, 1700, aged 77.
Margaret Hill (his wife), died October 17th, 1688.
Robert Hill, Esq., died May 27th, 1701, aged 42.
John Hill, Esq., died March 5th, 1712, aged 57.
Sarah Hill (his wife), died March 20th, 1744.
Mrs. Ann Hill, died 1712.
Elizabeth Hill, and Child, died June 15th, 1704.
Right Hon. Richard Hill, died June 28th, 1727, aged 73.
Mary Harwood Hill, died May 2nd, 1734, aged 77.
Rev. Rowland Hill, died May 17th, 1733.
Rev. R. Price, died July 30th, 1730.
Sarah Price, died February 23rd, 1737, aged 35.
Rowland Hill, Esq., died May 9th, 1743, aged 9.
John Hill, died September 2nd, 1790, infant.
Dame Jane Hill, died December 22nd, 1773.
Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., died August 15th, 1783, aged 78.
Jane Hill, died September 2nd, 1794, aged 57.
Rowland Hill (the late Viscount's elder brother), died January 29th, 1800, aged 3.
Sir Richard Hill, Bart., died December 4th, 1808, aged 75.
Colonel John Hill, died February 4th, 1814, aged 44.
Elizabeth Rhodes Hill, died December 16th, 1842, aged 65.
(The father and mother of the late Viscount.)
And Mrs. Cornish, Mrs. Hill's mother.

The body was enclosed in three coffins; the outer one of oak being covered with crimson silk velvet richly studded with gilt nails, and furnished with massive gilt handles. The plate which, with the raised coronet which surmounted it, was of the same material, bore the following inscription :—

THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
ROWLAND
SECOND
VISCOUNT HILL,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF SHROPSHIRE.
BORN 10TH MAY, 1800.
DIED 3RD JANUARY, 1875.

On the coffin lay a bunch of violets (his lordship's favourite flower), placed there as the last tribute of affection by his bereaved lady. There was also a most beautiful wreath, consisting of the following flowers, fastened between two borders of moss, viz. :—Violets, lilies of the valley, eucharis amazonica, white asalea, and mignonette, interspersed with green sprigs of diosma ericoides. This was made and deposited on the coffin by Mr. Judd, the head gardener.

In Shrewsbury as well as in the towns of Wem and Whitechurch there was a general closing of shops during portions of the day, and at Wem, Stanton, Prees, and Hodnet muffled peals were rung at intervals during the afternoon.

The church at Hodnet was hung with black cloth, as were also the churches of Hawkstons, Weston, Prees, Whixall, Fauls, Lee Brookhurst, and Broughton. The pulpits of the following dissenting chapels were also draped

in a similar manner:—Hodnet, Wollerton, Darleston, Wollerton Wood, Press Green, Hopton, and two at Press. The above comprised all the churches and chapels on the Hawkstone estate.

Apart from the interest which will now attach to Hodnet Church from its being the last resting place of a nobleman so well known and so well loved as the late Lord Hill, it possesses an historic fame from the living, having been held, for sixteen years, by the great and good Bishop Heber, the father of Mrs. Heber Percy. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, and consists of nave and south aisles, with an octagonal tower at the west end of Norman work. It contains many monumental records of the Hawkstone family, among which is conspicuous, one to the memory of John Hill, Esq., and his wife, Mrs. Hill, the father and mother of the now deceased peer. It is also rich in monuments of other families, the Hebers and their progenitors, the Vernons, and some fine stained glass by the late Mr. D. Evans, of this town. There has also been recently placed in the church an exquisite alabaster altar tomb, with a recumbent effigy, in memory of Blanche Emily, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber Percy.

It may be worthy of remark that the Clerk who tolled the minute bell for three hours on Saturday morning, at Weston Church—Mr. Edward Williams—is in his 90th year.

JANUARY 20, 1875.

GEORGE BARNWELL (January 15th, 1875).

In reply to the question of "S. C. S." in the *Journal* of Jan. 5th, I may say that it is generally believed among the lower classes in Ludlow and the neighbourhood that George Barnwell's uncle resided at Huck's Barn, near that town. The generally accepted story is that Barnwell was brought up by his uncle, who resided at Huck's Barn, and that he was apprenticed by him to a draper in London, where he became acquainted with Millwood, and at her solicitation came down from London for the purpose of robbing his uncle. He arrived by the mail coach in the afternoon, alighting on the road opposite Huck's Barn, which is the line of route from Worcester. He found his uncle taking his usual afternoon's walk in what was known at that period and even at the present, as "The Lady's Walk," and that there he shot him, but that stung with remorse at his crime, he returned to London without adding to his guilt of murder that of robbery. Your correspondent is, I think, entirely wrong in calling the name of the farm "Uxbarn or Oxbarn." I have seen a great many works connected with the town of Ludlow, and although frequently alluded to it was always as Huck's Barn. "Nemo" also says—"near this house is a secluded lane which still bears the name of Barnwell's Green." It strikes me very forcibly that he has made a mistake in that, for although well acquainted with the place and the people who have resided in the immediate neighbourhood, I never heard the name. It is true that a short distance past the farm there was a secluded lane, but that is a totally different place to that pointed out as the scene of the tragedy, which was, at the beginning of the present century, a fine grove of oaks, many of which have been cut down. At the latter end of the last or the beginning of the present century, Mr. Thomas Wright (father of the present Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A.) wrote an *Historical Guide to Ludlow*, which was published at the printing establishment now occupied by Messrs. Jones and Sons, Broad Street, Ludlow, and previous to that a *Guide* was published by William Felton, a well-known printer and publisher of the last

century, who occupied the premises now held by the proprietor of the *Ludlow Advertiser*. In both of these works the story is alluded to. J. H. E.

THE DEATH PLACE OF KING OSWALD

(January 6th, 1875).

The lapse of time between founding the Abbey Strata Marcella and Oswald's death need be no bar to some connection existing between them. Who Marcella was I don't know; possibly a British captive in Rome, converted there, and taking a Roman name, as was common in the early centuries of the Church. The Saxon boy, Saint "Romald," gave his name to a Norman chapel in Shrewsbury, now unhappily destroyed through indifference to ecclesiastical architecture and associations, yet there is no known connection between him and Shrewsbury. X.

THE LETTER H.

Halliwell gives the following lines which he states to have become proverbial, though he affirms he is unable to vouch for their antiquity. I do not remember to have seen them before, and they may therefore be new to some of your readers:—

"The petition of the letter H to the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, greeting:—

"Whereas, I have by you been driven
From house, from home, from hope, from heaven,
And placed by your most learn'd society
In exile, anguish, and anxiety,
And used without one just pretence,
With arrogance and insolence;
I here demand full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your elocution.

"To this was returned the following answer from the Shrewsburians:—

"Whereas, we've rescued you, Ingrate,
From handcuff, horror, and from hate,
From hell, from horsepond, and from halter,
And consecrated you in altar;
And placed you where you ne'er should be
In honour and in honesty;
We deem your prayer's a rude intrusion,
And will not mend our elocution."

S. C. S.

SHREWSBURY RACES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(January 13, 1875).

I beg to send you a Race Bill five years older than that you published last week, and shall be happy to send one or two even older than this. J. F.

A Correct LIST

Of all the Horses that are enter'd to run on BICTON-HEATH near SHREWSBURY,

ON TUESDAY the 12th, WEDNESDAY the 13th, and THURSDAY the 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1769.

ON Tuesday the 12th, for 4 and 5 Years old, a free Purse of Fifty Pounds, given by the Right Hon. Lord CLIVE, and NOEL HILL, Esq.; 4 Years to carry 8st. and 5 Years 9st.

Lord Grosvenor's bay Filly 4 Years old by Locust, 8st. Robert Sidebotham.

Mr. Maurice's bay Horse Penseroso, 4 Years old by Red-steak, 8st. Miles Thistlewait (to be Sold).

Mr. Thomas Bell's bay Horse Constant Roger, 4 Years old by Marchless, Thomas Bell in Purple.

Mr. Barlow's grey Gelding Doubtful, 5 Years old by Spanker, 9st. R. Collins (to be Sold).

Mr. Fernyhough's bay Mare Staffordshire Nan, 5 Years old by Babram, 9st. W. Bond in blue.

Mr. Hewit's bay Gelding Tantivy, 5 Years old by Blank, 9st. John Hewit in white.

STAKES TWELVE GUINEAS.

On *Wednesday* the 18th the Gentlemen's Purse of *Fifty Pounds*, Weight for Age and Qualifications.

Lord Chedworth's chesnut Mare Miss North, 6 Years old by South, 9st. W. Bloss in Yellow.
Mr. Quick's brown Horse Plume, 9 Years old, by Feather, 8st. 11lb. P. Harding in White.
Sir W. Williams's bay Horse Fop Aged, by Babram, 9st. 12lb. R. Sidebotham in Orange.
Mr. Ingram's chesnut Horse Tripod, 5 Years old by Tripod, 8st. 6lb. R. Botham in Crimson.
Mr. Hewit's Tantivy.

STAKES EIGHT GUINEAS.

On *Thursday* the 14th, Town Subscription of *Fifty Pounds*. Give and take Wt. for Age and Inches.

Lord Grosvenor's grey Horse Paocelet, 6 Years old, 13 hands 3 Inches, 4 wt. 7st. 10lb. 8oz. R. Collins in Orange.
Mr. Hall's brown Horse Tripod, 6 years old 13 Hands, 8 Inches 4 wt. 7st. 12lb. 4oz.
Mr. Quick's grey Horse Droll Aged, 18 Hands 8 Inches 4 wt. 8st. 5lb. 4oz. P. Harding in White.

STAKES SIX GUINEAS.

The Riders for each Day, are desired to observe, at the Sound of the first Trumpet, to have their Horses within Cords; at the second, to saddle, and at the third to start, at which Time, the Clerk of the Course will attend to Start all that are ready.

N. B. The Ladies Ordinary will be at the *Talbot* the first Day, at the *Red-Lion* the second Day, and at *Raven* the last Day, the Ordinary for the Gentlemen, will be at the *Raven* on *Tuesday*, at the *Talbot* on *Wednesday* and at the *Red-Lion* on *Thursday*, Dinner will be on the Table each Day, exactly at one o'Clock, as the Horses are obliged to start at Three. All Persons are desired to leave their Dogs at Home, for if they appear upon the Course, there are proper People appointed on Purpose to destroy them. It's particularly desired, that the Gentlemen and Ladies will not be Offended if they cannot be admitted to drive their Carriages on the new Turf, there will be People on both Sides the Heath appointed to shew them the driving way, to avoid going on the Course; and for the greater conveniency of carriages driving and standing near the Ropes, the Ground where the Booths were us'd to stand, is all levelled and other Grounds appointed for those who choose either to erect Stands or Booths. The Gentlemen are determin'd to make an Example of every one that prevents the Men that are employ'd in clearing the Course, and doing their Duty, Every Person that erects a Stand must pay 10s. 6d. and those that sell Liquors 5s.

TICKETS for the Stand to be had of W. Williams Book-seller, or at the Stand BICTON-HEATH, [Price 5s.]

No Person can be admitted into the Stand without a TICKET.

SALOP: Printed by W. WILLIAMS, Stationer, by Order of the Clerk of the Course.—Price, *One Penny*.

CROMWELL A WELSHMAN.

Mr. Hain Friswell, an accomplished Salopian, writes as follows to the *Spectator* :—

"In relation to your occasional note as to Oliver Cromwell having been originally a 'Williams,' in which you correct a lapse of the *Pull Mall Gazette*, I beg to send you a rough sketch I have made of the arms and descent of the great Protector, as extracted for me many years ago by Sir Albert Woods, now Garter, then Lancaster Herald. The varied coats-of-arms you cannot give your readers; suffice it to say that they, by coat-armor, properly convey the succession of the families. From Morgan ap Hoel, a son of a Welsh Bard or Prince, there sprang

Jevan (John ?) ap Morgan, from him William ap Jevan, whose son named after his grandfather, was Morgan ap William, a perfectly Welsh name. His son was Richard ap Morgan ap Williams, or Sir Richard Williams, a favourite of Henry VIII. It is said, who married Frances, daughter of Sir John Myrfin, of London, Knight, with whom, we presume, he had money, and sister (in-law ?) of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, by which marriage, says an authority, 'he was much enriched, all grants of religious houses passing through him.' Hence no doubt his estate of 'Hinchinbroke, formerly a nunnery, removed by William the Conqueror from Elteslie,' says Camden. I am not clear how the lady was sister to the Earl of Essex. He assumed the name and arms of Cromwell, and was great-grandfather to the Protector, who kept that name. Other branches of descent refused it. Henry Cromwell, 'first cousin, one remove, says Noble, to Oliver, Lord Protector,' was so ardent a royalist that Charles II. wished to make him a knight of his new order of Knights of the Royal Oak, and he is set down in the list thereof. These names are to be seen, it is said, in a Baronetage of 1741; and that of Sir Henry Williams, who discarded the name of Cromwell, amongst them. Charles was dissuaded from instituting these Knights, or else they were soon abolished, 'so as not to keep awake animosities, adds Noble. It may perhaps be worth while noting that Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was born at Wandsworth, and was created Baron Wimbledon, which recalls Thackeray's Lord Kensington, also an actual title. 'There is a little town,' says Camden, 'on the Thames, called Wandleworth, the native soil of Thomas Cromwell, one of the flowing stooks of fortune.'—*Britannia*, col. 159. The last descendant of Oliver Cromwell, or he who claimed to be so, was Oliver Cromwell, Esq., barrister-at-law, who in 1825, or thereabouts, published a life of his great ancestor. Mr. Williams, whose head resembles the Protector's, must therefore be a collateral, although, by the way, it is said that 'his descendants' (who were they who did so ?) reverted to the name of Williams."



"MORS META LABORUM."

MORGAN AP HOEL.

—

JEVAN AP MORGAN.

—

WILLIAM AP JEVAN

—

MORGAN AP WILLIAM.

RICHARD AP MORGAN AP WILLIAMS, *alias* Sir RICHARD CROMWELL, *alias* WILLIAMS, Knt. of Hitchinbrook, Co. Hunts.

From whom
OLIVER CROMWELL.

FRANCES, daughter of Sir John Myrfin, of London, Knt.

(Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London, by me, Albert Woods, Lancaster, for J. Hain Friswell Esq., 1852.)

JANUARY 27, 1875.

SHREWSBURY RACES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (Jan. 20th, 1875).

The following is a cutting, from an old newspaper of April, 1755, which, though it does not partake of the nature of a Race Bill, is very nigh akin to it. W. H.

Raven in Salop, April 19, 1755.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

TO be run for on Biston's-Heath, near Shrewsbury, on Wednesday the 28th of May, 1755, a Purse of Fifty Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding (that never won a Royal Plate.) Four Years old to carry eight Stone, five Years old to carry nine Stone, six Years old ten Stone, and aged Horses ten Stone and ten Pounds, the best of three Four-mile Heats.

On Friday the 30th will be run for on the same Course, a Purse of Fifty Pounds (Give and Take) Fourteen Hands to carry nine Stone, higher or lower Weight in Proportion, the best of three Four-mile Heats.

Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding that starts for either of the above Purse, must be shewn at the Raven, in Shrewsbury, on Friday next before the Day of Running, between the Hours of Two and Seven in the Afternoon, and to be enter'd at the House of Richard Ball, at the Sign of the Crown, near the High Cross, between the said hours. Every subscriber to pay One Guinea entrance, and every Non-subscriber to pay Two Guineas for each Purse, and Half a Guinea to the Clerk of the Course. The entrance money of each day to go to the second best Horse, Mare, &c. If any Horse, Mare, &c., win two heats, that horse to have the Purse, without being obliged to start for the third; and the remaining Horses, Mares, &c., not distanced, to run a clear heat for the Stakes. No Horse, Mare, &c., winning the first Day, can start for the second Day's Purse. Any Horse, Mare, &c., paying double Entrance, can enter at the Post.

Every Horse, Mare, &c., to produce a Certificate of their Age at the Time of Entrance, and to run according to Articles that will then be produced; and if any Dispute should arise, to be determined by the Majority of the Subscribers then present.—No less than three reputed Running Horses, Mares, &c., to start each Day. If only one Horse, Mare, &c., enter, that to be allowed ten Pounds; if two, fifteen Pounds between them, and the Remainder of the Purse to be reserv'd for the next Year.

No Horse, &c., to enter in a Subscribers name that is not (bona Fide) his own.

There will be an Assembly at the Raven each night, and a Cocking as usual.

No Course in England is finer than this at present.

The following paragraph appeared the week before the races:—

The following Horses are enter'd at Shrewsbury for the Races which are to be there on Wednesday and Friday next.

For the £50 on Wednesday.
Mr. Read's Bay Horse Single Peeper.
Mr. Brooke's Bay Mare Lady Thigh.
Mr. Cornwall's Grey Horse Crab.
Mr. Jones's Chesnut Mare White Nose.
Mr. Roekton's Chesnut Gelding Pumpkin.
Mr. Stokes's Ball Gelding Surley.

For the £50 on Friday.
Mr. Hudson's Bay Mare Black Legs.
Mr. Fisher's Bay Horse Why Not.
Mr. Egerton's Horse Cade's Maidenhead.
Earl Ferrers's Bay Horse Mark Anthony.

They are all good Horses, and great Diversion is expected.

JOHN IRELAND.

I have heard it stated that John Ireland (a native of Shropshire), who edited Hogarth, was a relative of the Ireland whose literary forgeries made him celebrated. Is this so? According to the *Gen's Mag.* for 1808, John Ireland died in that year, and there is this notice of him, under the deaths:—"In Nov., at Birmingham, Mr. John Ireland, formerly a Watchmaker in Maiden-lane, but better known to the public as a lively writer. His first publication was *The Emigrant, a Poem*, 1785; for the inferiority of which he pleaded youth. In 1786 he published *Letters and Poems by the late Mr. John Henderson, with Anecdotes of his Life*; a performance in which Mr. Ireland did justice to the memory of his friend; the anecdotes though not numerous, being related in a pleasant and agreeable manner. But the principal publication of Mr. Ireland was his *Illustrated Hogarth*, published by Messieurs Boydell, in three large volumes in octavo; a work in which he displayed a correct knowledge of the Arts, and occasionally a vein of harmonious Poetry not ill adapted to the subjects he was engaged to illustrate. Prefixed to the third volume of that work is a good portrait of Mr. Ireland, from a picture by his friend Mr. Mortimer." I have a copy of Ireland's *Hogarth* (a family book), in which the author wrote the name of a relative at Wem, to whom he presented it. A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

HAIN FRISWELL.

It was stated in your paper, January 20th, that the author of the *Gentle Life* was a Salopian: he being born at Newport in 1827. Did his family reside there? and are or were they old Salopians? The name has nothing of Shropshire in it. JARCO.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE BRADFORD FAMILY.

A correspondent, in the *Oswestry Advertiser*, says:—"The appointment of the Earl of Bradford to the distinguished position of Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Hill, has caused me to string together a few bits of gossip about the family I have met with at different times, and preserved. In the book called *The Gold Headed Cane*, containing the lives of some celebrated doctors, occurs this passage:—"The health of King William continued tolerably good till after his return from abroad, in 1697, on the ratification of the celebrated treaty of Ryswick, when my master [Dr. Radcliffe—it is the cane that speaks?] was again sent for to visit his royal patient. After rather jocosely illustrating his Majesty's situation by an allusion to one of *Æsop's* fables, which the king (previously to our arrival) was reading, in Sir Roger L'Estrange's translations, I was rather startled at the blunt manner in which Radcliffe told his patient, that he must not be buoyed up with hopes that his malady would soon be driven away; 'Your pieces are all vitiated—your whole mass of blood corrupted—and the nutriment for the most part turned to water; but, added the doctor, 'if your Majesty will forbear making long visits to the Earl of Bradford (where to tell the truth, the king was wont to drink very hard), I'll engage to make you live three or four years longer, but beyond that time no physic can protract your Majesty's existence.'" I suppose it was to this Earl that old Benjamin Jenks was chaplain. In his book entitled *Submission to the Decrees of God*, he describes himself on the title page, as "B. Jenks, late Rector of Harley, in Shropshire, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl of Bradford." There is a notice of Jenks in Gregory's *Shropshire Gazetteer*. He was a native of the county, and held the rectory of Harley fifty-six years. His works of devotion were once very popular, and he is described as claiming

kindred with the Earl in the dedication of one of them. Then I have more than once seen an amusing but undated story of an Earl of Bradford, who, when examined by the Chancellor to prove the state of his mind, thus proved himself more sane than his questioner,—Chancellor: "How many legs has a sheep?" Bradford: "Alive or dead?" Chancellor: "Is it not the same thing?" Bradford: "No my lord, a living sheep has four legs, a dead one but two!" The title having become extinct in 1752, was not revived until 1794, when there was a 'Baron' created, and, in 1815, 'Viscount Newport and Earl of Bradford.' On the 14th of August, 1794, the revival of honours to the family was celebrated in true Shropshire fashion, by the Knockin, Morton, and Maesbrook tenantry. I do not see Oswestry tradesmen included, but I'll be bound they took part in the festivities! Sheep were roasted and ale was tapped, and all the rest of it.

FEBRUARY 3, 1875.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (Oct. 7 and 14, 1874).

I noticed in your column of *Shreds and Patches* of Oct. 7th, that *condor* was used in Shropshire for morning. I have lived in that county nearly all my life, and I have heard it frequently used by farm labourers, &c., but always applied to afternoon. I have often had conversation with poor people, having been visitor among them for many years, and I have heard that word used, for afternoon, for more than seventy years. F.

Birmingham.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS

(2nd December, 1874).

The bell alluded to by "Proud Salopian" is rung at St. Chad's every Sunday morning, not tolled. It is called the "Sermon Bell," and is rung not only on Sundays, but every other day during which a sermon is to be preached. Sermon bells are also rung at most of the other churches between seven and eight o'clock, at St. Alkmund's, St. Julian's, and the Abbey; and it is surprising that "Proud Salopian" has not noticed these. SUNLELUG.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (Jan. 18, 1875).

When a boy at Hanwood I well remember both young and old people were very anxious to ascertain how, or in what position, each one had first seen a young lamb in the new year; if the face of the lamb was towards you it would be a lucky year, but if the tail was towards you it was a certain ill-omen.

I also remember that when we killed our pig at Christmas my excellent mother always made pigs' puddings, which were boiled in a small furnace, in the flue of which she always placed a *crooked stick*, to prevent the puddings breaking in the boiling, if any did happen to break it was because the stick was not sufficiently crooked. NEMO.

GEORGE BARNWELL (January 20, 1875).

I beg to thank your correspondent, J. H. E., for endeavouring to set me right respecting the name of the residence of the uncle of George Barnwell. I have seen it spelt each way, and used the one most appropriate to a noted farm, for rearing oxen for the plough, &c., but to show that J. H. E. is not wrong I beg to say, I have a small old engraving of the house, in which it is spelt *Hucksbarn*. The house is said to have been erected about 1580, but scarcely a vestige of that structure now remains.

J. H. E. says George Barnwell arrived by coach from London, perhaps some other correspondent will inform me whether there were any coaches travelling in those days.

Certain I am, that the old road passing near the house was the one from Hereford, not from Worcester; besides tradition says the uncle was returning from Leominster Fair.

I should be glad to accompany J. H. E. to the spot, when if he will point out to me where the grove of oaks stood, I will show him the lane, Barnwell's Green. NEMO.

SHREWSBURY RACES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

(January 27th, 1875).

In accordance with my promise I now send you the copy of a Race Bill nearly 150 years old, which is perhaps the oldest in existence at the present time. If any one of your readers is in possession of Race Bills or Advertisements of a date anterior to this I hope they will forward them to you for publication. J. F.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Tuesday the 9th day of September 1729 a Purse of forty Guineas will be run for on the new Course near *Shrewsbury* by any Horse, Mare or Gelding carrying eleven stone, the best of three Heats, A Subscriber to pay one Guinea Entrance, a Nonsubscriber three Guineas, and the stakes to go to the second best Horse.

On Wednesday the 10th, the Ladies Plate a Purse of fifteen Guineas, will be run for on the same Course by Galloways fourteen Hands high, carrying nine stone all under that size to be allowed weight for inches: the best of three Heats each Horse &c that runs for this Plate must pay a Guinea entrance.

On Thursday the 11th, the Town Plate a Purse of twenty Guineas will be run for on the same Course by any Horse, Mare or Gelding that were bona Fide Hunters last season and that never started for the Value of five Pounds, by way of Plate or money, carrying ten stone the best of three Heats, a subscriber to pay one Guinea entrance, a non-subscriber two Guineas, and the stakes to go to the Second best Horse.

Every Horse that runs for any of the above mention'd Plates, to be enter'd at the Market House in *Shrewsbury* that day se'nnight before they run, between the Hours of six in the Morning and six in the Evening and to be kept at such Inn as shall have Subscribed ten Shillings at least towards the Town Plate. If any Difference arise, to be decided by the Majority of the Subscribers to the first Plate, then present. No Subscriber to enter any Horse &c. but what is really his own.

And on Wednesday the 10th a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Music to be perform'd at the Town Hall, for the Benefit of Mr. *Morgan*.

Printed by *John Rogers Bookseller* in *Shrewsbury*, where is to be had all sorts of Stamp Paper, Parchment, Bonds, Indentures and Lyceces Printed by him as Cheap as at any distributors Office and as good as any in the Kings Dominions.

FLANNEL MARKET AT OSWESTRY.

The following is an extract from the records of the Corporation of *Shrewsbury* :—

"1614. Ordered 6s. 8d. per anna. to the Clerk of St. Alkmund's for ringing the morning bell to prayers on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock."

It appears that *William Jones, Esq.*, left to the Drapers Company £1 6s. 8d., to be yearly paid to the Vicar of St. Alkmund's for reading prayers on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, before the Drapers set out for *Oswestry Market*; the money to be paid out of the profits arising from his lordship of *Wigmore*. When was the custom discontinued, and when did the Monday's (flannel) market cease at *Oswestry*? W. H.

SHREWSBURY FAIRS.

The Cattle Fairs having lately been the subject of discussion, it may not be uninteresting to give a list of the Fairs as held in 1779, according to Phillips.

Names.	Time held.	Granted	Commodities, &c., sold.
First Horn-Market	Last Saturday in February	By Corporation, 1762	Horned Cattle, Horses, &c.
Second Horn-Market	Saturday after the 15th of March	By ditto, 1702*	Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, &c.
Easter Fair	Wednesday after Easter	By Charles I., 1638	Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, & Linen Cloth
Whitsun Fair	Wednesday before Whit-Sunday	By King John, 1204	Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, & Linen Cloth
Midsummer Fair†	July 3rd	To the Abbots by Henry I.	Horned Cattle, Horses, Swine, Sheep, Cheese, Linen Cloth, and Wool
Lammas Fair†	August 12	To the Abbots by Earl Roger	Ditto ditto
St. Matthew's Fair	October 2	By Edward III., 1326	Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, Butter, Cloth
St. Andrew's Fair	December 12	By Charles I., 1638	Ditto ditto

*At the request of Mr. Methusalem Jones, of Underhill (sic).

†Principally held in Abbey Foregate, and called Abbey Foregate Fairs.

Query: When was the Swine Market on St. John's Hill commenced? Phillips says nothing about it; it is therefore presumably later than his time. W. H.

A SHREWSBURY ECCENTRIC.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1804, is the following memoir of an old Salopian, whose name appears now to be extinct. Is any old inhabitant cognizant of his existence or of any one bearing the same name? H.W.A.

"Dec. 9, 1808, at Shrewsbury, died, aged 91, Mr. Geo. Crank, formerly a cloth-worker. He was very abstemious, living chiefly on vegetables, eating little animal food, and drinking nothing but water or milk, from an early age. He had some innocent and worthy peculiarities, one of which was, he never wore a hat but when going to church, where he was a constant and devout attendant, and he made it a regular custom to be there in time to read over the church service before the congregation assembled. He always attended the public administration of justice within the town, at the assizes, the quarter sessions, and before the mayor and sitting magistrates in the Exchequer; and so thoroughly convinced was every one of his honest, unbiassed judgment and integrity, that his opinion, when it was asked, was received with marked attention and respect, and always gave satisfaction to the contending parties, as well as to the magistrates. He was a constant attendant on the building of most, if not all, the handsome public buildings which have been erected in that town for nearly half a century. Without any idea of eulogium, it may be said he was a worthy character and a truly honest man."

FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

THE LATE REV. JOHN MOULTRIE

(January 6, 1875).

Was Mr. Moultrie ever a pupil at Shrewsbury School? In the notice of him in "Shreds and Patches," taken from the *Athenæum*, he is said to have been "Shropshire born" and "at Eton taught." Now according to a *Sketch of Cleobury Mortimer*, by Mrs. Edward Childe, his father the Rev. George Moultrie, who was presented to the vicarage in 1800, left Cleobury in 1820, and went to Shrewsbury to educate his children. John Moultrie must have been at that time full 20 years of age, but it is not unlikely that he might have received some portion of his education in Shrewsbury. H.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (February 8, 1875).

The original of the Penill is to be found in the 46th Ode of Anacreon, which is headed—

"In Avarum Amorem."

Kalâpôn to mē philâsal
Kalôpon dē kai philâsal
Kalâpôtêrôn dē pantôn
Apotugehanein philounta.

Thus Latinized by Barnes—

Durum est non amare,
Durumque etiam amare,
Durissimum vero Omnium
Votis Excidere Amantem.

With regard to the word "Ownder," I am more fortunate in my reminiscences than your correspondent F. I heard the word pronounced, as Hartshorne says that it is in Scotland, "Awnder," when at school many years ago; and, when so pronounced, applied (as in Scotland) to the forenoon. I have no doubt that F. writes the word as he has heard it pronounced, *Ownder*; but I have always heard the word, when applied to the evening, pronounced as Hartshorne gives it, *Ownder*, agreeing with Bailey's *Onder*; Bailey also gives "Aunder" "Onedher;" all, possibly, mere dialectic variations of "Under." Bailey gives it as a Cheshire word. The following story was current when I was a schoolboy. A country pariah clerk gave out—"On Sunday next theer'll be service in the mornin' an' evenin'—i' the fore-noon and after-noon—in the *Awnder* an' the *Ownder* of the day." J. E.

SHREWSBURY RACES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

(February 8, 1875).

As the subject of racing appears to excite some interest, I venture to send you the following announcement of our Races at Ludlow in 1756. J. B.

LUDLOW RACES.

ON Wednesday the 25th of August will be Run for, on the Old Field, near Ludlow, in Shropshire, A Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding that never won a King's Plate, nor fifty Pounds in Money or Plate, advertised to that Value since the first of January last, carrying twelve Stone, Bridle and Saddle included, or by any Horse, Mare or Gelding six Years old, that never won a Royal Plate since the first day of January last, carrying eleven Stone and a half, Bridle and Saddle included; the best of three Heats.—To be enter'd (with proper Certificates of being duly qualified) at the Market-House in Ludlow, on Wednesday the 18th of August, between the Hours of Twelve and Nine, and to pay three Guineas for Entrance, if a Non-subscriber; but if a Subscriber, One Guinea only, which Entrance Money is for the Benefit of the second-best

Horse, &c.—No Horse, &c. to enter in a Subscriber's name that is not actually his own. Certificates of the Ages of such Horses, &c. as are six years old, must be produced at the Time of Entrance for the above Plate, under the Hands of the Breeders.

On Tuesday the 26th will be Run for, on the said Course, A Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding five Years old, carrying ten Stone Weight, Bridle and Saddle included; the best of three Heats, each Heat being two Miles (to be enter'd with proper Certificates of the Age of each of them) at the Hour and Place abovemention'd, on Thursday the 19th of August.

Every Horse, Mare or Gelding that starts for either of the aforesaid Plates, must be kept at the Town of Ludlow from the Time of Entering to the Time of Running, and at such Houses only as subscribe Ten Shillings to either of the said Plates.

Any Horse not enter'd on the Days of Entrance as above, may run after paying Double Entrance at the Starting Post.

N.B. These Races were advertis'd for the 4th of August, but, on Account of interfering with other Races, are postponed as above.

FLANNEL MARKET AT OSWESTRY

(February 3, 1875).

I am glad to see the query of W. H. There is yet a chapter of local history to be written on the subject of the Welsh Cloth Markets. The matter has been partially discussed in the "Bye-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, and more recently I put a query in the "Montgomeryshire Mems." column of the *Newtown Express*—which has so far elicited no reply. In *Price's History of Oswestry* it is recorded that in 1583 no Shrewsbury draper was to set out on Mondays for the Oswestry flannel market before 6 o'clock, on forfeiture of 6s. 8d., and weapons were to be worn all the way. It was at this period, as I understand, that Mr. W. Jones bequeathed the money to the parson and clerk of St. Alkmund's;—for the sum of £1 6s. 8d. was divided; 20s. to the clergyman for saying prayers, and 6s. 8d. to the clerk for lights! At least so we are told say the Records of the Drapers. It was in 1614 that the clerk got a fee for ringing the bell. Oswestry market seems to have been in full swing in 1585, when a plague, erroneously called the Sweating Sickness, visited Oswestry, and the market was removed to the village of Knockin. Early in the seventeenth century the Shrewsbury drapers tried to carry the trade to their own town, when the lord of the manor of Oswestry, Earl of Suffolk, interfered; but in 1621, after his lordship's power declined, it was agreed by the drapers that they would buy no more cloth in Oswestry. At that period, according to *Davies's M.S.*, £1,000 a week was spent in Oswestry in that trade alone. The trade then declined, and in 1683, the date of *Davies's M.S.*, the "weekly market" had died out; and had Shrewsbury only possessed a newspaper it could have headed a leading article "Oswestry Beaten!"

Mr. Oatherall, in his *History of Oswestry*, gives long passages as quotations from "Pennant;" not a line of which can I find in any of that Topographer's works. Amongst other things he says that in 1583 Lord Chancellor Bromley interfered to preserve the trade to Shropshire, the Welshmen trying to make dealers come to them instead of their coming to Oswestry to meet the drapers. Pennant, in his chapter on Shrewsbury, does remark that at the time he wrote (1781) about 700,000 yards of Welsh cloth—"webs"—were annually brought to Shrewsbury, and that every other Monday the Shrewsbury dealers went to Welshpool to buy flannel—the latter amounting to some 800,000 yards per annum. When the Welshpool market was given up I cannot say, but in 1818 the day for holding it was

changed from Monday to Thursday; and at the present time, I believe, Newtown is the only place where a market for Welsh flannels is held.
A. R.
Croeswylan, Oswestry.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (Feb. 3, 1875).

The following orders with reference to Church Bells are extracted from the ancient records of the Corporation:—

"1628. Agreed to give £1 6s. 8d. per ann. for ringing at St. Julian's at four in the morning, and tolling at six and twelve." Phillips says this was first ordered in the year 1557 by Mr. Jehn Holliwel, one of the Bailiffs, and from him called Holliwel's Knell, but in his time had been discontinued several years.

"1677. Ordered that as soon as the chimes at eight o'clock have done going, they immediately begin the eight o'clock bell at St. Chad's, and ring a quarter of an hour; and when ended there St. Alkmund's great bell to ring a quarter of an hour; and when ended the nine o'clock bell to begin at St. Mary's, and to ring a quarter of an hour; or the sextons of the several parishes not to be allowed anything by the Corporation."

As there must have been some object in view in making the above orders, I should like to be informed what it was, when the custom came into use, and when discontinued; also whether, and by whom, anything is now paid for ringing the nine o'clock bell at St. Mary's, where alone the custom still prevails?
Suzanneuo.

GEORGE BARNWELL (February 3, 1875).

"Nemo" is perfectly right in his correction as to the road mentioned in "Shreds and Patches" by myself. With regard to coaches travelling at that time it would be interesting to know at what period the murder was committed, and the diversion of the old road; and also the locality where he believes "Barnwell's Green" to have been.
J. H. E.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (February 3, 1875).

In addition to the superstitious ideas mentioned by "Nemo," I may mention that it is believed in South Shropshire to be an ill omen if, when on a journey, a crow should fly across the road in front of traveller, while it is considered the reverse if behind. I have known people in that district who have given up their journey after going a considerable distance.
J. H. E.

A SHROPSHIRE LEGEND.

In a field near to the Linney Weir, Ludlow, is a spring of water, commonly called the "Boiling Well." There is a legend attached to it. Can any of your readers supply it? The well is supposed to have certain healing properties, and at the beginning of the present century people came from a great distance to wash in it.
J. H. E.

ALL ROUND THE WREKIN—A SONG.

I was asked the other day if I knew where a once popular song called "All Round the Wrekin" could be obtained. Can any one tell me? My friend wanted music and words. How old is the song?
A. R.
Croeswylan, Oswestry.

PONTCYSLTE AQUEDUCT.

The following account of the Opening of the Pontcysylte Aqueduct will probably be read with some interest at the present day. If acceptable, I will endeavour to furnish a similar notice of the great Viaduct which spans the same lovely vale at a short distance off.
H. W. A.

"Nov. 26, This day the stupendous Aqueduct of Pontcysylte, upon the Ellesmere Canal, was opened with great solemnity. This Aqueduct passes over the River Dee, at the Eastern extremity of the romantic and well-known vale of Llangollen. The morning threatened to be unfavourable; but, before noon, the day cleared up, and the sun shone, adding, by its lustre, to the beautiful sight of various carriages, horsemen, and persons, descending, by every road, path, and approach, leading towards that great work. Before 2 o'clock, the Aqueduct having been filled, the procession began. The Earl of Bridgewater's barge led the way, in which was his Lordship and the Countess. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart. Col. Kynaston-Powell, and Lady, and several other ladies and gentlemen. In the prow of the barge, the Sergeant-Major of the Shropshire Volunteers, in full uniform, carried a flag, on which was painted a representation of the Aqueduct, the Dee, and the Valley, with the following inscription:

'Here, conquer'd Nature owns Britannia's sway,
While Ocean's realms her matchless deeds display.'

Next followed other Members of the Committee, and Mr. Telford, the Projector of the Aqueduct and General Agent to the Company, in Col. Kynaston-Powell's barge, carrying two Union-jacks. In the third was the numerous band of the Shropshire volunteers, in full uniform, playing "God Save the King," and other loyal airs. The fourth boat was filled with numerous ladies and gentlemen, the agents, clerks, and the heads of the departments employed in the execution of the work, and decorated with a handsome flag, on which was inscribed,

'Success to the Iron Trade of Great Britain,
Of which Pontcysylte Aqueduct is a specimen.'

The fifth and sixth boats were filled with various persons, crowding, with anxiety, to have the satisfaction of thinking that they had been amongst the first to pass the Aqueduct. As soon as the first barge entered the cast-iron water-way, which is 126 feet above the level of the River Dee, the Artillery Company of the Shropshire Volunteers fired 16 rounds, from two brass field pieces, which were taken at Seringapatam, and presented to that regiment by the Earl of Powis. In the intervals of the discharge from the guns, the procession received the repeated acclamations of the numerous workmen, and prodigious concourse of spectators. As the barges entered the basin on the North end of the Aqueduct, five waggons, drawn by one horse, and containing two tons of coal each, the produce of Mr. Hazeldine's collieries at Plas-Kynaston, were brought along the iron railway, and deposited upon the wharf, in order to their being (with more, which had been previously brought there) loaded into two boats, which had followed the procession for this purpose. The company from the barges landed, and the Earl of Bridgewater, as Chairman of the Committee, conducted the ladies and their friends to a house belonging to the Company, where they partook of a cold collation; after which, Mr. Hunt, of Boreatton, one of the Committee, delivered an eloquent and impressive oration, explaining the origin and object of this work, and drawing a comparison between this and the antient and modern aqueducts. The company went back to their barges, and the procession returned in the same order as it came. The two boats laden with coals followed the procession, the first having a handsome flag, thus inscribed:

'This is the first trading-boat which passed the great Aqueduct of Pontcysylte, loaded from Plas-Kynaston Collieries, on the 26th day of November, 1805.'

The discharge from the guns, as the procession returned, the plaudits of the spectators (calculated at full 8,000), the martial music, the echo reverberating from the mountains, magnified the enchanting scene; and the countenance of every one present bespoke the satisfaction with which they

contemplated this very useful and stupendous work. From the Aqueduct, the Committee and their friends proceeded to the Inn at Ellesmere, where upwards of fifty gentlemen, with a number of their most respectable tenants, who had been invited, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, with the Earl of Bridgewater as Chairman; and, after much loyalty and conviviality, on his Lordship's retiring, his health was immediately given, not only as Chairman of the Committee and Meeting, but as Lord of the extensive and rich manor which gives the name to this Canal; as a worthy successor to the Father of British Canals, and as an active promoter of the improvements in the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain. That every person might be apprized of the dimensions and magnitude of this work, a card was distributed, previous to the first passing the Aqueduct, containing as follows:

Inscription upon the South side of the Pier next to the South side of the River.

The Nobility and Gentry of the adjacent Counties,
having united their efforts with the great
commercial interests of the County, in creating an
intercourse and union between

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES,

by a navigable communication of the three Rivers,

SEVERN, DEE, AND MERSEY,

for the mutual benefit of Agriculture and Trade, caused
the first stone of this Aqueduct of

PONTCYSYLTE.

to be laid on the 26th day of July, 1795, when

Rich. Myddleton, of Chirk, Esq. M.P. one of the original
patrons of the

ELLESMERE CANAL,

Was Lord of the Manor,

and in the reign of our Sovereign

GROSBORN THE THIRD,

when the equity of the laws, and the security of property
promoted the general welfare of the Nation;

while the Arts and Sciences flourished

by his patronage,

and the conduct of civil life was improved

by his example.

The Navigation over this Aqueduct was opened
25th November, 1805.

DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of the Iron Work	1007	0
Height, from the surface of the Rock, on the South side of the River, to the top of the Tide-plates	126	8
Breadth of the Water-way within the Iron-work	11	10
Number of Stone Pillars, besides abutments, 18		
Distance of ditto from each other at top	45	0
Depth of the Iron Plates for Canal part	5	2
Length of the earthen Embankment, South side the River	1508	0
Height of ditto at the South abutment	75	0

Thomas Telford was the Engineer.

Mat. Davidson superintended the Work.

John Simpson executed the Masonry.

Wm. Hazeldine executed the Iron-work.

Wm. Davies executed the earthen Embankment.

At Pontcysylte, during the procession, a couple of sheep were roasted near the Aqueduct, on which, with an ample addition of beef and ale, the numerous workmen were to dine in the adjacent Foundry where the Iron-work was cast. The Artillery Company and band of music were plentifully regaled both at Pontcysylte and Ellesmere."

THE BISHOPRICK OF SHREWSBURY.

Since the question of establishing this see was raised in last week's *Journal*, a copy of Henry the Eighth's scheme may be interesting to some of your readers.

Mr. H. Cole in 1838 published King Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks from the originals *then* in the Augmentation Office, Treasury of the Exchequer, British Museum, &c.

The first paper in this volume is a facsimile of "Plaies apoynted for Bishop's Sees in Henry the Eighth's own hand." Fourth from the end is this entry:—"Stafforde & Saloppe, Shrewsbury."

At p. 23 the scheme first drawn up and afterwards cancelled is given. It is headed "*Shrewsbury cum Wenlock.*" It was on a much more liberal scale than the one afterwards approved, of which I give a verbatim copy taken from page 66 of Cole. If you wish it, I will send you a copy of the cancelled scheme as well.

"SHREWSBURY.

[Fol. 72 of MS.]

Fyrst a Bushope.

Item a Deane for the corps of his promotion xxvii *ti* } c *ti*

Item liii *s.* by day lxxiii *ti* }

Item vi prebendaries each of them in corps viii *ti* }

xvi *s.* viii *d.* xlvii *ti* } cxx *ti*

Item to each of them viii *d.* by day in dividit lxxliii *ti* }

*Item a scolemaster to teach gramer xx *ti* }

Item vi peticanons to kepe the quier of which oon of them

shalbe sexten (*for x *ti**) every of them to have yerly x *ti*

and the vi [*th*] that shalbe sexten to have yerly xii *ti*.

Item a gospeller and a pistoler which shalbe bounden to

kepe the quier every of them to have by yere

vi *ti* xliii *s.* liiii *d.* lxxv *ti* via. vii *ti*.

Item vi laymen to sing in the quier every of them to have

by the yere vi *ti* xliii. liiii *d.* xl *ti*

Item a master to teach the children of the quier by yere x *ti*

Item vi Choristers every of them to have by yere

liiii *ti* via. vii *ti*. xx *ti*

Item bred Wyne Wex candell and oyle for the

churche by yere v *ti*

Item to two servants for the church by yer wages

and diete x *ti*

[Fol. 73 back of MS.]

Item liiii poore men or of the king's servants

decayed every of them to have by yere v *ti* xx *ti*

Item to be distributed in Almes to poor house-

holders yerely xx *ti*

Item to be employed yerely for makyng of high wages xx *ti*

Item for the Reparacions yerely lxxvi *ti* xliii. liiii *d.*

Item to the steward of landes v *ti*

Item to the Auditor by the yere v *ti*

Item to the porter for his wages and diete by the yere v *ti*

Item to the butler for his wages and diete by the yere v *ti*

Item to oon cheif Cooke for his wages and diete by yere v *ti*

Item a under Cooke for his wages liiii *ti*

Item for a steward for the kechyn for making of

his book by yer vi *ti* xliii. liiii *d.*

Item a Cator which shall fynde his horse at his

charges to have by the yere for hys diete and

the fyndyng of his horse vi *ti* xliii. liiii *d.*

Item for extraordinarye charges xx *ti*

Sum of all the charges ve liiii ix *ti* via. vii *ti*.

[Fol. 73 of MS.] [i. e. 589*£* 6*s.* 8*d.*]

Sum of the deductions not charged with tenthes

in the common possession cxxxliiii *ti*

For the tenthes liii *ti* xliii. liiii *d.* } xx

For the frutes xxvi *ti* xvi. viiii *d.* 9*d.* } liii *ti* viii. ob. 9*d.*

[i. e. 80*£* 7*s.*]

And soo to bere the charges and to pay tenthes

and first frutes, It may please the kyng's

Majestic to endowe the church with vie lix *ti* xliii. i*xi*.

[i. e. 689*£* 18*s.* 9*d.*]

Thus ends the scheme for the Bishoprick of Shrewsbury.

Henry actually *did* found Bishopricks at Westminster, Oxford, Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester and Bristol. He intended to do the like at St. Alban's, Leicester, Richmond in Yorkshire, Bury St. Edmund's, Nottingham, Launceston, and Shrewsbury. In the latter case the Abbey Church was to have been preserved and converted into a Cathedral. Part of the revenues of the Abbey weré destined for the support of the Bishop, and Dr. Bouchier, last Abbot of Leicester, was absolutely nominated to that dignity. Another portion was to have been allotted to the maintenance of a Dean and Chapter. The revenues were valued at £532 4*s.* 10*d.* per annum by Dugdale, and by Speed at £656 4*s.* 8*d.* But the pecuniary difficulties, in which his evil habits had involved him, compelled the King to sell the Abbey estates. He granted the site of the Abbey with its buildings to Ed. Watson and H. Herdson, two traffickers in monastic plunder, who on July 23rd, 1546 (the very next day) conveyed their acquisition to Wm. Langley of Salop, tailor. The latter of course hastened to place his property out of the reach of restitution by an immediate demolition of the greatest part of the fabric, and the sale of its materials. Tradition records that he even stripped the nave, the part which belonged to the parish, of its lead, and attempted to sell the bells of the western tower. These, however, were claimed by the parishioners, who at length recovered them by course of law. I have taken these latter details from Owen's Account of Shrewsbury, 1806. H. BERKELEY TAYLOR. Regent House, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 17, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE LEGENDS (February 10, 1875).

"J. H. E." inquires what Legend is connected with the Boiling Well at Ludlow. I have not heard of any legend, but it is always believed that the water has valuable healing qualities, particularly for inflamed eyes or ulcers, it is frequently resorted to by educated as well as uncultured people, and often carried home in bottles to invalids unable to visit it, and not many years ago a man came all the way from Bromyard, with his horse and cart and a barrel, to get water from this well for his afflicted wife, and when the barrel was empty came again.

The writer met with a gentleman at the well, who said, "I have visited this well most mornings for seventy summers, and attribute it to the bracing qualities of this water that I now enjoy a healthful and vigorous old age."

It is called "Boiling Well" from its formerly boiling up like a boiling pot.

The Boiling Well is referred to in Evan's *Rides and Rambles round Ludlow*.

It is contemplated to lay down a flagged pathway to the well, for the better accommodation of visitors.

NEXC.

WHO WAS SAINT OWEN ?

In Gerard Legh's "Accidents of Armoury" (printed in A.D. 1576) fol. 28, we read—"L. Be there any other orders of knighthood founded by temporal princes? G. Yes, many. Of the which I will rehearse some of them. But none so ancient as the first. The order of the Annunciades, founded in 1350 by Amy the greene Earle of Saunoy. Also the Knighthood of Saint Owen, otherwise called the Knights of the Starre, begonne by the French King Iohn."

The writer has in his possession two very old spoons, formerly the property of a Welsh family. On each of these spoons there is engraved, above a scroll, a star of six points, was this crest derived from, or in any way connected with, "the knighthood of Saint Owen, otherwise called the Knights of the Starre?"

INQUIRED.

The following appeared in *Notes and Queries* of Saturday last:—

PRINTING AT SHREWSBURY (MWYTHIG).

"*Gwir ddeonglid Brawdwydion.* O Gyfeithad Thomas Jones. 8vo., Mwythig, 1698."

"*Tuith y Pererin.* O gyfeithad Tho. Jones. 8vo., Mwythig, 1699."

Mr. W. H. ALLWOTT, Oxford, writes:—"Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me a collation of the above, or say where a copy is to be found? They are, the former *Artemidorus on the Interpretation of Dreams*, the latter Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, both translated by Thomas Jones. A Thomas Jones was the compiler of a Welsh and English vocabulary, printed in London, 1688; and Archdeacon Cotton, in his *Typogr. Gazetteer*, says that a Thomas Jones was established as a printer at Shrewsbury in 1704. Who were these members of the great clan Jones, and were they one and the same Thomas Jones?"

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. BUTLER.

S. F. H. asks whence he can gather information, other than that contained in biographical dictionaries, about Dr. Butler, head master of Shrewsbury, and Bishop of Lichfield.

THE NEW DEAN OF LICHFIELD.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archdeacon Bickersteth, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, to the vacant Deanery of Lichfield. Mr. Disraeli gained unlimited praise in the appointment of the late Dr. Champneys to the Deanery of Lichfield, and we suspect that the satisfaction with which the appointment of Dr. Bickersteth will be hailed by Churchmen of all ranks will be still greater. As Archdeacon of Buckingham he has effected wonders in the way of administration, preaching in nearly every country church, and generally taking part in church work; while his conduct of business as the Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury in difficult times has been universally admitted to be beyond praise. As select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and as a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, he has rendered important service. During his residence in Shrewsbury as curate at The Abbey he earned for himself by his earnestness and devotedness to his work, no less than by his eloquent preaching, a degree of popularity which few clergymen attain to.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN FOX FITZGIFFARD MYTTON.

We record this week the death of the representative of another old and important Shropshire family, the Myttons, of Halston. The deceased gentleman, who died at Nantwich on the 7th inst., was the only son of the celebrated sportsman, John Mytton, sometime M.P. for Shrewsbury, whose life has been so graphically set forth by "Nimrod." He was for many years agent to Earl Kilmorey, and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him as a straightforward genial gentleman. For some time past Mr. Mytton has been confined to the residence which was presented to him as a portion of the testimonial raised for him a few years ago, upon his retirement from his duties as Earl Kilmorey's agent, by numerous gentlemen and noblemen, who appreciated his generous character; but it was hoped that a recent partial recovery would have led to his again being able to go about. However it was fated that he should suffer from a return of the attack which has unfortunately proved fatal. He expired on Sunday last, leaving behind

him a large family of children. The deceased gentleman seems to have enjoyed a measure of his father's pluck and originality, at any rate in early life, if the following story, told in the *Worcester Journal* of 1833, is true:—"John Mytton Redivivus.—One day last week young Mytton, a youth about twelve years of age, the eldest son of the late lamented Squire of Halston, was out in a very hard day with the foxhounds, and at the dusk of evening found himself in a turnip field, a considerable distance from home, with his pony so dead beat that he could proceed no further. The youth had too much of the inherent spirit of his father to leave his favourite, and therefore took out his handkerchief, tied it to the bridle of his pony and then to his wrist, laid down by the side of his wearied hunter, and went to sleep for the greater part of the night. On the first blush of morning he got up, and finding his pony refreshed, proceeded home, when his appearance dispelled the alarm which had been created by his unaccountable absence. He went to bed for a short period, and in two hours from his arrival at the hall of his ancestors was out ferreting rabbits, quite hearty and well. On being asked if he had not heard anyone during the night, he said he had, and within a short distance, too; and on being further asked why he did not call out and make his situation known, he replied he was afraid to do that, as he thought he should be well thrashed for being in the turnip field at that time of night." The deceased gentleman was the son of Mr. Mytton by his second wife, Miss Giffard, daughter of Lady Charlotte Giffard, of the House of Devon.

RE-OPENING OF HADNALL PARISH CHURCH.

This church was re-opened on Thursday last, after restoration and enlargement. It may rot, perhaps, be generally known that Hadnall Church is a place of interest to Englishmen at large, and Shropshire people in particular, as being the last resting place of the earthly remains of the Great Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, whose body lies in a vault beneath the tower. Considerable alterations were previously carried out in the nave, which was re-seated, &c., about two years back. The church has been further improved by the addition of a chancel with vestry and organ chamber, built of the yellow Grinshill stone, relieved with red stone in arches, &c., the interior being ashlared also in Grinshill stone. A wide arch has been opened out at the east end of the nave, and the old east window is now refixed in the new chancel gable. The west gallery has been taken down, and the tower, provided with a new arch, is thrown into the church and used as a baptistry. A single-light window, over which is a circular or rose window, now takes the painted glass from the centre light of the east window. In the north wall of the nave is a monument erected some years back in memory of the first Viscount Hill, who died December 10th, 1842. The nave has been fitted with convenient open seats of pitch pine, and the chancel with stalls. The warming apparatus was provided by Mr. W. Dodwell, and Mr. G. Landucci executed the carving. The restoration and enlargement have been extremely well carried out by Messrs. Powell & Co., of Presc, from the designs of the architect, Mr. Haycock. The principal contributors towards the alterations and additions were Earl Brownlow, Sir V. Corbet, Bart., J. J. Bibby, Esq. (Hardwick Grange), Mrs. Peel (The Black Birches), the Rev. G. H. Egerton (Middle Rectory), and the Rev. B. C. Mortimer, curate in charge of Hadnall. Several parishioners have been most active in collecting funds, and several non-parishioners have been most kind in contributing. The total cost of the work just carried out and the previous restoration has been about £1,000. The rich cloth on the communion table was the gift of Mrs. Bettye.

The morning service commenced at 11.30, and the sacred edifice was well filled. Among the clergy present were the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Archbishop Allen, Rev. G. H. Egerton, Rev. W. S. Burd (Freston Gubbalds), Rev. F. Burd (Cressage), Rev. E. V. Pigott (Leaton), Rev. P. P. Mason (Edstaston), Rev. J. W. Davies (Loppington), Rev. A. Thursby Felham, &c. The prayers were read by the Rev. W. S. Burd, and the first lesson by the Rev. B. C. Mortimer and the second by the Rev. G. H. Egerton. The Bishop of Lichfield read the Communion Service. Miss Thomas presided at the harmonium. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, who took for his text Psalm xli., part of the 14th verse, "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God."

The afternoon service took place at 3-15, the sermon being preached by the Venerable Archbishop Allen.

At the services the sum of £71 was collected.

FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

GEORGE BARNWELL (February 10, 1875).

A lady in Ludlow, upwards of seventy years of age, after reading the remarks of your correspondent, "J. H. E.," exclaimed, "Well, this is the first time anybody disputed about George Barnwell having been connected with Ludlow. When I was a girl we always went to see "George Barnwell" performed at the theatre, if we never went to see anything else. We went to see that, because of its truthfulness, and the identical places in this neighbourhood referred to, were beautifully painted upon the scenery on the stage." Nemo

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (February 10, 1875).

"J. H. E." says that in South Shropshire it is believed to be an ill-omen if a crow flies across the path of a traveller. I well remember, when a boy at Hanwood, everybody there took much notice of the flying of crows as certain omens of good or ill luck, it was always said:—

"One for sorrow,
Two for mirth,
Four for a wedding,
Three for death."

Nemo.

SHROPSHIRE LEGENDS.—THE BOILING WELL

(February 17, 1875).

"J. H. E." wishes for the legend connected with the Boiling Well near Linney Weir. I purpose to give him what I remember of such a legend as related to me years ago by my old nurse; but whether it would pass muster with an Archaeological Society I cannot say. Many years ago, of course, a very holy man from a neighbouring monastery (possibly the great St. Lawrence) was taking a solitary ramble in the neighbourhood of the river, apparently deep in thought. At this point of the legend I can place the scene more effectually before your readers by the aid of the charming verse of Mr. Præd:—

"He gazed on the river that gurgled by,
But he thought not of the reeds;
He clasped his gilded rosary,
But he did not tell the beads;
If he looked to Heaven, 'twas not to invoke
The Spirit that dwelleth there;
If his lips they opened, the words they spoke
Had never the tone of a prayer."

In this frame of mind he consumed many precious minutes, when suddenly appeared a suspicious-looking person by his side (from he could not tell exactly where), and much against his will he felt impelled to converse with

him, retracing his steps at the same time back in the direction of the well, which at that time ran cold and pure. Too soon he discovered to whom he was talking, and to what his dissatisfied longings were leading him, and the stranger discovered to him a bishop's mitre, and parchment for the signing of which the mitre should be his. For one instant he hesitated, and then calling St. Dunstan to mind, he scornfully rejected the offer, and with one desperate effort toppled his enemy into the well. A wild scream and hissing as of escaping steam was the result; and piously crossing himself, he saw the tempter limp howling away. In his gratitude he heartily blessed the well; and from that day to this the water has changed from cold to hot but the holy man's blessing, and gratitude for his escape, have brought marvellous qualities to it. LUDLOVIENSIS.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. BUTLER (February 17, 1875).

Some Account of Shrewsbury School, published in 1869 by Leake and Evans, contains a chapter on the head masters, including Dr. Butler, which may help "S. F. H." to what he wants. W. H.

SHREWSBURY BRAWN.

In reply to an article on the manufacture of brawn in a previous number, in which it was suggested that the mode of preparing it was attended with great cruelty to the animal, two correspondents in *Notes and Queries*, of Dec. 15, 1860, write as follows:—"A slight knowledge of the natural history of the pig would have dispelled the absurd notion of the process detailed by your correspondent, J. E. T., for producing the 'rich and glutinous gristle' of brawn. This substance, which is semi-transparent, is sometimes called 'lantern,' from its similarity to the horn used in lanterns; and consists, in fact, merely of that portion of the skin of the boar or brawn (as the male pig is commonly called) which covers the sides of the body, and which nature has increased to a considerable thickness, as a 'shield' to protect the vital parts from the tusks of an adversary. The boar pig alone is provided with this 'shield,' and from the boar alone is 'brawn' (properly so called) made. In brawn-making this shield is placed round the inside of a cylindrical mould, and the middle filled up with the meat and fat properly prepared. It is then subjected to many hours' boiling, after which it becomes a collar of brawn. The town of Shrewsbury has long been famous for the manufacture of brawn, and has furnished the royal Christmas tables during the present and many preceding reigns.—W. H. Shrewsbury."—"The story mentioned by your correspondent I believe to be a simple myth. There are altogether only two or three makers of the brawn in question. By far the largest quantity is manufactured by Mr. Ruse, of Bardfield, in Essex, about eight or nine miles from Braintree. 'The rich and glutinous gristle' in which the brawn is enveloped is simply the very thick skin which is formed across the shoulders of two-year-old boar pig. After being removed with much care it is partially dissolved by the heat to which it is subjected in the process of making the brawn. I speak with some degree of confidence, as it has been my pleasure to stay in Mr. Ruse's house during the brawn making season.—W. F. R."

It will thus be seen that the mode of preparation is the same in Essex as that described by me in the above note as the practice in Shrewsbury, and may be thought of sufficient interest to justify its insertion in S. and P. W. H.

DEATH OF

FRANCIS HARRIES, ESQ., OF CRUCKTON.

We regret to record the death of Francis Harries, Esq., which occurred on Friday morning last, at his seat, Cruckton Hall, in this county, aged 71. The deceased

gentleman was a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Salop, and filled the office of Sheriff in 1866. He was born in 1804, and married, in 1823, Harriet, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Boycott, Esq., of Rudge Hall, near Bridgnorth.

The earliest mention of the family on record is in 1463, when Cruckton was held by John Harries, who died about 1488. He was succeeded by his son John, who resided there in 1520, and died about 1530. His great grandson John, who inherited the Cruckton estate, had four sons, Sir Thomas Harries, of Tong Castle, Knight and Baronet, Sergeant-at-Law, who is said to have been "an eminent lawyer," Rowland of Ludlow, Arthur of Prescott, and Richard, the fourth and youngest, who, "as such" (says Blakeway) "inherited the Cruckton estate according to the custom of the manor of Pontesbury." His posterity became extinct in the third generation, and Cruckton reverted to Thomas, of Weston Lizard, grandson of his brother Arthur, the next youngest of the four. This Thomas, who was sheriff in 1730, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hawkins, Esq., and had three sons. The eldest, John, married Sarah, daughter and coheir of Robert Hill, Esq., of Tern, and was the father of Thomas, who married, in 1731, Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Phillips, Esq. He was succeeded by his son Edward, of Cruckton, M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, who took holy orders, and became Rector of Hanwood, and Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer. He was born 1743, and married, 1771, Lucia, daughter of Francis Turner Blythe, Esq., of Whitley, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury (Sheriff in 1755), and widow of Francis Turner, son of William Turner, Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1742. They had two sons, Thomas Harries, Esq., who married Barbara Mary Anne, daughter and coheir of John Smitheman, Esq., of Little Wenlock; and who must have been well known to many now living, who have participated in the sport afforded by his musical peck of harriers; and Francis Blithe Harries, Esq., of Bent-hall Hall. The latter married, in 1802, Emma Gertrude, daughter of Edward Jenkins, Esq., of Charlton Hill near Shrewsbury, by whom he had three sons: Francis, the eldest (now deceased), Thomas (Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, Knight of the Legion of Honour), the Rev. John Henry Astou (deceased), and a surviving daughter Lucia, widow of the Marchese Stefano Di Negro.

The late Mr. Harries was a kind and warm-hearted friend and neighbour, and an excellent landlord, and will be much missed among the poorer classes of his own neighbourhood. He succeeded his uncle, who died without issue in 1848, and the estates now devolve on his only surviving brother Col. Harries, who is unmarried. The Colonel, who has seen a good deal of active service in India and the Crimea, and was wounded at the head of his regiment in the battle of Inkerman, is a magistrate for the county of Salop.

MARCH 3, 1875.

THE SEVERN AT SHREWSBURY (December 30th, 1874).

At a very early period, Coton Hill and Frankwell were connected by a bank, which checked the flow of the Severn in the direction of Shrewsbury, and caused its waters to spread themselves into a lake, near the Flash, whence they wandered as far as Cross Hill, and turning there, ran back into the present channel, at Bagley Bridge. The circuit thus made can be easily traced, especially at Hencot and Cross Hill. In time, the river worked its way through the intervening land, and as

this was done, before it had entirely left its old course, Coton became an island, and is so called in a deed dated 1419. The isthmus at Coton Hill was about as wide as that on which the Castle stands. R. E. D.

SHREWSBURY RACES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (Feb. 10th, 1875).

As you were kind enough to accept the advertisement of Ludlow Races which I sent you a few weeks ago, I now send you two more, relating to Bridgnorth in 1755, and Whitchurch in 1756. J. B.

Ludlow.
AN Account of the Horses which are to run on Bridgnorth Common, on Thursday February 13, 1755, for One Hundred Guineaes.

OWNERS	HORSES NAMES	COLOURS.
Richard Acton, Esq;	Sinder Wench,	in blue,
James Corbet, Esq;	Work'em Jack,	in Orange,
John Hashall, Esq;	Button and Tag,	in Green,
Richard Devy, Esq;	Looby,	in Flaid,
Edward Giles, Esq;	Black Joke,	in Yellow,
John Davis, Esq;	Old Hob,	in Red,
Thomas Townsen, Esq;	Dainty David,	in White,
Michael Guiest;	Jaek smongat em,	in Black.

The two Chairmen are,
William Smallman, Esq; in Scarlet.
Robert Talbot, Esq; in Yellow.
To start at Two o'Clock.

WHITCHURCH RACES, Shropshire.

ON Wednesday the ninth Day of June, will be run for on Prees-Heath, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, the Town Subscription Purse of Fifty Pounds, by Five and Six Years Old Horses, Mares, or Geldings, that have not won Fifty Pounds this Season; Five Years Old to carry nine Stone, and Six Years Old ten Stone, the best of three Four-Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 10th, the Ladies and Gentlemen's Subscription Purse of Fifty Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Four Years Old to carry eight Stone, Five Years nine, Six Years Old nine Stone twelve Pounds, and Aged ten Stone eight Pounds.

Every Horse to be shewn and enter'd at the George Inn in Whitchurch, on Saturday the 5th of June, between the Hours of Two and Eight in the Afternoon, and at the same Time to pay Three Guineaes Entrance, and Five Shillings to the Clerk of the Race.—Certificates to be produced under the Hands of the Breeders at the Time of Entrance.—No less than three reputed Running-Horses, &c. to start for either Purse; if only one enters, to have Ten Guineaes; if two, Fourteen Guineaes between them.

No one Horse to be allowed to start for both Purses.

A Main of Cooks will be fought at the Red-Lion between Sir Lynch Cotton, Bart, and Robert Pigott, Esq; for five Guineaes a Battle, and a Hundred Guineaes the Main; to weigh on Monday the 7th, and fight on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

An Ordinary for the Gentlemen on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Red Lion, and on Thursday at the George.—There will be a Ball each Night.

N.B.—The first Day's Race was advertised as Giye and Take, but is now fix'd as above.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (10 February, 1875).

To supplement "Sumleikug's" interesting notes on this subject, I send the following extracts from a scarce book, published in 1825:—

The Abbey.—There is now a deep-toned peal of 8 bells in the tower, the 6 largest of which are melodious, but

the trebles flat and ill-tuned: these were cast from the metal of four of the old bells, with three small ones from St. Giles's, by George Oldfield, of Nottingham, in 1673. The eighth bell was recast in 1682 by Thomas Roberts with additional metal. This fine tenor was again recast, in 1713, by Mr. Budhall. The fourth bell was cracked in ringing at the election of 1807, and was recast by Brian, of Hertford. An old poet says—

"Where Abbey stands, and is such ring of belles,
As is not found, from London unto Welles."

St. Alkmund's.—The original peal of this church consisted of only 3 bells, which, however, must have been large, for they were cast into 5 in 1621. In 1698 a treble bell was added to them. It was a dull inharmonious peal, but the tenor was a remarkably fine bell.

St. Mary's.—A manuscript of 1594 calls this peal "the pleasantest and comfortablest ring of bells in all the town," and speaks of their being "rounge very solemnly, to the comfort of all the herars." PROUD SALOPIAN.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FRANCIS HARRIES, ESQ., OF CRUCKTON.

On Thursday last the mortal remains of this much respected gentleman were consigned to the tomb in the quiet shrobyard of Cruckton, a short distance from the hall. The procession was formed in the following order:

Chariot.

Rev. S. J. Hawkes	Rev. A. Kingsford
Mourning Coach.	
E. B. Potts, Esq.	Edward Burd, Esq.
Mourning Coach.	
Captain Severne	Colonel Edwards
T. W. Gill, Esq.	Rev. E. Warter
Mourning Coach.	
Stanley Leighton, Esq.	C. G. Wingfield, Esq.
Rev. W. Wingfield.	

Eight Underbearers—Workmen.

HEARSE.

Colonel Jenkins	Colonel Harries
Capt. Jenkins, B.N., C.B.	O. B. Wight, Esq.
Mr. King (butler), Mr. Oakley (steward).	

TENDERS.

Mr. Orane	Mr. Hinkman
" Wilding	" Deakin
" Proctor	" Atherton
" Bromley	" Hamer
" Davies	" A. G. Jones
" Russell	" Morgan
" Higginson	" J. Higginson
" Woodin	" Doughty
" Cornes	" Burnett
" Jones	" Evans
" Dillow	" Higgins
" T. Higginson	" Hinks
" Woodhouse	" E. Evans
" Alltree	" Littlehales
" Danly	" Gregory
" G. Higgins	" T. Jones

Workmen on the Estate.
The private carriage of the deceased, followed by the private carriages of—

Colonel Jenkins	Rev. E. Warter
C. G. Wingfield, Esq.	Rev. S. J. Hawkes
Captain Severne	Rev. A. Kingsford
E. de Grey Warter, Esq.	Dr. Burd
Colonel Edwards	

The burial service was read by the Rev. S. J. Hawkes, assisted by Rev. A. Kingsford.

SHROPSHIRE LEGENDS (24 February, 1875).

The following legend belongs to the parish of Bromfield. A fair lady was betrothed to a knight, who was only a younger son, and for that reason her father would not

consent to their marriage. The lady, however, was resolute, and one day she told her stern parent that the wedding would take place in Bromfield Church on the following morning. The father thereupon threatened that, if she persisted, although he possessed great estates, she should have for her dower, only as much land as she could crawl over before daylight. The girl went out, and did not return until breakfast time, when she announced that she had spent the long winter night in creeping on her hands and knees round a tract of meadow land, which she had thereby secured. The father was so much pleased with her courage and endurance that he relented, and made her his heiress. The land was afterwards called "Crawl Meadows." R. E. D.

THE BISHOPRICK OF SHREWSBURY (Feb. 10, 1875).

In accordance with your request, I have great pleasure in forwarding you a copy of the cancelled scheme for the Bishoprick of Shrewsbury. I beg to say that the £1 put in my last letter by your printer, stands for *li*, i.e., the contraction for *Libra* or *Libras*, a pound sterling or more.

"SHREWSBURY, p. 23, Cole.

[Fol. 26.] *Shrewsbury cum Wenlock.*

Farst a Busschoppe.

Item a president.....	xxli.
Item vi prebendaries the moste part of them preachers, every of them	xxli.
by the yere.....	cxzli.
Item a Reader of divinitie	xxli.
Item vi Studentes in divinitie whereof iii to be founded att Oxenforde and three att Cambridge, every of them to have xli by the yere.....	lxli.
Item xxxa Scollers, to be taught bothe grammer and logyke in the greke and latten tonge every of them iiii. vis. viiid. yerely	cli.
Item a scolemaister for the same scollers, to teache the greke and latten gramer and other good auctors.....	xvlii. xliii. liiid.
Item an ussher	xi.
Item viii petite canons, to singe in the quyre, every of them viiii. by the yere	lxiii.
Item viii laye men to singe and serve in the quyre, every of them viii. xliii. liiid. by the yere	liiii. vis. viiid.
Item viii Choristars every of them by the yere liii. vis. viiid.....	xxvii. xliii. liiid.
Item a master of the Children.....	xi.
Item a Gospeller	vii.
Item a pistoler	vi.
Item twoo Sextens	vi. xliii. liiid.

[Fol. 26. Back of M.S.]

Item viii poure men decayed by warres or in the kinges service every of them viii. xliii. liiid. by the yere	liiii. vis. viiid.
Item to be distributed in almes yerely among poure house holders	xxvii. xliii. liiid.
Item in yerely reparacions	xxxi.
Item to be employed yerely in makinge and mendinge of high waies	xxvii. xliii. liiid.
Item to a Stewarde of the landes by the yere	vi.
Item to an Audytour.....	vi. xliii. liiid.
Item to one porter, one Barbor to shawe and kepe the gates by the yere every of them iiii. vis. viiid. viii. xliii. liiid.	

Item one Butler for his wages and diets	iiiiii. xiiii. iiiid.
Item one cheif Cooke for his wages and diets	iiiiii. xiiii. iiiid.
Item one Under Cooke for his wages and diets	iiiiii. vii. viiid.
Item for the presidents expences yn receyvinge the rentes and for vewing the lands by the yere	viii. xiiii. iiiid.
Item to a Cater to bye their dietes for his wages and diets and makinge his boke of accompte	viii.
	[Fol. 27.]
Shrewesburye }	decccxxxiiii. xii. ixd.
Wenlocke }	[i.e. 2983. 11s. 9d.]
Porciones deducts	deccviii. xiiii. iiiid.
	[£718. 18s. 4d.]
Reman	ccciiii. xviii. vd.
	[£214. 18s. 5d.]
Porcio Episcopi."	

It is a singular thing that this scheme for Shrewsbury is the only one that is marked as cancelled. No less than thirteen schemes for Bishopricks or Deans and Chapters, appear in duplicate forma. These thirteen then must have been cancelled or greatly modified afterwards. But there is nothing to show whether in their case the earlier or the later scheme was adopted. At Shrewsbury the later and less liberal scheme was chosen, though it was never carried out.

All the explanation Mr. Cole vouchsafes is this—p. 74:—"The preceding pages follow the same order as the original manuscript. The writing is in various hands, and the whole has the appearance of rough drafts prepared by several persons at various periods." Perhaps he is not to blame for this, since he was compelled to cease his investigations owing to the transference of the papers, on which he was engaged, from the Westminster Chapter House to the State Paper Office. Then Lord John Russell refused to grant him permission to consult them in the latter place.

So I must leave the matter as it stands. I wish I could show how the sum total, 2983. 11s. 9d., of "Shrewesburye Wenlocke" is arrived at. The valor ecclesiasticus of Henry the 8th is for the Abbey at Salop £615. 4s. 8d., and for Wenlock £484. 1s. 2½d., yielding a total of £1049. 5s. 5½d. It is probable that in the scheme the value is miscalculated by £115. 11s. 8½d. If this guess is correct, the conclusion is evident.

A correspondent of *Eddowes's Journal* asks the nation to endow the new Bishoprick and Chapter of Shrewsbury with £6,000, adding that it is perhaps not one-hundredth part of the confiscated revenues of the Shropshire monastic and collegiate establishments. Owen, in 1808, calculated the revenues of what was once the Abbey property at £30,000. What does it produce now? I subjoin the valor ecclesiasticus of the different houses, which was drawn up in Henry the Eighth's reign. It was known to be an unfair one at the time, for all the properties were even then worth more. *Battlefield*, £54. 1s. 10d. per ann.; *Buildwas*, £129. 6s. 10d.; *Brewod*, £31. 14s.; *Bronfield*, £77. 18s. 8d.; *Cherbury*, £87. 7s. 4d.; *Haughmond*, £294. 12s. 9d.; *Hales*, £337. 18s. 6½d.; *Halston*, £160. 14s. 10d.; *Lilleshall*, £327. 10s.; *Ludlow*, £27. 16s. 10d.; *Morfeld*, £15.; *Pontesbury*, £40. 17s. 8d.; *Shrewsbury*, the Abbey, £615. 4s. 8d.; *S. Chad's College*, £14. 14s. 4d.; *S. Michael's Coll.*, £18. 1s. 8d.; *Tongue*, £22. 8s. 1d. *Wenlock*, £484. 1s. 2½d.; *Wombridge*, £72. 15s. 8d. Total annual revenues then amounted to £2,757. 0s. 8d. In this estimate I do not include the annual value of eleven houses, about which no return is on record. If then we estimate the present annual value of all this monastic plunder at the same rate

as Owen in 1808 calculates that of the Abbey, we get this result, £187,850 per annum.

It is to be hoped that those noble and gentle families which are descended from the original purchasers of this sacrilegiously acquired property, will contribute some conscience money towards the endowment of the new see. Though I should be sorry to make any invidious remark, it is perhaps worth the consideration of the Duke of Sutherland, whom we all respect, that his ancestor, James Leveson, bought the Augustine Priors of Lilleshall and Wombridge, which then brought in jointly £480 per ann. Perhaps it would not be easy to estimate the present income from minerals alone of the Lilleshall estate. I have chosen this instance simply because there is no doubt that His Grace is descended from the original purchaser. It is not easy to trace the line in other cases. Apologising for this intrusion on your space,

H. BERKELEY TAYLOR,

Regent House, Cambridge,
February 20th, 1875.

MARCH 10, 1875.

PROFESSOR LEE (29 July, 1874).

Where can I find an account of the life of this Shropshire worthy? Perhaps some reader of *Salopian Shreds and Patches* will kindly give an outline of his history, or state if his biography has been published?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

FLANNEL MARKET AT OSWESTRY.

(February 10, 1875).

In Price's *History of Oswestry* we are told, p. 44, that "In the Corporation Records at Shrewsbury, relating to the Drapers, is the following order. '25th Elizabeth, 1583: That no draper set out for Oswestry, &c.'" This I have given before. The authority for my other extract (which I took from Catherall—no authority at all!) is the late Rev. C. A. A. Lloyd, rector of Whittington, who, in 1819, (anonymously) edited a *History of Oswestry*, which was published by Edwards. Mr. Lloyd copies a letter entered in the books of the *Shrewsbury Drapers*, the original of which formed a reply to the Earl of Suffolk—dated 24 June, 1609—wherein Arthur Kinaston, merchant of the staple, assures the Lord Chamberlain that his company do not intend to withdraw from the Oswestry market. From "*A Curious MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury*" Mr. Lloyd found the story of the attempted robbery of the merchants near Shelton in Dec., 1575, and also about the interference of Sir Thos. Bromley in 1582, to prevent the Welsh drawing the trade into their own country. Where are those "curious MSS.?" "S. and P." would be doing a great work in giving them daylight. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd also refers to "our countryman Dr. Peter Heylin," who "in his cosmography" speaks of the Welsh "not being satisfied with having fixed the Market at Oswestry, sought to draw the staple more into their own country." A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

SHREWSBURY CHURCH BELLS (8 March, 1875).

The book from which I have already quoted, says, "The mode of ringing the bells of the several churches of Shrewsbury for divine service, until within these fifty years, was very different from the present. The sextons began at nine in the morning, and having chimed a full hour, two small bells were rung for half an hour; then the great or sermon bell, as it was called, was rung alone for another half hour, till service commenced. For daily prayers and holidays, the chiming and ringing of two bells took up an

hour. On fast days the chiming was omitted, and the great bell was tolled for two full hours. At our Abbey Church the sexton still begins to chime at ten o'clock: at half-past ten, he rings two bells; and at twenty minutes before eleven, the great, or sermon bell, is rung. There were formerly chimes every fourth hour upon every set of bells in the town, except St. Julian's." An old chronicler mentions that after some repairs to St. Mary's steeple in 1594, "the grette bell was ronge ow't to the sermond" on Sunday, June 25. There is a tradition that a traveller who lost his way in the darkness, and was guided in safety to the town by the sound of the curfew bell at this church, in gratitude left money to provide for the continuance of the custom. In 1536, the Corporation "Ordered that the Clerk of St. Alkmond's have 40d. half-yearly, for ringing the watch bell, at 4 o'clock every morning."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY RACES (3 March, 1875).

Phillips, in his account of Kingsland, says, "The Annual Horse Races were formerly on this spot, it was then considerably larger, many enclosures having of late years been made on the out parts." When were the Races removed to Bieton Heath?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (February 3, 1875).

I have often heard the word "Moggie" applied to a calf by Shropshire children. Young geese are also called "gullies." Are these terms peculiar to this county, or are they in use anywhere else?

H. H.

OLD SHREWSBURY FAMILIES.

Can any of your readers tell me if there are any descendants of a family of the name of Thornes still in Shrewsbury or the neighbourhood? They appear to have been a family of considerable note and influence in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Robert de Thornes was High Bailiff of Shrewsbury so far back as the reign of Edward the Third, between 1327 and 1377. The exact date not being recorded. Robert Thornes filled the like office, in 1388, and might possibly have been the same man or, more probably, his son. A Robert Thornes filled the office in 1398, and again in 1402 and 1409. After which time the name does not appear in any public record until Thomas Thornes was elected High Bailiff in 1432 and again in 1436 and 1440. The name does not appear again for 36 years. In 1476 Thomas Thornes was High Bailiff, also in 1481, 1485, and 1489. In 1490 a Robert Thornes is elected and is succeeded by a Roger Thornes in 1497, who appears to have been High Bailiff also in 1505 and again in 1609—either this man or his son filled this office in 1515, 1521, 1525, and 1530. In 1535 a John Thornes appears in a like honourable position. After this time the name does not appear in the list of High Bailiffs. In 1638 Charles the 1st granted the town a Charter of Incorporation, and a Mayor succeeded and displaced the old office of High Bailiff. I have carefully looked through the list of mayors for that date but I do not find the name mentioned. One Richard Thornes was High Sheriff in the reign of James the 1st (1609), and a Francis Thornes appears amongst the "Esquires," taken prisoner at the surprisal and storming of the town in 1644. After this time the name does not appear in any public capacity, so that I presume the family must have either died out or removed. Altogether the family of Thornes held the office of High Bailiff of this ancient borough no less than twenty-one times.

INVESTIGATOR.

THE GIANT HIGH SHERIFF OF SALOP IN 1580.

In an old newspaper I found the following extract, which may be of interest. Is anything known of him

further:—"At this long bygone period, one Edmund Cornwall served the office of high sheriff of the county of Salop. He appears to have been quite a giant, if one may judge from the accounts given of him; or, at any rate, that he was a very powerful man. Indeed, there is, or was, at Burford, in Shropshire, a painting of a corpse in a shroud measuring 7ft. 8in. long, which was supposed to represent the said giant. An old antiquary, who seems to have known him well, thus wrote of him: 'He was in mynd an emperour, from whom he descended, in wytt and style so rare, to compryse in fewe lynes, and that clearely, suche store of matter, as I scarce saw any to equall hym. He was mightye of body, but very comely, and excelled in strengthe all men of his age. For his owne delygth, hee made a daynte tuche on the lute; and of so sweete harmonye in his nature, as yf ever he offended any, weare he never so poor, he was not frynde (friend) with hymsealfe tyll hee was frynde with hym agayne. He led a single lyfe, and, before hys streangth decayde, entered the gate of death.' This celebrated man had, besides a walking-stick, a staff, which has been thus described: 'It is five feet long; the head, which is of iron, continues about two feet down the four sides, which is square for that length; the remaining part is round, and the bottom is shod with iron. It bears his initials, and the head is inscribed 'In my defence, God me defend.' On one side of the staff is a flat hook, as if for the purpose of being attached to his girdle. It's weight was 8lbs.'" W.

SHENSTONE'S EPITAPH IN FRANCE.

At a place called Ermenonville, in France, the following singular specimen of French-English versification was framed by an admiring Frenchman:—

"This plain stone
To WILLIAM SHENSTONE;
In his writings he displayed
A mind natural.
At Leasowes he laid,
Arcadian green rural." N.

THE LEGEND OF THE BROOK AND BRISTLE BRIDGE, NEAR MYDDLE, SALOP.

"A little brook, rising in a moat, or pond, in Preston Gubballs, and, passing thence to Haremeas, goes through the middle of it, leaves it at a place called the Mear-house, and, passing still northward, crosses the lane that leads from Klesmeas to Shrewsbury. It there runs under a stone bridge, built about sixty years ago (say 1640), at the parish charge, and at the instigation of Mr. Robert More, brother, and farmer, of Mr. Thomas More, after rector of Myddle. It is called Bristle bridge, and the reason is there is a certain cave in the rock near this Bridge, which was formerly a hole in the rock, and called Goblin Hole, and afterwards was made into a habitation, and a stone chimney was built up to it by one Fardoe; after whose death, one Will Preece, son of Griffith ap Preece, of Newton-on-the-Hill (a wealthy tenant there, holding the lands of — Corbett, Esq., in Newton) dwelt in it. This Will Preece was set apprentice by his father to a goldsmith in London, but soon out went his master, and went for a soldier, in 2 Elizabeth's time, into the Low Countries. At his return he married the daughter of Ohetwall, of Peplow, in Hodnett parish, and came to live in this cave. After his return from the wars, he told so many romantic stories of his strange adventures, that people gave him the name of Sooggin, by which name he was better known than by the name of Will Preece. But amongst the rest of the stories that were told of him, or by him, one was—that he had killed a monstrous boar, of

so large a size that the bristles on his back were as big as pikeavill grains. The story being fresh among the neighbours and workmen that were building the bridge they gave it the name of Bristle Bridge which name still continues."—*Gough's Myddle*. P.

**SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES—ETYMOLOGY
OF BRIDGNORTH.**

Camden calls this town Brug-morfe, so called from Burgh and Morfe (signifying, I suppose, the town on the Morfe) The latter is described as a "famous forest near adjoining, but now a Waste." It is very probable that the name Bridgnorth is a mere corruption (though used in Camden's time) of the more significant one of Brug-morfe, and has been arrived at through the great laxity which prevailed in mediæval times in the spelling of names of places and streets. In the present instance the sense and meaning of the name is completely changed, and whilst the ancient name had a feasible meaning in it, the modern one has not; for whilst the town, like many others, possesses a bridge, I cannot see any reasonable ground for the addition of the word "north." Camden says the Saxon name was Brige. W.H.

VIEWS FROM THE LONGMYND.

In the current number of *The New Quarterly Magazine* Mr. Henry Kingley contributes an interesting article on Sir Philip Sydney. Referring to that great man's connection with Shrewsbury School, and young Sydney's frequent journeys between Shrewsbury and Ludlow, where his father as Lord President of Wales resided, he says:—

"Eight miles from Shrewsbury, going southward, you are almost among mountains. Caradoc, Lawley, and Longmynd, are towering around you, and Watling Street bends round under Lawley, on your left, from the modern road to Stretton. Twelve miles from Shrewsbury you can climb Longmynd, and among the waving heather and the innumerable crowding grouse can see the infant Severn pouring down from Plinlimmon."

I know every inch of the Longmynd, and have been on it at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather, but I never from even the top of the flagstaff saw the "infant Severn pouring down from Plinlimmon." Can any of your readers inform me from what point this view is to be obtained? G. W. M.

CURIOUS EPITAPH IN CLAVERLEY CHURCH.

"Amongst the many epitaphs in and around the church, that teach the rustic moralist to die, is the quaint following, (*sic*) which is near the communion table, in the aisle of the manorial chancel, written in capitals, on a large blue slab:—

'Come Let Us Go See Mans. But A Fashions,
Here Dyed One Whilst in his Station,
Who Journey'd Long, Long Journeys also March'd,
Rushing into Death, Leaving Every Yard
Near To His Home and Dear Relation,
Here For To Seat His Habitation.'

This is without either visible date or name, is acknowledged to be of great antiquity, is so mutilated and covered with dust as only to be traceable by black-balling, and till very recently was supposed by most of the local antiquarians to be part of the church."—*CUTBERT BEE, in Notes and Queries*. G. K.

MARCH 17, 1875.

CÆR CARADOC (Nov. 18, 1874).

It will perhaps never be definitely settled as to whether the scene of the exploits of Caractacus be the hill near

Church Stretton or that near Clun. Dr. Kennedy was inclined to give the preference to the latter, and he probably was strengthened in his views by Camden, who does not refer to the Stretton Hill at all. Speaking of the neighbourhood of Clun he says, "Where the River Clune meets the Temd, among several dangerous fords, ariseth a Hill of great Antiquity, call'd *Cær Caradoc*, because about the year of our Lord 53 *Caractacus*, a Valiant British King, encompass'd it with a Bulwark of Stone, and bravely defended it for a time against *Ostorius* and the Roman Legions. From hence towards the south-east was fought the famous Battle between *Ostorius* and *Caractacus*, and as the Action was great and eminent, so are the remains of it to this day very considerable." Perhaps the tradition relating to the Stretton Hill might have equally good foundation with that referring to Clun, at all events, the remains of the fortifications on its summit incontestibly prove that it was occupied as an important strategic post, and it is very probable that they were formed and held by *Caractacus*, who might afterwards have removed to Clun, and there fought his final battle. The evidence leading to this presumption is so strong, that the Stretton *Caradoc* will not readily be disconnected with the name of *Caractacus*. W. H.

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (10 March, 1875).

"W. H." in reference to the derivation of Bridgnorth is no doubt correct, as owing to the want of any fixed laws in regard to spelling, the names of many places in Shropshire have, from time to time, undergone metamorphosis. I might instance the name of the county town (Shrewsbury) though unlike Bridgnorth, the orthographical changes it has experienced have not materially altered the original signification. The original Saxon name *Scrobber-byrig*, or town among shrubs or trees, is equivalent to the ancient British "Penguerne," or "the Brow of Alders" and the Saxon appellation is easily traceable through the Norman *Sciropesberie*, *Salopesbury*, and *Schrosbury*, to the more modern Shrewsbury. G.

BRIDGNORTH.—In the opinion of the Rev. George Bellet (author of *The Antiquities of Bridgnorth*, and sometime Incumbent of St. Leonard's) "The name is a very plain one, and just as plain is its etymology; *Bridgnorth*, i.e. the north Bridge." "Our town received its first name of '*Brug*' from the bridge, which here spanned the Severn; and was afterwards called '*Bridgnorth*,' to distinguish it from a bridge lower down the Severn, at Quatford." He rejects the *Burymorfe* notion, and says that in every ancient record it is called "Brugge" or "Brug," the Saxon form of the word "Bridge." He was not aware of any instance of the additional syllable "North" occurring in a public document earlier than the reign of Edward the First. R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (10 March, 1875).

It is strange that both *wogge* and *gulle*, mentioned by "H. H." though undoubtedly dialectic words used in Shropshire, seem to have escaped the notice of Harts-horne, for he does not give either of them in his Glossary. PROUD SALOPIAN.

OLD HOUSES IN SHREWSBURY.

JONES'S MANSION.—There are two houses bearing this designation in Shrewsbury. One in Ox-lane, now St. Mary's-street, the other in the Wyle Cop, or more properly "Under the Wyle." The former was built by Alderman Thomas Jones, who was six times Bailiff, was the first Mayor of Shrewsbury, and High Sheriff in 1624. The site of this house, which is mostly still standing though hidden from view by modern erections, extended from the Drapers' Almshouses to almost half the length

of Church-street. In the entrance hall, in that portion now occupied as Gas Offices, was formerly a board, with brackets to hold the civic sword, inscribed on which were the dates when the above-mentioned offices were held as follows:—

B.	1601
B	1610
B	1615
B	1621
SH	1624
B	1627
B	1635
MA	1638
..	1753

This board was removed by the present proprietor (Mr. W. W. Humphreys) and now hangs on the staircase of that portion of the mansion occupied by himself. The other "Jones's Mansion," under the Wyle, was built by Alderman William Jones, the father of the above-mentioned Thomas. It is a large and irregular pile, and must have been subject to great inconvenience from the high floods which formerly prevailed more frequently than now. It is this William Jones whose monument (brought from St. Alkmund's Church, the family burial place) now stands at the south-east corner of the Abbey, and has been previously noticed (Sep. 16, 1874). G. H.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following is an extract from an old work published in Queen Elizabeth's time. It is a cutting from some paper. Some of your readers perhaps can tell me where it is from:

"*Shropshire* had of old the same inhabitants, and was a fortified and manned frontier against the *Welsh*, then divided from the *English* and their enemies, and therefore was named the *Marches*.—*Ludlow* is a town of more beauty than antiquity, beautified with the Pallace of the King, (or rather of the Prince of Wales,) and there is a Counsell or Court of Iustice, for *Wales* and the borders, not unlike to the French Parliaments, and instituted by Henry the Eight. It consists of the President of *Wales*, there residing, of a secretary, an attorney, a solicitor, and foure Iustices of the Counties of *Wales*, and as many counsellors as the King shall please to appoint.—In *Hackstow* Forrest, at the hill *Stiperstones*, are great heaps of stones, which the vulgar sort dreame to have been the Diuul's (Devil's) Bridge.—*Wrocketer*, of old the chiefe citie built by the Romans, is now a pretty village, and from the decaye thereof grew the well-known Citie *Shrewesburie*, now the chief citie, fortified by art and nature, rich by making woollen cloth, and trading with the neighbouring *Welchmen*, where Henry Piercy, the younger, with his forces, was overthrown by Henrie the Fourth. H. K.

MARDOL QUAY.

"In 1607, *Mardol Quay* was built by Mr. Rowland Jenks. To him and to his heirs was granted in fee-farm for ever, so much ground on the south-east side of the *Welsh Bridge*—viz., from the postern-gate along the town wall towards the bridge 27 yards, into the womb of Severn 20 yards; the length along the river side, 44 yards; at the yearly rent of 12*l.*, on condition that he should build the said quay, pull down one house which stood on the gate, surrender his fee-farm thereof to the Corporation, and never erect again the said house, or any other building upon the quay, and to permit all man-

ner of barges of all persons, to load at the said quay, taking for every barge load of wood or coal, 12*l.*; for a ton of other goods—off a Burgess 2*l.*, and off a foreigner 4*l.*—From the *Exchequer Book*. T.

CORACLES.

The ancient coracle which was known to and used by the ancient Britons was similar in every respect, except the material of which it was constructed, to the coracle of the present day. It was formerly made of split "Sally-twigs" interwoven, and covered on the outside with a horse-hide, and though spoken of as being "so light, that coming off the water they take them on their backs and carry them home," they must have been in that respect many times the weight of the modern coracle. Fishermen of the present day would feel a considerable difference, but perhaps they have degenerated in regard to their weight-carrying powers. W. H.

SHREWSBURY CHURCHES.

In *Camden's Britannia* we read that Earl Roger built a beautiful monastery dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, as likewise a church to St. Gregory. Is there any local record or tradition referring to this church, which Camden says did not exist even in his day? W. H.

BRIDGNORTH CASTLE.

In *Camden's Britannia* is a brief allusion to Bridgnorth Castle, but no reference to its present condition. It is therefore to be inferred that it was at the time Camden wrote (the 16th century) in its integrity. When was it dismantled? and when was the existing fragment reduced to its present leaning position, and by what means? W. H.

THE QUARRY.

There is an old tale about the planting of the Quarry trees, which is perhaps not generally known, and may not be altogether true. In the early part of the last century there lived in Shrewsbury a nurseryman named Thomas Wright, who made a large fortune by his trade. The Quarry was then a sort of waste place, and Wright offered to lay it out, and plant the trees at his own cost. For some reason or other the Corporation rejected this offer, but the nurseryman was determined, and taking two active men, he set to work one night; and by daylight the job was done. When the Mayor went, and saw the improvement he could no longer withhold his consent, and the trees were allowed to remain. R. E. D.

THE BELL STONE.

What is the history of the large stone at the National Provincial Bank, and why is it called the "Bell" Stone? PROUD SALOPIAN.

COPPER MINE AT WENLOCK.

It is said that Wenlock was famous for a copper mine in the time of Richard II. Are there any local records giving an account of its existence and locality? W. H.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY WENTWORTH POWYS.

We have this week to record the decease of the representative of another old Shropshire family, in the person of the above-named gentleman, who expired on Sunday evening last, after a long and tedious illness, by which he had been confined to his house for a considerable time. The Honorable Henry Wentworth Feilding was the second son of William Robert Basil, Viscount Feilding (son and heir of Basil, 6th Earl of Denbigh), and his wife,

Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Jelf Powys, of Berwick House, Salop, and Moreton Hall, Cheshire. He was born July 31, 1798, and was therefore in his 77th year. He assumed the surname and arms of Powys on succeeding to the Berwick estates in 1832. Viscount Feilding died in 1799, during the lifetime of his father, leaving three sons and three daughters, of whom the youngest daughter, Lady Emily Harding, is the only survivor. In the year 1813 the children of the deceased Viscount were raised, by Royal Warrant, to the rank and precedence of sons and daughters of an Earl, to which they would have been entitled if in the ordinary course of nature their father had lived to inherit the family honours. Their mother, the late Viscountess Feilding, it will be remembered, lived for many years previous to her death at Ross Hall, near this town, which estate had been purchased from the Forester family for her residence by her son, the subject of these memoirs. The deceased gentleman, notwithstanding some peculiarities, enjoyed the respect and esteem of his contemporaries to a very large extent, and of his tenantry and dependents in particular. In him the deserving poor in his own immediate neighbourhood will lose a kind and warm-hearted friend and benefactor. The deceased gentleman had been for many years Major in the South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, having previously held the rank of Captain in the same corps. He generally abstained from any active participation in public or political matters; but was nevertheless an ardent Conservative. He served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1834, but was never, we believe, in the commission of the peace.

MARCH 24, 1875.

JAMES I. AND SHREWSBURY

I have heard the following anecdote related in connection with other towns than Shrewsbury. Can any reader inform me if it really happened?—"Among the addresses presented to James I. on his accession to the throne, was one from the town of Shrewsbury, in which the loyal inhabitants expressed a wish that 'His Majesty might reign as long as the sun, moon, and stars endured.' To this marvellously loyal address, the King is also said to have replied—'Faith, then, if I do reign so long, my son must govern by candle-light!'" P.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES. (8 July, 1874).

In an old collection of remarkable tenures, customs, &c., the following appears:—"Beneath *Whittington*, in *Shropshire*, one Wrenoc, son of Meuric, held lands by the service of being *Latimer* between the English and the Welshmen." A modern annotation adds: *Latimer*, *truckman*, or *interpreter*." Another says: "I believe it should be *Latiner*, for so the modern *Latinarius* did signify; one whose skill in the Latin was presumed to enable him to understand all languages." W.

PROFESSOR LEE (29 July, 1874, and 10 March, 1875).

I observe in your paper under the head of "Shreds and Patches," an inquiry as to where the writer may find an account of the life of the late Rev. Professor Lee? and as one of his students in Hebrew, attending his lectures in Cambridge from 1831 to 1834, I have pleasure in referring him to my father's work, entitled the *Museum of the World (Europe)*, of which a copy will be found in the Library of the Museum, College Hill, and in which he will find an account of the early life of that eminent linguist; whom I recollect being taken, when a boy, by my father to see, when Mr. Lee was Master of Bowd-

ler's School, Town Walls, Shrewsbury. A memoir and portrait appeared in 1833 in a Biographical series published by Fisher and Co., of London. A copy of that portrait now hangs in the above School, given by myself, at the suggestion of the Rev. James Colley. Immediately after Dr. Lee's death, which took place December 14th, 1852, a brief memoir appeared in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for January or February, 1853, but the writer regretted that on application to the family with a view to a more extended memoir, he was told that there were "no materials" left behind from which it could be drawn. The *Christian Observer* for 1860 contains an article, communicated by myself, on Professor Lee, with reference especially to his labours in connection with the Church Missionary and Bible Societies, in their Biblical Translations.

I shall be very glad to see the memory of so remarkable a man, who attained the knowledge of eighteen languages without a tutor, revived, as an encouragement to my fellow-townsmen (as it was to me) to acquire learning under disadvantages, and without the many facilities of the present day. Though far and long removed from the scenes of my youth, I still retain the heart of a "Proud Salopian."

C. A. HULBERT, M.A.,

Vicar of Almondbury and Hon. Canon of Ripon.
Almondbury Vicarage, Huddersfield,
March 15th, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (March 17, 1875).

BRIDGNORTH.—Your correspondent who states that Bridgnorth derives its name from Brug or Brugge Morfe, i.e., that it was so named from the forest of Morfe, is, I believe, in error. If he will consult a lecture delivered by the Rev. G. Bellett on the "Antiquities of Bridgnorth," and one by the Rev. G. L. Wasey on the "Ancient Parishes of Quatford, Morville, and Aston Kyre," both published by Edkins, of Bridgnorth, 1859, he will meet with much that will interest and possibly instruct him. There was, in very ancient times, a castle and town at Quatford. Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of William the 2nd, paid that King £3000 for his English Earldom; he it was who selected Bridgnorth as a better fitted than Quatford as a place of defence, in his rebellion against Henry the 1st, and the new town was named Brugnorth or Bridgnorth, as being north of the bridge at Quatford. Two piers of this old bridge could be traced, and I, when a boy, remember an islet on which alders and willows grew, close to the ford from which Quatford took its name. W. BOULTON.

Wem.

THE QUARRY (17 March, 1875).

The tale alluded to by "R. E. D." cannot possibly be true. If we can place any reliance in Phillips, the lower walk, 540 yards in length, was planted with lime trees by Henry Jenks, Esq., then Mayor, in 1719. Besides, no three men, however active they might have been, could have planted an avenue of trees of that length in one night. But the question is summarily disposed of if we may credit "Pidgeon," who quotes in his *Memoirs* the following order of the Corporation, dated Jan. 15, 1719:—"Agreed that there be a handsome walk made in the Quarry for persons to walk in, and that trees be planted in the same, in such manner as Mr. Mayor shall think most ornamental." Wright, the nurseryman, might also possibly have lived sometimes in Shrewsbury. It is, however, certain that he lived at "The Grove," near Bicton, where it is believed he built the present house and planted the magnificent hedge of yew forming an arcade on three sides of the garden, which comprises

about an acre of land. A small meadow adjoining the garden, about three acres, was the nursery ground. Mr. Wright was buried in Biston Churchyard. W. H.

Is there any history connected with the large stone near the Dingle? It seems to have been placed there for some purpose, perhaps to mark a boundary.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE (March 17, 1875).

The old work quoted by "H. K." is Fynes Moryson's *Two Yeares Travell*, but it does not date back as far as the reign of Elizabeth; it was published in 1617. A. R. Crosswylan, Oswestry.

THE BELL STONE (March 17, 1875).

The origin of this name does not seem to be really known at this time. Phillips, who is perhaps one of the best authorities in such matters, gives in his *History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury* the opinions that were current as to the name of the house called "The Bell Stone" a century ago:—"Various conjectures are made relative to the etymology of this name. Some are of opinion the ancient name was 'The Ben Stone,' the word Ben being an abbreviation of Benedictine, and suppose this house to have belonged to some religious of that order; but it does not appear that there was at any time any house belonging to them in Shrewsbury but the aforementioned Monastery." This house has been also called 'The Bent Stone,' as supposed from the bent appearance of a large stone lying near the house. A large stone now lies near this building, and probably has lain where it now does, or somewhere near it, for several centuries, and might be the large stone mentioned in one of the grants of Chorlton Hall.† A conjecture as probable as any of the foregoing might be made, viz., that this stone (which now appears broken and much altered) formerly, either in colour or shape, resembled a bell, and from that the house near it might be called 'The Bell Stone.'" Edition 1779, p. 146.

S. C. S.

* Now the Abbey Church. † Now the Theatre.

EARL OF ARUNDEL.

"Querist," June 24, 1874, challenged the statement of Mr. Askew Roberts in his *Gossiping Guide*, that the Earl of Arundel was "a Shropshire landowner." I observe in the *Memoirs of Myddle* (just issued by Adnitt and Naunton) Gough speaks of the Earl of Arundel as lord of the manor of Wem and Loppington. The Earl referred to in the *Guide* was the one who took Old Parr to London in 1635, and Gough wrote of the latter half of the same century. The Earls for a considerable period were lords of Oswestry, and one of the titles of the Duke of Norfolk is "Baron Osvaldstre." When did the connection of the family with the county cease? LAPPITON.

HEAVING AT EASTER.

This old custom is even yet not quite extinct in Shropshire. Hulbert gives an amusing narrative of the heaving of himself and his friend, Joseph Palmer, Esq. One Easter Tuesday they were going to Acton Reynald Hall, and Mr. Palmer, who had a particular dislike to the ceremony, had, with great difficulty, escaped from the wives and daughters of his tenants in Coleham, and had fought his way through the women of the Castle Foregate, but at Acton Reynald he was obliged to submit. Soon after their arrival there, the female servants entered the room, a chair decked with flowers and ribbons was brought, and, the worthy baronet having already been

heaved, the visitors could not refuse to follow his example. Mr. Palmer was vanquished, and the maids were victorious. At page 155 of Brand's *Popular Antiquities* there is an account of this ancient custom as practised here in 1799. Perhaps some reader who has a copy of the book will favour us with an extract.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

LAMB AT EASTER.

In my younger days Easter Lamb was eaten with a bitter pudding, called "tansy pudding." This was said to be a copy of the paschal injunction, "with bitter herbs shall ye eat it," imitated from the passover introduced into England by the Jews. Can any of your readers throw light on this curious custom? X.

SHROPSHIRE SURNAMES.

Some surnames seem to be peculiar to certain localities, thus *Batho* is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Prees, *Basmar* is common about Clun, and *Hartshorne* at Broseley. *Icke*, pronounced "Eak," is met with in the Newport district, and many others might be instanced. Mrs. Childe, in her book on Cleobury Mortimer,* says, "Of Surnames in the 17th century, still known here in the 19th, are Beddowe, Dallowe, Fox, Fozall, Gyll, Heycocke, Knott, Lowe, Lloyd, Powntney, Simkis, Stockall, Turbeville, Wattmore; and among the Knightly names which have borne a part in the annals of Shropshire, are Langley, Corbet, Harley, Blount, and Lacon." R. E. D.

* A Sketch of the Parish of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, page 10.

ST. CHAD'S CRYPT.

Under the north transept of the old church of St. Chad was a crypt, called the "Dimery." It had a vaulted roof, supported by short round pillars, of rude workmanship. The arches were semi-circular, and it was most likely a Saxon building. It is still perfect, but filled with rubbish. As there is no other crypt in Shrewsbury, it would be interesting to antiquaries if this were cleared out, which could probably be done at little cost.

R. E. D.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE ABOUT A WHITE PARTRIDGE SHOT AT MEOLE, SALOP, IN 1765.

I have read the following in an old paper. It may suit your column of "Shreds and Patches." "About the year 1765, a white partridge was shot by a Mr. Rogers of Meole, Salop, and being sent to London, was given to a Mr. Pugh, to make a painting of it. Now Mr. Pugh was a painter, and a good painter, but no sportsman. He, therefore, painted a large old oak, and ingeniously placed the white partridge on one of the branches! When told that partridges when they sat, sat on the ground, Mr. P. said that might be, but it looked so much more picturesque to have a landscape in the back-ground, that he would not alter it, for an extraordinary bird ought to have an extraordinary situation; it exalted him above his fellows! This was the poetical license of a painter!"

SUBSCRIBER.

CURIOUS OFFICE AT CLAVERLEY.

It appears that amongst other directions mentioned in the deed of feoffment, 23rd of August 1659, whereby Richard Dovey, of Farmcote, granted certain premises to John Sanders and others, viz., cottages or buildings, over and adjoining the churchyard gates of the parish church of Claverley, is to "place in some room of the said cottages, and to pay yearly the sum of eight shillings to a poor man of that parish who shall undertake to waken

sleepers, and whip out dogs from the church of Claverley during divine service." From the evidence before the Charity Commissioners, the sum of 10s. 6d. per annum had been paid for the above purpose for upwards of 20 years prior to their inquiry. N.

BRIDGNORTH.

The following curious but short account of Bridgnorth may be of interest. It occurs in a very old book printed nearly three centuries ago:—"Brydgenorth, a market towne, a castle, and a colledge in Shropshire, which Leland sayeth was taken by the Danes, and after repayed by Eilfeda the Quene, which deserved the surname of *Potens*: whearby it is evident that he took it for the same that, in the Chron. of *Wynchelcumb*, is called *Brige*. Polydore sayeth that Edward II. flyinge the persecution of his nobilitie, entred this castle, and was found thear, and so brought to *Kenelworth*. But Syr Thom. de la More, that lyved in the tyme, and wrote the historie of his life and deathe, sayeth that he was found in an abbay in *Wales*, in the diocese of *Landaff*, called *Nethe*, wheare is a castle also." A.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE

HON. HENRY WENTWORTH POWYS.

On Friday last the remains of this much-respected gentleman were deposited in the family vault beneath the little chapel at Berwick. The funeral was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, none being present but the immediate relatives and the tenantry. The place of sepulture may be looked upon more as a family mausoleum and private chapel than a place of public worship belonging to the National Church. Though subject to episcopal supervision the living is a donative in the patronage of trustees, of whom the owner of Berwick is one, and is used exclusively by the residents on the estate and the inmates of the adjacent almshouses. The distance from the hall is not more than 300 yards, and the funeral procession was, therefore, a walking one.

At one o'clock the procession left the hall in the following order:—

Clerk: Mr. Pugh.
 Rev. G. C. Guise (rector of Rev. T. G. M. Luckcock (chaplain of Berwick)
 J. R. Humphreys, Esq. T. M. How, Esq.

TENANTS:

Mr. Ambler, Wilderley	Mr. Bromley, Lythwood
Mr. Jarrett, sen., Betchoott	Mr. Jones, Betchoott
Mr. Helghway, Newton	Mr. Kent, Newton
Mr. Meredith, Stapleton	Mr. Hamer, Stapleton
Mr. Woodcock, Othercott	Mr. Jones, Othercott
Mr. Richards, Castle Gates	Mr. Birch, Frankwell
Mr. Marsh, Wilderley	Mr. Jarrett, jun., Betchoott
Mr. Davies, Shadymoor	Mr. Bromley, Coppice Farm
Mr. Roberts, Underhill Hall	Mr. Pugh, The Leasows
Mr. Wilding, Picklescott	Mr. Phillips, Shadymoor

PALL BEARERS.

Mr. Sankay, The Moat
 Mr. Cook, Shadymoor
 Mr. Bebb, Great Berwick
 Mr. Mellings, Shipton Fields

The Body,

Rev. E. Gough, Gravel Hall
 Mr. W. Groves, Brompton
 Mr. Davies, Cross Green

MOUWERS:

Col. the Hon. Percy Feilding Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh
 W. F. Harding, Esq. Rev. the Hon. C. W. A. Feilding
 Captain Levett.

UPPER SERVANTS, &c.

Mr. Parser	Mr. T. Oakley
Mr. T. Jones	Mr. Green
Mr. Perkins	Mr. Winfield.

The burial service was very impressively read by the Rev. T. G. M. Luckcock, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Guise, who read the lesson. The body was encased in three coffins, the outer one being of plain massive English oak, furnished with handsome gilt handles of a mediæval pattern. A small square gilt plate fixed to the lid near the feet was inscribed as follows:—

Henry Wentworth Powys,
 Born 31 July, 1793.
 Died 14 March, 1875.

It was covered with several large and handsome wreaths and a cross formed of camellias and other choice flowers. The coffins (of wood) were made at the workshops of Mr. Jones, of Stapleton, and the leaden one by Mr. W. Dodwell, of this town. The hatchment, emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the deceased, was painted by Mr. T. Evans, of High Street. The entire management of the funeral was placed in the hands of Mr. W. Jones, builder, of Stapleton, and the various details were efficiently carried out under his superintendence, with the assistance of Messrs. Redmayne & Co., of the Market Square. The pulpit, Communion table and rails, and the family pews were covered with black cloth.

The double vault underneath the chapel now contains the coffins of 16 members of the Powys family, viz. :—

John Powys, Esq., died 1753
 Elizabeth Cooper, died 1792
 Thomas Henry Powys, Esq., died 1801
 Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., died 1805
 Lady Mary Anne Feilding, died 1814
 Lady Catherine Frances Feilding, died 1818
 Harriet, Lady Tarn, died 1811
 Lissey Anne Powys, died 1832
 Emily Lissey, Lady Hill, died 1840
 Sir Francis Brian Hill, K.T.S., died 1842
 Arthur William Hill, died 1848
 Catherine, Viscountess Feilding, died 1852
 The Hon. H. W. Powys, died 1875.

And three others on which the names and dates are illegible.

The chapel contains handsome mural monuments in memory of Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., and his widow, Mrs Lissey Anne Powys; also of their eldest daughter, the Viscountess Feilding, who was the mother of the late Squire and grandmother of the Earl of Denbigh, and her two daughters, the Ladies Catherine and Marianne Feilding, who died respectively in 1814 and 1818, unmarried.

MEMORIAL TO DR. WATTS.

A handsome memorial window of stained glass has been placed in St. George's Church, in this town, in memory of Dr. Watts, who was for many years a resident and churchwarden of the parish. The cost of the window has been defrayed by the subscriptions of his fellow parishioners, and it has been designed and executed by Mr. J. Davies, of St. Mary's Street. The window contains the figure of St. Luke, life size, surmounted by a rich canopy, with emblem of an Angel, in ornamental quarry work. The base of the window is a rich pedestal, with an emblem of the Saint, formed of ornamental quarry work, with the following inscription at the bottom:—"To the glory of God this window, in memory of John Watts, M.D., who departed this life 24th July, 1874, is placed by the parishioners." The whole is surrounded with a rich foliated border.

GENERAL SIR PERCY EGERTON HERBERT, K.B., M.P. FOR SHROPSHIRE, AT INKERMAR.

I beg to lay before the notice of the readers of your excellent *Journal* the graphic records of the admirable conduct of a descendant of the great Shrop-

shire hero, Lord Clive, in the perilous fight of Inkerman, as related by A. W. Kinglake in his fifth volume of the *Invasion of the Crimea*, where the name of Colonel Percy Herbert appears as a household word. They are presented to our gaze in bold relief, and a few extracts may possibly be interesting to the constituents, and friends and neighbours of Sir Percy E. Herbert. I commence with page 8:—

“Even by some of the ablest staff officers present with the combatants (as for instance by *Colonel Percy Herbert* and Captain Armstrong) it was apparently taken for granted that the ground in front of the position should not be thus yielded up; and they, both of them at different moments, petitioned their chief to give the pickets support.”

I proceed with page 174:—

“Results proved that Percy Herbert had received a happy inspiration, when he divined that the mere sight of a quickly-opened fire from Fitzmayer’s guns would tend to weaken the early morning’s attack; for the enemy, thus led to believe that our people stood ready to meet him, became, it would seem, over-cautious.

“Under the scaring effect of the artillery flashes, which blazed through the mist from Home Ridge, the twenty assaulting battalions were made to bend aside right and left from the open Saddle-top Reach, and it is plain that the expedient, which thus caused them to swerve, helped greatly to mar their attack.”

I turn now to page 182:—

“Although the formation of the ground made it certain that the soldiery, thus driven in, must draw closer and closer together, when approaching the Isthmus, they were a medley from various regiments, neither linked by a common authority, nor working any longer as skirmishers. *Percy Herbert* strove hard to give them coherence; for he judged that the moment might be near, when every bayonet might be wanted for the defence of Home Ridge, and the reserve ammunition, it seems, was brought up in good time; but still the spent force of combatants (which gathered for the most part between Pennefather’s Camp and Home Ridge) was not in such state as to be able to take its share of the fights now impending.”

Again, page 288:—

“The Duke of Cambridge became possessed with an idea, that the Guards were perhaps lost; and his grief, roused to phrensy by this cruel thought, was hardly allayed, when *Percy Herbert* said cheerily, though in language almost harshly prosaic, ‘The Guards, sir, will be sure to turn up.’

“As respects the great bulk of not only the Guards, but also all the rest of our soldiery, who seized and pursued their false victory, we before had the means of observing, that Percy Herbert’s rough prophecy was destined to receive its fulfilment.”

I conclude with page 407:—

“I believe that the merit of causing these stragglers, these victorious stragglers, to be reorganised, belonged in a very large measure, to the indefatigable Colonel, now General, Sir Percy Herbert.”

Mr. Editor, I may quote other paragraphs from the able work of Kinglake to testify of the forethought and courage of General Sir Percy E. Herbert in the terrific battles of the Crimea; but the above records are sufficient to show that the spirit and judgment of his great military ancestor, Lord Clive, have not been wanting in the perilous campaigns of this brave and eminent descendant of a Shropshire hero, who also won laurels in India and the Cape of Good Hope.

SALOPIENSIS.

MARCH 31, 1875.

OLD SHREWSBURY FAMILIES (March 10, 1875).

The Thornes’ family appear to have served the office of bailiff twenty-one times, and of members of the borough thirteen times between the dates of 1357 and 1540, during the reigns of five kings, and on two occasions both members being of the same family. In the old history, vol. 2, Blakeway and Owen have the following account of a remarkable man of this family:—“In 1531 dyed Master Roger Thornes called the Wyse Thornes, of Shrewsbury, for that bothe towne and cuntry repayryd to hym for advyce, whoe gydyd this towne polytyckely and lyethe buried in St. Mary’s Church.” Mention has been made of this family before. This Roger Thornes was great-grandson of Thomas Thornes, one of the first aldermen of the town. He himself served the office of bailiff six times, and married a daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston. This house was in Raven Street, and was called Thornes Place. It stood just opposite the opening into the School Lane on the site of the large house now divided into three. A Thomas Thornes was one of the first twelve aldermen. He was bailiff in 1432, 1436, and 1440. In the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* there is a notice of Richard Thornes, of Shelvoke, who served the office of sheriff in 1610. The Rev. Mr. Kittermaster, in his book on the *Shropshire Arms and Lineages*, gives Thomas William Thornes, of Gerrard’s Cross, Bucks (a son of the late Rev. W. Thornes, fifty years vicar of Alberbury), as present head of the family. The family is represented in another branch by Thomas Thornes, of Shrewsbury.

There are various members of the family living near Shrewsbury, at the Argoed and other places. Mrs. Stackhouse Acton mentions a Francis Thornes, of Shelvoke, who was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, and compounded for his estates to the amount of £720. The family originally came from a place called Thornes, near Shenstone. They appear to have married and intermarried with the Corbets, Kynastons, Eytons, Myttons, Dakers, and other old Shropshire families.

In page 169 of Owen and Blakeway is the following reference to this family:—“Anno 1580. The family of Thornes soon ranked with the gentry of the county, and fixed their residence at Shelvoke, near West Falton, where ample remains of their stately mansion (though curtailed of its fair proportions, and sunk to a farm-house) still subsist. The last male heir of the head branch expired in 1670, when his inheritance became divided between his sisters (married to Sir Vincent Corbet, Thomas Price of Webscot, and Ionsides of London); but younger branches, some yet remaining, settled at Cundover, Leighton, Melverley, &c.”

The late Mr. Joseph Morris frequently stated that he considered the Thornes’ family the premier Burgess family of the town. W. H.

HEAVING AT EASTER (March 24, 1875).

The following account written at the close of the last century and published in a local paper some years ago may be of interest:—

“Having been a witness lately to the exercise of what appeared to me to be a very curious custom at *Shrewsbury*, I take the liberty of mentioning it to you in the hope that amongst your researches you may be able to give some account of the ground, or origin, of it. I was sitting alone last Easter Tuesday at breakfast, at the *Talbot*, at *Shrewsbury*, when I was surprised by the entrance of all the servants of the house, handing in an arm-chair, lined with white and decorated with ribbons and favours

of different colours. I asked them what they wanted? Their answer was they came to *leave* me; that it was the custom of that place on that morning; and they hoped I would take a seat in their chair. It was impossible not to comply with a request very modestly made, and to a set of nymphs in their best apparel, and several of them under twenty. I wished to see all the ceremony, and took my seat accordingly. The group then lifted me from the ground, turned the chair about, and I had the felicity of a salute from each. I told them I supposed there was a fee due upon the occasion, and was answered in the affirmative; and having satisfied the damsels in this respect, they withdrew to *leave* others. At this time I had never heard of such a custom; but, on inquiry, I found that on Easter Monday, between 9 and 12, the men *leave* the women in the same manner as, on the Tuesday, between the same hours, the women *leave* the men. I will not offer any conjecture on the ground of custom, because I have nothing like data to go upon; but if you should happen to have heard anything satisfactory respecting it, I should be highly gratified by your mentioning it." N.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES (March 24, 1875).

An old record gives the following strange tenures:—"Be it known, that when any customary tenant of the manor of *Burg*, in the county *Salop*, dies, the *bishop* is to have his best beast, all his swine, bees, whole bacon, a young cock, a whole piece of cloth, a brass pan, a *rundlet* of ale, if it be full. And if he marries his daughter out of the fee, he was to give three shillings. Also he was to give for every *lierwytte*; two shillings."—"Roger Corbet holds the manor of *Chetlington*, in the county of *Salop*, of the king (Edw. I.), in capite, by the service of finding one *footman* in time of war, in the king's army in *Wales*, with one *bow* and three *arrows*, and one *pale*, and carrying with him one *bacon* and *salted hog*; and when he comes to the army, delivering to the king's marshal a moiety of the *bacon*; and thence the marshal was to deliver to him daily, some of that moiety for his dinner, so long as he stayed in the army; and he was to follow the army so long as that *half of the bacon should last*." W.

† *Tenelle*, or *tonella cervisia*, is a little *tan*, *tub*, or *rundlet* of *ale*.

‡ *Lierwytte* or *lairwytte* (from the Saxon "lagan," *concubere*, to lie together, and "pita," *mulcta*, a fine) signifies a *fine* or *mulet*, by the custom of some manors imposed upon offenders in adultery or fornication, and due to the lord of the manor.

LAMB AT EASTER (24 March, 1875).

I believe that the custom of eating lamb, with tansy pudding, at Easter, is not a Salopian one. Will "X" be so good as to say where he met with it?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

JAMES I. AND SHREWSBURY (March 24, 1875).

According to Parry's *Royal Progresses* it was not on James's accession in 1603, but on his visit to Shrewsbury in 1617, that "the magistrates of that day paid the overstrained complement" (given by your correspondent) to the king. Mr. Parry gives one or two other amusing records of this "royal progress." A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

CURIOUS CUSTOM IN SHROPSHIRE, AT ALLHALLOWTIDE.

I have heard from an old person that "In *Shropshire* there was set upon the board a high heap of *soul-cakes*, lying one upon another like the picture of the shew-bread in the old Bibles. They were about the bigness of two-

penny cakes, and every visitant that day took one." He adds: "There is an old rhyme or saying:

'A soul-cake, a soul cake,
Have mercy on all Christian soules
For a soul-cake.'

Is the custom still kept up? P.

LUDLOW CHURCH, 1746.

"In the middle of the churchyard stands the Church dedicated to St. Lawrence, which is an excellent pile of stone building supporting a very handsome tower, in which are eight very tunable bells. Upon these the townsmen are much celebrated for ringing the grandsire trebles. This tower is very beautifully built, and adorned with old monuments of lords, presidents, &c. The Church is built in a noble elegant manner. The inside is well contrived and suitably adorned, having a good organ, handsome gallery, and sconces, &c. In the high chancel is a good altar, several handsome monuments. In another chancel is kept the Ecclesiastical Court for the Shropshire part of the Diocese of Hereford, and it is to be wished that this Court were in a place more proper for business of such sort. In an *isle* of this Church are kept the *fire engines*, being three in number, two of which the late Mr. Justice Powis gave as a return for the generous assistance this town afforded him when his house at Henley was on fire."

Was it usual in the last century to place the fire engines in the parish church? SUBSCRIBER.

THE SHROPSHIRE FOOD RIOTS IN 1756.

The riots which occurred among the colliers and others in Shropshire in 1756 are now matters of history, and as it is the province of "S. and P." to disinter for the benefit of the present age curious transactions of past ages, I send the following extracts from letters bearing on the above topic:—

Extract of a Letter from Wellington, Nov. 11, 1756.

"The great Price of Corn in these Parts has almost starved the Colliers and Common People, who have actually eaten nothing but Grains and Salt for many Days. To endure hunger is terrible, when our great Farmers Barns and Yards abound with Corn; and the Colliers last week and this have rose in great Bodies, and ransack'd the Towns around us. It is Pity some Method cannot be found to appease these Mobs, by obliging the Farmers to bring in their Corn."

Extract of a Letter from Broseley, Nov. 11, 1756.

"The poor People of this Country, no longer able to subsist, on account of the excessive Price of Grain, were determined, with the Assistance of the Colliers, to redress their own Grievances, which Resolution they began to execute about Three o'Clock last Monday Morning, by assembling in a large Body; and about Eight the same Morning were joined by a Number of Colliers from Madeley Wood, and Parts adjacent, from whence they proceeded to Much-Wenlock Market, where they obliged the Farmers to fall the price of Wheat from Eight to Five Shillings per Bushel, and Butter from Six-pence to Four-pence Half-penny per pound; the next Morning they were joined by some people from Madeley, (who increased their number to more than five Hundred) when they went to Shiffnall, where they also committed sundry Acts of Violence. The same Day a Mob likewise assembled at a Place call'd Coal-Pit-Bank, who committed great outrages on the neighbouring Farmers. On Wednesday the Coal-Pit-Bank Mob came to this Place, and carried their riotous Proceedings to such a Head, that they broke into the Houses of many Grocers, Bakers, and Farmers, and took from their several Habitations large Quantities of Flour, Butser, and Cheese."

A Letter from Wellington, Nov. 12, 1756.

"On Monday last a large Number of Colliers, joined by a few Watermen, and other Labourers, went in a riotous Manner to Much-Wenlock Market, and obliged the Sellers of Grain, and of other Productions of the Country, to sell at Rates proposed by the said Colliers, &c. Wheat they would have for five Shillings, Barley two Shillings and Six-pence, and Oats at two Shillings and Two-pence per Bushel; other Necessaries of Life they reduced the Price of in Proportion. All who refused their Proposals were plunder'd; a like Fate met the Hucksters in the Town and Neighbourhood. The next Day the Rioters assembled in greater Numbers, and marching to Shiffnal Market; paying their coarse Complements to several substantial Farmers in their Way, who submitted to small Contributions, adding fair Words, and plentifully supplying them with Ale and such Eatables as upon so abrupt a Visit could be found. At Shiffnal they search'd most of the Houses for Cheese, Bacon, Flour, and Grain, seized much, but paid for little; and with their Success, their Insolence increased. The soft Persuasions of the principal Inhabitants, were answered with hard Threats of another Visit, and much more cruel Treatment.—Wednesday they went to Broseley where, in Spite of what some neighbouring Magistrates and Gentlemen could do, (who read the Proclamation to disperse Rioters) they proceeded to greater Acts of Oppression; paid for very little that they seized, and used several inhabitants very roughly in their persons, as well as Property.—Thursday they came to Wellington, it being Market Day, but here the Farmers brought little, being apprehensive of losing what they brought; on this the Mob separated into Bodies, Part plundering many of the Inhabitants, and others robbing the neighbouring Farmers: They lived at large on the Inns, most of which suffered much, and many of the private Houses had nothing left for their Families at their Departure. The Gentry had little Regard paid them, the middle Sort of People less, and the Poor were stript of every Thing. In the Dusk of the Evening, when the Main Body had left the Town, one of the Gang snatched a Piece of Beef from a Butcher's Stall, on which some of the Town's People ventured to seize him, which occasion'd a smart Scuffle; the Townsmen had the Advantage, took three Prisoners, and kept the Field, (if I may be allowed the Expression) This Action greatly alarm'd the Town, for now nothing was thought of by the Timorous, but that the Colliers would return in the Night and fire the Town, as they frequently threatened to do on their next Visit; others prepared for their Defence by keeping armed all Night, and forming Schemes for the Recovery of part of what they had lost, and also for bringing some of their Enemies to Justice. Little Sleep was had that Night, Hunger and Anxiety forbid that in most Families: However, our Fears were entirely dissipated, for soon after Day-light this Morning Edward Cludd, and Edward Pemberton, Esqrs. appeared at the Head of a large Party of their Neighbours, Tenants, and Servants, all pretty well armed, and seemed to look with determined Resolution to annoy the Enemies of our Peace; the Farmers too for some miles round came in, and a Body was formed of nearly 1,500 Men, (as was supposed;) these immediately marched to assist the Townsmen, who set forward somewhat earlier, to prevent the Junction of the Colliers, now calling together with Horns: On the Appearance of Opposition, the Rioters dispersed, many of whom are taken and much of their Pillage brought back; this happen'd near Wellington: At the same Time, (for so it appears to have been agreed among the Gentlemen residing near the said pillag'd Towns) the Hon. Brook Forester collected a large Body of Men, (some say about 1000) and marching

thro' Broseley and Little-Wenlock, seized several of the principal Rioters in those Parts; then met the other Gentlemen and their Party, and settled their different Routs, and what Measures to pursue for effectually suppressing them. The Gentlemen above-named cannot be too much commended; their Presence, Courage, and Conduct having nearly put an End to the troublesome Affair I have been relating, and that without the loss of one Life, or any one much wounded, altho' several Colliers were fetched from under ground, with large Quantities of Provisions, &c. Their Motives for Rising are the high Price of Corn, and the seeming Unreasonableness of the Farmers Demands for their Commodities."

The results of the riot were given in a paper of the period in the following paragraphs:—

"Last Friday Night was taken up at Bridgnorth. William Benbow, alias Billy Hell, of Brosley, a principal Accomplice in the above Riot, and after being examined by the Magistrates (before whom he confessed of upwards of 70 of his Accomplices, he was committed to Shrewsbury Gaol."

"On Saturday last Sir Thomas Whitmore and Sir Richard Acton went to Bridgnorth Market, in Expectation of the Rioters being there, and obliged their several Tenants to sell their Wheat at 6s per Bushel, or under, for which they promised to allow them in their Rents."

W. H.

OLD PARR (September 2, 1874).

I dare say there may be many of your readers to whom "Old Parr" is looked upon as a myth; or at least a very hazy undefined historical figure. Perhaps he is associated in some people's minds with the famous "Parr's Pills," and everybody at least does not know that he was a Shropshire man—the Methuselah of Salop. I have in my possession Taylor's poetical life of this wonderful old man. It was published in a pamphlet form in 1835, and is adorned by a very wooden looking portrait of the venerable old gentleman. Under the portrait is printed the following:—

The old, old, very old Man, or Thomas Parr, the Son of John Parr, of Winington, in the Parish of Alberbury, in the County of Shropshire; who was borne in the year 1483, in the Reign of King Edward the 4th, being Aged, 152 yeares and odd months, in this yeare 1635.

The following is an exact copy of the title page:—

THE OLD, OLD,
VERY OLD MAN:

or

The Age and long Life of *Thomas Parr*, the Son of *John Parr of Winington*, in the Parish of *Alberbury*; in the County of *Salopp (or Shropshire)* who was Borne in the Reign of King *Edward the 4th* being aged 152 yeares and odd months.

His Manner of Life and Conversation in so long a Pilgrimage; his Marriages, and his bringing up to London about the end of *September* last 1635, Whereunto is Added a Postscript, showing the many remarkable accidents that hapened in the Life of this *Old Man*.

Written by *John Taylor*.

LONDON,
Printed for *Henry Giffon*, at his Shop on
London Bridge, neare to the Gate.
1635.

The dedication is as follows:—

To
THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE,
 Charles, By the Grace of God
 King of Great Britain, France, and
 Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c,
 Of Subjects (my dread Liege) 'tis manifest,
 You have the old'st, the greatest, and the
 least:
 That for an Old, 1 a Great,² and Little Man,
 No Kingdom (sure) compare with Britain can;
 One, for his extraordinary stature,
 Guards well your gates, and by instinct of nature
 (As he is strong), is Loyal, True, and Just.
 Fit, and most able for his Charge and Trust.
 The other's small and well composed feature
 Deserves the Title of a Pretty Creature:
 And doth (or may) retain as good a mind
 As Greater men, and be as well inclined.
 He may be great in spirit, though small in sight,
 Whilst all his best service, is Delight.
 The Old'st, your subject is; but for my use,
 I make him here, the subject of my muse:
 And as his Aged Person gain'd the grace,
 That whore his Sovereign was, take his place,
 And kiss your Royal Hand; I humbly crave,
 His Lives Description may acceptance have.
 And as your Majesty hath oft before
 Look'd on my Poems; Pray read this one more.

Your Majesties
 most
 Humble Subject
 and
 Servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.

1 Old Parr. 2 William Evans. 3 Sir Jeffrey Hudson.
 Then follows the description of—

The OCCASION of
 this old Man's being brought out
 of *Shropshire* to London.

As it is impossible for the Sun to be without light, or
 fire to have no heat; so it is undeniable that true Honour
 is as inseparably addicted to Virtue, as the Steel to the
 Load-stone; and without great violence neither the one or
 the other can be sundered. Which manifestly appears, in
 the conveying out of the country, of this poor ancient
 Man; Monument I may say, and almost Miracle of Nature.

For the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and
Surrey, Earl Marshal of *England*, &c., being lately in
Shropshire to visit some Lands and Manors which his
 Lordship holds in that county, or for some other occasions
 of Importance, which caused his Lordship to be there.
 The report of this Aged Man was certified to his Honour;
 who hearing of so remarkable a Piece of Antiquity, his
 Lordship was pleased to see him, and in his Innated Noble
 and Christian Piety, he took him into his charitable
 tuition and protection; Commanding that a Litter and
 two Horses (for the more easy carriage of a man so en-
 feebled and worn with Age) to be provided for him; Also,
 that a Daughter-in-Law of his (named *Lucy*) should like-
 wise attend him, and have a Horse for her own riding
 with him; And (to cheer up the Old Man and make him
 merry) there was an Antique-fac'd fellow, called *Jack* or
John the Fool, with a high and mighty no Beard, that had
 also a Horse for his carriage. These all were to be brought
 out of the country to *London*, by easy Journeys; the
 Charges being allowed by his Lordship, and likewise one
 of his Honour's own Servants, named *Bryan Kelly*, to ride
 on horseback with them, and to attend and defray all
 manner of Reckonings and Expenses; all which was done
 accordingly, as followeth.

Winnington is a Hamlet in the Parish of *Alberbury*,
 near a place called the *Welsh Pool*, eight miles from
Shrewsbury, from whence he was carried to *Wim*, a Town
 of the Earls aforesaid; and the next day to *Shifnall* (a
 Manor House of his Lordship) where they likewise staid
 one night; from *Shifnall* they came to *Wolverhampton*,
 and the next day to *Brimicham*,* from thence to *Coventry*;
 and although *Master Kelly* had much to do to keep the
 people off that pressed upon him in all places where he
 came, yet at *Coventry* he was much oppressed; for they
 came in such multitudes to see the Old Man, that those
 that defended him, were almost quite tired and spent, and
 the aged man in danger to have been stifled; and in a
 word, the rabble were so unruly that *Bryan* was in doubt
 he should bring his charge no further (so greedy are the
 vulgar to hearken to, or gaze after novelties). The trouble
 being over, the next day they passed to *Daventry*, to *Stony*
Strafford, to *Redburn*, and so to *London*, where he is well
 entertain'd and accomodated with all things, having all
 the aforesaid attendants, at the sole charge and cost of his
 lordship.

One remarkable passage of the Old Man's policy must not
 be omitted or forgotten which is thus—

His three leases of 63 years being expired, he took his
 last lease of his landlord (one *Master John Porter*) for his
 life, with which lease, he hath lived more than 50 years
 (as is further hereafter declared); but this Old Man would
 (for his wife's sake) renew his lease for years, which his
 landlord would not consent unto; wherefore old *Parr*
 (having been long blind), sitting in the chair by the fire,
 his wife look'd out of the window, and perceiv'd *Master*
Edward Porter, the son of his landlord, to come towards
 their house, which she told her husband saying, Husband,
 our young landlord is coming hither. Is he so, said old
Parr; I prithee wife lay a pin on the ground near my
 foot, or at my right toe: which she did; and when young
Master Porter (yet forty years old) was come into the
 house, after salutations between them, the Old Man said,
 Wife, is not that a Pin which lies at my feet? Truly
 husband, quoth she, it is a pin indeed, so she took up the
 Pin, and *Master Porter* was half in a maze that the Old
 Man had recovered his sight again; but it was quickly
 found to be a witty conceit, thereby to have them to sup-
 pose him to be more lively than he was, because he hop'd
 to have his lease renew'd for his wife's sake as aforesaid.

He hath had two children by his first wife, a son and a
 daughter, the boy's name was *John*, and lived but ten
 weeks; the girl was named *Joan*, and she lived but three
 weeks. So that it appears he hath outlived the most part
 of the people that are living near there, three times over.

"Chevy Chase" furnishes us with Taylor's poetic life
 of Old Parr.

An old man's twice a child (the proverb says)
 And many old men ne'er saw half his days
 Of whom I write; for he at first had life,
 When *York* and *Lancasters* Domestic strife
 In her own blood had factious England drench'd,
 Until sweet Peace those civil flames had quenched.
 When as fourth *Edwards* reign to end drew nigh,
John Parr (a man that liv'd by Husbandry)
 Begot this *Thomas Parr*, and born was He
 The year of fourteen hundred eighty three.
 And as his Fathers Living and his Trade,
 Was Plough, and Cart, Scythe, Sickle, Bill, and Spade;
 The Harrow, Mattock, Flail, Rake, Fork, and Goad,
 And Whip, and how to load, and to unload;
 Old *Tom* hath shew'd himself the son of *John*,
 And from his Father's function hath not gone.

* Birmingham.

Yet I have read of as mean Pedigrees,
That have attain'd to Noble dignities :
Acothocles, a Potter's Son, and yet
The Kingdom of *Sicily* he did get
Great *Tamberlane*, a Scythian Shepherd was,
Yet (in his time) all Princes did surpass.
First *Ptolomy* (the King of *Egypt's* land)
A poor man's son of *Alexander's* Band.
Dioclesian, Emperor, was a Scrivener's Son,
And *Probus* from a Gard'ner th' Empire won
Pertinax was a Bondsman's son, and wan
The Empire; So did *Valentinian*,
Who was the off-spring of a Rope-maker,
And *Maziminus* of a Mule-driver,
And if I on the truth do rightly glance,
Hugh Capet was a butcher, King of France.
By this I have digressed, I have expressed
Promotion comes not from the East or West.
So much for that, now to my theme again :
This *Thomas Parr* hath liv'd th' expired reign
Of ten great Kings and Queens, th' eleventh now sways
Th' sceptre, (blest by th' ancient of all days)
He hath surviv'd the *Edwards* fourth and fifth ;
And the third *Richard*, who made many a shift
To place the Crown on his Ambitious head ;
The seventh and eight brave *Henries* both are dead,
Six *Edward*, *Mary*, *Philip*, *Elizabeth*,
And blest remembered *James*, all these by death
Have changed life, and almost seven years since
The happy reign of *Charles* our gracious Prince,
Tom Parr hath liv'd, as by Record appears
Nine months, one hundred fifty, and two years.
Amongst the learn'd 'tis held in general
That every seventh year's climacterical,
And dangerous to man's life, and that they be
Most perilous at th' age of sixty three,
Which is, nine climactericals; and this man
Of whom I write (since first his life began)
Hath liv'd of climactericals such plenty,
That he hath almost out-lived two and twenty.
For by Records, and true Certificate,
From *Shropshire* late, Relations doth relate,
That he liv'd 17 years with *John* his Father,
And 18 with a master, which I gather
To be full thirty-five; his sires decease
Left him four years Possession of a Lease ;
Which past, *Lewis Porter* Gentleman, did then
For twenty-one years grant his Lease agen :
That Lease expir'd, the son of *Lewis* called *John*,
Let him the like Lease, and that time being gone,
Then *Hugh*, the son of *John*, (last nam'd before)
For one and twenty years sold one lease more.
And lastly, he held from *John*, *Hugh's* son,
A lease for's life these fifty years out-run :
And till old *Thomas Parr*, to Earth again
Return, the last lease must his own remain,
Thus having show'd th' extension of his age,
I'll shew some actions of his pilgrimage.
A tedious time a Bachelor he tarried,
Full eighty years of age before he married :
His continence to question I'll not call,
Mans frailty's weak, and oft doth slip and fall.
No doubt but he in four score years might find
In *Salop's* County, females fair and kind :
But what have I to do with that; let pass,
At th' age aforesaid he first married was
To *Jane*, *John Taylor's* daughter; and 'tis said,
That she (before he had her) was a maid,
With her he liv'd years three times ten and two,
And then she died, (as all good wives will do.)
She dead, he ten years did a widower stay ;

Then once more ventured in the wedlock way :
And in affection to his first wife *Jane*,
He took another of that name again ;
(With whom he now doth live) she was a widow
To one named *Anthony* (and surnam'd *Adda*)
She was (as by report it doth appear)
Of *Gilsells* Parish, in *Montgomery-shire*,
The Daughter of *John Lloyd* (corruptly *Flood*)
Of ancient house, and gentle *Cambrian* Blood.
But hold, I had forgot, i'ns first wife's time,
He frailly, foully, fell into a Crime,
Which richer, poorer, older men, and younger,
More base, more noble, weaker men, and stronger
Have fallen into.
The *Cytherean*, or the *Paphian* game,
That thundering *Jupiter* did oft inflame ;
Most cruel cut-throat *Mars* laid by his Arms,
And was a slave to *Love's* enchanting charms,
And many a Pagan God, and semi-god,
The common road of lustful love hath trod :
For from the Emperor to the russet clown,
All states, each sex, from cottage to the Crown,
Have in all Ages since the first Creation,
Been foiled, and overthrown with *Love's* temptation :
So was old *Thomas*, for he chanced to spy
A Beauty, & *Love* entered at his eye,
Whose powerful motion drew on sweet consent,
Consent drew Action, action drew Content,
But when the period of those joys were passed,
Those sweet delights were sourly sauc'd and lost.
The flesh retains, what in the Bone is bred,
And one *Colts* tooth was then in old *Toms* head,
It may be he was gull'd as some have been,
And suffered punishment for others sin ;
For pleasures like a Trap, a grin, or snare,
Or (like a painted harlot) seems most fair ;
But when she goes away, and takes her leave,
No ugly Beast so foul a shape can have.
(Fair *Katherine Milton*, was this Beauty bright,
(Fair like an angel, but in weight too light)
Whose fervent feature did inflame so far
The ardent fervour of old *Thomas Parr*,
That for *Laws* satisfaction, 'twas thought meet,
He should be purg'd, by standing in a Sheet,
Which aged (He) one hundred and five year,
In *Alberbury's* Parish Church did wear.
Should all that so offend, such Penance do,
Oh, what a price would *Linen* rise unto,
All would be turned to sheets, our shirts and smocks
Our Table linen, very Porters Frocks
Would hardly 'scape trans-forming, but all's one,
He suffered and his Punishment is done.
But to proceed, more serious in relation,
He is a Wonder, worthy Admiration.
He's (in these times filled with Iniquity)
No *Antiquary* but *Antiquity* ;
For his Longevity's of such extent,
That he's a living mortal Monument.
And as high Towers, (that seem the sky to shoulder)
By eating time, consume away, and moulder,
Until at last in piece meal they do fall :
Till they are buried in their Ruins All :
So this Old Man, his limbs their strength have left,
His teeth all gone, (but one) his sight bereft,
His sinews shrunk, his blood most chill and cold,
Small solace, Imperfections manifold :
Yet still his sprits possess his mortal Trunk ;
Nor are his senses in his ruins shrunk,
But that his Hearing's quick, his stomach good,
He'll feed well, sleep well, well digest his food.
He will speak heartily, laugh, and be merry ;

Drink Ale, and now and then a cup a Sherry;
Loves Company, and Understanding talk,
And (on both sides held up) will sometimes walk.
And though old Age his face with wrinkles fill,
He hath been handsome, and is comely still,
Well fac'd; and though his beard not oft corrected,
Yet neat it grows, not like a beard neglected;
From head to heel, his body hath all over)
A Quick-set, Thick-set nat'ral hairy cover.
And thus (as my dull weak Invention can)
I have Anatomis'd this poor Old Man.

Though Age be incident to most transgressing,
Yet time well spent, makes Age to be a blessing.
And if our studies would but deign to look,
And seriously to ponder Natures Book
We there may read, that Man, the noblest creature,
By riot and excess doth murder Nature.
This man ne'er fed on dear compounded dishes,
Of Metamorphos'd beasts, fruits, fowls, and fishes,
The earth, the air, the boundless Ocean
Were never rak'd nor forag'd for this Man;
Nor ever did Physician to (his cost)
Send Purg'g Physic through his guts in post;
In all his life time he was never known,
That drinking others healths, he lost his own;
The Dutch, the French the Greek, and Spanish grape,
Upon his reason never made a rape:
For *Ryot* is for *Troy*, an anagram;
And *Ryot*, wasted *Troy*, with sword and flame:
And surely that which will a kingdom spill,
Hath much more power than one silly man to kill,
Whilst sensuality the palate pleases,
The body's filled with surfeits, and diseases;
By riot (more than war) men slaughtered be,
From which confusion this old man is free.
He once was caught in the venerable sin,
And (being punished) did experience win,
That careful fear his Conscience so did strike,
He never would again attempt the like.
Which to our understandings may express
Mens days are shortened through lasciviousness,
And that a competent contenting diet
Makes men live long, and soundly sleep in quiet.
Mistake me not, I speak not to debar
Good fare of all sorts; for all creatures are
Made for mans use, and may by Man be us'd,
Not by voracious Gluttony abus'd.
For he that dares to scandal or deprave
Good house-keeping: Oh hang up such a knave,
Rather commend (what is not to be found)
Than injure that which makes the world renowned:
Bounty hath got a spice of *Lethargy*,
And liberal noble *Hospitality*
Lies in consumption, almost pin'd to death.
And *Charity* benum'd, near out of Breath.
May *England's* few good house-keepers be blest
With endless glory, and eternal Rest;
And may their goods, lands, and their happy seed
With heav'n's blest blessings multiply and breed.
'Tis madness to build high with stone and lime,
Great houses, that may seem the clouds to climb,
With spacious halls, large galleries, brave rooms
Fit to receive a King, Peers, Squires, and grooms
Amongst which rooms, the devil hath put a witch in,
And made a small *Tobacco-Bar* the Kitchen?
For *Coctiousness* the Mint of Mischiefs is,
And *Christian Bounty* the Highway to Bliss.
To wear a farm in shoe-strings edged with gold,
And spangled Garters worth a Copy hold:
A hose and doublet; which a Lordship cost,
A gandy cloak (three Manors price almost)

A Beaver, Band, and Feather for the head,
(Pris'd at the Churches tythe, the poor mans bread)
For which the Wearers are fear'd, and abhorr'd,
Like *Jeroboams* golden *Cates* adord.

This double, treble aged man, I wot,
Knows and remembers when these things were not;
Good wholesome labour was his exercise,
Down with the Lamb, and with the Lark would rise,
In mire and toiling sweat he spent the day,
And (to his team) he whistled time away;
The *Cock* his night-*Clock*, and till day was done,
His Watch, and chief *Sun-Dial*, was the *Sun*.
He was of old *Pythagoras* opinion,
That green cheese was most wholesome (with an onion)
Course Mealin* bread, and for his daily swig,
Milk, Butter-milk, and Water, Whey, and Whig;
Sometimes Metheglin,† and by fortune happy,
He sometimes sipp'd a Cup of Ale most nappy,
Cider, or Perry, when he did repair
T'a Whitsun Ale Wake, Wedding or a fair,
Or when in Christmas time he was a Guest
At his good Land-lords house among the rest:
Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or (at the alehouse) huff-cap Ales to taste.
Nor did he ever hunt a Tavern Fox,
N'er knew a Coach, Tobacco, or the Fox;
His Physic was good butter, which the soil
Of *Salop* yields, more sweet than *Candy* oil,
And Garlic he esteemed above the rate
Of *Venice Treacle*, or best *Mithridate*.
He entertained no *Gout*, no *Ache* he felt,
The air was good and temperate where he dwelt,
Whilst *Mavisess*, and sweet tongued *Nightsingales*
Did chant him Roundelays, and Madrigals.
Thus living within bounds of Natures Laws,
Of his long lasting life may be some cause.
For though th' Almighty all mans days do measure,
And doth dispose of life and death at pleasure,
Yet Nature being wrong'd, mans days and date
May be abridg'd, and God may tolerate.

But had the Father of this *Thomas Parr*,
His Grandfather, and his Great grandfather,
Had their lives threads so long a length been spun,
They (by succession) might from Sire to Son
Have been unwritten Chronicles, and by
Tradition shew Times mutability.
Then *Parr* might say he heard his Father well,
Say that his Grand-sire heard his Father tell
The death of famous *Edward* the confessor,
(*Harold*) and *William* Conq'ror his successor;
How his Son *Robert* wan *Jerusalem*,
O'er-came the *Saracens*, and Conquer'd them:
How *Rufus* reign'd, and's Brother *Henry* next,
And how usurping *Ste'ven* this kingdom vent:
How *Maud* the Empress (the first *Henries* daughter)
To gain her Right fill'd *England* full of slaughter:
Of second *Henry's* *Beaumont* the fair,
Of *Richard* *Coeur-de-lion*, his brave heir
King *John*, and of the foul suspicion
Of *Arthurs* death, *Johns* elder Brothers Son,
Of the third *Henry's* long reign (sixty years)
The Barons wars, the loss of wrangling *Peers*,
How *Long-shanks* did the *Scots* and *French* convince,
Tam'd *Wales*, and made his hapless son their Prince,
How second *Edward* was *Carnarvon* call'd,
Beaten by *Scots*, and by his Queen inthrall'd,
How the third *Edward* fifty years did reign,
And t' honor'd *Garters* Order did ordain.

* MEXLIN, a mixture of different sorts of grain.

† MEXMELLE, a beverage made of honey and water.

Next how the second *Richard* liv'd and died,
 And how fourth *Henries* faction did divide
 The Realm with civil (most uncial) war
 'Twixt long contending *York* and *Lancaster*.
 How the fifth *Henry* sway'd, and how his son
 Sixth *Henry* a sad Pilgrimage did run.
 Then of fourth *Edward*, and fair Mistress *Shore*,
 King *Edward's* Concubine Lord *Hastings* (—)
 Then how fifth *Edward* murdered with a trick
 Of the third *Richard*; and then how that *Dick*
 Was by seventh *Henries* slain at *Bosworth* field;
 How he and's son th' eighth *Henry*, here did wield
 The Sceptre; how sixth *Edward* sway'd,
 How *Mary* rul'd, and how that royal maid
Elizabeth did Govern (best of Dames)
 And *Phœnix*-like expir'd, and how just *James*
 (Another *Phœnix*) from her Ashes claims
 The right of *Britain's* Sceptre, as his own,
 But (changing for a better) left the Crown
 Where now 'tis, with King *Charles*, and may it be
 With him, and his most blest posterity
 Till time shall end; be they on earth renown'd,
 And after with Eternity be crown'd.
 Thus had *Farr* had good breeding, (without reading)
 He from his sire, and Grand sires sire proceeding,
 By word of mouth might tell most famous things
 Done in the reign of all those Queens and Kings.
 But he in husbandry hath been brought up,
 And ne'er did taste the *Heliconian* cup,
 He ne'er knew History, nor in mind did keep
 Ought, but the price of corn, hay, kine, or sheep,
 Day found him work, and night allowed him rest.
 Nor did Affairs of State his brain molest.
 His high't Ambition was, A tree to lop,
 Or at the furthest to a May-poles top,
 His Recreation, and his Mirths discourse
 Hath been the *Piper* and the *hobby-horse*.
 And in this simple sort he hath with pain,
 From Childhood liv'd to be a Child again.
 'Tis strange, a man that is in years so grown
 Should not be rich: but to the world 'tis known,
 That he that's born in any Land, or Nation,
 Under a Twelve-pence Planet's Denomination,
 (By working of that Planets influence)
 Shall never live to be worth thirteen-pence.
 Whereby (although his Learning cannot show it)
 He's rich enough to be (like me) a Post.
 But ere I do conclude, I will relate
 Of reverend Age's Honourable state;
 Where shall a young man good instruction have,
 But from the Ancient, from Experience grave?
Rehoboam, (Son and Heir to *Solomon*)
 Rejecting ancient Counsel, was undone
 Almost; for ten of the twelve tribes fell
 To *Jeroboam* King of *Israel*.
 And all wise Princes, and great Potentates
 Select and chose old men, as Magistrates,
 Whose Wisdom, and whose reverend Aspect,
 Knows how and when to punish or protect.
 The Patriarchs long lives before the Flood,
 Were given them (as 'tis rightly understood)
 To store and multiply by procreations,
 That people should inhabit and breed Nations.
 That th' Ancients their Prosperities might show
 The secrets deep of Nature, how to know
 To scale the sky with learned *Astronomy*,
 And sound the *Oceans* deep profundity;
 But chiefly how to serve, and to obey
 God, who did make them out of alime and clay;
 Should men live now, as long as they did then,
 The earth could not sustain the Breed of Men.

Each man had many wives, which Bigamy.
 Was such increase to their Posterity,
 That one old man might see before he died,
 That his own only off-spring had supplied
 And Peopled Kingdoms.
 But now so brittle's the estate of man,
 That (in Comparison) his lifes a span.
 But since the Flood it may be proved plain,
 That many did a longer life retain,
 Than him I write of; for *Arphaxad* liv'd
 Four hundred thirty eight *Shelah* surviv'd
 Four hundred thirty three years, *Eber* more,
 For he liv'd twice two hundred sixty four.
 Two hundred years *Terah* was alive,
 And *Abr'ham* liv'd one hundred seventy five.
 Before *Job's* Troubles, holy writ relates,
 His sons and daughters were at marriage states,
 And after his restoring, 'tis most clear,
 That he surviv'd one hundred forty year.
John Buttadeus (if report be true)
 Is his name that is styl'd *The Wandering Jew*,
 'Tis said, he saw our Saviour die; and how
 He was a man then, and is living now;
 Whereof Relations you (that will) may read;
 But pardon me, 'tis no part of my Creed.
 Upon a *German's* Age, 'tis written thus,
 That one *Johannes de Temporibus*
 Was Armour-bearer to brave *Charlemagne*,
 And that unto the age he did attain
 Of years three hundred sixty one, and then
 Old *John of Times* return'd to Earth agen.
 And noble *Nestor*, at the siege of *Troy*,
 Had liv'd three hundred years both Man and boy.
 Sir *Walter Raleigh* (a most learned Knight)
 Doth of an *Irish* Countess, *Desmond*, write
 Of seven score years of Age, he with her spake;
 The Lord *Saine Albarnes* doth more mention make
 That she was Married in Fourth *Edward's* reign,
 Thrice shed her Teeth, which three time came again.
 The *Highland Scots* and the *Wild Irish* are
 Long liv'd with labour hard, and temperate fare.
 Amongst the Barbarous *Indians* some live strong
 And lusty near two hundred winters long?
 So as I said before, my verse now says
 By wronging Nature, men cut off their days.
 Therefore (as Times are) He I now write on,
 The age of all in *Britain* hath out gone;
 And all that were alive when he had Birth,
 Are turn'd again unto their mother earth,
 It any of them live, and do reply,
 I will be sorry, and confess, I lie.
 For had he been a *Merchant*, then perhaps,
 Storms, Thunderclaps, or fear of Afterclaps,
 Sands, Rocks, or Roving Pirates, Gusts and storms
 Had made him long (long ere this) the food of worms.
 Had he a *Mercer* or a *Silk-man* been,
 And trusted much in hope great gain to win,
 And late and early strived to get or save,
 His Grey head long ere now had been i'th Grave.
 Or had he been a *Judge* or *Magistrate*,
 Or of Great Counsel in Affairs of state
 Then days important business, and nights cares,
 Had long ere this, Interr'd his hoary hairs:
 But as I writ before, no care oppress him,
 Nor ever did Affairs of State molest him.
 Some may object, that they will not believe
 His Age to be so much, for none can give
 Account thereof, Time being past so far,
 And at his Birth there was no Register.
 The Register was ninety seven years since
 Giv'n by th'eight *Henry* (that Illustrious Prince)

Th' year fifteen hundred forty (wanting twain)
 And in the thirtieth year of that Kings reign;
 So old Parr now, was almost an old man,
 Near sixty ere the Register began.
 I have writ as much as Reason can require,
 How Times did pass, how Leases did expire;
 And Gentlemen o' th County did Relate
 T' our gracious King by their Certificate
 His age, and how time with grey hairs hath crowned him
 And so I leave him older than I found him.

A. R. writes:—"Your correspondent, 'Chevy Chase,' states that the original copy of the Life of Parr was published in 1635 by Henry Gaffon. Should not this be Henry Gosson? Mr. Thomas gives this as the name copied from the registers of the Stationers' Company. The 'Great' man of the Court your correspondent gives as 'William Evans.' Was he the King's gigantic porter, who once drew Jeffery, the dwarf, out of his pocket in a masque at Court? This Jeffery is called 'Sir Jeffrey Hudson' by your correspondent. Was he ever knighted?"

APRIL 7, 1875.

CARACTACUSIAN SOCIETY (April 29th, 1874).

"Tuesday, August 5, 1755. The Caractacusan Society was held according to annual custom upon that memorable mount Caer Caradoc, in the lordship of Cardington, which name was derived from Caractacus, that heroic British prince who made a noble resistance upon the summit of that hill against Ostorius, proprietor of the Romans, A. D. 53, and whose kingly virtue shone forth in native pomp even when a captive in chains before Claudius seated on his tribunal at Rome."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 25. A.

SHREWSBURY ABBEY (June 17, 1874).

The following appears in the current number of the *Pewsey Post*, in answer to a query about churches which contain two fonts:—"There are two fonts in the Church of the Holy Cross, commonly called the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury. The original one, which is still used, stands at the west end of the nave; it is very massive, and seems to be part of a Norman pillar, with its capital hollowed. The other is in the south aisle; its basin was found within the Abbey precincts, and is fixed upon a fragment of an old sculptured cross.—R. E. D."

LORD OLIVE (December 30, 1874).

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1754, occurs the following passage:—"Captain Olive waited upon the honourable the directors of the East India Company, and was presented by the gentleman in the chair with a very rich sword set in diamonds, upon which occasion the captain made a very handsome speech, acknowledging his obligation to the Company, and assuring them of his future service whenever required." N.

PROFESSOR LEE (March 24th, 1875).

Mr. Hulbert will be gratified by the perusal of the following letter written by the Professor whilst still Master of Bowdler's School, giving a history of his early life to another distinguished Salopian, Jonathan Scott, Esq., Persian Interpreter to Mr. Warren Hastings, and Oriental Professor of the Royal and Military East India College. It was published by Bishop Burgess in his *Motives to the Study of Hebrew*. E. J.

"Sir,—In conformity to your request, I now proceed to give you a detail of my pursuits in languages, with some circumstances of my life connected therewith. The first rudiments of learning I received at a charity school at

Longnor, in the County of Salop, where I was born, which is a village situated on the Hereford Road, about eight miles from Shrewsbury. Here I remained till I attained the age of twelve years, and went through the usual gradations of such institutions, without distinguishing myself in any respect; for as punishment is the only alternative generally held out, I, like others, thought it sufficient to avoid it. At the age above mentioned, I was put out apprentice to a carpenter and joiner, by Robert Corbett, Esq., in which, I must confess, I underwent hardships seldom acquiesced in by boys of my age; but as my father died when I was very young, and I knew it was not in the power of my mother to provide better for me, as she had two more to support by her own labour, I judged it best to submit. About the age of seventeen I formed a determination to learn the Latin language, to which I was instigated by the following circumstances:—I had been in the habit of reading such books as happened to be in the house where I lodged; but meeting with Latin quotations, found myself unable to comprehend them. Being employed about this time in the building of a roman catholic chapel for Sir Edward Smith of Actonburnel, where I saw many Latin books, and frequently heard that language read, my resolution was confirmed. I immediately bought Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, at a book-stall, and learnt it by heart throughout. I next purchased Corderius' Colloquies, by Loggan, which I found a very great assistance to me, and afterwards obtained Entick's Latin Dictionary; also, soon after, Besa's Testament, and Clarke's Exercises. There was one circumstance, however, which, as it had some effect on my progress, I shall mention in this place. I one day asked one of the priests, who came frequently to us, to give me some information of which I was then in want, who replied that "Charity began at home." This was very mortifying, but it only served as a stimulus to my endeavours; for, from this time, I resolved, if possible, to excel even him. There was one circumstance, however, more powerful in opposing me, and that was poverty. I had at that time but six shillings per week to subsist on, and to pay the expenses of washing and lodging; out of this, however, I spared something to gratify my desire for learning, which I did, though not without curtailing myself of proper support. My wages were, however, soon after raised one shilling a week, and the next year a shilling more; during which time I read the Latin Bible, Florus, some of Cicero's Orations, Caesar's Commentaries, Justin, Sallust, Virgil, Horace's Odes, and Ovid's Epistles. It may be asked how I obtained these books: I never had all at once, but generally read one and sold it; the price of which, with a little added to it, enabled me to buy another, and this, being read, was sold to procure the next. I was now out of my apprenticeship, and determined to learn the Greek. I bought therefore a Westminster Greek Grammar, and soon afterwards procured a Testament, which I found not very difficult, with the assistance of Schrevelius' Lexicon. I bought next Huntingford's Greek Exercises, which I wrote throughout, and then, in pursuance of the advice laid down in the Exercises, read Xenophon's Cyropædia, and soon after Plato's Dialogues, some part of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, Pythagoras's Golden Verses, with the Commentary of Hierocles, Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, and some of the Poets Minores, with the Antigone of Sophocles. I now thought I might attempt the Hebrew, and accordingly procured Bythner's Grammar, with his Lyra Prophetica; and soon after obtained a Psalter which I read by the help of the Lyra. I next purchased Buxtorf's Grammar and Lexicon, with a Hebrew Bible; and now I seemed drawing fast towards the summit of my wishes, but was far from being uninterrupted in these pursuits. A frequent inflammation in my eyes, with every possible discouragement from those about me, were certainly powerful

opponents; but, habit, and a fixed determination to proceed, had now made study my greatest happiness; and I every day returned to it, rather as a source of rest from manual labour; and though I felt many privations in consequence, it amply repaid me in that solitary satisfaction, which none, but a mind actuated as mine was, could feel. But to return; chance had thrown in my way the Targum of Onkelos; and I had a Chaldaic Grammar in Bythner's Lyra, with the assistance of which, and of Schindler's Lexicon, I soon read it. I next proceeded to the Syriac, and read some of Gutbir's Testament, by the help of Otho's Synopsis, and Schindler's Lexicon. I had also occasionally looked over the Samaritan; but as the Samaritan Pentateuch differs little from the Hebrew, excepting in a change of letters, I found no difficulty in reading it, in quotations, wherever I found it; and with quotations I was obliged to content myself, as books in that language were entirely out of my reach. By this time I had attained my twenty-fifth year, and had got a good chest of tools, worth, I suppose, about twenty-five pounds. I was now sent into Worcestershire, to superintend, on the part of my master, Mr. John Lee, the repairing of a large house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Cookes. I began now to think it necessary to relinquish the study of languages, as I perceived that, however excellent the acquisition may have appeared to me, it was in my situation entirely useless. I sold my books, and made new resolutions. In fact, I married, considering my calling as my only support; and some promises and insinuations had been made to me, which seemed of a favourable nature in my occupation. I was awakened, however, from these views and suggestions, by a circumstance which gave a new and distressing appearance to my affairs. A fire broke out in the house we were repairing, in which my tools, and with them all my views and hopes, were consumed. I was now cast on the world without a friend, a shilling, or even the means of subsistence. This, however, would have been but slightly felt by me, as I had always been the child of misfortune, had not the partner of my life been immersed in the same afflicting circumstances. There was, however, no alternative; and I now began to think of some new course of life, in which my former studies might prove advantageous. I thought that of a country schoolmaster would be the most likely to answer my purpose. I therefore applied myself to the study of Murray's English Exercises, and improved myself in arithmetic. There was, however, one grand objection to this: I had no money to begin, and I did not know any friend who would be inclined to lend. In the mean time, the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett had heard of my attachment to study, and, having been informed of my being in Longnor, sent for me in order to inform himself of particulars. To him I communicated my circumstances; and it is to his goodness that I am indebted for the situation I at present fill, and for several other valuable benefits which he thought proper generously to confer. My circumstances since that time are too well known to you to need any further elucidation. It is through your kind assistance I made myself thus far acquainted with the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, of my progress in which, you, sir, are the best judge. I am, sir, with every possible respect,

"SAMUEL LEE.

"Blus School, Shrewsbury,
"April 26, 1813."

HEAVING AT EASTER (March 31, 1875).

The following allusions to this custom are given in the hope that they will prove of additional interest: "The tacking Edward Longshanks in his bed by a party of ladies of the bedchamber and maids of honour on Easter Monday was very probably for the purpose of *heaving* or *lifting* the King, on the authority of a custom which then doubtless

prevailed among all ranks throughout the kingdom, and which is not entirely laid aside in some of our distant provinces. At *Warrington*, *Bolton*, and *Manchester*, on Easter Monday, the women, forming parties of 6 or 8 each, still continue to surround such of the opposite sex as they meet, and, either with or without their consent, lift them thrice above their heads in the air, with loud shouts at each elevation. On Easter Tuesday, the men do the same to the women. By both parties it is converted into a pretence for fining or extorting a small sum." Another writer says: "There is at least some appearance of it being a memorial of Christ being raised up from the grave; as there seems to be a trace of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the heads of the Apostles in what passes at Whitsuntide fair in some parts of *Lancashire*; where one person holds a stick over the head of another, whilst a third, unperceived, strikes the stick, and thus gives a smart blow to the first. But this, probably, is only local." In a review of a History of *Liverpool*, it is said "The only ancient annual commemoration now observed is that of lifting; the woman by the men on Easter Monday, and the men by the women on Easter Tuesday." Another historian says: "In North Wales, the custom of *heaving* is preserved; and on Monday the young men go about the town and country, from house to house, with a fiddle playing before them, to heave the women; on the Tuesday, the women heave the men."

In reply to the query of your correspondent upon the custom of heaving or lifting at Easter, I beg to say that the custom did prevail some years ago in Montgomeryshire, but has now gone out of use; also in Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire. In some parts the operation was performed by laying the person to be lifted horizontally, in others placed in a sitting posture on the bearers' hands. Within doors a chair was generally used, the person being lifted by three distinct elevations. It has been suggested that the practice is to commemorate the resurrection of our Saviour, and has been probably handed down from the ceremonies of the Romish church.

T.

JAMES I. AND SHREWSBURY (March 31, 1875).

"A. R." says that the absurd compliment was addressed to James the First on his visit to Shrewsbury in 1617. James the First never visited Shrewsbury at all, so the whole affair is doubtless a myth. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE LEGENDS (March 3, 1875).

The following is the substance of what I have gleaned from the perusal of some remarks made by a writer who particularly noticed *The Dary Pit*, amongst other Salopian matters. I gather that this pit is in the neighbourhood of *Wellington*, or, at any rate, in that part of *Shropshire*; and is a deep pool of dark water. Round this pit are four *tmuli*, about the erection of which various conjectures have been taken. One writer says: "Whether these are elevations raised over 'the ashes of fierce men' can only be conjectured. About them we are left to rove amid the deductions of fancy; and this is a region favourable to its growth, as will be seen from the following information, gathered from a person on the spot; and who stated that, having been severely afflicted with rheumatism, he was induced, at the recommendation of one his neighbours (who privately practised pharmacy for the injury of his fellow-creatures!) to come hither daily to drink buck-bean water to cure his complaint; but, having obeyed the injunction a few times, he found himself daily growing worse, and at length these draughts from *The Dary Pit* brought him close to death's door. He relinquished his potions in time, however, but not before he had proved their danger. Of course

everything connected with the spot was henceforth more vividly impressed on his imagination, and the stories of his boyhood were oftener recalled to his memory. He said it had always been considered a place replete with horrors; that children would go a long distance round, lest they should unluckily encounter any of those objects which are fabled to walk at the midnight hour. Even his grandmother used to hurry past it with her eyes shut, for fear she should see the *sperrets*, because the futpath was used to come that way, un a saiden as how *sperrets* wun laid under the waiter! He further stated that a felon named Kirby, having escaped from the county prison, hid himself for several days in the dark recesses of the neighbouring woods, and having filed off his fetters cast them in, as an offer to the deities of the water! — Another legend connected with this neighbourhood has reference to a ghost said to walk abroad in the dead of night amongst the hills around. This spirit obtained the name of "*Rutter's Ghost*," from the following circumstances:—"One Rutter, a cricker," said the person who gave the information, "wuz laid here yo minden; un a wuz mighty fond o' drink. When a cumm'd whoam at neet a wuz uzed to tak a mug an goa into the cellar like, un fach him a drop o' drink, un then him an his wife usen to differ, an a quarrel, an aggravait; an a wenten on a thians till at last his wife pizened him. After a wuz dhied the mug as a wun uzed to drink out on, cumm'd down of the shill as natural as if a'd cotched hout on it wie his two bonds, un it ud goa an fach drink out o' the ciller. I've often heard em talking about it; some o' Matthusses people liven thire at the time. They sayden as how his sperrit was laid i' th' *Dary Pit*: but I dunna knoa whoa laid him: yo ougthen to know moor about sich things than me, sir (speaking to the person with whom he was conversing), for yo ain I binna larned!"

A. K.

CLAVERLEY.

"This village boasts the nativity of Sir Robert Brooke, or Brooke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Mary I. He was the son of Thomas Brooke, of this place, and having laid a foundation of literature at Oxford, proceeded to the study of the Common laws in the Middle Temple, where he became the competent lawyer of his age. He was chosen the summer reader in that house in 1642, and double reader in Lent 1660, and two years after was called by writ to be sergeant-at-law, after which he was the next year judge, and about the same time admitted to the degree of knighthood. He wrote an abridgement of the Year-Books to Queen Mary's time; certain new cases abridged in King Henry VIII, King Edward, and Queen Mary's reigns, and his Reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1668, and in his will several times remembers the poor of *Putney*. He obtained a fair estate by his profession and studies, which he left to his posterity, which still remain in this county, and in one or two places in Suffolk." N.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES (March 31, 1875).

CURIOUS TENURES at EDMOND and NEWPORT, SALOP. — An old record says:—"King Henry III. gave to Henry de Aldtheley (Ancestor to the Lord Audley, Earl of Castle-Haven) the Lordships of *Egmund* and *Newport*, in the County of *Salop*, for the yearly Rent of a *Mixed Sparhawk*, to be delivered into the King's Exchequer every year at the Feast of St. Michael." P.

WHITCHURCH.

"There are no crosses, obelisks, or remains of monasteries or religious houses. No Roman, Saxon, or Danish antiquities in the parish. No remarkable battles have ever

been fought in the neighbourhood. No persons remarkably distinguished by learning or other qualifications were ever born here as far as I know, unless it were John the great Earl of Shrewsbury, whose ancestors had their seat at Blakemore in this Parish. No rivers rise in the parish, nor are there any barrows or tumuli. No Manufacture is carried on here. There are no petrifying springs, nor hot waters, nor wells, nor any figured stones found here. No part of the parish is much subject to inundations or land floods. I have never heard of any remarkable mischief being done here by thunder and lightning, or storms of wind. There are no remarkable echoes, nor has any remarkable phenomena been observed in the air."—*Gentleman's Magazine*. H. W. A.

THE SIEGE OF OSWESTRY.

Your reviewer last week, in noticing Gough's *Middle* (in the literary column of the *Journal*), quotes the oft-told story of "*Cranage and the Buttar*." In short it is this: That access to the town being gained, a soldier named Cranage hung a buttar to the castle gate, which burst it open, and so allowed the invaders to enter. It is a curious fact that the official records, published seven days after the siege, say nothing about any fighting at the castle at all. The soldiers were so tired with their exertions in taking the town that they put off the attack of the castle until the return of another day, and when morning dawned the garrison surrendered. Gough was a mere boy at the time, and doubtless would hear marvellous stories of the siege from Cranage, who, after the war was over, retired to Middle. These stories would doubtless grow on the old soldier's tongue as he advanced in life. A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

HERONRIES IN SHROPSHIRE.

The last heronry in this county was that at Linley, which was kept up by Robert Moie, Esq., until 1780.

R. E. D.

THE MAYOR AT CHURCH.

We have been requested (by a gentleman who will vouch for the accuracy of the same) to reprint the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Journal* last November.

A correspondent, under the signature of "*Argus*," writes as follows:—"Sir, I have for many years past been in the habit of showing respect to the Mayor of Shrewsbury by attending him to church on the usual day, the second Sunday after his election. The great majority of those attendances have been to St. Chad's Church, for various reasons amongst which is not that of ancient custom. On the contrary, I will, with your permission, show that the ancient custom was for the Mayor to go to his own parish church the first time, and afterwards (though not necessarily so) to St. Chad's. At the commencement of his sermon, on Sunday, the Vicar alluded to the ancient custom of the Mayor and Corporation repairing to St. Chad's Church for divine worship. He did not, in words, say "*invariable*" custom, but the effect of the allusion was the same as though he had, and in the name of truth I protest against it. The rev. gentleman, for whom I feel the greatest respect, is not, as some think, the Mayor's chaplain: he is chaplain to the Corporation, and receives as such a small remuneration, not from the Mayor, but from the borough treasurer. Now as to proof. From 1821 to 1873 (both inclusive) there have been 55 Mayors elected. Of these 24 lived in St. Chad's parish; three, viz., Hon. and Rev. R. N. Hill, Rev. R. Corfield, and Mr. J. B. Minor, resided out of the town; nine others lived in the parishes of Meole, Trinity, St. Giles, or St. Michael, where there is no accommodation; total, 36. Of the remaining 19 Mayors, 12, viz., Mr. Wynne, Mr. Perry, Dr. Dugard, Mr. Dukes, under the old

regime, and Mr. How, Mr. Groves, Mr. Legh, Mr. Birch, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Butler Lloyd, (twice), and Mr. Maynard How, under the reformed Corporation, paid their own parish church the compliment of going there on the first occasion, according to the old custom. This custom was never broken until the new Corporation came into existence; and only seven, viz., Mr. W. Hazledine, Mr. J. Hazledine, Mr. W. J. Clement, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Brayne, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fenton, who could have been accommodated in their own parish church, have gone to St. Chad's. Thus Mr. Hazledine was the first to disregard the old custom, but both he and four of the others were connected with St. Chad's parish either by the ties of property or old associations, leaving only the two last mentioned as stray sheep. If the weight of evidence and argument is not in my favour, I don't know what would carry conviction.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY CORBET.

We regret to record the decease of the Dowager Lady Corbet. Her ladyship died on Sunday last, at Tixover Grange, near Stamford, at the advanced age of 76. Rachel Stephens Lady Corbet was the eldest daughter of Col. John Hill, of Hardwicke, and sister of the late much-lamented Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone; she was born in 1799, and married September 19, 1820, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, of Acton Reynald, Baronet, whom she has survived nearly twenty years.

OSWESTRY SCHOOL.

THE NEW SCHEME.—We have been prevented by one cause and another from giving sooner a short account of the meeting at the Mayor's, to confer with Mr. Stanton, of the Endowed Schools Department, on the proposals for a new scheme. The main results of the conference have been stated in the *Oswestry Advertiser*, and here, therefore, we shall give a very brief report, which, as it is based entirely upon memory, may omit points it would have been well to notice. The meeting was hurriedly called by the Mayor, who took a great deal of trouble, in the short time at his disposal, to collect a representative meeting, in which object, we think it will be allowed, he was successful. Most of the gentlemen he invited were present; and the proceedings, though of a semi-private informal kind, were of sufficient importance to call for some formal record, for future reference, if for no other purpose. There were present, in addition to Mr. Stanton, Mr. T. Pryce Parry, Mayor; Mr. O. W. Owen, ex-Mayor; Alderman Minshall, Alderman Owen, J.P.; Mr. Askew Roberts, J.P.; Councillors Shaw, J. Jones, Saunders, W. Fletcher Rogers, Whitfield, Edward Thomas, and Lacon; Mr. Bull, Clerk of the Peace; Mr. Blaikie, Mr. Edward Williams, Mr. J. Whitridge Davies, Mr. Donne, and Mr. Woodall. Mr. Stanton first of all gave an outline of the proposed changes, which have been described; and a long conversation followed, for more than a couple of hours. The chief discussion arose on the question of "privileges," about which there was considerable difference of opinion. It was unanimously conceded that all boys born in the town ought to be admitted to "burgesses' privileges," but when it was further suggested that the area should be extended, various proposals were brought forward. At present the parish is the area; so that a boy living half-a-mile from the school in one direction has to pay more than a boy living four miles away in another. This, it was felt, was anomalous, and a new district was suggested, with much difference of opinion as to the radius. At length several suggestions—thrown out by Mr. Fletcher Rogers and others—were modified into one in a resolution moved by Mr. T. Minshall, and seconded by Mr. E. Williams—that the area should have

a radius of four miles from the school. Mr. Blaikie advocated throwing the school open to all boys on the same terms, and seconded a motion to that effect which was moved by Mr. Woodall. Mr. J. W. Davies spoke against this proposal, which apparently did not meet with much favour; but no division was taken upon it. It was further suggested that if any difference was kept up it should not be so great as between £ $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. and £14 14s., and with this the meeting generally agreed. Another question considered was, whether Greek should be made "an extra," instead of being at present (with German) an alternative part of the regular course. Mr. George Owen (father of the head boy) and Mr. Blaikie strongly advocated maintaining the character of the school, and a unanimous representation was made to Mr. Stanton in favour of the present arrangement. In connection with this point, it may be stated that Mr. Stanton said drawing and drilling would probably be made part of the regular course under the new scheme. It was incidentally suggested by Mr. Bull that the system of lending books might be adopted with a view of saving expense; and before the meeting broke up Mr. Davies put it to Mr. Stanton whether a different arrangement was not advisable as to Saints' Days, on which all the boys are now taken from their lessons to attend service. He was supported in this by Mr. T. Minshall, and Mr. Stanton said stringent securities for liberty of conscience would be provided by the new scheme. It ought to be stated that Mr. Forster's desire to maintain that liberty at present was fully acknowledged. Finally, Mr. Blaikie, in the name of the meeting, thanked Mr. Stanton for his great courtesy, and a very agreeable meeting came to an end.—*Bye-Gones*, March 31.

APRIL 14, 1875.

"ALL FRIENDS ROUND THE WREKIN"

(Feb. 10, 1875).

We have received the following original poem in response to the query of "A. R."

By all the memories of the past,
Which claim our fondest feeling,
And through all changing time will last,
New pleasures e'er revealing;
We hail the genial spirit left,
No greater solace seeking,
Though of all others we're bereft,—
We'll drink the toast,
Our pride and boast,
"Tis "All friends round the Wrekin!"

In boyhood's days we lov'd to roam
Amid those shady bowers,
That grac'd our childhood's happy home;
We gather'd early flowers
That bloom'd upon the Severn's side;
Though now we're old and creaking,
We gloried *then* in youthful pride;
We join'd the chase
In life's young race,
With "All friends round the Wrekin!"
Beneath the shadows of those towers
Grown gray and grandly hoary,
We drew our joys of brighter hours,
And dreamt of ancient story;
But times have changed and hopes have flown,
And each familiar beacon
Has faded, youth's to manhood grown,
And chequer'd life
With lessons rife,
Greets "All friends round the Wrekin!"

Oh! give us but the shel'ring shade
 Of Shrewsbury's pleasant places,
 Each wall lov'd grove, and bright green glade,
 And friends' dear, dear old faces;
 There we will rest awhile, review
 The past, like sunlight breaking
 Through each long leafy avenue,
 And hands we'll clasp
 In hearty grasp,
 Of "All friends round the Wrekin!"

And 'midst it all, we'll ne'er forget
 Those faces, beaming ever
 With living joy when we have met,
 Now gone from us for ever;
 We bless their memories, as the rays
 Fall through the vistas, seeking
 Those grassy knolls and flowery ways,
 Where many sleep
 In silence deep,
 Of "Old friends round the Wrekin!"

The future is a mystic book,
 With wonders on its pages,
 On which indeed we dare not look
 Beyond the lapse of ages;
 The present, then, must reign supreme,
 No rule in wisdom breaking—
 We hail it!—as a meed we deem
 The welcome toast,
 That rules the roast,
 Of "All friends round the Wrekin!"

Box.

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (March 24, 1875).

SHREWSBURY.—SALOP.—The Saxon name of Scrobberbyrig was changed by the Normans to Slopesbury, from whence some think Salop is formed, others think it comes from two Saxon words, *Sel*, pleasant, and *hope*, the side of a hill. Either of these theories is feasible and probably both are right. Yet, says Phillips, some plausible conjectures have been made relative to the derivation of the names, Salop and Shrewsbury, from some fabulous traditions or accidental circumstances. One of these is that before the foundation of the town, "the public road from Uriconium to Chester was through the ford near where the English bridge stands, up the hill, now the Wyle Cop, and so on to the turning for Chester, near where the Cross now stands; and that at that time there stood only two houses, one an inn for the accommodation of travellers, on the side of the road near the place where the Bull's Head Inn* now stands, and the other a sort of religious house, on the spot where Mr. Partridge's house now stands, below the Cross; it is further said that in this house a number of prostitutes were kept in private, who, after their untimely or else natural deaths, were buried in a vault underneath the building, which being discovered in aftertimes, occasioned the calling of the place by some Shrewsbury, i.e., the place where the shrews were buried; hence the town was called by some for the reasons before noticed, 'Salop,' and by others on the above account, 'Shrewsbury'; what favours the above report is the great number of human bones that have been dug up in the aforesaid vault (now Mr. Flint's wine cellar†) in the memory of several persons yet living." (1779). W. H.

* The Bull's Head here referred to was in Castle Street, the house (I have been informed) now occupied by Mr. H. Cresswell, in front of which stood the carved bull's head now on Castle Gates.

† On this site the late Mr. Joshua Peele built a suite of offices which are now chiefly used by the officials of the County Court.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES (April 7, 1875).

PECULIAR TENURE AT TONGE, SHROPSHIRE.—A collection of remarkable tenures, &c., held in various parts of England, says: "Roger de la Zouch, being lord of the manor of Tonge, in the county of Salop, did, by a fair deed in King Henry the Third's time, grant to Henry de Huguport and his heirs certain messuages and lands lying in Norton and Shaw, in the parish of Tonge, with liberty of fishing in the waters, *pannage* for hogs, and *liberty to get nuts* for certain days in the woods of the said manor; and that they should have every liberty and free common in woods, in plains, in ways, in paths, in waters, in mills, in heaths, in turbaries, in quarries, in fisheries, in marle-pits, and in all other places and easements belonging to the said manor of Tonge. And that they might take marle at their pleasure to marle their land, rendering therefore yearly to him and his heirs *one chaplet of roses*, on the day of the nativity of St. John Baptist, if they should be in the town of Tonge; and, if not, then to put it on the image of the blessed Mary, in the church of Tonge, for all services." A.

HERONRIES IN SHROPSHIRE (April 7, 1875).

The last Heronry in this county is stated by "R. E. D." to be that kept up at Linley until 1780, however there was one later than that at Halston, about 1825. R. B.

JAMES THE FIRST AT SHREWSBURY

(April 7, 1875).

The subject scarcely warrants another paragraph, but I must remind "Proud Salopian" that I am not responsible for the statement that James the First visited Shrewsbury, and had he read the six lines that I wrote, more carefully, he would not have fixed it on me. A. R.

The following extract from "Phillips" will perhaps elucidate the above matter:—

"The last Royal visit to this town was by King James II., A.D. 1687," when the following order was made for his entertainment, viz.:—"Whereas his Majesty upon his progress is to come to this town, it is unanimously agreed that £200 be expended in presenting to and entertaining his Majesty, and such further sums as shall be thought reasonable; the entertainment to be made as the house shall further consider and agree at the next meeting. Agreed, to send to Gloucester and Worcester to enquire at those places in what manner they entertained his Majesty. That the chamberlain find £300, and the town give security; that the streets shall be gravelled just before the king arrives; every inhabitant to throw it before their own doors. That all the companies appear with their drums beating, colours flying, &c.; that the conduits run with wine the day his Majesty comes to town; and that a committee be appointed to consult about his Majesty's reception. Agreed to meet on the morrow in their gowns, under the Market-house.

The Expence of Entertaining the King by the Mayor and Corporation, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Corbet.....	10	15	6
" for fruit	0	5	0
" to the Committee	0	11	6
" " fidlers	0	7	6
" expences	0	4	0
" for a ton of coal.....	0	9	0
" for painting the Conduit on the Wyle Cop	0	1	0
" for a gold purse, making, and gold thread.	2	12	6
In the purse	107	10	0

Paid for a silk string for the purse.....	0	1	0
„ for Ale.....	0	10	0
„ to Mr. Scott & Mr. Kynaston for going to Gloucester	5	0	0
„ to the Yeomen of the Guard	1	1	6
„ to Henry Vernon, for flourishing a flag on St. Mary's Steeple.....	1	1	6
„ for Ale & bonfires.....	0	5	0
„ for 54 yards of flannel.....	5	8	0
„ to Mr. Thornton	2	7	10

£138 10 10

His Majesty was attended by the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, & by all the Nobility & Gentry of the County of Salop. He kept his Court at the Council House, August 25th, and went the next day to Whitechurch."

Since the above date the town has been honoured with several Royal visits, including that of our present Queen, when Princess Victoria, in 1832. W. H.

GREAT FLOOD IN 1672.

An account of a remarkable flood of the River Severn, being a copy of an entry, in good hand-writing of the period, in an old book in Shrewsbury. The spelling appears antiquated even for 1673, and the writer is considered to have been then an old man. A. K.

"In the year 1672 upon St. Thomas' day the rivar of Severne did flow to an incredible hight throwing downe a Tower or Gate standing upon the Welsh Bridg in Sallop with part of the Arch under it and doing greate spoile in many places of the towne and suburbs as likewise in the country up the rivar aboav the towne as likewise in the towne below upon the rivar side as Bridgnorth Beudley Worcester and Gloucester sh thought the like hath not bin in many Ages, and did continue without the bankes untill after Twelwe tide."

CURIOUS ENTRY IN REGISTER AT BISHOP'S CASTLE.

A curious entry is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1751, from this register, which may interest your readers. It is given in Latin and English. For obvious reasons I only give the English.

"1593.—At this time God began to correct us with so severe a chastisement that 174 men and children, seized with a most grievous and violent pestilence, died. That it pleased God to afflict us because while His word was plentifully preached we brought not forth the just and holy fruits of the Spirit, but despising His word, profaned His Sabbath; for on the 24th June, which was the Lord's Day, the greatest part of the aldermen and inhabitants of this borough agreed that the fair should be kept on that day; wherefore as thieves they were taken in their wickedness. On the 21st October in the same year (through the mercy of God) the pestilence ceased."

The extract is attested as being correct by Brian Cole, Vicar of Bishop's Castle. H. W. A.

ON SEEING HAUGHMOND ABBEY, A FINE OLD RUIN NEAR SHREWSBURY, WHITEWASHED.

From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1748.

How awful once thy antient face,
How spoilt by vain renewing,
Of old thy gravity was grace,
Now spruceness thy undoing.

Thou who wast once a rev'rend sage,
Alike in fact and show,
Art now ridiculous in age,
And look'st a battered beau.

Shrewsbury, February 8, 1753.

J. P.

THE BOROUGH ARMS.

Why are the three leopards' heads often called the "loggerheads"? and why are persons at variance said to be "at loggerheads"? PROUD SALOPIAN.

SUPERNATURAL VISITATIONS.

With some places in Shropshire there are connected circumstances of such a strange and mysterious character that they may be regarded as supernatural. Of Cayhowell, near Melverley, Gough relates in his *History of Myddle*, that "it is observed that if the chiefe person of the family that inhabits in this farme, doe fall sick, if his sickness bee to death there comes a paire of pigeons to the house about a fortnight or a weeke before the person's death, and continue there untill the person's death, and then goe away. This I have knowne them doe three severall times." Without continuing the antiquated spelling and quaint style, the substance of what follows is this. The first instance of the pigeons coming that Gough knew of was when old Mr. Bradocke was taken ill. They were pretty large birds with a white ring round their necks. After their arrival, they used to fly about the gardens and yards, and feed at the hemp butt. At night they roosted under the kitchen roof. Gough's father, being on a visit at Cayhowell, was seized with mortal sickness there, and about a fortnight before he died, the pigeons came, and stayed until his death. About a year after, the historian's brother-in-law died there, and again the pigeons were precursors of the event. Gough adds that they seemed to be the same birds all these three times. He records other cases which however did not come under his personal observation. His sister became ill, but as she recovered, the pigeons did not appear. Afterwards she let the farm to John Owen, and in three years' time she told her brother she feared she should lose her tenant, "for hee was sicke, and the pigeons were come; and hee died then."

Not far from Ludlow, on the Bridgnorth road, is a house called the Moor, and I have often heard that any child born there is afflicted with blindness. Perhaps some of your Ludlow readers will give more information on the subject. PROUD SALOPIAN.

A FOUNDLING.

In the new cemetery at Market Drayton in this county, is a neat headstone with the following inscription:—

In memory of
FELLITA
DE LUNA DRAYTON.
Found June 13, 1790.
Died December 13, 1869.
Aged 79 years.

On making inquiry about the individual whose resting place is thus marked, I learned that on the first named date a newly-born infant, well clothed, was found on the door step of the house of a well-to-do resident of Market Drayton, without any clue as to her parentage or name. She was carried to the workhouse, and received in baptism the extraordinary Christian name of "Fellita de Luna"; the word "Drayton," being added as a surname. She afterwards became servant and ultimately house-keeper to a highly respectable tradesman in the town, and lived to a ripe old age. A certain person in Drayton being asked the meaning of Fellita de Luna, replied "He was n't quite sure, but believed it meant, 'fell out of the moon.'" W. H.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT CLUN.

An old work says: "It is the custom of some manors, within the honor of Clun, that at the entrance of every

new lord of that honor, the tenants shall pay him a certain sum of money, called *mise-money*,* in consideration whereof they claim to be acquit of all fines and amercedments which are recorded at that time in the court rolls, and not levied, which they call *white books*." N.

* *Mises*, costs or expenses; or perhaps it means money remitted or forgiven.

CURIOUS EXTRACT FROM THE INVENTORY OF GOODS AT LUDLOW CASTLE, IN 1650.

An old record, under the head of "Goods inventoried and appraised in Ludlowe-castle, belonging to the late King, ye 31st day of Octo., 1650:"

A particular of pewter brought and weighed altogether as it was found in severall places of ye castle, ye 4th Nov'r, 1650.

Tenn candlesticks, 4 basons and ewers, 2 hand basons, 1 great pewter cestern, 20 pye and pasty plates, 2 small dishes, 39 dishes of severall sizes, 2 chamb'rs, 25 dishes wch were in ye dry larder, 17 other chamb'rs, valued together	£ s. d. 15 0 0
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More in ye Great Wardrobe.

Six small old fether bedds, 5 bousters, 2 flock bousters, 2 old quilts and 4 old pillows, 3 small ruggs and 7 blanketts	15 18 0
---	---------

(Sold to Mr. Brown, of *Bridge Nort*, ye 18th January.)

A cup and cover of plate, weighing 85oz., at 5s. p'r ounce	8 15 0
--	--------

(Sold to do. do.)

A pulpitt cloth and a carpet of crimson velvett and severall old cushionts	8 0 0
--	-------

(Sold to do. do.)

In the Buttery and Cellar.

Divers old casks, broken and rotten; also divers other kind of timber about the castle, and one powdering tubb at ye governour's own house, in ye towne, and a part of a horse mill, all valued at	1 10 0
--	--------

(Sold to Mr. Bass.)

INFLAMMABLE WELLS.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1755, is a long Account of an Inflammable Well at Broseley.

"About 40 years ago a burning well was discovered not far from thence. It was situate about 60 yards from the river Severn, in the parish of Broseley, at the foot of a gentle, rising hill, encompassed on every side with coal-works, though none very near it. This remarkable curiosity first made its appearance in the year 1711, being discovered by a poor man living near the place, who being alarmed with an uncommon noise in the night, arose and went to the place from whence it proceeded with a lanthorn and spade. Upon digging a little the water gushed out with violence, and to the man's surprise took fire at the candle. In order to reap some benefit from the discovery he enclosed it with prau and dow, leaving a hole to collect the flame, by which he might light and extinguish it at his pleasure, and made considerable profit from the company resorting to see it. It continued for some years, but the store of inflammable matter being exhausted the fire grew weaker, and would burn no more. In 1747 the same old man, by a like notice as before, once more gave the straggling vapours vent at a place about 10 yards from the old spot, and numbers of strangers flocked to see the sight. The well, on application of a candle, immediately took fire, and flamed like spirits of wine to the height of 18 or 20 inches. The heat was so intense as to boil a common tea kettle in about 9 minutes. Mutton stakes and slices of bacon were broiled very soon, and with an excellent flavour.

The flame was emitted with a rumbling noise and alternate gulplings of water which, though boiling like a pot, always remained cold, and the ebullition still kept it muddy. It burnt for about 4 years, when a gentleman determined to sink a coal-pit near it. In doing so the workmen were greatly annoyed by wild fire, and when they had sunk to the depth of 88 yards and begun to get coals, a subterraneous reservoir of brine suddenly burst in the work and filled it to the level of 18 yards. It proved to be a stagnant lake, not a brine spring, although an egg would swim high in it. The pit was drained, but the smell of sulphur being so strong in it, it was judged proper to fire it, which caused so terrible an explosion as alarmed all the neighbourhood as if it had been an earthquake. It shook their windows, pewter, and even the casks in the cellar. This seemed the dying groan of the burning well, for since that time it has entirely ceased to burn." H. W. A.

FUNERAL OF THE DOWAGER LADY CORBET.

The funeral of the late Dowager Lady Corbet took place on Saturday last, at Moreton Corbet, in this county. Her ladyship died on Sunday, the 4th inst., at her residence, Tixover Grange, Stamford, Rutlandshire. The body was brought by rail to Shrewsbury on Friday, arriving here at 1-45, when a hearse was in readiness to convey it to Moreton Corbet church, where it remained until Saturday morning. It was the wish of the deceased that the funeral should be as private as possible.

The friends met at Aeton Reynald at 11 o'clock, and the procession left the hall at half-past in the following order:—

- Rev. R. F. Wood.
- Mourning Coach containing
- Colonel Blakett Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart.
- Walter Orlando Corbet, Esq.
- Mourning Coach containing
- Colonel Frederick Hill Rev. John Hill
- Edward Holmes Baldock, Esq.
- Chariot containing
- Hon. Geoffrey Hill Viscount Hill
- R. H. Corbet, Esq.

They reached the church at 12, when the body was deposited in the family vault of the Corbets; the service being impressively read by the rector, the Rev. R. F. Wood.

The vault, which is a large one, now contains 14 coffins.

APRIL 21, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS

(February 24th, 1875).

THE CUCKOO'S FIRST NOTES.—Mr. J. E. Bailey sends the following curious extract from an old manuscript (dated May 11, 1771) to *Notes and Queries*:—

"It was on the Saturday eight days before Whitsuntide that instead of robbing poor Birds of their Nests, with the other Boarders at Mr. S—'s, I chose to take a solitary Walk (in the afternoon) towards Preses Heath; and to enjoy my own ruminations. When a mile or two upon the road, I for the first time in that year heard the cuckoo. I had somewhere read that if upon that occasion the person takes his or her Stocking off, in a certain place of the Foot, will be discovered a Hair exactly of the colour of his or her Sweetheart's. This had made too deep an impression on me, not to be now remember'd: I was in a Field, in the Foot-path, which was close to a Hedge; nobody to see me; and, of course, a very convenient opportunity offer'd itself for the experiment. I instantly sat down, drew off my Stocking, and to my most extreme surprise, found what Gay has expressed, both in hue and in form, in his fourth Pastoral, which

he calls 'Thursday ; or the Spell,'—the 21st and 22nd lines will explain it. The hue of it struck me most wonderfully : I placed it upon my Hand, viewing it with as much rapture as if I had met with a rich Jewell. It was a calm Evening, yet while I was gazing with delight on my treasure, a slight breath of air carried it away ; nor could I regain it. Had it not been for this accident, I should have had it among my other curiosities at this moment. How it came there I can form no sort of an idea ; it is wholly unaccountable ; but ' by all the Gods 'tis true !'

PROFESSOR LEE (April 7, 1875).

The Report of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society for 1857, states that " W. R. Stokes, Esq., has given a long and very interesting series of original letters of the late Professor S. Lee, of Cambridge, addressed to the late John Scott, Esq., of Shrewsbury. These letters will be of great use to any one who may hereafter desire to write a Biography of that learned and amiable man." PROUD SALOPIAN.

WHITCHURCH (April 7th, 1875).

The writer, on this subject, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, does not seem to be a very competent authority. He says " No persons remarkably distinguished by learning or other qualifications were ever born here as far as I know, unless it were John the great Earl of Shrewsbury." At least two eminent men were natives of Whitchurch, namely Abraham Whelock, the linguist, and Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, who died in 1654 ; and Nicholas Bernard, Dean of Armagh, chaplain to Archbishop Usher, and author of several books, who died in 1661. For further information about these Salopian worthies, the reader is referred to Hulbert's *Manual of Shropshire Biography*, and Edwards's *Notes by the Way*. R. E. D.

SHROPSHIRE HERONRIES (April 14, 1875).

I observe in your Shropshire Notes that you say that there was a Heronry at Halston in 1825. I believe that Heronry is still in existence. BERYL.

" R. B." will perhaps be pleased to learn that he has recorded a fact which was not known to our antiquaries Owen and Blakeway. At page 281, volume 1, of their *History of Shrewsbury*, they say, " Heronries were maintained for the purpose of food, as well as diversion. The last remaining in Shropshire was in the lofty woods of Linley, the seat of Robert More, Esq., who kept it up till his death, 1780." This, in an abridged form, was the note in question. It is satisfactory to know that, in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, inaccuracies do not escape undetected. R. E. D.

WENTNOR.

Can any of your readers tell when and how the living of Wentnor, now vacant in South Shropshire, came into the possession of Christ Church, Oxford. It is the only Christ Church living in the County. The advowson was originally given to Shrewsbury Abbey. The late incumbent, who was a good Welsh scholar, derived most of the border names from Welsh roots. Wentnor is probably the nearest English place to the present Welsh border. It is mentioned in *Domesday Book*, where it appears as Wantenoure. Hartshorne notices British encampments on each side of it, at Batlinghope and Norbury, and that Roman coins have been found near it, but does not give the derivation of the name. Unless a Welsh derivation can be suggested it may probably be concluded to be the same name as Ventnor in

the Isle of Wight, and this may be an instance of a Latin derivative in a Shropshire village. Bishop Musgrave is said to have asked if it was a " windy" place. R. J. M.

KATERFELTO.

This notorious mountebank, who flourished (exceedingly) in the second half of the last century, and was considered worthy of a couplet by Cowper in his *Task*, is said to have come to grief at Shrewsbury, towards the end of his career. Chambers's *Book of Days*, (vol. 1, p. 510) has it that Katerfelto " was committed by the Mayor of Shrewsbury to the House of Correction in that City [sic] as a vagrant and impostor." Has the evidence against him been preserved in any form ? A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

PICTORIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

The practice of illustrating advertisements, by cuts of articles offered for sale, is now become very general in the provincial and London Weekly newspapers, but the following is perhaps unique. The idea of prefixing to an advertisement of a robbery a representation of the gallows, is too good to be passed over, I therefore send you a copy, with woodcut, which is a perfect fac-simile of the original. G. H.



" Dawley Green, June 13, 1757."

WHEREAS 4 Brasses, cast of Brass, were stole from one of the Gins belonging to the Park Colliery, in the Parish of Dawley, and County of Salop, between Saturday Evening and this Morning: This is to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Person or Persons who stole the same, so that

he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof, shall, on such Conviction, receive a Reward of Five Pounds, from me

HENRY ONIONS,
Agent for the said Work."

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF LUDLOW BY A
TOURIST OF 1772.

" Ludlow is one of the neatest, clean, pretty towns in England. The street by which you enter the town is spacious, with handsome houses, sash-windowed on each side, which leads you by an ascent to the castle, on the left of the top of the hill, and the church on the right, from whence there runs also another handsome street. The castle hath a very commanding prospect of the surrounding country ; the offices in the outer court are falling down, and a great part of the court is turned into a bowling-green ; but the royal apartments in the castle, with some old velvet furniture, and a sword of state, are still left. There is also a neat little chapel, but the Welsh gentry when they were made councillors, have spoilt, by adorning it with their names and arms, of which it is full. A small expence would still make this castle a habitable and beautiful place, lying high, and overlooking a fine country. There is also a fine prospect from the churchyard, and the church is very neat. I saw abundance of pretty ladies here, and well-dressed, who came from the adjacent counties for the convenience and cheapness of boarding. Provisions of all sorts are extremely plentiful and cheap here, and very good company. I stay'd some days here, to make an excursion into *South Wales*, and knew a little of the manners of the county. The gentry are very numerous, exceedingly civil to strangers, if you dont come to purchase and make your abode amongst them. They live much like *Cascognes*, affecting their own language, valuing themselves much

on the antiquity of their families, and are proud of making entertainments. The Duke of Powis, of the name of Herbert, hath a noble seat near this town, but I was not at it. The family followed King James's fortune to France, and I suppose the seat was neglected." P.

CURIOUS EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD CLEOBURY MORTIMER ALMANACK OF 1660.

The other day I met with an old almanack bearing this title:—"An almanack for the yeare of our Lord God, 1660, &c., calculated for the meridian and latitude of *Cleobury Mortimer*, a market town in *Shropshire*, by Manns Pigot, mathematician, inhabitant of the said parish." From this ancient production I have culled the following curious extracts:—"Profitable Directions.—Remove trees in September, October, or November, and be sure to set that side of the tree to the south againe, that was at or toward the south before. Sow seeds of round roots, as onions, turnips, pumpions, and the like, three or four dayes before the full (of the moon). After the full shear sheep, cut hair, and sow all manner of seeds and grain, the moon increasing. Dung lands to destroy weeds in the last quarter. Gather the flowers and seeds you intend to keep all the year, at the fall; and the like for herbes. Dry them first in the shadow, and then in the sun. Gather fruits in a dry afternoon; put every sort of jam fruit by it selfe; let them be gathered in the last quarter of the year; put not the bruised nor the fallings among the rest. Fall timber to build from Midsummer till Twelfe-tide, the moon decreasing.

' Good Lord preserve our English Commonwealth,
And eke in peace and safety keep the same;
And give us grace to work for our souls' health
In glorifying Thy most holy name."

The last page of this rare old almanack contains the author's advertisement of his own qualifications, &c., as follows:—

"If any one desire to have the ruler, yard, or water level in the first page mentioned, upon intelligence thereof given unto this author, he may (by him) be furnished at an easie rate.—If any herois spirit or generous gentleman be desirous to beautifie his understanding with the laudable ornaments of Mathematical knowledge, he may be instructed (if he please) by this author, who is well experienced in these practices following:—*Imprimis*, the making of fixed Dyals, both in mettall and durable colours, in divers forms. *Item*, the making and use of all sorts of portable and instrumental Dyals, viz., quadrants, quadrat, ring-dyals, cillinder-dyals, and also the making and use of that *Baculum horarium*, or staff-dyal, devised some 40 yeares past, by this author; of excellent use. *Item*, the use of globes, spheres in plano, the mathematical jewels, Mr. Gunter's sector, &c., and many other such mathematical instruments, geometry, or land-measuring, with the plain table, theodolite, circumferetor, Mr. Hopton's gedeoctial staffe, &c. The use of sines, tangets, and secants, and the art of dyalling thereby performed with great certainty and facility. Arithmetick with its parties, which is the ground of all sciences.—*Non nobis nati sumus. Deo soli laus omnis et gloria tribuatur.*—Pigot." A.

APRIL 28, 1875.

"ALL BOUND THE WREKIN" Feb. 10, 1875).

In reply to my query you have given a modern song (April 14) composed, I suppose, for the occasion; and a musical party has given a Shrewsbury audience (April 21) an old song, which may be the one I enquired about. Will the possessor of the copy kindly say—1, is it by Dibden? and 2, if it is the one that was popular in Shrop-

shire last century? A correspondent of "Bye-gones," in the *Oswestry Advertiser*, called attention to a song known by that name that was sung at a yeomanry dinner at Boreatton Park in 1797. Is this the same? and was it arranged in the old M.S. as a "part song?" Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

The music of this old song found its way in 1846 into a choice collection of secular melodies, by E. L. White, teacher of the pianoforte and organ, published at Boston, United States, in that year, and is thus given back to us by our transatlantic brethren.

J. T.

Scorn romantic Poets' diction,

Eastern bow'rs and sunny skies;

Smiling hours, worlds of fiction,

Equal not Salopian joys.

If love's lay can cheer thy breast,

'Tis in these valleys speaking, love!

The world has not a land so blest

As blooms around the Wrekin, love!

CHORUS.—Fairy forms with ardent wishes

Warbling songs that never cloy,

Evening dances, and true love's kisses,

Equal not Salopian joy.

Matchless youth, whose sword ne'er falters,

Shrinks to foe or quails to fear;

Peerless dames, whose lovely daughters

Crown the ever blooming year;

Crystal streams and flow'ry vales,

Where bees are honey sucking, love!

Sweet nightingales can tell thee tales,

While roaming round the Wrekin, love!

Fairy forms, &c.

If true bliss be worth thy seeking,

Find this flow'ry verdant shade,

Hearts ne'er found, but left it breaking,

For those sunny banks they've stray'd.

There sweeter falls the summer dew,

But day I see is breaking, love!

To all my friends I bid adieu,

To dream about the Wrekin, love!

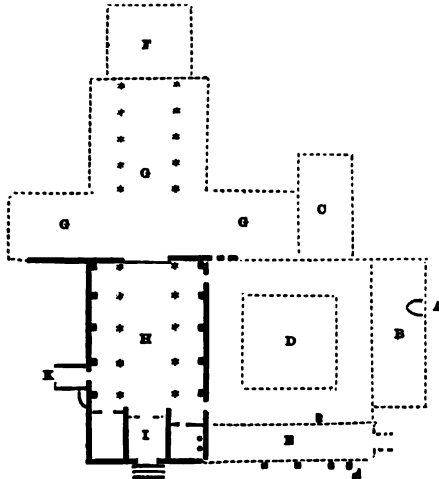
Fairy forms, &c.

A BISHOPRIC FOR SHREWSBURY (March 8, 1875).

Now that the subject of erecting the county of Salop into a separate Bishopric, with Shrewsbury as its seat and centre, has been mooted, and the fitness of the Abbey Church, having been urged, as a Cathedral Church, it may not be amiss to reproduce the sketch which appeared in the *Journal* on the reopening of the Abbey after the reparations which were completed in 1863. The fact that the scheme of Henry VIII. provided for the appropriation of the monastic revenues to the maintenance of the Cathedral establishment, shows that it was contemplated to use the Abbey Church as such. It then possessed capabilities for that purpose far greater than any other church in the town, and though a large portion of the building as it stood at the Dissolution was either ruthlessly demolished or suffered to fall into ruins, sufficient evidence exists to prove that in extent and splendour it far surpassed even some of the existing Cathedrals. There is nothing at the present moment to prevent the extension of the building (if necessary) to its original dimensions. The land on which it stood, is in a great measure lying idle, and there is no fear about the necessary funds being provided when the occasion shall arise. In the accompanying plan, which is copied from Owen and Blakeway, the conventual buildings are shown as well as the church proper; a glance at

the latter, in which the present remains are represented by the black lines, and the choir, transept, and lady chapel by the dotted lines, gives a very fair idea of the extent of the edifice. The only obstacle to a complete restoration would be in the new road, which occupies a portion of the site of the south transept. That, however, is immaterial, and the building might be carried as far as the road, which would suffice for all practical purposes.

The length internally, from east to west, was over 300 feet, and the other measurements were in proportion.



A Stone Pulpit. B Refectory. C Chapter House. D Cloisters. E Dormitory. F Lady Chapel. G Choir and Transept. H Nave of the Church. I Area of Tower. K North Porch.

The following comparative statement of dimensions of the Abbey and other churches, will be of interest:—

	Length of Nave.	Total Length.	Breadth of Nave & Side Aisles.	Length of Transept.
Abbey	128	300	68	111 feet.
St. Mary's	70	140	50	90 "
Old St. Chad's		160	58	94 "
St. Lawrence, Ludlow		204	80	185 "
Hereford Cathedral		325	74	144 "
Lichfield ditto		379	66	144 "
St. David's ditto		398	70	129 "
St. Asaph ditto.....		190	68	108 "
Bangor ditto.....		214	60	107 "
Llandaff ditto		170	66	

W. H.

BROUGHTON CHURCH.

Near to Yorton Station are the ruined walls of an old church, called, I believe, Broughton Church. There is some legend connected with this, to the effect that it was commenced higher up, and the stones were drawn down by some mysterious agency each night. Perhaps one of your correspondents could supply the legend. S. C. S.

THE SIEGE OF OSWESTRY (April 7th, 1875).

The following report of the defeat of the King's forces before Oswestry during the Civil War, and which I copy verbatim from a contemporary tract in my possession may

interest your readers. It will be observed that the letter was published authentically, but a week after the event took place:—

A copy of
A LETTER
sent

From Sir *Tho. Middleton*, to the Honorable, *William Lenthall*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Concerning the raising of the Siege at OSWESTREE,
July 3, 1644.

By the Forces Commanded by the Earl of *Denbigh*
Sir *Tho. Middleton*, and
Sir *Will. Brereton*.

Wherein was divers of our Enemies, men of quality, taken Prisoners; 7 carriages, 200. Common Souldiers, 2 peeces of Artillery, 100. Horse. Together with a List of all the Prisoners and Carriages that were taken.

Printed according to Order.

London, Printed for *Edward Husbands*, July 10, 1644.

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM LENTHALL ESQUIRE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HONOURED SIR,—Not to trouble you with vain Relations, whereby to hinder the other serious employment for the Kingdoms good; May it please you to be advertised, That the Town of Oswestree, late taken by the Forces of the Parliament, under my Brother Colonel *Mittons* command was upon Saturday last begun to be begirt, and since strictly besieged by the Kings forces, consisting of about Fifteen hundred Horse, and Three thousand five hundred Foot, under the command of Colonel *Marrow*; And that thereupon, in pursuance of a Councell of War's determination, occasioned by an earnest and importunate Letter from my Brother Col. *Mitton*, directed to me, for speedy relief and raising of the siege of the said Town; I did upon the Lords day last past, with such Forces of Horse and Foot as I then had with me, and the Foot Forces of Cheshire, all of us then at *Knotsford*, upon a determinate resolution to have marched for *Manchester*, and then for the service in the North: According to enjoyment of the Committee of both Kingdoms, returned and readvanced with all my said Forces, unto a place called *Spurstow* heath, where that night we quartered, and thence advanced upon Munday morning towards *Whitechurch*, we quartered that night likewise in the open Fields, at a place called the *Fens* in *Flintshire* where yesterday we marched towards *Elsmore*, and so to the said town of *Oswestree*, where the Enemy endeavoured by battering and storming of the same, violently to have carried it; about Two of the clock in the afternoon we came in sight of the Town, and within Three miles of it, where the enemy having got Intelligence of our Approach, where prepared to receive us, the chief Forces of our Enemy consisting of the most valiant Commanders and Soulders, drawn out of the garriisons of *Chester*, *Cheshire*, *Shrewsbury*, *Shropshire*, *Ludlow*, *Denbyshire*, *Flintshire*, and other places. The Enemy had taken the passage of *Water* near to *Whittington*, and very furiously assaulted and charged us, but were repulsed and forced to retire, through the courage of our Horse, who most courageously entertained the Enemy, three severall times the skirmish was doubtful, either side being forced so often to retreat, but in the end our Foot Forces coming up, relieved the Horse, beat back the Enemy, and pursued them with such force, that the Horse thereby encouraged, which indeed was formerly weary, joyning with the Foot; they put the Enemy to an absolute flight, in which we pursued them Five Miles towards *Shrewsbury*, to a

place called Felton heath, and wherelike we remained after their flight again thence Masters of the Field: In the skirmish with the Enemy, and in the pursuit, we lost severall of our Horse, some of our Troopers, but never a Footman which I am yet informed of, many of the Troopers are hurt, but I hope they will recover; I lost one Captain Williams, and one Captain Lieutenant Foletcher, a very courageous man, being Captain Lieutenants to Colonell Barton, in my Brigade was dangerously shot, but I hope not mortally. As for the Enemy, they lost many stout men, had many of them taken prisoners, the number whereof the enclosed will manifest, some of them being of great quality; As, the Lord Newport's eldest Son: And besides, in their flight such was their haste, that we found in the way of our pursuit of them, the high way, as it were, strewed with store of Bread, Cheese, Bacon, and other good provisions, Clothes, and else, such necessary appurtenance to an Army, besides some whole Veals and Muttons new kill'd. The Enemy before the relief came, had taken the Church, being the strongest hold about the Town, upon the approach of the relief they suddenly deserted it, and sent their two battering peeces unto Shrewsbury. In the way also were taken by our Forces, Seven Carts and Waggons loaden with provisions, as Beer, Bread and other necessaries, whereof one was loaden with Powder and other Ammunition, the Town of Oswestree I finde to be a very strong Town, and if once fortified, of great concernment and the Key that lets us into Wales.

Sir, I had to my ayd three Regiments of Foot, viz. Col. George Booths Regiment, a gallant Regiment led by himself on foot, to the face of the Enemy; Another by Col. Manwaring, and the third by Col. Croxon, all of them stout and gallant Commanders, and the rest of the Officers and Souldiers full of courage and resolution. Major Louthien, Adjutant General, that brave and faithfull Commander, to whom I cannot ascribe too much honour, brought up the Reare that day.

Sir, I rest Yours,

THO: MIDDLETON.

Prisoners taken at OSWESTREE, July 8. 1644.

Francis Newport, heir to (Captains of the Lord Newport.—{ a Troop of Captain Swynerton Horse.
20 Welsh and Shropshire Gentlemen.
1 Coronet of Horse, which had no command.
Lieutenant Norrell.
1 Quartermaster.
2 Corporalls.
82 Troopers.
2 Peeces of Artillery to come up to the walls to save the Musquetiers.
7 Carriages, whereof one of Powder.
200 Common Souldiers, most of them Welsh.
100 Horse.
Great store of Arms found in the corn and ditches.

There is since taken Major Manley, and Major Whirney, under the walls of Shrewsbury; we doubt not but to give a very good account of our service there, and that speedily.

S. C. S.

MAY 5, 1875.

SIEGE OF OSWESTRY (April 28, 1875).

Will "S. C. S." kindly look again at the letter to Lenthall the Speaker, he quotes, and see if he has correctly followed the spelling of three names? I refer to those he gives as Foletcher, Manley, and Whirney, which are spelt Feletcher, Manley, and Whitney in the histories of Oswestry and also, I believe, in Phillips's *Memoirs of the*

Civil Wars. By the way the historians of Shrewsbury, I think, give the capture of young Newport as taking place during the siege itself (June 22, 1644), and not during the skirmish of July 8, when Middleton came to the relief of his kinsman Mytton. "S. C. S." would do well to give your readers the benefit of the remainder of the tract, which is very interesting, and which has never been published locally (as the letter to Lenthall has been) save a few extracts that have found their way into *Bye-gones*.
Croeswylan, Oswestry. A. R.

ADMIRAL BENBOW (December 9, 1874).

The annexed I found in an old book of my own, and I copy it just as I found it, without comment of any kind:—

W. P.

"Admiral Benbow.—The following lines were cut with a diamond on a square of glass, by Admiral Benbow, in a window of one of the bedrooms belonging to the house in which the gallant Admiral was born, at *Cotton Hill, Shrewsbury*:—

'Thou only breathe one prayer for me,
That far away, where'er I go,
The heart that would have bled for thee,
May feel through life no other woe.
I shall look back when on the main,
Back to my native isle;
And almost think I hear again
That voice, and view that smile!'

Underneath has been added these lines:—

'Then go and round that head, like banners in the
air,
Shall float full many a loving hope, and many a
tender prayer.'

"ALL FRIENDS ROUND THE WREKIN"

(April 28th, 1875).

In answer to the inquiry of "A. R.," I wrote the lines entitled as above, those being the words in which I, as a boy, remember the toast to have been given. I imagine there have been many songs written on the fine old "Wrekin" and its surroundings, and I am far from wishing to place my composition before the antique fancies of our worthy forefathers. I wrote it as a small evidence of the deep and earnest affection—becoming deeper and more earnest as we grow older—that I have for all that concerns one of the fairest and choicest counties in creation, and in which I spent some of the happiest hours of my life. The word "Wrekin," with Salopians in any quarter of the world, acts like magic upon memories, thoughts, and feelings, which seem to awake anew as we contemplate the past.
Box.

FIRST INTRODUCTION OF THE BALLET IN ENGLAND AT SHREWSBURY.

The following extract from an old paper may be of interest to your many readers, and possibly may lead to further "Shreds" on the subject:—

A.
"Taken from a note book of the last (18th) century;" but it is without date.—"Mr. Weaver, dancing master at *Shrewsbury*, was the first yt ever exhibited entertainments in dancing (called "Ye 'Judgment of Paris') on ye modern stage. The whole performance is by dancing and action only; ye habits are very rich, ye characters well expressed, and ye whole excellently performed, with all decorations proper to ye subject."

DECLARATION OF THE GRAND JURY OF SALOP IN 1642.

The publication of any document with reference to the time of Charles I. being of importance, I send the following

interesting document, copied exactly as printed, which can hardly fail to command some attention amongst the descendants of these days:—

A. W.

"The Declaration and Protestation Agreed upon by the Grand Juries at the Assizes held for the County of Salop, the Eighth day of August, 1692. And assented unto by the High Sheriff and divers of the Justices of Peace, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the said Countie there present.—Whereas our Honourable and Worthie Neighbours of the County of Worcester have made a Loyall Declaration of their Confidence in our Sovereigns Lord the King's Government over us according to our Knowne Lawes; And since our faith goeth hand in hand with theirs, we will not so much as alter their words, but wee also doe with all thankfulness and unanimously acknowledge our selves sensible of the good Lawes which through His Majesties goodness have bene enacted this Parliament: And we doe much rejoice in his Majestie's Pious and tender Care expressed by His Majestie's Declarations and Expressions in Print; and lastly by His Highness Letter read unto us publicly this Assize, in open Court, to defend and maintaine the true Protestant Religion by the Law established against Popish Recusants, Anabaptists, and other Separatists: And that the Lawes of the Land shall be the rule of His Majestie's Government, whereby the Subject's Liberty of Property is defended: And that His Majestie will preserve the freedom and just Priviledges of Parliament: with all which expressions we are so abundantly satisfied that we doe not any way distrust His Majestie's constancie in these resolutions: And we doe declare that we will be ready to attend and obey His Majestie in all Lawfull wayes for the putting of the Country in a Posture of Armes for the defence of His Majestie and the peace of His Highnes Kingdome. And doe resolve according to our Oathes of Supremacy and Allegiance and late protestation to adventure our lives and fortunes in the defence of His Majestie's Royall and Sacred Person and Honour, the Just right and Priviledges of Parliament, and the knowne Lawes of the Land and Liberties of the subjects, that thereby the distractions and disturbances of His Majestie's Kingdome may be reduced to His Legall Government."

The Names of the Grand Jury:

Paul Harris, Knt. & Bart.
Tho. Waldrick, Knt. & Bart.
Vinc. Corbet, Knt. & Bart.
William Owen, Knight.
Walter Pigott, Esquire.
Thomas Iton, Esquire.
Edward Crescett, Esquire.
Edward Baldwin, Esquire.

Thomas Scriven, Esquire.
Francis Otley, Esquire.
Francis Thorne, Esquire.
Roger Kinnaston, Esquire.
Richard Lloyd, Esquire.
Francis Billingsley, Esquire.
Edward Stanley, Esquire.

THE SHREWSBURY VOLUNTEERS.

The following list of the original members of the First Company of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers will be interesting. About one fourth of the number have since died, only four (marked *) still continue members of the corps, and two others (marked †) are respectively quartermaster and assistant-quartermaster to the first battalion. Since its formation, 436 members have been enrolled, and the present strength of the Company is 62. The same instructor (Serjeant-Major Rowlands) has been with the Company nearly from its commencement. Q.

Amphlett, J., High Street, publican
Armstrong, Wm., High Street, tailor and draper
Burrey Charles, Pride Hill, banker's clerk
*Boucher, J., Raven Street, music master
Baker, W., St. John's Hill, clerk, Audit Office
Barlow, J. T., St. John's Hill, clerk, Audit Office
Brandt, T., St. Mary's Court, engineer
Barke, J. W., Mardol, ironmonger
Beacall, Thos., Mardol, ironmonger

Bayley, W. Harley, Claremont Buildings, banker (Lieut.)
Badger, W., Frankwell, writing clerk
Burgess, Walter, High Street, banker's clerk
Bagnall, John B., Pride Hill, grocer
Cholmondeley, Thos., Wyle Cop (Captain)
Cape, Edward, Wyle Cop, tailor
Curtis, George, Lion Hotel, innkeeper
*Crump, J. Corbet, Wyle Cop, confectioner
Chancellor, Alfred, High Street, bookseller
Chamberlain, Thomas, Old Bank, banker's clerk
†Craig, Alex. S., Crescent, solicitor
†Chandler, Charles, Biston, solicitor
Cope, W., Albrighton, barrister
Clement, W. J., Council House (enters as surgeon)
Charlton, C. H., Abbey Foregate, solicitor
Cock, J., Cotton Hill, tanner
Cole, Thomas William, Wyle Cop, painter
Cooper, W. H., Belmont, solicitor
Colley, Thomas, High Street, auctioneer's clerk
Dales, George, Wyle Cop, saddler
Downard, G., Meole, banker
Dickin, Thos. P., St. Mary's Place, articulated clerk
Davies, J. B., Post Office, post office clerk
Davies, Corbet, Talbot Chambers, solicitor
Evans, R., St. John's Hill, railway clerk
Edwards, J., Castle Foregate, ironmonger
Ebrall, Samuel, High Street, armourer
Fenton, Henry, High Street (enters as asst. surgeon)
*Fleet, C., Pride Hill, tailor
Freebarn, J., St. Mary's Court, surveyor
Findlay, G., Railway Station, traffic manager
Greenwood, Rev. Henry, Schools (enters as chaplain)
Gordon, George, Town Hall, solicitor
Ham, C., Infirmary, dispenser
Hanmer, C., High Street, bootmaker
Harris, T., High Street, tailor
Hiles, Thomas, Pulley
Hiles, Robert, Brace Meole
Hope-Edwardes, W. J., Netley
Hopkins, J., Princess Street, banker's clerk
Harries, C., Mardol, Tobacconist
Harrison, Joseph, Railway station, railway clerk
Hughes, Edward, Market Square, wine merchant
Irving, Robert, 2, Castle-street, railway clerk
*Jenks, E. J., Wyle Cop, ironmonger
Jacobs, William, Pride Hill, general storekeeper
Jones, T., Mardol, grocer
Jeffreys, Edward, Coleham Works, engineer
Jones, William Fred., Wyle Cop, Assurance Office
King, Frederick, Railway Station, railway clerk
King, Edward, Railway Station, railway clerk
Leake, John H., junior, Market Square, stationer
List, George, Old Bank, banker's clerk
Lewis, Thomas, College Hill, writing clerk
Mitchell, George, Pride Hill, general dealer
Mitchell, Daniel, Pride Hill, general dealer
Mountfield, W. B. S., Claremont Bank, accountant
Nicolle, B., Mardol, Wine Merchant
Needham, F., Nat. and Provincial Bank, banker's clerk
Norton, Thomas, Shelton, solicitor
Phillips, Edward, High Street, tailor
Phillips, W., senior, High Street, tailor
Phillips, W., junior, High Street, tailor
Phillpott, Charles, Pride Hill, grocer
Price, J. A., Pride Hill, grocer
Peale, Cecil, Dogpole, solicitor
Peale, George de Courcy, Dogpole, solicitor
Peale, Arthur John, Dogpole, engineer
Powell, Henry, Post Office, post office clerk
Patchett, William, Railway Station, superintendent
Parry, Edwin, Factory, manager

Parry, Alfred B., Factory, factory clerk
 Rowley, Henry, High Street, upholsterer
 Rowley, Frederick, High Street, upholsterer
 Rowley, R. W., Shoplatch, auctioneer's clerk
 Rogers, L., St. John's Hill, dentist
 Randles, James, Market Square, draper
 Randal, J. L., Abbey Foregate, architect
 Rycroft, James, Abbey Foregate, railway clerk
 Shaw, H. O., High Street, fishing tackle maker
 Stanway, W., Pride Hill, butcher.
 Spelt, W., Pride Hill, butcher
 Steadman, Edwin, Coleham, railway clerk
 Secker, G. Hart, 4, Whitehall Place, articulated clerk
 Smith, John Parson, Frankwell, goods manager
 Salt, G. M., Coton Hill, solicitor
 Salt, W., St. Mary's Court, solicitor
 Salt, G. L., Post Office, post office clerk
 Thomas, Thomas, Market Square, Mercer
 Thomas, William, Railway Station, civil engineer
 Thomas, William, Eardiston
 Tudor, Owen, Coleham, draughtsman
 Willis, C., Wyle Cop, druggist
 Ward, R., High Street, banker's clerk
 Ward, H., St. John's Hill, post office clerk
 Williams, C. H. E., Princess Street, banker's clerk
 Wylie David, Railway Station, civil engineer
 White, Joshua Pugh, College Hill, upholsterer
 Williams, Thomas, Post Office, post office clerk

MAY 12, 1875.

A BISHOPRIC FOR SHREWSBURY (April 28th, 1875).

In "Shreds and Patches" of the 28th ult., a ground plan is given of the Abbey Church before the Dissolution, and some details are added of the measurement of its several parts, as compared with existing buildings, to make our readers judge of the former grandeur of the Church. No doubt it was a very fine Church, and might again become so at an outlay of some £50,000. But I want to warn your readers against accepting either the plan or the figures as given by "W. H." To some mistakes, copied out of Owen and Blakeway, he has added others of his own; and has stated as established facts, what our excellent historians are careful to put forth as matters only of conjecture. Further, by taking the inside measurement of some buildings, and the outside of others, he has rendered his comparative statement valueless.

T.A.P.

BROUGHTON CHURCH (April 28, 1875).

In reference to the inquiry of "S. O. S." I will give my version of what I have heard respecting the building of the old church. The story runs something like this:—When it was decided to build the church the site selected was upon the high ground, along which the turnpike road to Wem runs. After the foundations had been put in and the wall raised to a little height, it was found, when the workmen went to the spot next morning, that the work had been thrown down. Of course this was attributed to mere mischief, and the builders proceeded. But, strange to say, a similar thing happened the next night, and suspicions began to arise that the Evil One had been at his pranks, not liking to see a church in so prominent and pleasant a position. The builders, however, persevered, until finding their work so mysteriously destroyed, they came to the conclusion that none else but the Devil could have done the mischief, and that it was of no use to attempt to build the church on its proposed site. It was at length resolved to try the valley

below, and here the work was allowed to proceed to its completion, the Devil being evidently satisfied with having thwarted the building of the church on high ground. Such is something like the legend; but I believe it is fully set forth in Edwards's *Notes by the Way*, a work which, although scrappy and disjointed, has in it the elements of interesting local history, which I hope some modern "Phillips" or "Blakeway" will utilise and amplify. J. L.

FIRST INTRODUCTION OF THE BALLET IN ENGLAND AT SHREWSBURY (May 5, 1875).

I scarcely think that the interesting extract "A." gives warrants him in assuming that it was at *Shrewsbury* the Ballet (or rather Pantomime) was first presented in England, and the following cutting from "Bye-gones" (*Oswestry Advertiser*, October 25, 1871) will show that in the second year of the eighteenth century, Weaver's "Invention" was tried in London.

"Pantomime first dawned in the year 1702, at Drury Lane, in an entertainment called "The Tavern Bilkers." It died the fifth night. It was invented by Weaver, a dancing master of Shrewsbury, who from the encouragement of the nobility, invented a second called "The Loves of Mars and Venus," performed at the same theatre in the year 1716 with vast success, which occasioned Sir Richard Steele to write the following lines on the back of one of the playbills at Button's coffee-house:—

"Weaver, corrupter of the present age,
 Who first taught silent sin upon the stage."

And when on theatrical matters, let me ask, have the "names of the good Shrewsbury folk" (the "transcripts" of whom figured in Farquhar's *Recruiting Officer*) been preserved, as stated by Dr. Doran? This play was put on the stage at Drury Lane, soon after Weaver made his first appearance as an inventor there. A. R. Crosswylan, Oswestry.

THE SIEGE OF OSWESTRY (May 5, 1875).

I assure "A. R." that the three names given in my copy of Sir Thomas Middleton's letter to Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, are exactly as they are spelt in the original civil war tract from which I quoted, viz., *Foletcher, Mauley, and Whirney*. It was my intention to give the three remaining letters in "Shreds and Patches," as I think, with "A. R.," that they are of considerable interest. The next one in order is as follows:—

"For the much honoured, the LADY MIDDLETON,
 Madam,

I shall trouble you with the sight of this paper, wherein you may please to observe Gods Providence to us; on the Lords day last we marched from Knotsford to Bundbury, fourteen miles from Bunbury in Cheshire, to *Fens Hall* in Flintshire, eleven miles on Monday, on Tuesday we marched to Osestry: in the narrow lanes they layd their Ambuscadoes, three miles short of the Town, kept all passages and lined all hedges to the Town, hedges thicke, and lanes strait, from which our men beate them, though their horse charged our men very furiously, followed them up to the Town, to their maine body, fighting all the way for three miles, in the meane time their Carriages were drawn away, and their Foot Marched away in a Body, our men pursuing tooke these prisoners, but they being strong in horse hindered, that Execution that might have been done upon them: I can assure you, the Town of Oswestry will be of great concernment to this Kingdom, and I hope this Enemy is well queld by raising of this Siege, though they were one thousand five hundred Horse, three thousand five hundred Foote; but I hope your Countrymen are gone for the mountaines, and will not easily be drawn back for

the same service, so with Remembrance of my service,
Your *Ladiships faithfull Servant*, W. D.
Oswestrey, July 8, 1644."

S. C. S.

THE GREAT DUKE OF ORMOND'S VISIT TO SHREWSBURY AND LUDLOW IN 1684.

I gather from history that the Duke was "a person of great magnificence;" and I find that "he arrived at Shrewsbury on Saturday, August 2, and was presented with twenty dozen of wine and twenty chargers of sweetmeats: after dinner viewed the Schools and Castle, and went that night to *Ludlow*." An old MS. thus records "the order in which he made his entry into Ludlow on the preceding 17th of July:

"The Quarter-Master or Harbinger for the Progress.
Four Sumpture Men in livery, leading their baggage covered with faire sumpture-cloaths of fine blew cloth, diversified and embroidered with the cost-armor of his grace.

Three Assistants of the Stable, in livery, leading horses to supply accidents to coach-horses on the road.

His grace's Gentleman of the Horses, — Lowe, Esq.

Six Pages in rich liveries, two in a brest.

Seven Grooms in his grace's livery, each with a led horse richly caparison'd, with saddles and housings richly embroider'd and embossed with gold and silver; the device a portcullis, with this motto in an escrowe—*'Altera Securitas.'*

His grace's Four Trumpeters, in rich coats,—their badges, his grace's cypher in gold, under a ducal coronet, both on their backs and breasts. Each had a silver trumpet with gold and silver strings and tassels, and crimson-flowered damask banners. Sovereign Ensigns of France and England quarterly, within a bordure gobonated, pearl and saphire within a garter. (The motto in ourpartment.)

Henry Chivers, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel of the Militia Foot, in the county of *Wills*, richly equipped.

Of his Grace's Family.

Two Gentlemen at large.

The Yeoman of the Wine Cellar, Tho. Parsons, Gent., The Groom of the Chamber, Tho. Kernis, Gent.,
In a brest.

Mr. Smith, musician, Mr. Nichols, harper,
Mr. Aldred, The Marescall, or Farrier of
Mr. Wamwin, Clerk of the the Progress.
Kitchen, Mr. Spiller,
In a brest.

Captain Spalding, The Rev. his Grace's Chaplain
The Steward of the House, The Steward outward,
Henry Crow, Esq., Secretary, Harcourt, Esq., his
Grace's Solicitor.

Captain Lloyd and Wm. Wolsley, Esq., Steward of the Castle of *Ludlow*, Muster-Master of the County of *Gloucester*, and Governor of *Chepstow Castle*.

The Serjeant-at-Arms, Mr. Winwood, with the white rod.
The Tipstaffs, Pursuivants, and other officers of the Court of *Ludlow*.

HIS GRACE THE LORD PRESIDENT OF WALES.

The Earl of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, the Sheriff of *Salop* (Richard Lyster, Esq., of *Rowton*), and a great number of Gentlemen of Quality in the rear.

Then followed his Grace's chariot, and two other coaches and six, in the first of which was her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort and the Countess of Worcester, &c."

The progress ended Aug. 21, when his Grace left *Troy*, and returned to *Badminton*,
H. T.

CURIOUS BEQUEST FOR CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES, AT BRIDGNORTH.

"In 1785," says the report of the Charity Commissioners, "Wm. Taylor, by will, directed that Eliza Leigh, then owner, and the persons who subsequently should be owners, of his ten freehold houses, &c., should yearly, for ever, on the 26th December, give and divide a good, wholesome dinner for the poor persons, alms-house women, in the parish of St. Leonards, in such manner as of late years had been provided for them on that day by the testator and his late brother; and they to be so entertained in the most convenient part of the house that parted the (High) street; and upon every default, his will was, and he ordered, the sum of £10 to be paid to, and equally divided amongst, such poor persons, and the same to be chargeable upon the said houses, &c. The premises subject to this annual charge was, in 1822, the property of Mr. Francis Walker, who then paid annually at Christmas 18½d. to each of the poor women, as a commutation for their dinner. To this sum appears to have been formerly added two quarts of strong beer for each; but the beer was discontinued, and nothing but the money has since been given, with which the poor women declared themselves satisfied. The Commissioners, however, doubted whether so small a sum could be then considered as a fair compliance with the directions of the testator, who, from the season that he had selected, and the large penalty that he had appointed, seemed to have intended a festive entertainment of a more costly kind."

How was the matter settled, and is the custom now observed?
H. W.

LUDLOW.

THE REMOVAL OF TURF FROM WHITOLIFF.

"A Translation of the Grant of Jordan of Ludford of Common Pasture upon Whitoliffe."

"To Lord Walter Lacy and the Burgesses and Men of Ludlow, before 1241 when said Lacy died."

"Be it known unto the present and to come that J. Jordan, of Ludford, have given and granted by this present writing have confirmed unto Lord Walter Lacy, and to all the burgesses and men of Ludlow, my common pasture upon Whitoliffe, that is to say, as the dingle stretched from the town of Ludlow, into the woods as much as I have, and so far as it consisteth as well in rough as in smooth. I have also granted unto them free egress and regress through the same pastures unto other lands where they please, so that all the said lands be to them common in pasture between the said dingle unto the water of Temd, to have and to hold to them and to their heirs of me and my heirs frankley and freely as their predecessors had and more liberally and more freely than at any time they have had, for which grant and pasture the aforesaid Walter Lacy, and the burgesses of Ludlow, have granted unto me and my heirs and to all the men of my household freely to buy and sell in the town of Ludlow, in fairs and out of fairs without any custom given. They have also given to me one hundred shillings for the same grant to be confirmed. And I the aforesaid Jordan, and my heirs to them and their heirs against all men do warrant and defend the same gift for ever, and confirm it with my seal, these being witness, Lord Roger Mortimer, Thomas Salaway, Henry Mortimer, Sampson le Prior, Peter Gross, and others."

"A Translation of The Abbot of Gloucester's Grant of Common Pasture upon Whitoliffe to the Burgesses of Ludlow."

"Be it known to the present and to come, that J. Henry by the grace of God Abbot, and the Convent of St. Peter's Gloucester, have granted to the burgesses of Ludlow and to the heirs, Common in our Pastures of Whitoliffe which appertaineth to our Priory of Bromfield

for their proper cattle, from the ditch of Jordan of Ludford unto the arable land of Halton, and from the woods of the same priory unto the water called Temd, for four pounds of wax yearly at the Vigil of the nativity of the blessed Mary at Bromfield, to light the church (for all services to be paid) saving to the prior and monks of Bromfield, their stone quarries in the aforesaid pastures as they have had fully and quietly. And also for this our grant the burgesses of Ludlow have granted to us that when and as long as they, or their heirs shall have the town and markets of Ludlow to farm of the Lord thereof or of any other whatsoever, our prior and monks of Bromfield and their tenants shall be for ever free in the town of Ludlow of all tolls and customs in fairs and markets of all those things which for their proper use they shall buy or sell, unless any of them shall be merchants. In testimony whereof, first written after the manner of a chirograph, we have given the one part thereof with the seal of our church, and the aforesaid burgesses have given the other part thereof with the common seal of the above burgesses, corroborated by the keeping of each of us. These being witnesses, Master John de Hay, Mr. Robt. Culme, Mr. Walter our clerk, Jerdan of Ludford, John Carbonell, Hugh his brother, Robert de Sutton, Robert de Brall his brother, Walter de More, and many others."

MAY 19, 1875.

A SHREWSBURY FLOGGING (Oct. 21, 1874).

I have just come across, in an old newspaper, "a reply" to the query put by "A. R." relative to the release of a soldier from Shrewsbury gaol, for which a man named Thompson was flogged and imprisoned in August, 1794. The paragraph runs as follows:—"May 24, 1794, Andrew White, a private in the 17th lancers, was taken to Shrewsbury gaol charged with a murderous assault on Thomas Ford, a chimney-sweeper. Upwards of fifty persons attacked the gaol, broke open the doors, and liberated White. The ringleader, Francis Thompson, escaped, and was afterwards apprehended at Southampton." ++

THE PILLORY IN SHREWSBURY (Oct. 21, 1874).

"A. R." is informed that the Pillory stood in the present Square, Shrewsbury, not far from the north-west angle of the old Market Hall, there being sufficient space between it and the old Plough Inn for vehicles to easily pass. The woman he names, sentenced 1794 to exposure thereon, was better known in Shrewsbury as Mistress Cakes. A few centuries before, and when the town authorities still exercised the powers possessed under their ancient charters, a convicted criminal, sentenced by them to death, was hanged on the pillory: which was taken down about the end of the last century, and has not been restored, though the suggestion of "A. R." is worthy of attention. K. B.

THE POET LANGLAND (Dec. 16, 1874).

The following curious notice of Langland, wherein he is called Robert, is not without interest. I cannot, however, recollect the source whence it is taken. W. H.
Robert Langland.—Forgive me, reader, for placing him who lived 150 years before—since the Reformation; for I conceive that the morning-star belongeth rather to the day than to the night. On which account this Robert (regulated in our book not according to the age he was in, but judgment he was of) may, by prolepsis [*sic*], be termed a Protestant. He was born at *Morimer's-Clebury*, in this county, eight miles from Malvern-hills: was bred a priest, and one of the first followers of John Wickliffe, wanting neither wit nor learning, as appears by his book called 'The Vision of Pierce Plowghman' and hear that character, a most learned

antiquary giveth thereof:—"It is written in a kind of meeter, which for discovery of the infecting corruptions of those times, I preferre before many of the more seemingly serious invectives, as well for invention as judgement. There is a book first set forth by Tindal, since exemplified by Mr. Fox, called 'The Prayer and Complaint of the Plowghman': which though differing in title and written in prose yet be of the same subject, at the same time, in the same language and must refer it to the same author; and let us observe a few of his strange words with their significations:

Behetef	for Promiseth	Lesew	for Pasture
Feile times	„ Off-times	Leude-men	„ Lay-men
Bineman	„ Take away	Nele	„ Will not
Blive	„ Quickly	Nemeth	„ Taketh
Fulleden	„ Baptized	Segger	„ Do say
Forward	„ Covenant	Swevens	„ Dreams
Heryeth	„ Worshpeth	Syth	„ Afterwards
Homelich	„ Household	Thralles	„ Bondmen

It is observable that Pits (generally a perfect plagiary out of Bale) passeth this Langland over in silence. And why? Because he wrote in *opposition* to the Papal interest. Thus the most light-fingered thieves will let that alone which is too hot for them. He flourished under King Edward III., 1369.

ST. OWEN (17th February, 1875).

"Ouen ou Owen, en Latin Audocenus ou Dado," as Moreri tells us, was Archbishop of Rouen, A.D. 640. He was buried in the Church of St. Peter at Rouen. "which," says Moreri, "bears his name at this day." He was the son of a gentleman of quality named Audocaire, Refereudary of King Dagobert 1st. J. E.

THE BELL STONE (March 24th, 1875).

"S. C. S.," in quoting Mr. Phillips, seems unaware that Mr. F. fell into a serious error in his intention of giving an extract from "one of the grants of Chorlton Hall," he omitted to translate the abbreviated word "camer." after "lapid.," so that instead of "one great stone chamber," he wrote "one great stone." B. K.

* Now the Theatre; or rather the Theatre stands on a part of the site of the great Chorlton Hall.

DECLARATION OF THE GRAND JURY OF SALOP IN 1642 (May 5th, 1875).

The Declaration of the Grand Jury of Salop in 1642, resolving to act in defence of King Charles the First, being republished in the *Shrewsbury Journal* of the 5th May, 1875, as a document interesting to Salopians of these days, it may also interest them to learn, from letters of the same King to another county, his confidence in his Salopian subjects. CYMBO.

"Charles Rex.—Right truly and well-beloved, and trusty and well-beloved—we greete you well. Whereas a Rebellion is being rayzed against us, and forces marching toward us; we are necessitated for the defence of our person and crowne, and the religion and laws established, to call upon all our good subjects to assist us; and whereas we are fully persuaded of the affection and loyalty of that our countie, and of their readiness to assist us their King and Liedge Lord, in this our and their necessary defence, according to their duty and allegiance. These are to will and require you for that, and with all possible speed to bring to *Shrewsbury* to our royal standard there to attend our further directions the trayned bands of that countie as well horse and foote, with such other volunteers, as your interest in them and their own affection shall persuade to come with them. And if the necessary occasions of any of our trayned bands shall withhold them that either themselves or servants or other volunteers be admitted to serve

in their places, with their arms compleat, which traynyn bands and volunteers with those from other of our countiees our dominion of Wales we intend to serve in our regimentes for a guard for our dearest Son the Prince, and receive them into our pay on their arrival at *Shrewsbury*, whither we desire that our countie in this our greates exigent to furnish them sufficient ammunition for their journey, and money to bear their charges, which we shall look upon as a great expression of affection and fidelitie, and shall at all times remember to their advantage, and we require all our Justices of the Peace in that our countie to give their assistance unto us herein, and all our loving subjects of the same to be obedient to your directions, in pursuance of these our commands, and for soe doing this shall be to you and every of them a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Derby this 15th day of September 1642.

"To the Sheriff and Commissioners of Array of the Countie of Carnarvon."

"Charles Rex,—Right trusty and well-beloved we greete you well.—We have understood from the Gentlemen you sent to us, your loyal and unanimous resolutions for the advancement of our service, and for your sending to our standard two hundred armed soldiers, and moneys for their conduct and maintenance, for which soe considerable assistance as we return you hereby our royal thanks, soe we must desire you to speede the sending hither of those soldiers unto our standard all that may be. And lest any disaffected to us and our service should presume to oppose you in this work, we authorise and command you to use your utmost power and endeavour to apprehend and bring in safe custodie to us any one or more that shall appear in opposition or disturbance of you herein. As alsoe for your more effectual proceeding in this service, and for the security of our good subjects in that our countie from intestine tumults and danger, to make use of the magazin now remaining there, and of such further power of the countie as to you shall seem meete upon all occasions, for which these our letters shall be sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Shrewsbury, the 28th day of September in the 18th yeare of our raigne, 1642.

"To the Commissioners of Array of the Countie of Carnarvon."

"Charles Rex,—Trusty and well-beloved we greete you well. Whereas we have by our commission under our great seal authorized and intrusted our trustie and well-beloved Colonel John Owen to raise in these parts, command, and unto our royal standard to conduct one regiment of foote, for our special service, our will and pleasure is that you issue unto the said Colonell all such moneys as by you have been for our use received out of the free subscription or contribution of our good subjects of that our countie, which money we have assigned him upon the account of the same regiment, and for your soe doing, this together with his acquittance acknowledging the receipt thereof shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge. Given under our sign manual at our Court at *Shrewsbury* this 28th day of September, 1642.

"To our trustie and well-beloved Sir Wm. Williams, Bart., and Humphrey Jones, Esq. of the countie of Carnarvon."

THE GOVERNOUR OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP, 700 YEARS AGO.

It seems, according to old history, that at this long by-gone period the then Bishop of *London* was also Governor of *Salop*, for a writer in 1681 says.—"Saint Osithes being by our ancestours honoured for a saint, Richard de Beaveyes, Bishop of *London*, in her memorials, built at *St. Osyth* (in *Essex*) a religious house of regular chanoons, about the yeare 1120, in raigne of K. Henry I. His grant

I have read in the records of the Tower. King Henry confirms and augments this donatcion by his charter dated at *Roan* (*Rouen*) in the 19th yeare of raigne. And many others so added to the revenues of this monastery, that at the time of the suppression it was valued at 758 pound, five shillings, eightpence. This bishop, the founder, was divers times about to resigne his bishopricke, that he might become a regular chanon in this his owne new-built monasterie; and that the rather, because being taken with an irrecoverable palsie, he well knew his time to be short. But he so long deferred the execution of his intent, that he was surprisid by death before he could performe it, the 16th day of Januarie, 1127. He was warden of the *Marches of Wales*, and Governour of the county of *Salop*; he sate bishop twenty yeares, in which time (besides the building of this monastery) he purchased divers whole streetes, and much housing (houses) neere to his cathedrall church of *St. Paul's All* which he pulled downe, and leaving the ground unbuilt for a cemetery or churehyard, enclosed the same with a wall, which for the most part remaineth; but at this day so covered with houses, as it can hardly be seen. The chanoons of the said house desired his body to be buried there; which they entomed under a marble monument with an inscription." A.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH SHREWSBURY.

The following is from an old document:—"In William the Conqueror's time this city (for so it was then called) paid yearly 27 16s. 8d. *de gable*. They were reckoned to be 252 citizens, whereof 12 of the better sort were bound to watch about the Kings of England when they lay in this city; and as many to attend them with horse and arms when they went forth a hunting, which last service, the learned *Camden* believes, was ordained because not many years before *Edric Streon*, Duke of the *Mercians*, a man of great impiety, lay in wait near this place for Prince *Athelin*, and barbarously murdered him as he rode a hunting." X.

Can any one explain the term *de gable*!

MAY 26, 1875.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL (Oct. 14, 1874).

The inquiry of the above date by "Proud Salopian" has been lately repeated, and may deserve a few lines in reply. The School was commenced not very early in the 19th century, and was closed not long after the middle of the same. Mr. Dodson, sculptor and marble mason, now occupies the premises, once the school, situate on Swan Hill, *Shrewsbury*. The last head master now conducts on his own account a respectable school in *Shrewsbury*. M. G.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE

(Dec. 9th, 1874, and Dec. 16th, 1874).

"W. H." mentions an expression which he calls purely Salopian, namely, the use of the phrase, "all so," in lieu of "all but," or "except." But the phrase is merely a careless way of uttering "all save." We have "save and except" in our legal documents, and "forty stripes save one" in reference to more ancient law.

And as to the word "till," the uses of which were well accounted for by "J. E.," there may be, it is respectfully suggested, another explanation, namely, that the words "I came to" are understood after "till" in the expression,— "I wrought all the way till [I came to] *Shrewsbury*." O. Q.

A BISHOPRIC FOR SHREWSBURY (May 12, 1875).

Notwithstanding the severity of the remarks of "Tape" with reference to my note on this subject, I cannot but feel grateful to him for having essayed to put me right. This I trust he will do in specific rather than in general terms. The mistakes, if any, are not mine, the whole of the note being gathered from sources which are, or usually have been, considered above suspicion. The plan of the Abbey Buildings is copied, as stated, from Owen and Blakeway, and the letterpress is collated from other writers of reputed authenticity. Instead, therefore, of dealing in generalities, it would be better if the particular errors be pointed out, as well as the inside and outside measurements, given in the table, which "Tape" condemns as valueless.

W. H.

DECLARATION OF THE GRAND JURY OF SALOP IN 1642 (May 19, 1875).

"Cymro" has given you three of the letters of Charles I., in which Shrewsbury loyalty is alluded to by royalty. In the appendix to Williams's *Carnarvonshire*, published in 1821, we have these, and nine others addressed to the gentlemen of Carnarvonshire, "copied from the original MSS." In one, dated Oxford, Dec. 31, 1642, his Majesty writes to "John Griffith, Esq., etc.," asking that "several peeces of Artillery" should be sent "for use and avayle to our city of Worcester and towne of Shrewsbury . . . and there mounted for the defence of those places;" and six months later he writes as follows:—

"Charles Rex. Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. We are very sensible of your free and real expressions of your loyalty and affection to us upon all occasions, for the advancement of our service:—And though we might well conceive it needlesse to stir you up to the performance of these duties, wherunto you are very forward, yet we thought good hereby to put you in mind of the great necessity of providing moneys for the maintenance of our forces, for the defence of those parts against the rebells, and to propose unto you, as that which we think a very fit course, that you follow the good example of our good subjects of our Countie of Salop, and join with our trusty and well-beloved Arthur, Lord Capell, in advising upon, and raising some competent monthly contribution in that our county, proportionable to what they have levied, and also in advancing such considerable sums of money as you can provide, according as divers of our well-affected subjects of the gentry of Salop have already done. We also think it very requisite, and have signified so much to the Lord Capell, that the High Sheriff of that our countie, should attend him about this affair, and that some person well affected may be chosen out of the said countie to be always resident with him, that may receive advertisement of your proceedings in this business, and may signifie from time to time to that our countie, the condition of our affairs there; see not doubting of your ready compliance herein, wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Oxford, the 23rd June, 1643." To the Commissioners of Array, of the County of Carnarvon.

The "trusty and well-beloved" Lord Capell, mentioned here, was, the same year, beaten at Wem and Nantwich, and the Roundheads made merry over his defeats in each case by some doggerel lines. Thus—

"The women of Wem and a few musketeers
Beat the Lord Capell and all his cavaliers."

And at Nantwich—

"The Lord Capell with a thousand and a half,
Came to Barton Cross, and there they killed a calf;
And staying there until the break of day,
They took to their heels and fast they ran away."

Lord Capell, evidently, had no wish to be a "martyr," whatever his royal master became, and it is said that at Wem he smoked, at a respectful distance, whilst the ladies were beating his soldiers.

A. R.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH SHREWSBURY (May 19th, 1874).

The term "de gablo," I believe, referred to the tax on salt. In France it was called "gabelle," first imposed in 1436. Haydon's Dictionary of Dates tells us it pressed unequally on the provinces, according to privileges and exemptions purchased from the kings in early periods. X.

"DE GABLO.—Minshew says—"Gabell, gabella, gabium, cometh of the French Gabelle, i. e., vectigal, and hath the same signification among our old writers that Gabelle hath in France, for M. Camd, in Brief 213, speaking of Wallingford, hath these words—Continebat 276 hagas, i. e., domos redditentes 9 libras de gablo, & l. 282, of Oxford, these [words] Hec urbs reddebat pro Felonio & GABLO, & aliis consuedinibus per annum, Regi. 20 lib. & sextarios mellis: Comiti vero Alpario 10 libras. Gabell, as Cassan defineth it, de consuet. Burg. l. 119. Est vectigal quod solvitur pro bonis mobilibus, id est, pro iis quæ vehuntur: distinguishing it from tributum, quia tributum est proprie quod fisco, vel principi solvitur pro rebus immobilibus."

In an old edition of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire de L'Académie Française," A. D. MDCCLXVIII., we find "Gabelle, s. f. Impost sur le sel. Terme des Gabelles, Receveur des Gabelles, rentes constituées par le Roy sur les Aides & Gabelles." "Gabelle, signifie aussi, Le grenier où l'on vend le sel. Il faut aller à la Gabelle." J. E.

THE WORD GRANGE.

Can any one give the exact meaning of Grange? It was usually applied to an Abbot's country house. Thus Hatton Grange, near Shifnal, was the Abbot's house, and Beaumont Grange, where the Sky shorthorn herd are kept, was the country house of the Abbot of Furness. X.

A SHROPSHIRE WILL.

The following is the Will of a Shropshire man, proved December 12th, 1454, and may be of interest to your readers. It is from an account by the Very Rev. Canon Tierney, of the discovery of the remains of the Earl of Arundel. I will send further particulars from the same letter, of the testator, Fulke Eyton, of the ancient family of the Eytons of Eyton. The Will was found by the Rev. R. W. Eyton in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

H. W. A.

"In Dei nomine Amen; and of oure Lady, and of alle the Holy Company of Heven, Amen. I Fooke Eiton, Esquire, hole of body and of mynd, make my Testament in this wise. First, I bequeath my sowle to God, and to our Lady, and to alle the Company of Heven, and make myn Executors Sir Richard Eiton, Prest, my brother, Warden of the Colledge of Tong, and Sir Roger the vicar of Welyngton, and Isabella Englefeld. First, I will that my body be laide in Tonge, by my Godfadre, Sir Fowke of Penbroke, withinne the Chapell of oure Lady; and after that, I will that there be take of my best goods, for to say v thousand placebos and diriges, and v thousand masses; and for every dirige and masse liij d: add I bequeeth to the almshouse of Tonge x li of money, for the which money the

said almesmen should be charged for to-sey at my grave, De profundis, thei that canne, and, thei that can not, a Pater noster; and for mo sowle, and Thomas of Eiton my fadre, and Katherine my modre's sowles; and also thei should pay a prest to cast holy water on my grave. Also I bequeth to the Warden, and to the Prestes of the saide College of Tonge, my best Basin and Eure of Silver; and the saide Warden and Prestes shall have in charge, every daie when thei wesch, to sei a Pater noster and Ave, and so to have me in perpetuall remembrance. Also I bequeth to the saide Collage a Bed, called a fedrebed, with the honging thereto of blew worstede; wherefore the saide Warden and Prestes should be charged and bounden for to sei, withyn the same yere, xv Placebos and Diriges, and v Masses of the Trinitee, and v of the Holy Ghost, and v of our Ladye, and, while it pleasith him, to sei a masse of Requiem, every yere, on that same day that I dide upon. Also I bequeth to a prest to synge v yere, as my Executor may accorde with him, for my fadre sowle, and my moderes, and myn. And I charge you that he be a clene man of his body. Also I bequeth to John Eiton alle myn horse and riding harnes, reservyd to me all my trapers and harnes of Goldmythes worke; and I will that Luce, his wife,* have x. li; so that she kepe here a clene woman, and a good, till the daye of here mariage. I bequeth also to John the boy an horse, and xl. s.; and also to John de Labowley xl. s.; and to my page Herzman xx. s.: for thei both came with me out of Normandy. Also I bequeth to the Chapell of our Lady of Tonge myn masse Boke, and my Challice, and myn blew vestiment of damaaske, of myn armes; and another vestiment to Wembroge, to pray for my fadre soule and my modere's. I bequeth also to John Eiton xx. li. to his mariage; and to Fowke Eiton, Roger Eiton son, other xx. li. of the summe the which Roger Eiton oweth me; and he to be allowed of all that he paide me. Also I wille that the said Roger yeve to every frere house of Schropbery a centayn of cornes, for to pay certain Eires (yeres) for my soule, after the disposition of myn Executors: and that, if he wolle not, I charge you that ye lawfully sue him, till he doe it. Also I wille that my Lord of Arundell, that now is, aggre and compoun with you, myn seide Executors, for the bon (bones) of my Lord John his brother, that I broughte oute of France; for the which carriage of bon, and oute of the frenchemennys handes delyverance, he oweth me a ml. marc and iiij c. and after myn Executors thus compouned with, I wille that the bon be buried in the Collage of Arundell, after his intent; and so I to be praide for, in the Collage of Arundell and Almeshouse, perpetually. Also I bequeth to Nicholas Eiton one of the good fedre-beddis, and a chambre, and a bedde of lynne cloth, steyned with horses. I bequeth also to Isabelle Englefield another good fedre bedd, and a paire of fustians, and a sparnor of selke, the which myn armes both ynne; and, after her decease, to yeve it to John Englefield here sone. And, as towching the goodes to fulfill my Testament, Sir William Lynsey, my prest, can telle you where thei ben, and more overplus, wherefore I charge you, as ye will answer afore God at the dreddfull day of Dome, and that ye fulfill and complete this my Testament here; and afore God, I geve you full power of all my goodes, so for to do; and wille that my brothers, Nicholas and Roger, have the oversight of the fulfilling of my Testament. In to the Witness of alle this, I have sett to the seigne of myn armes, and the seigne of myn devise. I-wreten atte Schrawardyne, the viij day of Februarie, the yere of our Lorde a ml. cccclij.

[Proved 12th of Dec. 1454, by Richard Eiton and Isabella Englefield.]

* That is, his betrothed wife.

† An hundred weight.

JUNE 2, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES (April 14, 1875).

The Chapel of St. Michael in Shrewsbury Castle held land in Possatorne, an obscure hamlet at the foot of the Brown Clee Hill, which paid, as part of its rent, a bundle of box, in lieu of palm branches for the Sunday next before Easter. Archdeacon Owen (from whose book on Shrewsbury the foregoing information is taken) says this is "a tenure which has escaped the researches of Blount and his editor." Notices of many Salopian tenures will be found in *Shropshire, its Early History and Antiquities*.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE SIEGE OF OSWESTRY (May 12, 1875).

I give the remaining letters in the Civil War Tract, from which I previously quoted. I may mention that in these, as well as in the former ones, I have carefully preserved the original spelling.

S. C. S.

"Sir,—I shall give you a short account of our present condition: by Gods Providence, We have won *Munsford* Bridge, beate the Enemies muskettiers therefrom, have brought all our Carriages over, are now within three miles from Shrewsbury, our forlorne hope, and the Enemies are at the present engaged, we are all now marching up with the whole Body. My Lord *Denbigh*, my Major *Gell*, Sir *Tho. Mid.* and the forenamed *Cheshire* Gentlemen, are all at the present Advancing up; this was the design mentioned in my former letter, dated at *Oswestry*, but not signified: In briefe the Drums and Trumpets command me away, and cease for the present, So I rest

Yours T. B.

*Munsford Bridge, 2 in the
A. sermoon, of 4 July 1644,*

Noble Sir.—These inclosed will shew you the state of Yorkshire, thanks be to God, much altered with us in a day, for yesterday, a Commander and Kinsman of mine of Lichfield, our Enemy, sent me a jeering letter, to advertise me that the Prince had taken old *Leely* Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, 48, peeces of Cannon, thirty thousand Armes, and had routed, alaine, and taken all the reste of our friends. This was with great triumph blazed, with Bonfires, Bells, and Ordinance; in this Letter the Lo: *Fairfax* himself was taken. The Earl of *Denbigh* at Manchester was by a counsell of War to retreat to *Oswestry*, to raise the siege there laid by Col. *Marrow*; & 4000. at least, but before my Lord could all out reach it, marching with incredible speed, Sir *Tho. Middleton* with lesse then two thousand was in sight, and wvith exceeding hot service *Marrow* was raised, his foote routed, his carriages taken; he had but one peece, & that he sent away before, hearing of my Lords approach, my Lord thereupon, without stay, Marched toward Shrewsbury, vvhich he hath begit as vvee heare, with about five thousand men. Sir *John Meldrum*, & Sir *Will Breton* are by this time about Yorke, and the fresh supply of Scotch, which I hope will yield us dayly increase of good news, of which God-willing, I shall not faile to acquaint you, as I possibly may. I thought to have written to the Lord Generall, my right worthy good Lord, the Earl of *Essex*, but I presume you will impart these unto his Excellency. Noble Sir, I beseech you esteem me as I really am,

Your faithfull servant,

Lew. Chadwick.

Staff. July 6. about 8. Evening."

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (May 26, 1875).

"O. Q." is quite correct in saying that "till" may be explained by adding the words "I came to;" but such addition does not seem necessary to explain either the ancient or the present local use of the word. We stil:

retain it when speaking of time; as "He slept till the morning," "He did not come till (or until) four o'clock." Bailey makes "till" and "until" synonymous; and Minshen explains "until" as a compound of "unto" and "till;" and proceeds, "*Illud autem* ex T. Hinzu, i.e., éo, ad. ut sit *significativum motus ad locum.*" In Ray's "Collection, 1691, North Country Words," we find "Till, prep. to; see "Tull." Turning to "Tull" we find "Tull, prep. to; 'Ill go tull um may sen,' i.e., 'I'll go to them myself.' MS. Note: Ray (1)." In Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" we read "But knewe wee, Fooles, what it us brings untill." Todd's note is as follows—Ver. 185—untill, unto; so Chaucer, Prolog. Cant. T 294, Edit. Tyrwhitt—

"Until his ordre he was a noble post."

The Scotch still use "tul" for *to* or *unto*. In the Glossary to "The Poetical Works of Robert Burns" we have "Till't, to it." It would seem that the peasantry have retained the use of "till" in the sense of "to," both as to place and time; and that the educated classes have retained its sense of "to" simply in respect of time. In the old song, "Gilderoy," we read—

"Gilderoy was a bonnie boy
Had roses tul his shoone," &c.

J. E.

THE QUARRY (March 24, 1875).

I was much interested with the sight of the extracts in *Notes and Queries*, by which it can be proved historically that Miracle Plays (*Gwaré mirkl*) were once performed in the Quarry. I had long entertained that belief, simply from the word "Quarry" alone, and that the Dingle had been hollowed out for that purpose. I have heard in my boyhood, that on a particular spot the grass never grows, and that the reason of this was, that a witch had been burnt there, and that before the execution she had cursed the ground where she was to suffer. I consider that this might be the spot where the soil was hardened to make a stage, with a pond in front to keep off the audience or spectators. The word for a Play in Welsh is *gwarae* or *Chwarae*, and in the language of Brittany in France it is *Chœr*. These words are so like Quarry that I think they are identical. The following is in the old Cornish language, "an *gwary* yu dywydhys"—"the play is ended." The Cornish word therefore resembles Quarry more than the Breton or Welsh. *Gair*, *Gaire*—joy, pleasure, are respectively Irish and Gaelic. With these compare *chairo* in Greek and *gaudeo* in Latin. There are a number of Miracle Plays published in the Breton language, one in the Cornish language, and a second has lately been discovered in manuscript.

C. W. S.

WHIXALL.

Among the documents belonging to the Chapelry of Whixall is a petition:—

"To the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Queen's Majesty's Council in the Marches, and others of the same Honourable Council" (*sic*) The "Orators," as they call themselves, "Lewis Heycocke, John Chaloner, and William Churton, of Whixall, otherwise Whixall, in the Parish of Prees, in the County of Salop," set forth in their petition that certain lands, &c., which they minutely describe, belonging to the Chapel of Whixall, were, on the accession of Edward VI. to the throne, confiscated to the crown. They state that "being utter strangers" they cannot fix the date of the conveyance deeds, but "they (the deeds) came from King Edward the 1st." They then go on to say that certain inhabitants of Whixall joined in a subscription to re-purchase the property confiscated, and that it was duly invested in trustees, who were bound to pay the proceeds of the

property so re-purchased to the wardens, for the purpose of maintaining divine service in the Chapel at Whixall, in consequence of the inconvenience to the inhabitants of Whixall of having to go to the distant Parish Church. It appears that the persons in whose possession, as occupiers, the re-purchased property was, converted the proceeds of the said property to their own use, "to the great damage of the Commonwealth of this Realm of England, and especially of the inhabitants of the said Town of Whixall, as well as of those who are now inhabiting thereof as of all them which shall happen at any time hereafter to inhabit or dwell there."

The petition seems to have been favourably received, and the prayer, that the wrong complained of might be redressed, fully granted. The original document is very difficult to decipher, and in some parts almost illegible. The autograph signature of Queen Elizabeth is appended. The property seems to have been lost by the naming of the sum to be paid as rent per acre, and which, in the time of my predecessor, was paid up to a certain period. The fields from which the rent was to arise are described, and may be identified at the present time to a great extent; though the names of some of them have been altered more than once. Near the Old Chapel a number of encaustic tiles have been, from time to time, dug up. Two of these have the remains of coats of arms on them. There is a portion of an inscription on one of them, occupying the fourth part of the circumference of a circle, which I have not been able to decipher satisfactorily; but of which the last four characters appear to be M C C L. If this is so, they give a date anterior to that of Edward I., 1272. A better antiquary than I am would, perhaps, find no difficulty in deciphering either the inscription or the above-named petition.

J. E.

THE FORESTS OF SHROPSHIRE IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The following is from an interesting antiquarian book on topographical subjects.

A.

"The cruel and insupportable hardships of the Forest Laws, under sanction of which the most horrid tyranny and oppression were exercised for the sake of preserving the beasts of the chase (to kill any of which within the limits of the Royal Forest" was as penal as the death of a man!) occasioned our ancestors to be not less jealous for their reformation than they were for the relaxation of the feudal rigours and other exactions introduced by our Norman monarchs; and, accordingly, we find the immunities of our *Carta de Foresta* as warmly contested for as those of *Magna Charta* itself! By the former, which was confirmed in Parliament, 9, Henry III., many forests were disafforested or stripped of their oppressive privileges; and regulations were made in the regimen of those that remained. Henry, however, very soon commenced making fresh encroachments, by extending the forests, and by enforcing their laws in places over which they had no legal jurisdiction; and his successor, Edward I., pursued the same system, until the difficulties he got into by his arbitrary conduct towards the then Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, enabled the Barons of the Realm to extort from him a fresh confirmation of the two charters. On which occasion, for the better and more complete execution of the *Carta de Foresta* or "lesser charter" (as it was called), the King agreed that new perambulations thereof should be made, whereby the exact boundaries of all the Royal

* Besides the royal forests, there were in the county of Salop others which were in the hands of private individuals; but the latter, though called forests, were properly the same with "chases," being subject to the common law, and not to the forest laws, unless the jurisdiction were added in the original grant. These forest laws have fallen into total disuse since 1688.

Forests should be defined by a jury in each county: that all those places and lands that had by former encroachments been comprehended within their limits should be disafforested; and that commissioners should be appointed to inquire into offences done contrary to both the charters; in every county three substantial men, knights, or other lawful, wise, and well-disposed persons, which should be justices, sworn and assigned by the king's letter. In pursuance of this arrangement, the perambulation of the royal forests took place; that of those in *Shropshire*, 28 Edward 1, A. D. 1300, as appears from an important charter granted by that monarch (a copy of which stands No. 279 in the Cartulary of *Shrewsbury Abbey*) and shows by and before whom the said was made, the boundaries of the respective forests, and the places that ought to be disafforested; thereby enabling any one possessed of local knowledge of the county to form a tolerably correct estimate of the immense extent to which those encroachments had been carried."

JUNE 9, 1875.

THE SIEGE OF OSWESTRY (June 2, 1875).

Having in my possession several Civil War Tracts relating to the county, including the Letters, &c., relating to Oswestry lately forwarded to you by "S. C. S." I forward the first part of another relating to the same place, and which, so far as I know, has never been reprinted or referred to in any history of Oswestry, except in the account of the siege published in "Byegones" early last year. The spelling is copied exactly as printed. H. W. A.

"TWO GREAT VICTORIES: | on | Obtained by the Earle of DENBIGH at | OSWESTRY: | And how he took

20 Gentlemen of Wales.
1 Lievtenant Colonel.
Divers Captains and other officers.
200 Prisoners.
100 Musquets.
500 pound composition.
300 Cows and Welch Rounts.
Many Swords and Pistols.
Divers Arms.
1 Barrel of Powder.
A quantitie of Bullets.
The Church.
The Towne.
The Castle.
Besides divers hurt.
Some slain.

Certified by Letters from the Earle of Denbigh his Quarters.
| The other Victory by Colonel Mitton, with a List of the Prisoners by him taken: | *Certified by Letters from Colonel Mitton.* | Published according to Order. | LONDON, | Printed by J. Coe, 1644.

LETTERS SENT FROM | Colonel MITTON.

SIR,
I Came hither about eleven of the clock upon Tuesday night, I had not been in bed on quarter of an hour, but a friend came to mee, and informed me that there were Carriages summoned to be in Oswestree by nine of the clock, yesterday to carrie Ammunition to Prince Rupert, which we heare he standeth in need of verie much, I drew out all the small forces could be spared hence, and marched towards Chirke to surprise it. I went on with the horse to a place so appointed one to meet mee, to give me farther intelligence, who when he came did assure me that a party was gone out of Oswestree that morning, to convey it thither. I cannot learn that it is yet gone past, I have sent to the Earle of

Denbigh to give him notice hereof, who as I even now received intelligence, that he hath sent forces towards me, if they come before the Ammunition be past, I intend by Gods helpe to fall upon the Towne, which they are about to fortifie very strongly. Yesterday I took 2. of Major *Sachsevels* Troopers, who upon examination confessed, that a Lievtenant of foote with 20 Musquetiers were gone a mile past, as we being at *Saint Martins*, they going towards Bangor, I followed them as fast as I could with 25 horse, and as many Dragoons when wee came in sight of them, they not seeing as the Dragoons alighted to charge them in the Reare, the place being inclosed ground, full of Woods, and very uneven, instead of 20 we found 54: one of our Troopers discharged a Pistoll, how or wherefore I cannot learne but it gave them such an Alarume, whereupon we discharged them with our horse, routed them, took prisoners according to the note inclosed, blessed be God for all his mercies, hee is the only giver of all Victories, and whom I trust will never forsake them that are faithfull in his service:

I thank My God I have not one man slain in any fight, since I parted last from you.

Dated June 20, 1644.

A List of the Prisoners taken at Duddleston,
June 19, 1644.

<i>Bartholomew Fuller</i> Marshall.	<i>Robert Davies.</i>
<i>Owen Jones</i> Quartermaster.	<i>Morgan ap Robert.</i>
<i>Richards Foulks</i> Serjeant.	<i>Edward Jones.</i>
<i>Robert Jones.</i>	<i>Thomas Rogers.</i>
<i>Joseph Jones.</i>	<i>John Steel.</i>
<i>Owen Lewis.</i>	<i>Thomas ap Thomas.</i>
<i>Richard ab David.</i>	<i>Robert Jones.</i>
<i>Richard ap Thomas.</i>	<i>Randby Stocton.</i>
<i>Thomas Owen.</i>	<i>Edward Philip.</i>
<i>Richard Treuard</i>	<i>John Roberts.</i>
<i>Morgan ap Richard.</i>	<i>Richard Davis.</i>
<i>Hugh ap Thomas.</i>	<i>Edward Williams.</i>
<i>John Henrey.</i>	<i>John Owen.</i>
<i>Richard Jones</i>	

Upon Saturday last about two of the clock in the afternoon my Lord with his horse, and 200 foot fell upon this Towne, my Lord by reason of his command into Lancashire, could not spare any of his foot, therefore we are constrained to take this small force out of Weme, which God so blessed, that before five of the clocke wee entered the Towne, wee were forced first to take the Church, wherein there was 25. The next morning, the Castle was surrendred, the particulars I refer to my Lords Relation.

Oswestre, 24 of June, 1644.

Thus for the Letters from that Heroicks Conquerour Colonel Mitton.

THE WORD GRANGE (May 26th, 1875).

Minsheu gives the following explanation of grange;— "Grange. G. Grange, f. l. Grangja, ex. Lat. grana, orum. quod ibi grana reponantur. Grange of the French Grain, i. e. Lat. granum, corne or graine, because corne is laid up there, vi. barne." "Grange, Grangja, is a house or building not only where corne is laid up, as barnes be, but also where there be stables for horses, stalles for ozen and other cattell, sties for hogges and other things necessary for husbandrie: Lindwood." J. R.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES.

ST. MARY'S.—My notes on church bells having been accepted, I venture to send you No. 1 of brief notices of the stained glass in our churches. Considering the large extent of

Storied windows richly light,

and the great value of some of them which adorn the now beautiful church of St. Mary, I must give that edifice the priority, though, strange to say, the window which first claims attention stood originally in the fine old church of St. Chad, now, except a small fragment thereof, demolished. This fine window, which now fills the eastern end of the chancel of St. Mary's, fortunately escaped destruction; and the trustees appointed under the act for rebuilding St. Chad's, having adopted a different style for the new church, presented it to the parish of St. Mary in 1791. The window, as will be seen from the following description, is more than 500 years old. Many of the figures having become displaced, a re-arrangement was undertaken in 1837, and to complete the genealogical line, other figures were added (at the expense of the then incumbent, Rev. W. G. Rowland), by the able hands of Mr. D. Evans, of Shrewsbury; the old and new portions most happily unite, and display, both in colour and effect, a rare specimen of stained glass. It represents a favourite subject of the mediæval artists, THE GENEALOGY OF CHRIST, from the root of Jesse. The Patriarch occupies the breadth of three bays of the window, being depicted as reclining in a gentle sleep, with his head resting on an embroidered pillow, and supported on his right hand. From his loins the promised stem ascends, each circling tendrill enclosing within its luxuriant intersections a King or Prophet immediately connected with the series from which the Saviour of the world, as the Son of David, sprang, the whole of which is finished by Joseph, the husband of the virgin, kneeling at the feet of his progenitor. At the base of the window (to the right of the spectator) is represented kneeling beneath foliated tabernacles, Sir Owen de Charlton, having on his surcoat and banner a lion rampant gules; Sir John, his brother; and the great Sir John, father of the two—each being vested in the hawberk, and from the square banners which they hold in the right hand, appear to have been knight's bannerets; also King Edward III.; the Virgin and Infant; Lady Hawise Gadarn, the heiress of Powis (born in 1291, and married to the first Sir John, 4th Edw. II.); and the two wives of the sons. Above is the figure of Jesse, and immediately over, in the four centre lights, are sixteen kings of Judah, on each side of Jesse are the five old prophets, and above these, the four greater prophets, in the other higher divisions are the remainder of the prophets. Altogether there are 47 figures. The kings occupy the four central divisions, and are enclosed within an oval compartment, and depicted as seated upon a throne, which rests on a small pointed arch; above, is a pediment, containing the name. Each respectively bears a sceptre, or sword, excepting David, who has the insignia of the harp, and holds in his left hand a "wrest." All the kings, except those situated above the last-named monarch, are peculiarly seated with their left leg resting upon their right knee, and it may be also remarked that alternate series of them have ermine tippets, which extend to the top of the shoulder, while those in the other portions have a necklace, their fingers clasping a jewel, or such like ornament—a red rose being introduced on either side of the several figures, seemingly to relieve the body of blue which forms the background. The prophets, who were historians, or annalists of the kings, appear chiefly habited in loose drapery, those in the side division are bare-headed, the others are covered by a cap. One hand grasps a portion of the vine, while the other is uplifted, and pointing upwards, as if in holy testimony of that message they had spoken to kings and people concerning the "tender plant," and to the termination of that "branch," which should spring from the "root of Jesse," and finally become the desire of all nations in the fulfilment of the promise "that the glory of

the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." The apex of the window is appropriately terminated by a representation of the Crucifixion. The interstices of the flowing tracery below show the Nativity, the Baptism, Joseph and Mary, St. Matthew—the writer of the genealogy of Jesus—and St. Luke, who wrote the lineage of Mary. The ground of the whole is varied and vivid, on which the clusters of grapes and the bright verdure of the vine leaves are displayed with great effect. From the following translation of an inscription at the base—"Pray for Monsieur John de Charlton, who caused this glazing to be made, and for Dame Hawise his companion"—it is presumed to have been originally given to the church of the Franciscan, or Grey Friars, in this town, to which Sir John and his wife were great benefactors, as well as from the circumstance that on the shoulders of one of the lions is depicted a golden eagle displayed—a mark of cadency assumed from the royal house of Owain Gwynnedd; and further, that the word *companion* for wife has an appearance of royalty, to which the Lady Hawise had pretensions as representative of the ancient Kings and Princes of Powis. The warrior with a lion denotes the great Sir John de Charlton, Lord of Powis, and that with the label, his eldest son John; the other with the eagle was probably another son, Owen, named perhaps after his grandfather, Owen de la Pole. Hawise Gadarn married as before stated (1311), her sons could not have arrived at knighthood much before 1362, and Sir John, her husband, dying in 1363—the glass must have been set up between those two dates, for that he was alive at the time is evident from the request to pray for *him* and not for *his soul*. This period is also confirmed by the figure of Edward III. and the regal state habit of King David being in the style then prevailing.

SUNMLILUG.

JUNE 16, 1875.

THE SIEGE OF OSWESTRY, Continued

(June 9, 1875).

Now followeth other Letters from the Earle of Denchig his quarters, of the particulars, of the victory at Oswestry.

SIR,

I Desire you to joyne with us, and for us, in praises to God who hath done greate things for us, and by us.

Upon Thursday last wee came out of *Stafford*, horse and foote, to intercept some Amunition, going to *Prince Rupert*, by the way of *Wales*, over the river of *Comeraik*. That night wee marched not farr by reason of greate raine: but my Lord of *Denbigh*, early the next day got to horse, and leaving all our foot at *Drailton*, wee marched to wem, and our horse to *Elsmore*, and 200, foot and a troope of horse under the command of *Collonell Mitton*. Wee early next day overtooke our horse and those foote and by 12 a clock on Saturday wee beleagured the enemies garison towne of *Oswestry*, which is a walled towne) and in it the Church well manned and the Castle.

They gave us a hot salute, and our men as gallantly entertained it and returned an answer.

Captain *Keme* undertooke to make good *Chester* passage, and *Chirke* Castle roade, with these Troops, viz: Captaine *Kems* on Toope, *Collonell Bartons*, Captain *Noakes*, Captaine *Tompsons*, and Captaine *Broothers*.

Captaine *Keme* immediatly fixt his guards, and sent out parties into the mountaines and scotts every way, who returned with newes of one *Collonell Marroces* appearing with a body of horse, but they never came up, though expected.

My Lords horse commanded by Major *Fraser* had the guard of *Shrewsburie*, road and *Morton*: Our Foot made

an onslaught on the Church being but 200, and in an half hours sore fight entered the Church, the enemy fled into the steeple, thence they fetched them down with a powder; there we took 27 prisoners; then we brought up a Sacre to the gate through the suburbs, and a party of Horse were called off the guards both of my Lords, and ours, and my Lords Lifeguard; we shot the gate through at two shot, and they fired from the gate at our men; but one of our shot shooting a womans bowels out, and wounding two or three, put them in a fears, that they betook themselves to the Castle. We forced open the gates, and the horse entered resolutely, and so by 3 a'clock were possessed of the town, as good a pece of service, God have all the praise, as this year hath produced. My Lord himselfe entered the Town with the horse, neglecting thoughts of his own safety; Our men minded not the plundering the Town (which was their right in taking it in this way) but followed on to the Castle, where they fiercely fiered on us every way being well mann'd. We made some shot with the greatest Sacre, but took little effect.

Onely some timorous men got over the wals, one broke his arme falling, others Captain *Kemes* horse lighted on, took them prisoners, Captain *Keme* sent my Lord from his guard 14 prisoners into the Town, besides one Captain which his Scout took by Chirke Castle with his Commission under his Majesties hand, and sent it to my Lord also.

My Lord at night called a Councell of Warre, and ordered a strong guard, and designed a party of Troopers to venter to fire the Castle gates with pitch; but our men wearied out, alipt the opportunitie: My Lord by break of day waking, came to Captain *Keme* in the same house with him, and designed him to go forward the designe, which immediately he did with great chearfulness and valour; but on his way there met him a party of women of all sorts down on their knees, confounding him with their Welch howlings, that he was fain to get an Interpreter, which was to beseech me to intreat my Lord before he blew up the Castle, they might go up and speak to their husbands, children, and the officers; which he moved and my Lord condescended to, so Captain *Keme* might go with them and a Trumpet, which he did courageously, and carried this message. Then my Lord to avoid the effusion of blood yet offered them mercy, if they would accept of it; they threw down this paper, viz.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Denbigh.

Propositions propounded by us for the delivering up of the Castle of *Onewestry*.

First to march away with our Armes, bag and baggage, Officers and Souldiers, and all other persons whatsoever being in the said Castle. And,

Secondly, that we the said Officers, and all other persons whatsoever, being within the said Castle, may be guarded throug your Quarters to Moustfords bridge, or quietly to abide in our own habitations.

Thirdly, that we may march out of the said Castle over the said Bridge with our Muskets charged, light matches, and balls in our mouths.

These Propositions being granted, the Castle shall be delivered by the Officers subscribed.

John Birdswell Lieutenant Colonel.

John Warrin Captain.

Nicho. Hooks Lieutenant.

Thomas Davesport, Lievtisant.

Hugh Lloyd, Ancient.

Lewis Morgan, Ancient.

Captaine *Keme* returned, leaving the women, my Lord refused to condescend; at last the women prevailed, and cried to me to come up: then the two brave Champions, Collonel *Mitton*, and Captain *Keme* went up, and they

said they would repose themselves on such quarter as my Lord would signe to, which was their lives onely.

So they marched out, and we found, 100, good muskets, besides others stole away, 8, *Halberts*, and Officers to them, 1 barrel of powder, and suitable match, many swords, and some few pistols, 20, Gentlemen of wales, and Shropshire; divers officers, and 200, Prisoners, besides what were lost.

Immediately (it being the Lords day) my Lord called away all to go to Church to praise God, which was done, and our dead buried.

In all this service we had but 2 souldiers slaine, and 1 horse and but 4, wounded, blessed be God.

This Towne is of great concernment. Wee had a Councell of Warr at 1 a'clock, at which my Lord General, (the Earl of *Denbigh*) made Collonel *Mitton* Governour of *Onewestry*. And wee have resolved upon a great designe, which is to joyne with Cheshire forces, where Sir *Thomas Middleton* is novv at Nampitvich, and hath been these four days, and goe against Prince *Rupert* into Lancashire: I pray commend us especially novv in your constant prayers to the Lord, he doing as vvell as vve: and praise God for his miraculous love by us a poor weak Aamie.

This day my Lord received thanks from the Committee of both Kingdome for the last service at Tipton Greene: It is a sad sight to behold the ignorance of these Welch in these parts, and how they are inlaved to serve: we shall leave a Garrison here, and Collonel *Mitton*, and march to our foot on Wednesday next with our body of horse. Collonel *Fox* is with us here: and our men fetched in 300 Cows and Salt Runts of the Mountains, and sell good penny worths: This Town to avoid plundering are to give 500 pounds to the souldiers.

H. W. A.

FINIS.

STAINED GLASS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES

(June 9, 1875.)

St. MARY'S.—The window that next calls for special notice is that on the north side of the Chancel, which is generally attributed to Albert Durer. It depicts a series of incidents in the life of St. Bernard. This beautiful window was purchased from the Church of St. Sevin, Cologne, in the vaults of which it had lain hid for ages, at the sole cost of the Rev. W. G. Rowland, who is said to have refused an offer of a thousand guineas for the glass, made by the late Lord Sudeley, before it was erected in St. Mary's. The general design and execution of the work are of the most extraordinary character, and the style of the great artist to whom it is attributed is apparent throughout. It is the work of the 16th century. The following is a brief outline of the pictorial legends:—

Commencing at the top of the left-hand light,

Bernard reaping: the holy man not being able to reap the corn so as to keep up with his fellow-labourers, his superior offered him other work, but praying to God for ability, he soon equalled the best hands.

Bernard healing a diseased woman in the presence of a bishop: she appears resting on a pallet, borne by two men.

The benefit of clergy extended to a criminal.—The figures of the executioner and a bound malefactor are apparent; in the distance are the instruments of expiation. The incident is thus explained:—Bernard having occasion to visit the Count of Champagne, he met a criminal on his way to execution, and seizing the halter by which he was led, took him to the Count. The latter met him with all deference, and having expressed surprise at seeing him thus engaged, Bernard replied, "Think not that I will suffer so great a crime to go unpunished; you were about to make him taste the pains of death for a moment, but I will keep him in continual chastisement for many years;" whereupon he drew off his cowl and threw it over the crimi-

nal, whom he took with him to his monastery. Criminals were often thus similarly released or protected by the intercession of some venerable monk.

In the centre light at the top.—

Bernard visiting his friend Guigo, Prior of the Great Chartreuse; the latter appears astonished to see him use a fine bridle, and tells him of it. The saint answered that "he had never taken notice either of the bridle or saddle."

The next subject represents the admission of Bernard's sister Humbeline, as a nun, or the conversion of Aloide, Duchess of Lorraine, sister of the Emperor Lothaire.

Bernard on horseback, before whom a husbandman is kneeling.

The celebration of the Mass, and the chastisement of an offender.

Bernard healing the blind.—The first occasion which called forth his zeal was a dissension between the Archbishop and citizens of Rheims, whom he reconciled, confirming his words by the miraculous cure of a boy who was deaf, blind, and dumb. At the right he is crossing a river in a boat; on the opposite shore, a crowd of persons wait his arrival.

Bernard reading with five monks in their stalls; in the front of the latter angels are kneeling, as listening to the service.

Right-hand light,—

The Emperor in the act of obedience to Bernard.—The Abbot, to encourage learning, was solicitous to furnish all his monasteries with libraries. He appears in this subject as distributing books in the presence of the Pope, and Emperor, a Cardinal, a Bishop, and others.

Bernard afflicted with sickness.—On the right he is returning thanks for his recovery, when he went to Clairvaux, and reconciled some contending parties.

Bernard giving audience to an Abbot, attended by monks, at the side workmen rebuilding, or repairing, a church.

SUMMERS.

GARRICK AT SHREWSBURY.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in his *Life of Garrick*—in a chapter on the country visits of the actor (1770)—says, "Now he was to be asked down to Wynnstaty, in obedience to many a pressing invitation. Going down to this house he met some flattering proofs of his popularity. For at Shrewsbury the whole town was in a ferment, and the Raven Inn, where the party put up, was besieged by the curious. When he appeared, there was a crowd, who made free and rustic remarks on his person, eyes, hair, &c." When Coleridge spent three weeks in Shrewsbury, twenty years later; although, according to Haslitt, he flattered "the proud Salopians like an eagle in a dove-cote;" and albeit his visit was with a view of settling in the town as a Minister; he was met at the coach by a single individual, and the *Salopian Journal* does not seem to have recorded his advent by a single paragraph. But we must not be too hard upon the Proud Salopians of that age, for probably a great actor, or, say the Member for Stoke, would meet with a noisier welcome in our county town to-day than would the Poet-laureate—but the existing *Journal of the Salopians* would be more appreciative.

Croesawylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

IN SIXTEEN PLACES AT ONE TIME.

I have often heard of and known instances of particular houses and trees being situated in two or three different parishes, or even counties, also of the impossibility of one's being in two places at the same time, but one seldom hears of a case where a person may voluntarily render himself almost ubiquitous with so little trouble as in the following, which is taken from an old newspaper of 1794:—

"At the Bottom of a wood belonging to *William Turton, Esq.*, of *Knolton Hall*, in the county of *Flint*, is a rill of Water called *Shelbrook*, which empties itself into the *Dee*, and when you have a foot on each side you are

In the Kingdom of *England* and the Principality of *Wales*.

In the Province of *Canterbury* and the Province of *York*. In the Diocese of *Chester* and the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Covenstry*.

In the County of *Flint* and in the County of *Salop*. In the Hundred of *Maylo* and in the hundred of *Oswestry*. In the parish of *Ellesmere* and in the parish of *Oceorton*. In the township of *Knolton* and in the township of *Soddyt*.

And in *Mr. Turton's ground* and his neighbours." W. H.

ST. LEONARD'S PARSONAGE, BRIDGNORTH.

The following interesting notice appeared in the *Bridgnorth Journal* a few weeks ago:—

G. H.
"This old house, which dates soon after the civil war in the time of King Charles I., belonged to Joseph Smith, Esq., Town Clerk of Bridgnorth. It is now the property of William Orme Foster, Esq., of Apley Park, and with the exception of the front façade of the house to the churchyard has been recently taken down to be enlarged on a level foundation and rebuilt. It was here that John J. Smith, Esq., Town Clerk of Bridgnorth during a period of upwards of 52 years, was born; and Mr. William Haslewood, now long since dead, the zealous patron of the Blue Coat School, was in former times the ever welcome visitor of the house, and, being a clever and enthusiastic musician, he presented one of the ladies of the family with a piano, which in those days cost a hundred guineas, as a tribute to her musical talent. This house was also the *pied à terre* of the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq., of Badger Hall, when he came to Bridgnorth, of which town he was the parliamentary representative for some time. As a souvenir of hours so spent in friendly intercourse, he left to the father of the late Town Clerk the sum of £200, with a kind and complimentary reference in his will. Captain Smith, after arduous service with his regiment in India for 18 years, also died at St. Leonard's parsonage. The back of the house and portions of its foundations occupy what was once part of the Town Moat. The moat extended from the North Gate, up Back Lane, to St. Leonard's Cottages, and across at the back of the parsonage to the Friars. Since the discovery of the skeleton of a man, 6ft. 3in., with well-preserved teeth, buried without a coffin on a ledge of rock, with feet pointing to the east, and another skeleton near the same spot, but laid cross-ways, with the feet nearly towards the north—a singular and interesting flight of steps were discovered on Tuesday last, being a regular series of steps out in the solid rock, three of which have been uncovered. They seem to lead from the direction of the church, and, making a turn from the outer portion of the foundation at the back of the parsonage, descend regularly towards the Friars. The lowest step uncovered was 17 inches high, the second 9 inches, and the first 14 inches. The rock rose on the left and sloped to the top step, and it was evident that the passage or way turned beneath the present soil of the foundations of the house in the direction of the church. The height from the bottom of the lowest step uncovered to the surface soil was ten feet and four inches, but, by an examination with a crowbar, two more steps were felt, and it was quite clear that the flight continued downwards towards the Friars. At the south corner of the kitchen an ancient well has been uncovered, the depth of

which has not been ascertained. Many interesting discoveries have been made from time to time at the Friars, now the property of T. M. Southwell, Esq., and in the garden of the Rook House there, some time ago, an entrance to a passage was found; but the steps were not excavated to ascertain where they led to. St. Leonard's Parsonage, now in progress of restoration, commands a magnificent view across the river Severn to the Hermitage, and will become the residence of the new rector, the Rev. F. A. Mather, when the repairs have been fully completed.

CURIOS DOCUMENT.

I beg to enclose a fac-simile of a letter now at Faintree (which bears undoubted marks of originality, but no date). If you think it worth including among your "Salopian Shreds and Patches" I should be much pleased. It was sent to me a few years ago by the resident at Faintree, which place belonged at the time of the civil wars (I believe) to the Pardoes of Cleeton, where my family were residing at that time, and certainly 1000 years before that at least. The letter of Margaret Killigrew, a lady of some note, is supposed to be information given to Mr. Pardoe to escape from Worcester after the battle, 1651, to Falmouth. It appears to be written in a cautious and clever manner, and I am proud of an ancestor who was thought worthy of such careful looking after. I have long known my family to be staunch Royalists; in proof of which I have now in my possession oil paintings of James the First's time, and Charles the First's time and a likeness of Charles the Second as Prince of Wales, &c., &c., from Cleeton, which property is in Salop and still in my possession. If you think it worth while to make any use of the enclosed I shall feel obliged; if not be so good as to return it to your obedient servant,

GEO. PARDOE, J.P.

Nash Court.

BOOTE FOR MR. PARDOE'S TRAVELING FROM WORCESTER TO FALMOUTH. PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS.

from Worcester to Tukesbury a fair and easy road mostly along Severne Side, at Tukesbury Mrs. Bateman ye Scoll Master living by ye Church will direct the way to Mr. Haywood's at Starton wch is but 4 miles further	Gross Journeys Miles, convenient for his traveling in one day.	
from Starton to Gloster an easy 4 miles from Gloster towards Bathe, at the end of 8 miles is two ways, with a post showing whether they goe, you must take the left-hand way which leads you to Standish close by ye Church, leaving it on the right hand, from thence through Stonehouse Pariah, from thence through Hanley pariah, thence to Nash's Mill, through ye water, thence up Bockall Hill very steepe and when a little more than half-way up, turne short to ye right hand, and see keep upon ye edge of ye Hill with a very steepe valley in view, on ye right hand for a quarter of a mile, thence through a little wood, mostly blown down by ye late storme, thence to a little village, wch past take ye right hand road wch carries you to Cold-Harbour, where ye least house of ye two, is ye best for baiting,	From Worcester to Starton 16 From Starton to Bathe 28	

where you must bait, there being no other as good House between that and Bathe from Cold-Harbour to petty France a poor little Hedge Alehouse by ye Duke of Beaufort's parke wall 7 miles, it is probable that from Cold Harbour you will be guided in your way by ye track of coach wheels then lately ye King's Armes by ye Market House is my Inn at Bathe

from Bathe to Wells keeping ye left hand road for about two miles after you leave ye Town, the way is afterwards cross tho' good enough and will be found by constant enquiry My Inn is ye White Swan, Mr. Pearce's a very good sort of a man as ever I mett with, tho' this journey be but 15 miles yet I presume you will find it not proper to goe further in a day. by reason it is 20 very long miles to ye next Town and those very difficult to be found by a stranger in your journey from Wells to Taunton (as I have sd) it will be necessary that you shd have a guide and if you desire it, ye ed Mr. Pearce will be ready to procure you one at a reasonable rate, who beforehand must make ye bargain for you in respect of ye charge of such guide, My Inn at Taunton is at ye three Cupps	From Bathe to Wells 15	
from Taunton 6 miles to Wellington, thence to Cullumton 9 miles to ye White heart Inn, is a good house to bate at, in going from ye sd Wellington to Cullumton you pass over a Sandy Heath keeping between two rows of very young trees ye sd Sandy Heath is about 8 miles long wch past you must leave ye Straits Road and turne short to ye left hand by ye hedge side over an other common of half a mile long from Cullumton to Daverton 6 miles thence to Bow 6 miles. My Inn at Bow is the King's Armes, the best house in ye Town and yet noe good one	From Wells to Taunton 20	
from Bow to Oakhampton 8 miles where ye first Inn by ye bridge I thinke is ye best Inn to baite at, in wch Town I am not known stopping there, thence to Lanceson 15 miles, where my Inn is at Mr. Bliths ye post house I thinke ye best Inn in ye Town from Lanceson to Hill-drunkarde 8 miles, thence to Cambleford 4 miles, thence to Warr-bridge 9 long miles where I believe you will think it proper to baite, but wch is ye best Inn, I cannot really say, judging no great choice in ye matter, thence to St. Cullum 6 miles where my Inn is not at ye Bell, but at an Inn further in ye Town at an old woman's upon ye right hand of ye	From Taunton to Bow 33	
		From Bow to Lanceson 23
		From Lanceson to St. Cullum 27

street, but what signe or what is her name I cannot say you will find it but an ordinary house yet I think it ye best in ye Town from St. Cullums to Mitchell 6 miles where you ought to baite at Mr. Lamb's a very good Inn and good people, where I would advise you to desire Mr. Lamb to procure you a guide to show you ye way to falmouth 15 miles for without a guide it is not probable you shd finde ye way over ye Downs wch is much ye best Road, at falmouth you will finde ready to receive you with much satisfaction

From St. Cullum
to falmouth 21

Your most humble servt

MART KILLIGREW.

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You must observe that these are short journeys as I have appointed them but you must make allowance for your not being used to travel—you being a stranger to ye Road, and that notwithstanding my directions and your diligent enquiry you must expect sometimes to loose your way, See that upon the whole I presume you will find ye journeys long enough and yet I hope what you will perform with ease.

JUNE 23, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (April 21, 1875).

The following items of "Shropshire Folk Lore" were contributed last week by "A. J. M." to *Notes and Queries*.

"*Ex relations of a female servant now aged forty.*"

1. If a knife drops, it's a sign that a man's coming to the house; if a fork drops, it's a sign that a woman's coming.
2. If you burn your tea-leaves and dust you'll be sure to get rich.
3. It's bad luck to shake hands across the table.
4. It's bad luck to carry anything on your shoulder in the house.
5. If you always put your left stocking and shoe on first, it prevents toothache.
6. Rain-water caught on Holy Thursday will keep sweet for a long while, and is good for bad eyes and other ailments. Of course it must be corked up in a clean bottle.
7. It's bad luck to bring snowdrops into the house.
8. When there's plenty o'nuts there's a many wasps, and a many women with child.
9. If the tea-pot lid is accidentally left up, it's a sure sign of a stranger coming.
10. It's not lucky for a woman or a red-haired man to come in your house first on a New Year's Day; there'll be a death in it afore the year's out. [This is the "Lucky Bird" superstition; see Index, *Notes and Queries*, 4th s.]
11. In Shropshire we always make a cross on the flour after putting it to rise for baking; also on the malt in mashing up for brewing. It's to keep it from being bewitched.
12. In Shropshire the lads heave the wenches on Easter Monday, and the wenches heave the lads on Easter Tuesday; two lads to a wench, and two wenches to a lad. You heave 'em as high as you can, and then kiss 'em. Servants used to heave their masters when I was little; I remember they told us the old Squire said, "John, don't let the wenches come to me to-day, I canna bear it; give 'em this instead:" for of course we looked for a present. [This is Lancashire; see Harland and Wilkinson.]
13. If your apron-string comes undone, it's a sign your sweetheart is thinking of you.

14. If you turn your beds of a Sunday, you'll sure to lose your sweetheart.

To these I may add, "When the fire don't burn well, the maid says her sweetheart is in a bad humour."

G. H.

STAINED GLASS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES.

(June 16, 1875).

St. Mary's.—The windows of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity next claim attention. In the eastern gable are two, in one of which, the northernmost, is depicted the story of our Saviour receiving and blessing little children, by Overbeck, the other represents the Adoration of the Magi, underneath which is the following inscription, "In honorem ecclesie hanc fenestram vitro decoravit Daniel Rowland 1846." The two centre windows on the south side contain some fine old glass which was rearranged and restored, from designs by Mr. Phillip Corbet, by the late Mr. David Evans, whose skill was also employed in filling the others with modern glass of his own design. The easternmost window represents John, Count Horne before a deak on which lies an open book; he is supported by St. Christopher, bearing the infant Jesus on his shoulders, and with his staff, as passing through a river, and St. Catherine with her emblem, the wheel, and holding a palm branch. At the base are the armorial bearings of the family of Horne.

The next window represents an abbot;—a priest kneeling at an altar; John the Evangelist bearing a chalice, and standing like others of the figures, under a canopy. Below are figures of St. Catherine and St. Barbara.

In the third is depicted a count kneeling, supported by John the Baptist, with a lamb on a book, and behind a guardian angel;—Joseph of Arimathea sustaining the body of Christ;—a countess, in the attitude of prayer, and attended by St. Anne, mother of the Virgin, whom, and the infant Jesus, she bears in her arms, having also a guardian angel.

The westernmost window represents the Countess Horne, in a posture of devotion, supported by an abbot, bearing a crozier, and St. James the Less, with his emblem. Underneath is a continuation of heraldic shields connected with the distinguished personages represented. The apex of each of the windows is filled with elegant frieze work, the holy lamb, dove, angels, and shields of arms; among the latter is an ancient one of the town of Shrewsbury. The noble family of Horne had its origin among the illustrious in the Low Countries, and to which William Prince of Orange became related by marriage with his first wife.

In the south transept is a fine window erected by his brother Daniel, mentioned above, as a memorial of the Rev. W. Gorsuch Rowlands, who died in 1851. The central lancet contains an old representation of the infant Saviour, in the arms of his mother, and on a scroll beneath, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." In the lateral lights are figures of St. Thomas, bearing an open volume and his attribute—a lance—St. Bartholomew holds in his right hand an open gospel, and in his left a knife, the instrument of his martyrdom. On a scroll, under the former one, is, "The memory of the just is blessed," below the latter, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord." The several figures stand upon a mosaic ground before a diapered curtain, and are surrounded by elaborate canopies, crocketed and cusped, which spring from shafts, on pedestals at the base of the window. At the apex of the centre lancet, a group of three angels kneel upon an aureole of clouds; the centre one bears a scroll, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." Those on either side a cross, and a book encircled by a crown of thorns. The point of the accordant openings, shows an angel with a continuous scroll, "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the

way of righteousness." Underneath the figures is inscribed:—"IN MEMORIA GULIELM. GORSUCH ROWLAND, A.M. HUIUS ECCLIESIE JUDEX OFFICIALIS ET MINISTER ET PREBENDARIUS DE LICHFIELD. OBIT MENIS NOV. DIE 28, A.D. 1811." The pedestals at the foot of each dexter and sinister lancet have the crest of Mr. Rowland—a demi-Talbot, ppr, issuing out of a Ducal coronet, Or., and in the centre on a shield, his armorial bearings. Or. three pales gules, surmounted by the motto—Virtus via Virtus.

This window was designed by the late Mr. Charles Evans, of this town, whose fame as an artist in glass bade fair, during the short time in which it was exercised, to rival that of his father, whose works are to be found all over England.

In the western lancets are six shields of armorial bearings, comprising those of King Edward VI., founder of Shrewsbury School, the see of Lichfield impaling Butler, and those of the marriages of the families of Butler, Lloyd, and Bather.

In the north transept is a fine window of three lights, filled with small full-length figures, bearing their respective insignia, and placed within ovals of mosaic patterns. The centre of the middle light has the arms of George III. with an obituary inscription. Above these is the figure of the Virgin Mary, and below, St. Andrew. The dexter lancet contains St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and St. James the son of Zebedee, and the sinister St. Simon, St. Thomas, and St. Matthias. At the base is inscribed, IOANNES. BRICKDALE. BLACKWAY. A. M. HUIUS. ECCLIESIE. JUDEX OFFICIALIS, ET, MINISTER INSIGNIA REGIA P. O. ANNO MDCCCXXI. RELIQUAM FENESTRAM PARTEM EXORNAVIT EJUS VIDUA. M. R. B. ANNO MDCCCXXXI.

In the western wall is a lancet window of two lights, containing a figure in rich Munich glass of the tutelary saint, bearing the infant Jesus, with her symbol the lily. In that on the right, are figures of St. George, represented as a warrior piercing the dragon with a lance; and St. Barbara, with her attribute—a tower, and in the right hand a sword and book.

In the east window of the Baptistry is a triangular window, with a trefoil in the intrado of each arch, the mouldings of which are deeply recessed. It contains an old and a curious representation of the second advent. The Great Judge appears in an aureole of clouds, with an extended sword on the left. Underneath, several small groups show the blessed and the wicked. The arch-fiend is depicted in the unique figure of a blue boar, having his hind quarters of different hues, one leg red, and the other green. On the right an angel is bearing a redeemed soul in the form of an infant. The early Anglo-Norman light below contains the *Regina celi* in a devotional posture, surrounded with cherubs bearing crowns, &c. On the north side a millioned window of three lights show the Crucifixion on Mount Calvary. The Naviour is suspended on the cross, with the malefactors on each side. At the foot of the tree the mother of Jesus, her sister, and Mary Magdalene are kneeling; the former appears supported by John. Other accessories to the subject comprise soldiers disputing, and two of the guard on horseback, bearing the reed, sponge, and spear. In the distance is a view of the city. At the base is a saint praying, Judas in the midst of a crowd, betraying his master with a kiss, and St. Lambert, Bishop of Utrecht, and Martyr. In the apex is a figure of Christ, and also of St. Luke and St. John writing their Gospels.

SUMMLELUG.

ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH (September 16, 1874).

The following paragraph appeared in the *Salopian Journal* of March 12, 1794, respecting St. Alkmund's Church.

"The petition for St. Alkmund's Church in this town was reported on Friday in the Commons, and a bill ordered

to be brought in for rebuilding the same." On April the 23rd of the same year, it is announced that—"The Bill for rebuilding St. Alkmund's Church received the Royal Assent on Thursday last;" and the same paper contained an advertisement for estimates for taking down the old church and building the new one, Signed, Joseph Asterley, Clerk to the Trustees. The almost indecent haste which from the first characterized the needless condemnation and destruction of this venerable fabric, and which was only hindered by the extraordinary tenacity with which the walls held together, may be best exemplified by the announcement, on the 11th of November, 1795, that the new Church was on the previous Sunday (the 8th), opened for public worship. The vicar, the Rev. R. De Courcy, preached a sermon on behalf of the Sunday Schools, and the collection, said to have been the largest ever made on a like occasion, amounted to £22. 5s. The faint praise accorded to the building itself, condensed into fourteen words, is an index to the general regret felt in the parish, that this fine old church, which, if it had been allowed to stand, would have weathered the storms of a century or two after the present gingerbread structure has crumbled to dust, had been so wantonly and so hurriedly destroyed.

SUMMLELUG.

ALBERBURY FREE SCHOOL.

Does the institution, referred to in the following advertisement extracted from a newspaper 120 years old, now exist? If not, what has become of its endowment?

THE FREE-SCHOOL at Alberbury in Shropshire, has been kept, for some Time, by the Reverend Mr. DAVID PRICE, who has now an assistant to teach WRITING and ARITHMETIC. The CLASSICS will carefully be taught there by Mr. Price himself. The Situation is as dry and pleasant as any in Shropshire. Boarders will be taken.

The word "Free-school," in its general signification, is understood to mean a gratuitous school; though in some cases, Shrewsbury for instance, according to Dr. Kennedy, it has a totally different meaning. G. H.

FORESTALLING, REGRATING, AND ENGRESSING.

In the history of Shrewsbury these words frequently occur, and the Corporation in bygone days were often called upon to issue proclamations and put the law in force with respect thereto. It may therefore be interesting to many of the present day to know what is the meaning of these long disused terms. On the 29th November, 1755, a Royal proclamation was issued, the substance of which was duly announced in the newspapers of the day as follows:—

"In Consequence of a Resolution taken in a grand Council at St. James's, last Friday, a proclamation was published in Saturday's Gazette for putting the Laws in speedy and effectual Execution against Forestalling, Regrating, and Engrossing of Corn; particularly the Act 5 and 6 Edward VI. by which the Buying or Contracting for any Corn before it actually arrives in some Market, City, &c. is prohibited, and adjudged Forestalling; and the Obtaining any Corn at any Fair or Market, and selling it in a Fair or Market in the same Place, or within four Miles thereof, is adjudged Regrating; and the Buying Corn to sell it otherwise than is therein particularly allowed, is judged an unlawful Engrossing thereof; The Punishment for the first Offence against this Act is Two Months Imprisonment, besides Forfeiture of the Corn; for the second Half a Year's Imprisonment, and Loss of double the Value of the Corn; and for the third Offence, Setting in the Pillory, and Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure. By this Act it is farther enacted, That every Person who shall have a sufficient Provision of Corn for his House, and for sowing his Ground, and shall buy Corn in any Market for the Change of his

Seed, shall the same Day bring to Market as much Corn as he bought for Seed, and sell it at the Market Price, on Pain of forfeiting double the Value of the Corn so bought. This Proclamation also expressly enjoins the putting in Execution an Act of the 5th of Elizabeth, by which it is enacted, That the Licences to be granted for buying Corn, pursuant to the Act 5 and 6 Edward VI. shall only be granted at the General Quarter Sessions for one Year, to none but a Householder, a married Man not under the Age of Thirty, and not less than three Years resident in the County, who shall give Bond not to forestall, or engross, or do any Thing contrary to the aforesaid Statute of Edward VI."

The object of this was evidently to prevent the price of corn being unduly raised; but it would be well to enquire whether the old laws of Edward VI. and Elizabeth have ever been repealed, otherwise the effect, if put into force at the present time, would be startling. The spirit of them is now altogether disregarded, and the offences, if such they are, are practised with impunity. Thanks to free trade, the object formerly sought to be compassed is now almost an impossibility.

AGRICOLA.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE (April 23, 1875).

For several weeks past operations have been going on for the purpose of thoroughly repairing and fitting up for offices the remaining portion of the Old Market House. The alterations of the southern part, and its adaptation as a Borough Police Court, were recorded in the columns of the *Journal* Sept. 27, 1871, and we cheerfully comply with the wish that that account should appear in *Shreds and Patches*.

That portion now under treatment will be devoted to a waiting room for witnesses, &c., and offices for the borough inspector, the deputy inspector, and the inspector of weights and measures. The building is now entirely re-roofed; the decayed lintels over the windows, which have stood for 300 years, have been replaced with sound English oak; and the building will now stand, it is hoped, for as many years as it already has done. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Richard Price, of this town, under the superintendence of the borough surveyor, Mr. Tisdale; and we have no hesitation in saying that it will be well and effectually done.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE, SHREWSBURY.

THE completion of the repairs of a portion of the old Market House (or rather Market Hall, as it has been called in modern times) in this town, and its adaptation to the purpose of a Borough Police Court or Town Hall, may be considered a fitting opportunity of recalling to mind and recording, for the benefit of the rising generation, a few incidents connected with the history of the present venerable building and its predecessor. There can be little doubt that the site of this building has been the site of the market so long as a public market has existed in Shrewsbury, and that it is the spot where the Duke of Buckingham suffered death after his betrayal by his former retainer, Ralph Banastre, of Lacon, near Wem, in 1483. That event is recorded to have taken place in the "Market Place"—by which appellation what is now called "The Square" was known, until in comparatively modern times the term "Market Square" was adopted. Even this modern appellation, which included not only the Market "Place" proper, but also the parts on the east and south of the Market House, properly called "Corn-market," and in former days "Corn Chepyng," has been altered to "The Square." This is to be regretted, not only on account of the inappropriateness of the title, which has no relation to the form of the ground, but also because an ancient characteristic name will be lost to all except the students of history. We learn from authentic sources that

a building, or rather buildings, for there were two, stood on the site of the present Market House previous to its erection. These buildings, which were of timber, are the earliest of which there is any record. We have the following account of their erection:—

"This year, 1567, Maister John Dawes of Shrobury, and alderman of the sayde towne, began and buylded two fayre houses in the corne market there, for the saffe placinge of corne from wether, so that the owners thereof may stand saffe and dry, the which buyldings was at his owne coste and charge; which place servyth for the inhabytants, and also strangers to walk in, and the loft above for soondry profitable purposes."

It is also recorded that in 1571 Mr. Humphry Onalowe, then bailiff, "added three others for the same purpose." This Humphry Onslowe was the uncle of Richard Onslow, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons in the 8th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a member of the family located at Onslow, near this town. In the year 1595 these buildings, which probably were not very sightly, were removed, and the present building, of which it is truly said that it is "one of the most spacious and magnificent structures of its kind in the kingdom," was erected chiefly at the expense of the Corporation. One very remarkable fact in connection therewith is the short time occupied in the building of it. A stone tablet over the northern arch bears the following inscription in quaint characters:—

THE XV DAY OF IVNE WAS THIS
BYVLDING BE GONN WILLIAM IONES
AND THOMAS CHARLTON GENT
THEN BAYLIFFES AND WAS ERRECTED
AND COVERED IN THEIR TIME 1596.

It seems almost incredible that a building of such magnitude, so substantial, and, at the same time, so ornamental, could have been erected in so short a period; but so it is recorded, and we are not aware that the fact has ever been questioned. The building is all of wrought free-stone, in the fantastic style of the sixteenth century, of which it is undoubtedly a fine specimen.

The Poet Churchyard, who lived at this time, probably referred to the New Market-house in the following lines:—

"I held on way to auncient Shrewsbrie towne,
" And so from horse at lodging lighting downe
" I walke the streates, and markt what came to vewe,
" Found old things dead, as world were made a newe,
" For buildings gay, and gallant finely wrought,
" Had old device, through time supplanted cleane;
" Some houses bare, that seem'd to be worthe nought,
" Were fat within, that outward looked leane:
" Wit had won wealth to stuff each empty place,
" The cunninge head, and labouring hand had grace
" To gayne and keepe, and lay up still in store,
" As man might say the heart could wish no more."

The principal front faces the west. In the centre there is a spacious semi-circular arch (now the entrance to the New Court). Over the arch are the arms of Queen Elizabeth in high relief, under a rich canopy ornamented with roses, &c. Attached to the imposts of the arch are pillars, each supporting the figure of a lion sitting on its haunches, and bearing a shield on its breast above. On each side this portal is an open arcade of 8 semi-circular arches, resting on Doric pillars. The east side is similar to this, but without ornament. The north and south ends of the building have large open arches, with large square mullioned windows to light the upper storey, which are continued all round the building. The parapet is very bold, and consists of a series of embrasures curled like the Ionic volute, with pinnacles at each angle, and in the centre of each division of the building in the same grotesque style. Above the northern arch is a richly ornamented niche, in which stands a statue of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward 4th. The figure is clothed in complete armour, with a surcoat emblazoned

with his armorial bearings. An inscription on the right of this, tells us that—"This statue was removed by order of the Mayor from the tower on the Welsh Bridge, in the year 1791." On the left hand of the figure is a shield of the Town Arms, very finely sculptured in high relief, and evidently of great antiquity. Over the southern arch, in a canopied niche, is the sculptured figure of an angel with wings expanded, bearing in his hands a shield, with the arms of England and France quarterly. This fragment of antiquity was removed from the southern tower of the Castle Gate when that building was taken down to widen the street in 1825.

The ground floor of the building, which is 105 feet long by 24 wide, has hitherto been appropriated to the Corn Market on Saturdays, and the reception of wool at the annual wool fairs. Overhead is, or rather was, a spacious chamber of the same size, which has done duty during the nearly three centuries of its existence in a variety of ways. Until the year 1808 it was rented by the company of drapers, and used for the purposes of the great flannel market, which once existed in Shrewsbury. If tradition may be relied on, this room could tell how the poor Welsh weavers were cheated by some of the Shrewsbury drapers in the measurement of their webs. It is said that a drum, revolving on an axle, was used for measuring the flannels. This drum, exactly a yard in circumference, was turned by a handle, and each revolution of the handle was counted as a yard without any consideration for the gradual increase in the diameter of the drum by the successive folds of the article measured thereon. What the feelings of our Cambrian friends were when the trick (if trick it were, and not a mere unintentional fraud) was discovered may be more easily imagined than described. At the date mentioned above the flannel market declined and the room was given up, and converted into warehouses. At a subsequent period it was used as a military depot, or store house, for the Shropshire Militia, but the arms were removed hence to Chester Castle about forty years ago. But the fact that some old military head gear was found during the late alteration would seem to indicate that this was not the first time it was so used. The lower area, besides being used as a corn exchange, used to be fitted up as polling booths at the contested elections for the borough, and in the summer assizes in 1697 it is on record that the business being unusually great "the judges sat on a scaffold beneath the new Market House." The last special use to which it was applied was as a ballroom on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. In 1804 the building was repaired by the Corporation at an expense of more than £500. The parapet and other parts of the walls, with the decayed ornaments, were restored, and the clock turret was removed from the north end to the centre of the building. An ugly staircase on the east side projecting 16 feet into the roadway was taken down, and a shop which had been erected against it removed. A certain amount of repair to the parapet had been executed more than half a century before this, as we gather from the following rude inscription on one of the pinnacles of the west front, which records the fact:—

1740
Repaired
Edw. Twiss
Esqr. Mayor.

About the year 1840 the upper floor of the building came into the hands of the Shrewsbury Mechanics' Institute, an offshot from the Shropshire Mechanics' Institution, which latter society took the room after the collapse of its rival in 1846, and from which and the Literary Institute, with which it became incorporated, the present "Shrewsbury Institution" sprang. It has since been used as a temporary place of worship, as a concert room, and for

exhibitions of various kinds, and more recently as a drill room for Rifle Volunteer recruits and for the practices of their band.

Some years ago the old clock, having become almost useless, was superseded by one of very superior construction which cost upwards of £100, by Mr. Joyce, of Whitchurch. This clock has an illuminated dial at the north end of the building. The hour is struck on a very clear-toned bell, which hangs in the centre turret. This bell bears the following inscription, which fixes its date:—"Richard Jones, Esq. Mayor, 1754." Besides its usual task of proclaiming the hour, it is "rung" annually on the 9th of November to summon the Council to the election of the mayor, and on some other special occasions.

The portion which has been devoted to the purposes of the court comprises just one half of the upper story, and has been arranged so as to provide the greatest possible convenience and accommodation for those whom business or curiosity may bring within its precincts. The principal apartment is, of course, the new court itself. This is 41 feet by 24. At the southern end and along part of the east side is "the bench," a raised seat for the magistrates. 30 feet in length, capable of accommodating the whole of the borough magistrates, if need be. The seats are cushioned, and a wide desk extends the whole length. The principal seat for the mayor, or other presiding magistrate, has a lofty back with massive moulded cornice. In the centre is a shield with the town arms carved in relief. This seat or chair, and also the elbows of the others seats, have been constructed out of some fine old English oak which formed part of some beams which had to be shortened to make room for the staircase. In the centre of the floor is a table, 7 feet square, for the use of advocates; a convenient seat or pew, 15 feet long, for reporters; a dock, with brass handrail in front; witness box; seats for chief constable and policemen in waiting; and comfortable sitting and standing room for more than 100 spectators. At the rear of the bench is a retiring room, 20 feet by 12, for the magistrates, with lavatory, &c. The ceiling of this portion, which was put up by the new Mechanics' Institute about 80 years ago, has been removed, and the original oak timbers of the roof, with their wooden pins, thoroughly cleaned and varnished. Circular cast iron ventilators, of a very chaste lace-like design, have been inserted in the new ceiling, and these corresponding with weatherproof openings on each side provide completely for thorough ventilation. The walls are a plain stone colour, and the windows, both the stone mullions and timber lintels of which have been carefully restored, are filled with plate glass. The approach to the body of the court is through a pair of handsome panelled and moulded oak doors, inserted in the centre western arch. The staircase is of pitch pine, and strictly in character with the building. It has massive newells and handrails, carved and moulded. The staircase walls are cemented and jointed. Underneath, and below the floor line, a vault has been excavated, and other provision made for heating the court by means of hot water. The "gallery" will be approached only by the old stone staircase at the opposite side of the building, and at the rear of this is a spacious room for witnesses or others in waiting or a retiring room for advocates and their clients. We have only to add that the alterations were designed by our talented and respected borough surveyor, Mr. Thomas Tisdale, and that the works have been carried out under his supervision by Mr. Richard Price, builder of this town, in a most creditable and substantial manner.

JUNE 30, 1875.

ALL ROUND THE WREKIN (April 21, 1875).
I am anxious to know whether the song published,

April 14, is the one referred to by "A. R." as having been sung at a Yeomanry dinner at Boreatton Park in 1797? Surely some one in your county will be able to solve the query. J. P. Chester.

STAINED GLASS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES (June 23, 1875).

ST. MARY'S.—I now come to the south aisle, the centre window of which contains a continuation of events in the life of St. Bernard. The monk, from illness, is reclining on a couch. Among his attendants is a minstrel, whom he is in the act of beating from him, and then, it is said, he recovered.—St. Peter and a family at prayer.—The circumcision of Jesus.—"The excommunication of flies."—The Abbey of Foigny being exceedingly haunted by swarms of flies, Bernard excommunicated them, so that they all died, and are seen as being swept out of the church, which malediction became famous to a proverb.—Bernard and a disciple in a snow storm; the former appears as if dictating, the latter holds a paper and a pencil.—Bernard preaching from a pulpit before the Pope and Bishops, probably in favour of the second crusade, the clergy standing on either side, and the laity in front.—A Sovereign and his Queen seated on a throne absorbed in grief.—The Crucifixion.—The window westward displays a fine old representation of the Magi presenting their gifts to the infant Saviour. Eastward of this is a window of German glass containing a figure of St. Helena (A. D. 328), founder of the eastern empire; behind her is the cross, a female kneeling, bearing an infant, before an open book, and the Emperor Charlemagne, founder of the western empire. In the western lancet is a figure of St. Andrew, and in the corresponding window of the north aisle is a figure of John the Evangelist in a robe of fine old ruby glass, the hem studded with pearls. The next window comprises nine elegant subjects. A devotional figure, with St. John the Baptist in the back ground (the border arabesque).—Balaam and the Angel standing in the way.—A Burgomaster at prayer, attended by a Bishop.—The Virgin pierced with the seven swords of sorrow, &c.—The Angel appearing to the Shepherds.—The Disciples washing one another's feet.—A female attended by St. Margaret.—A Bishop kneeling; his downcast looks betoken shame or sorrow; in the background is the celebration of a marriage.—A Burgomaster's Wife at devotion, supported by St. Catherine. In the apex, St. Andrew, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Barnabas. At the base, a Dutch inscription denotes the donor. The middle window is remarkably fine in colour, and contains a series of episcopal and abbatial figures. In the third window is St. Sebastian, with his attribute, an arrow; St. John, with a chalice; and St. Jerome, in the costume of a cardinal, extracting a thorn from a lion's paw. There is only one window in the Church, thanks to the liberality and refined taste of the present and previous vicars, that is now filled with plain glass, and that is in the clerestory of the nave. The other clerestory windows are filled with figures, life size, or medallions surrounded with rich diapered glass. Even the windows of the vestry, the tower, and of the south porch, are similarly treated.

SUMMEKILUG.

The following appeared in the *Athenæum* some years ago:—

D.
"St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, is now under restoration, and such of your readers, interested in 'stained glass,' as may be returning from North Wales, with the needful halt at Shrewsbury, can have the opportunity of examining many of the windows at the cleaners (Messrs. Done and Davies). Those that have not been removed

offer an instructive contrast between ancient and modern glass. One in particular, a professed imitation almost to copying, wholly misses that brilliant silvery white so remarkable in the old glass by its side. The great Jesse window of the early part of the fourteenth century is well known, and the story of its removal from St. Chad's. But there is another window on the Gospel side of the Communion table of great beauty, and so level with the eye that it may be studied in detail. The glass, executed in the sixteenth century, was formerly in the Abbey of Altenburg, and at its desecration was preserved in the Church of St. Severin, at Cologne, whence it was obtained by a former rector of St. Mary's. That beautiful Altenburg church, near Strasserhof on the Rhine, now restored, has yet some glass which, if I recollect rightly, is of the very same character as this at Shrewsbury, probably recovered from the same custody, and the designs for which, like that, are attributed to Albert Durer. Altenburg was a Cistercian Abbey, and the Shrewsbury window is filled with fourteen subjects from the life of St. Bernard, the legends of his miracles. The drawing is admirably correct, and the draperies, with their foldings and patterns, very beautiful, particularly in some veiled and wimpled figures. The colours of ruby, gold, and blue are most brilliant, like molten jewels, at once toned down and heightened by the clear silvery lights. The depth of the perspective is remarkable in two of the compartments, namely—the saint giving audience to an abbot, with workmen at the side re-building a church; and the reading with monks in their stalls, angels kneeling and listening in front. The story of the criminal taken by St. Bernard to his cloister is told with all the circumstances of the interrupted execution, also his visit to Guigo at the Grande Chartreuse. The conversion of Aloïse, sister of the Emperor Lothaire, the celebration of mass, with punishment of a scoffer, the healing the blind at Rheims in presence of the archbishop, are among the other subjects."

NAMES OF FIELDS, &c.

1. Between the Tollgate on the Baschurch Road and the Severn is a piece of land, now built upon, which is called "the Flash."
2. In Frankwell, back of Millington's Hospital, between the Holyhead Road and the Road to Montgomery, was a place, field, or building, called "The Bull in the Barn."
3. Near the new Racecourse is a house called "Judaa' Butta." [See 21 Oct., 1874.]
4. On the Holyhead Road a short lane leading to meadows is called "Cut-throat Lane."
5. Between Weeping Cross Gate and Emstrey Gate a lane is called "Thieves lane."
6. Near Longden Coleham a spot formerly known as "Coney Green."

These are instances, out of a multitude, of names which involve circumstances now forgotten. Can you explain?
CUB SOLA.

THE SEVERN (March 3, 1875).

The noble river which flows through Salopia has connected with it peculiarities of diction which are, to say the least, interesting.

1st, in regard of its name. If we assume that the Romans pronounced the name which they heard from the natives "Sabreona," with the third letter softened into *v*, that will account for its being now called "Sivvern." But further, in common parlance it seldom has the definite article prefixed. You and I might say, "He threw a stone into the Severn;" but some of our neighbours would understand us better if we said "A' chucked a stwun in Sivvern."

2. The weeds which are found in the various fords and shallows are denominated "rawheads," or raits.

3. Piles or stakes used to strengthen the banks or divert the current are "stanks." A curious example of this occurred a few days ago—"I'd make stanks on 'em," said an old woman, respecting Irish immigrants "from Liverpool to Dublin."

4. An island is called a "by-let" or "bye-let."

These expressions seem peculiar and, if you agree with me, deserve a place in your antiquarian column.

CUR SOLA.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The following is a copy of another scarce tract on this subject, relating to Bridgnorth.

EXCEEDING

JOYFVLL NEVVES

From his Excellence the Earle of

ESSEX

Declaring the true manner of his Exocellencies proceedings in his march towards

SHREWSBURY.

Also manifesting how the Lord Pawlet was taken prisoner by his Excellence at Bridge-north.

Being the true Copy of a Letter sent from Bridgenorth to Master Dudley Norton Esquire, inhabiting in Grays-ian-lane, dated Oct. 5th.

London, Printed for Hen. Hutton, Oct. 10, 1642.

EXCEEDING JOYFVLL NEVVES

FROM

His Exocellence the EARLE

OF

ESSEX.

HAVING received so many favours from you in this kinde, I have thought it requisite to informe you what hath happened here at *Bridgenorth*, since my last Letter. His Excellence his Quarter-master generall came hither on Sunday the second of October, and by vertue of a Commission from his Excellence, provided billeting for tenne Regiments of Horse, and neere sixe thousand Foot, with us and our neighbour Villages. Now by the way I must enform you that a great many Having been latly oppressed by his Majesties forces, seemed somewhat unwilling to give entertainment to any more soldiers, but to be short they must do it or else deservedly suffer under the censure of a malignant party; and so be in danger of Having their houses plundered by souldiers, who take upon them to execute Justice with out or feare or Law or Religion, esteeming all those papists, or favourers of Papists, that doe not only distist from Countenancing such unciwel Actions, but deny to be assistant in the performance, wherefore after the necessity was well examined they were resolved, rather to put all into the hands of almighty God, then any way to seem averse which would not onely bring ruine to the estate but person to.

On tuesday at night we expected his Exoellence would have made *Bridgenorth* his quarters, but before noone we heard the Echoing notes of the shrill trumpet, which caused us to think his Exoellence had been neere, but Having sent our scouts to decry the truth and give us notice, they brought us word that Duke *Maurice*, the Lord *Strange*, Marquesse *Hartford*, the Lord *Pawlet*, M. *Hastings* of *Licester* shire, S. *John Byron*, with a very considerable Army were upon march to our towne which newes began to startle us, instantly an Alarm was given, every man from sixtene to fifty and upwards got himself into such arms, as they could presently attaine or could imagine to be condeceable for the defence of the towne.

Likewise we had five field pieces and three troops of Horse which came to guard them from *worcester* in our

town, being come the night before, these we mounted some upon the Church and the rest in the best places where we could conceive we might prejudice the enemy, our treeps of Horse made good a passage where they were to passe over before they could attaine to the towne, our foote made good severall other breaches and entrances according to our ut most skill and best endeavours.

The Lord *Strange*, seeing himself thus defeated and having beene gauled twice or thrice with our pieces from the top of the Church, made a stand and drew up some Companies of foote under the Covert of a grove of willow, who with their muskets played upon our troops of Horse and beat them from their passage wounding neere twenty, insomuch that they began to wade the foard which being descried we with our Bowes and Arrows sent to them which did so ganle them, being unarmed men (only offensive Armes) that with their utmost speed they did retreat, striving to recover the shelter of the grove to hide them from us.

During this conflict, his Exoellence with severall Regiments of horse drew neere the Town, which caused the Lord *STRANGE* to draw into a Champain field betweene our Towne and him, endeavouring to intercept his passage, having got intelligence that his grosse body was above three houres march behind.

Notwithstanding the Lord *Strange* his Armie was very considerable both of horse and foote, yet the Forces under the command of the Earl of *Essex*, were so eager to fall on that maugre all perswasions they would not stay till that the foote marcht up to second them, but having received directions from the Earle, they charged them boldly with their Carbine shot, deviding so their Troopes that at one onset both Van and Reare were charged so fiercely, that spite of all the Cavaliers discretion they lost their order, and in a confused manner retreated basely.

In this confusion many men were lost and hurt on both sides but which side most is not yet apparantly knowne, onely wee tooke seven prisoners Gentlemen of worth, and amongst them my Lord *Pawlet* was noosed, who as it was reported made a wise speech in the head of the Army before the skirmish, animating them on to bloody Cruelty, and we doubt not but that he shall in some measure taste of the same dish hee hath provided for others.

The next day a Messenger was sent to *Shrewsbury*, to desire that Captain *Wingat* who was taken prisoner before *Worcester* might be exchanged for one of the other, but what returne wee shall have is not yet known.

It is conceived there was about 80. killed, and 45. wounded on both sides, but which side lost most I cannot say, onely we ought to give God thanks that during the space of five houres beekering no more blood should be shed. This is the truth of our proceedings, at my next oportunity I shall send to you, farewell,

John Norcroft, Esq.

Bridgnorth, Oct. 5.

1642.

News from *Shrewsburie*

The Kings Army is in great distraction, by reason that they are hem'd in by the Country, so that they cannot plunder as they were wont to doe, they make great complaints for want of pay, but they are promised that they shall have supplies very suddenly, but from whence it is uncertaine.

Likewise there is great expectation of Forces to come to strengthen the Army which is very weake as yet, all the Kings Army not amounting to 12000. The Country cannot endure to heare of anything to be put in Act against the Parliament, yet they appeare very loving and loyall toward his Majesty.

Wee heare the Earle of *Essex* is making this way God send him to come during the Kings abode with us, and then

we doubt not but that these distractions will be quickly ended.

FINIS.

H. W. A.

DEATH OF

E. L. JENKINS, ESQ., OF CHARLTON HILL.

We regret to record the death on Wednesday last of Edward Leighton Jenkins, Esq., of Charlton Hill, in this county, the representative of a branch of the old Shropshire family of Jenkins, of Bicton. The grandfather of the deceased gentleman was Edward Jenkins, Esq., of Charlton Hill (only surviving son of Thomas Jenkins, Esq., by Rachael his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., and grandson of Thomas Jenkins, Esq., of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury), who married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Boycott; and died 20 May, 1820, having had issue, Robert Charlton, born 1772, deceased; Robert Boycott Cressett, heir; Emma Gertrude, married to Francis Blithe Harries, Esq., of Benthall Hall; and Louisa Elisabeth Sarah, died 1794. Mr. Edward Jenkins was in the army, and served in the first American war. His son and successor, Robert Boycott Cressett Leighton Jenkins, Esq., of Charlton Hill, born 13 March, 1781, a major in the army; married 26 February, 1808, Elisabeth, second daughter of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Blaton Hall, and sister of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., sometime M.P. for Shrewsbury. The deceased was born January 20, 1816. His next brother Charles Vanburgh, was born March 4th, 1822, is Colonel of 19th Hussars, and has issue three sons and four daughters. His youngest brother is Captain Robert Jenkins, R.N., C.B., of this town, who enjoys a good service pension.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ATCHERLEY.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Atcherley, who was well known and much respected in this county. The gallant officer who distinguished himself in several actions, particularly in that of the 26th October, 1854, when, in conjunction with two others, he commanded the pickets which foiled the Russian advance, was a Knight of the Legion of Honour, received the Order of the Medjidie, Sardinian, and other decorations. Colonel Atcherley, who was cut off in the prime of life, was brother to Mr. Atcherley, of Marton Hall.

JULY 7, 1875.

OLD HOUSES IN SHREWSBURY (17 March, 1875).

A local Directory, published in 1874, states that the old house in Hill's Lane, occupied for many years by Mr. Beeston, "is noted as the town residence of Lord Hill, and its antique carved pannelled rooms, and other curiosities are interesting as relics of former times." Is this correct? The lane took its name from John Hill, who lived in Rowley's Mansion, and it was formerly called "Mr. Hill's Lane."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

STAINED GLASS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES

(June 30th, 1875).

THE ABBY CHURCH.—In describing the great western window of the Abbey, or Church of the Holy Cross, I must avail myself of the words of the accomplished author of one of our local Guide Books. It is described "as a magnificent and elegantly proportioned window, its sides and arch enriched with delicate mouldings; in the deep hollow soffits of which is a series of panels having foliated arch heads. The body of the window to the spring of the arch contains two storeys, divided horizontally by embattled transoms, and perpendicularly by six upright mullions into

seven compartments. The two central mullions as they approach the spring of the arch, bisect the head into small arches on each side, and these are further subdivided into others, which are uncommonly acute, the interstices of all are filled with several tiers of small open pannelled tracery, mingled with trefoil and quatrefoil foliage in beautiful and varied profusion." The lower storey of the window has never been glazed, the mullions and panels having been evidently wrought at the same time. The other portions are filled with a series of armorial bearings which were restored in 1814, from a drawing of the original window preserved in the Herald's College, under the direction of the late Rev. W. G. Rowland, M.A., whose munificence has been before alluded to in connection with St. Mary's. The subjects are:—commencing at the top, *First row*.—1. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. 2. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. 3. King Richard II. (and Henry IV. bore the same arms). 4. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. 5. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. 6. Stafford. *Second row*.—7. Audley. 8. Clara. 9. B. a lion rampant O. (the arms of the monastery). 10. Barry of twelve A. and S. *Third row*.—11. Mortimer, Earl of March. 12. Fitzalan and Warren. *Fourth row*.—13. Montague. 14. Boteler of Wem. 15. Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. 16. B. on a bend A. three escallop shells. S. *Fifth row*.—17. Warren, Earl of Surrey. 18, 19, 20. B. a lion rampant, within a bordure O. (probably intended for the three Norman Earls of Shrewsbury). 21. Blundeville, Earl of Chester. 22. Sir Philip de Burnell. *Sixth row*.—23. England and France quarterly. 24. John of Hainault, or William Marquis of Juliers, Earl of Cambridge. 25. John Lord Strange, of Blackmere. 26. Roger Lord Strange, of Knockin. 27. Warine Gerald Lord Liala. 28. Mortimer, Earl of March. 29. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Warren. 30. France (semée) and England, Edward III. 31. Arundel and Maltravers. 32. Corbet. 33. Albini, Earl of Arundel. 34. William Lord Latimer. 35. Roger de Montgomery. 36. Sir Richard de Burley impaling Beatrice Stafford, which last bearings will probably fix the date when the original window was put up, viz., soon after the decease of King Richard II. The heraldic shields being intended to exhibit the connection of the Fitzalan and Stafford families with the Crown, together with their union with the house of Mortimer. The lateral lights of the second tier contain the armorial bearings of Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield; Lord Berwick, the patron of the living; Van. E. Bather, Archdeacon of Salop; Rev. H. L. Burton, then Vicar of the parish; and the Rev. R. Scott, B.D., the donor of this addition to the window. The other portions contain yellow glass richly diapered.

In the eastern window are six figures in stained glass, executed by Mr. D. Evans of Shrewsbury, viz., St. James, King David, St. John, King Solomon (as in the act of consecrating the Temple), St. Peter, and St. Paul, with their respective emblems. The figures were placed in rich tracery work in 1836, but the window was originally set up in 1820, with the following inscription:—AED. SANCTAE. CRUCIS. POST. ANNOS. VIGINTI. SEPTIM. IN. SACRIS. ET. US. ADMINISTRANDIS. IMPENSOS. DONO. DEDIT. GYLLIELMUS. GORVOCH. ROWLAND. ANNO. SALVTIS. MDCCCXX.

There is a peculiarity in this window which is very remarkable. The shady sides of the figures, pedestals, canopies, and niches, are all towards the south. I infer from this that the design was originally intended for a western window, in which case the dark side would face the north, or else that, in fixing, the glass was put the wrong side outwards.

Previous to the erection of the present east window in 1829, that space was filled by the glass now in the easternmost bay of the north aisle. In the centre compartment

is a large figure of St. Peter, and the remainder of the window is occupied by the arms of the see of Lichfield, those of the donor, and thirteen escutcheons of the incumbents from the Reformation to 1804. Around each of these escutcheons is inscribed respectively the name of the person to whom it belonged, with the date of his institution, and most cases of his death, as follows:—

Edmundus Bennet : Institut : 1558 Obiit 1610
Franciscus Gibbons : Instit : 1610 Obiit 1639
Jacobus Logane : Vicarius 1639 et 1660
Josua Richardson : Vicarius An : Dom : 1644
Johannes Beale : Vicarius Anno Dom : 1646
Moses Leigh : An : Dom : 1649 et 1671 ob : 1676
Johannes Bryan : Vicarius Anno Dom : 1652
Timotheus Hammond : Institut : 1663 obiit 1671
Samuel : Pearson : Institut : 1676 obiit 1727
Johannes Latham : Institut : 1727 obiit 1750
Gulielmus Gorsuch : Institut : 1750 obiit 1781
Gulielmus Oakeley : Institut : 1782 obiit 1803
Henricus Burton : Vicarius Instit : 1804

With respect to some of these I shall have something to add in a future note.

A rich border lines the mullions, and at the bottom is inscribed—*MYNIFICENTIA VIRI . PRAENOBILIS . THOMAE . NOEL . BARONIS . BERWICK DE ATTINGHAM . HVJVS . NOBLESIAE . PATRONI . ANNO . SALVTIS MDCOCVLI*

Small windows divided by a single mullion are placed in the eastern arches of the side aisles (formerly open to the transepts); that on the north side has the arms of Mortimer, Fitzalan, Talbot, and Berkeley, in stained glass. The corresponding window of the south aisle has three ancient shields (originally in the great chamber of the Abbey), bearing the arms of France and England, Roger de Montgomery, and the symbols of the patron saints, the key and sword, in saltire.

In the south aisle is a mosaic window of stained glass, by Mr. D. Evans, which contains twelve shields of the armorial bearings of families connected with the late Rev. John Rook. Undersneath is inscribed:—*MAJORVM SVORVM INSIGNIA DEPINGI CURAVIT JOHANNES ROOK, MDCOCXXI*.

There are a few old shields of arms in some of the other windows, but with one exception besides that alluded to above, the windows of the south aisle of the church are disfigured by being daubed with a dirty green paint as a substitute for blinds. I hope to see this disgrace removed ere long and the windows filled, if not with stained glass at least with green cathedral glass, which will effectually obscure the light. If, however, the present representatives of those of our county families who have some time or other been connected with the parish, feel disposed to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors, they have here a fine opportunity of doing so, and at the same time of decorating the interesting old fabric which shelters their bones.

SUNLEILUG.

SHREWSBURY IN 1722.

A tourist of the above date thus writes of Shrewsbury:—
"SHREWSBURY stands upon an eminence encircled by the *Severn*, like a horse-shoe. The streets are large, and the houses well built. My Lord Newport, son to the Earl of Bradford, hath a handsome palace, with hanging gardens down to the river; as also Mr. Kinnaston, and some other gentlemen. There is a good town-house, and the most coffee-houses round it that ever I saw in any town; but when you come into them, they are but ale-houses, only they think that the name of coffee-house gives a better air. King Charles would have made them a city, but they chose rather to remain a corporation as they are, for which they were called the "proud *Salopienses*." There is a great

deal of good company in the town, for the conveniency of cheapness, and there are assemblies and balls for the young ladies once a week. The Earl of Bradford and several others have handsome seats near it."

Newport House exists to this day, but it would be interesting to inquire, where was "Mr. Kinnaston's"? I always thought it was the house on St. John's Hill, now belonging to Dr. Andrew, but there are no hanging gardens down to the river, as "a tourist" leads one to believe. G. H.

SUNDAY WORK.

Whilst the discontinuance of Sunday funerals is now a desideratum among our clerical friends, what would they say to such an advertisement as the following, were it to appear now-a-days?—

"*Shrewsbury, St. Chad, 15 May, 1796.*

THE Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, desire the Parishioners to meet at the Vestry on Sunday Evening next, the 22nd inst., to consider the line of conduct they are to pursue, respecting the SALE of the OLD WORK-HOUSE, in Barker Street."

Where is the site of this Workhouse? and under what circumstances was it sold? Q.

SHAWBURY RACES.

Baschurch is not the first Shropshire village which has boasted of races. In 1796 a long advertisement of Shawbury races appeared in the Shrewsbury papers. The races were to extend over two days, and on the first day a race was announced which would be considered a curiosity nowadays. The following are the conditions:—

"A Subscription of two Guineas each Person to be run for over Shawbury Heath, the 1st Day of the next Race Week, by Cart Horses, that have actually drawn Twelve Months in a team as must be certified.—To be untrimmed, to carry 14st each, and to be rode in Smock Frocks, with long Waggoners' Whips, p. p. the best of three Heats, once round the Course. The Horses to be entered on the Saturday preceding the Race Day. The Subscription to be open for six Months, and the Money to be paid before Starting, otherwise treble the Subscription to be forfeited. Resolved, That no Horses with Nag Tails are to run. The Winner to pay One Guinea towards Expenses.

SUBSCRIBERS.

JOHN CORBET,
H. VERNON,
GEORGE FORESTER,
JOHN HILL,
ANDREW CORBET,
N. O. SMYTHE OWEN,
CECIL FORESTER,
M. A. SLANEY,
THOMAS MASON,
FORESTER LEIGHTON,
JOHN LOCKLEY,
STEPHEN JENNINGS,
R. PHILLIPS,
R. HARRIES."

A fortnight afterwards the report stated that the race was won in two heats by Mr. A. Corbet's black mare, "Jenny Sutton," beating Mr. J. Corbet's bay mare, "Mad Moll." It is added that "This race afforded excellent diversion." No doubt about it. G. H.

THE WINDMILL ON KINGSLAND.

With reference to this edifice, which is now numbered among things of the past, I find the following paragraph in the *Salopian Journal* of January 27, 1796:—

"We are happy to find that the Directors of our House of Industry ever attentive to the welfare of the united parishes, are erecting a windmill not far from that building; where they will not only be able to grind corn for the use of the house, but, we trust, for the inhabitants of the town also, and agreeable to the proportions so strongly recommended during the present high price of grain. We believe this mixed flour is not at present to be procured in any of the flour shops in this town; and have little doubt but that a warehouse opened for the sale of it, at a very reasonable profit, would be found by the directors a very beneficial as well as benevolent undertaking; highly advantageous to the inhabitants; both by checking monopoly, and providing some additional fund in aid of the poor's rates." When did the mill ever used in the way suggested? When did it cease to be used by the directors? Lastly, when was the use of it finally discontinued? H.

JULY 14, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (June 23, 1875).

As you occasionally treat on the above subject perhaps the following fact may be of some interest to your readers. On Saturday last a man, apparently between seventy and eighty years of age, entered my office, and asked me to write him a letter; having given my consent and inquired the subject, he told me his wife (a woman nearly eighty years of age) was very ill, also that his daughter had two children ill, and that he believed they were suffering from some witchcraft, and he wanted a letter written to a Mrs. P—, of Wellington, who was a wise and good woman, to ask her to put a stop to it. He said he had a pig and he was afraid that also would be bewitched. I asked him if Mrs. P— was a witch? he answered, she was a wise woman and only used her knowledge to stop others doing wrong. He should not send her any money in the letter, but should pay her a shilling or eightpence after his next pay. Finding it useless to reason with him I wrote the following at his dictation:—

"From the old man and his daughter at Donnington Wood. The daughter's two children are ill, and the old woman is ill, and I want you to stop it. The old man has got a pig and he hopes you will stop anything being done to that, and one of us will see you next week end." I asked him what name I should sign? he said that no name was wanted, she would know who it was from. Comment is quite unnecessary, but is it not surprising that amidst all these churches, chapels, schools, &c., such ignorance and superstition should exist? W. L. E.

OLD HOUSES IN SHREWSBURY (July 7, 1875).

"PROUD SALOPIAN" must be a bit of a wag. It is too absurd to suppose that he, if he be a Salopian, could believe such trash as that Lord Hill ever had a town house in Hill's Lane, or even in Shrewsbury at all. The compiler of the Directory in question must have been hoaxed by the occupier of the house or some one else. Previous to Mr. Beedlestone's occupation, the house referred to was the residence for many years of the Rev. W. Thomas, the owner of it and much of the surrounding property, including "Bowley's Mansion." He was at that time Chaplain to the County Prison, and afterwards became Vicar of Loppington, when he left Hill's Lane to reside at Loppington, where he died. F.

THE WINDMILL ON KINGSLAND (7 July, 1875).

The following is a copy of a notice, which was issued in the shape of a small handbill:—

R. E. D.
"Shrewsbury, April 18, 1796.

The Inhabitants of the United Parishes of this Town,

May have their Corn Ground at

KINGSLAND WINDMILL,

For Sixpence a Bushel.

N. B.—No Toll or Gratuity will be taken.

A Cart will go regularly through the Town two or three Times a Week, to fetch and deliver the Batches."

The windmill proved rather a failure, as future issues of the Shrewsbury papers of the period recorded. The erection seems to have been completed in March, 1796, and work commenced about the 20th of April. It was announced that the directors would grind for the inhabitants of Shrewsbury at "sixpence per strike, or the bran," and they believed their windmill would be found a "place of great public, as well as practical utility." However before the month of April was out these hopes were blighted. "So little corn was brought into market in bags, that it was not in the power of a tenth part of the inhabitants to provide themselves with single bushels or any small quantity." Then there was a suggestion that a Public Granary should be erected, and "subscriptions entered into for stocking it, the grain to be sold out again in single bushels." But here another difficulty arose: Shrewsbury market had been before, and I believe was again, highest in the kingdom, so the Committee anticipated difficulties in the way of purchasing, but determined to go away for their supply, and so check the spirit of avarice and monopoly." In order to effect this, barge loads of corn seem to have been purchased in Liverpool by Salopians, and in one instance, in May, 1796, it was announced that large cargoes were on the way which would be sold "at 9s. 6d. per bushel, expenses included." Whether all these cargoes brought grist to the mill or not I cannot say, as I find no further record of the windmill during the century; and I have, in M.S., a pretty full record of events, which I hope some day to publish when it is more complete; and I look forward to much help from such columns as "Shreds and Patches." A. R. Croeswylan, Oswestry.

STAINED GLASS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES

(July 7, 1875).

St. CHAD'S.—The windows in this church are all modern as might have been expected. In the year 1807 a window by Eginton, formerly in Lichfield Cathedral, was purchased by the parishioners and erected in the chancel window of this church. The subject is the Resurrection of our Saviour, from a design by West. This was removed to make way for the present window, which was provided at the cost of the Rev. Richard Scott, B.D., and is a copy of the celebrated painting by Rubens in Antwerp Cathedral, viz., the "Descent from the Cross," the "Visitation," and the "Presentation in the Temple."

The grouping of the figures around the body of Christ is pyramidal, and displays the three Marys and five of the disciples, all zealously occupied in the same action—solicitude, love, and grief. The disciples, leaning over the top of the cross, are in the act of lowering the body, from the grasp of one of whom it appears as if just released. To the left, Joseph of Arimathea supports it under the arm; and St. John, the beloved disciple, standing on the ground, with one foot resting on the step of the ladder, is characteristically depicted as bearing in his arms the greatest burden of the hallowed remains. The red tunic of St. John, and the green drapery of Mary Magdalene, contrasted with the pale body of the Saviour, heighten the apparent projection in front, while the blue mantle of

the Virgin Mary (half of which is in shade), the blue and purple tone of the vestments of Joseph of Arimathea, and of the disciple who is seen to the right, serve to round off the sides.

To the left of the spectator is the Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth—Luke i., 39, &c. The Virgin Mary, and the female with a basket, are supposed to be portraits of Rubens' two wives, while the figure denoting Joseph, is said to represent the great artist himself. Elizabeth and her husband meet them beneath a portico.

On the right is the presentation in the Temple, founded on the words of holy Simeon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," &c. The priest having blessed the divine infant, is in the act of returning him to his mother, whose hands are extended to receive her son. Joseph is kneeling in the foreground, and the aged prophetess, Anna, is in the rear. The picture was faithfully copied from the original at Antwerp, by Mr. John Bridges of London, for our townsman, Mr. David Evans, who has displayed great skill in delineating the subject in stained glass.

On the right of the principal entrance in the body of the church is the "Tribute Money." Under a rich architectural portico, a deputation from the Pharisees, with some Herodians, are depicted as inquiring from Jesus as to the lawfulness of giving tribute to their rulers. To disengage himself from their subtlety a denarius is shown, and pointing upwards, the memorable answer is given—"Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The window on the left represents "Christ blessing Little Children." The Saviour shews regard and condescension to several children, on whom he was about to put his hands, with a blessing. The disciples seem to repulse them, and Jesus is in the act of rebuking Peter for discouraging their approach to him, in the text of the subject—"Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Above this, in the gallery, is the "Raising of Lazarus," founded on the narrative in the 11th chapter of St. John. It portrays the grief of Mary and Martha, the sisters of Lazarus, who, with a group of spectators, surround the grave, situated in the hollow place of a rock, and overshadowed by masses of foliage; a fissure in the back ground unfolds a distant view of Bethany. The figure of Jesus is prominent on the left, being depicted with uplifted hands, as bidding "Lazarus come forth." On the right the re-animated body appears in loosened grave clothes, while the countenances of the several witnesses seem varied with expressions of joy and surprise, at the display of omnipotent power.

On the corresponding side of the organ, is "Christ Healing the Sick." An afflicted man and another who is blind, with their attendants, are at the feet of the Saviour, surrounded by a throng of persons, among whom is Peter, and other of the apostles. On the left, Jesus, with outstretched arms, is about to heal their maladies. Close by stands the disciple John, and in the rear one of the high priests. "And he healed many that were sick of divers diseases." These windows were also executed by Mr. D. Evans.

As a memorial, though a very unsatisfactory one, of the Rev. R. Scott, another window of diapered glass with the arms of that gentleman in the centre, was erected in 1842, in testimony of the gratitude of the parishioners for his many liberal gifts to this church, by the vicar, churchwardens, and trustees. Underneath, in the aisle, is a memorial window to the late E. Muckleston, Esq.

SUMLELLUG.

THE ABBEY EAST WINDOW.—Your correspondent "Sumlellug" is no doubt tolerably correct in his conjecture about the window being turned inside out. But besides the

shaded parts which face the south instead of the north, the figures are wrongly placed. Instead of St. Peter and St. Paul the figures as they stand are St. Paul and St. Peter. Now, if the window could be turned round all would come right, the figures in their proper places, and the shaded parts on the right side. G. H.

THE SEVERN (June 30, 1875).

The following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1758, may interest some of your readers. It gives some idea of the importance of the Severn for the transmission of goods, &c. What a contrast! Shrewsbury 10 owners and 19 vessels; whilst at the present time over 200 trawlers, passenger and goods, many heavily laden, daily run to the town:—

H. W. A.

"This river, being justly esteemed the second in *Britain*, is of great importance on account of its trade, being navigated by vessels of large burden, more than 160 miles from the sea, without the assistance of any lock: Upwards of 100,000 tons of coals, are annually shipped from the collieries about *Madeley* and *Broseley*, to the towns and cities situate on its banks, and from thence into the adjacent countries; also great quantities of grain, pig and bar iron, iron manufactures, and earthen wares, as well as wool, hops, cyder, and provisions, are constantly exported to *Bristol* and other places, from whence merchant's goods, &c., are brought in return. The freight from *Shrewsbury* to *Bristol* is about 10s. per ton, and from *Bristol* to *Shrewsbury* 15s. the rates to the intermediate towns being in proportion.

"This traffic is carried on with vessels of two sorts; the lesser kind are called barges and frigates, being from 40 to 60 feet in length, have a single mast, square sail, and carry from 20 to 40 tons; the trows, or larger vessels, are from 40 to 80 tons burthen; these have a main and top mast, about 80 feet high, with square sails, and some have mizen masts; they are generally from 16 to 20 feet wide and 60 in length, being when new, and completely rigged worth about 800l.

"Their number being greatly increased of late, I caused in *May 1756*, an exact list to be taken of all the barges and trows upon the river *Severn*, whereby the increase, or diminution of its trade, may be estimated in future times, which were as follows:

Belonging to	Owners	Vessels
Welchpoule and Pool-stake	4	7
Shrewsbury	10	19
Cound and Buildwas	8	7
Madeleywood	21	39
Benthall	8	13
Broseley	55	87
Bridgnorth	47	75
Between it and Bewdley	8	10
Bewdley	18	47
Between it and Worcester	7	13
Worcester	6	21
Between it and Upton	2	2
Upton	5	5
Tewksbury	8	18
Evesham, upon Avon	1	2
The Hare	3	4
Gloucester	4	7
	210	376

"Since taking the above list, the number is advanced to near 400 vessels; they are mostly navigated with 3 or 4 men, who being generally robust and resolute, may be esteemed a valuable nursery of seamen."

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Whilst at Ludlow some weeks ago, a funeral procession passed through the streets. It was that of a respectable tradesman's wife. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of six men, without bier, pall, or covering of any sort. Not having previously seen anything of this kind, I should be glad to know if it is the custom in Ludlow, or elsewhere, to dispense with the use of bier and pall. W. H.

CURIOUS OLD SHROPSHIRE BALLAD.

The following singular lines were taken down (more than half a century back) "from the lips of a nursemaid in Shropshire," and the writer adds: "Its resemblance to an old ballad in 'Percy's Reliques' was my inducement to commit it to paper."

It hails, it rains, in Merry-cook land,
It hails, it rains, both great and small;
And all the little children in Merry-cook land,
They have need to play at ball.

They toss'd the ball so high,
They toss'd the ball so low,
Amongst all the Jews' cattle,
And amongst the Jews below.

Out came one of the Jews' daughters,
Dressed all in green—

"Come, my sweet Saluter,
And fetch the ball again."

"I durst not come, I must not come,
Unless all my little playfellows come along,
For, if my mother sees me at the gate,
She'll cause my blood to fall."

She show'd me an apple as green as grass,
She show'd me a gay gold ring,
She show'd me a cherry as red as blood,
And so she entic'd me in.

She took me in the parlour,
She took me in the kitchen,
And there I saw my own dear nurse
A picking of a chicken.

She laid me down to sleep,
With a Bible at my head, and a Testament at my feet;
And, if my playfellows come to *quere* for me,
Tell them I am asleep.

B.

SUTTON CHURCH NEAR SHREWSBURY.

The following from the pen of an esteemed friend appeared in the columns of *Notes and Queries* in September, 1865. W. H.

"Information respecting small churches of ancient date, which are scattered over the country, would, I think, be found interesting. The elucidation of the yet unknown history of many of these remarkable structures might be obtained by a little inquiry and research on the part of some of your correspondents. Such facts would be valuable to the antiquary, and to every lover of sacred places, associated as these places are with the progress of Christianity in early times. *Sutton* is an ancient parish, existing as such as early as the time of Richard I. The church, from the character of its architecture, being anterior to that period, became very early an appurtenant to *Wenlock Priory*, in the county of *Salop*. The style of the building is exceedingly plain. Originally it had probably some connexion with a hermitage, which is said to have once stood in the wood of *Sutton*. Scarcely anything is known at present of its antecedent history. Its dimensions are—interior, 30ft. 2in. by 18ft. 10in. An old oak pulpit stands in one corner; and on the inside of the back is carved the

following name, profession, and date—'Richard Athis, schoolmaster, 1582.' This is an exact transcript. He was the earliest third master of the Royal Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, in *Shrewsbury*. He was appointed third master in 1582, and died July 30th, 1587. He was undoubtedly rector of the church when the pulpit was erected. The width of the windows (except the one over the entrance), which is of the ordinary kind, is six inches. There is an old font, very plain in its character. The floor of the church is of red brick. The accommodation consists of three pews, and eleven forms, or benches. The parish only contains five houses—four farmhouses, and one house adjoining a mill. The average attendance is from ten to twenty persons, and in bad weather it is sometimes as few as five. Small as the church is, there is more room than the inhabitants require. The tithes of *Sutton Church* were probably alienated some time in the 16th century, leaving scarcely any provision to the rector for the celebration of divine service. The stipend was augmented under Queen Anne's Bounty, and now amounts to £17 per annum. Service is performed on the second Sunday afternoon in each month, and I believe this has been the case for the last forty years. The above facts are drawn from a private source, and a personal inspection of the place. It will well repay a visit by any who may be travelling in that direction. H. M. BEALBY.

"North Brixton."

DEATH OF MRS. BENSON.

Mrs. Benson, the widow of the late Moses George Benson, of Lutwyche Hall, Esq., whose death at her residence at Malvern we have to-day to record, was maternally descended from the ancient Huguenot family of de Rieux, called in England Riou, who forfeited their estates in Languedoc at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her uncle, Captain Edward Riou, the "gallant good Riou" of Campbell's lyric, fell commanding the frigate squadron at the battle of Copenhagen, soon after the marriage of his only sister to Colonel Lyde Browne, of the 21st Fusiliers; and within two years that gallant officer also perished in the service of his country, being assassinated while hastening to place himself at the head of his regiment on receiving intimation of the murder of Lord Kilwarden, during the fatal night of Emmett's rebellion in Dublin, in July, 1803. Miss Browne, thus orphaned in her earliest childhood, married, 1826, the eldest son of Ralph Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche, some time M.P. for Stafford, by whom she leaves a numerous family to mourn her loss.

JULY 21, 1875.

SALOPIAN BOOKSELLERS (July 1, 1874).

I named Gabriel Rogers as publishing a sermon in 1695, and asked who was his successor? This has not been answered, although we have had one or two lists of more recent booksellers. But I observe on page 41 of the reprint of "Shreds and Patches," your correspondent, "R. E. D.," gives a John Rogers, bookseller, as mayor of Shrewsbury in 1734. Was this a son of Gabriel Rogers? This John Rogers, by the way, I find on reference to the "Bye-gones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, March 6, 1872, published the Rev. Jeremiah Jones's "Vindication of St. Matthew's Gospel, &c.," in the year 1719. Mr. Jones was the author of the still celebrated work—"A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament." Can any of your readers say what was his connection with Shrewsbury? A. R.

Croesawylan, Oswestry.

NAMES OF FIELDS, &c. (30 June, 1875).

THE FLASH. Hartshorne says this is "a title given to a part of the Severn above the town of Shrewsbury, which forming a kind of lake, probably is derived from the Teut. *plash*, palus."

CUT-THROAT LANE. I once heard a narrative which as far as I can remember was as follows:—"Many years ago, a townsman passing along the Shelton Road was attacked by some soldiers, who, having robbed and abused him, left him, apparently dead, in this lane. After they were gone, however, he revived, and making haste through the meadows by the river side, reached the town before them, and related what had befallen him. A watch was set in consequence, and when the culprits arrived they were seized, and were afterwards executed for their crime."

THE RED BARN. I have been told that this place was formerly connected with Haughmond Abbey, and that the present name is a corruption of "Rood Barn."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SUTTON CHURCH (14 July, 1875).

I am sorry to contradict Mr. Bealby, but one of his statements is not quite correct. He says "An old oak pulpit stands in one corner; and on the inside of the back is carved the following name, profession, and date—'Richard Atkys, schoolmaster, 1582.' This is an exact transcript." I carefully copied the inscription some time ago, and it reads thus—

"Richard Atkys 3 schoolmaster 1582."

Moreover it is not on the pulpit, but on the reading-desk. A gentleman formerly connected with Shrewsbury School, gave me the following note on this subject:—"I have been told that it was originally the duty of the 3rd Master to serve Sutton Chapel. This would account for Richard Atkys' name on the Reading Desk." R. E. D.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS (July 14, 1875).

In reply to "W. H.," I may state that the custom of carrying coffins to the grave without a bier is a very common one in South Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire. I have seen cases where the pall has been dispensed with, but that has generally been in consequence of poverty—the parties not being able to pay the amount requisite for its hire. Carrying without a bier is general in those parts I have mentioned, in fact it is considered a bit of "family pride" to use it in many localities. J. H. E.

STAINED GLASS IN SHREWSBURY CHURCHES (July 14, 1875).

ST. ALKMOND'S.—It is somewhat out of place to class St. Alkmond's east window under the above heading, inasmuch as the glass is not stained in the usual way, but enamelled. This window was the work of Mr. Eginton, sen., "the ingenious Mr. Eginton," as he is styled by Mr. Owen, and cost 200 guineas. The subject is a full-length female figure, emblematical of Evangelical Faith, kneeling on a cross, with the eyes elevated and arms extended towards a celestial crown which appears amidst the opening clouds. An open book is shown with the following inscription on its pages:—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The figure is very beautifully drawn, and some of the accessories are well delineated, but the so-called clouds are like so many black balls dabbed on with a mop, and are a great drawback to what would be otherwise a fine picture.

ST. JULIAN'S.—The east window of this church is the work of the late Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, and was erected by subscription in 1561. The centre light

contains a copy of Raffaele's celebrated picture of the Transfiguration on Mount Tabor, combined with the miracle of the dumb spirit. The expression of wonder in the several figures, of which there are sixteen in number, is ably delineated. In the side lights are portrayed other incidents in the life of the Saviour, viz.:—The Nativity, the Baptism, the Last Supper, and the Entombment. In the centre window of the south gallery is a full-length figure of St. James reading the Holy Scriptures, and in the corresponding window on the north side are the Royal arms and the arms of the Earl of Cornwallis, and Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. These were formerly in the east window. There are besides, in other windows, shields, displaying the arms of Queen Elizabeth, Earl of Tankerville (patron of the living), the town of Shrewsbury, and the families of Prince, Astley, and Bowdler, also the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul and John the Baptist. SUMLELUG.

WELLINGTON.

The following short account of Wellington is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1759, and may be worth reprinting in your valuable *Shreds and Patches*. A.

"The parish of *Wellington*, formerly so called, is bounded on the east, by that of *Wombridge*, on the west by *Rockwardine*; on the north, by those of *Longdon* and *Higherall*; and on the south, by *Little Wenlock*. Its greatest length is about six miles, and greatest breadth about 3½. There are in the parish 14 villages, viz. *Watlingstreet*, *Streetway*, *Lowly*, *Lowleybank*, *Kettley*, *Kettleywood*, *Hadley*, and *Arlston*, on the east and south-east; *Walcott* on the west; *Horton*, *Legomery*, *Wappenshall*, part of *Preston*, and part of *Eyton* on the north, and north-east; the *Streetlane* on the south, and *Aston* on the south-west. There is 780 houses, and about 4000 inhabitants in the parish: The church stands in the manor of *Dothill*, archdeaconry of *Salop*, diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and hundred of *Bradford* south, is built with rough stone, covered with slate, and has a large tower steeple on the north side: It was consecrated the first of *November*, and dedicated to *All Saints*; there is an excellent ring of six bells, which were cast in 1713, and a clock and chimes at the north-side: The motto on the treble is *Peace and good neighbourhood*; on the second, *Let us ring for peace and plenty*; and on the tenor, *The living I to church do call; and to the grave do summon all*. The church consists of a nave and two side isles; has a very good gallery on the west end; but the pews below are very indifferent.

Its vicarage, and is worth about 140*l.* per *Ann.* Mr. *Richard Smith* is the present incumbent, whose predecessors were, as far back as I can trace, Mr. *Wright*, Mr. *Langley*, Mr. *John Eyton*, Mr. *Henry Wood*, and Dr. *Eyton*; who was succeeded by the present incumbent. *Thomas Eyton*, Esq; and Sir *Johs Charlton*, are the patrons; the great tithes belong to the latter, and are valued at 128*l.* per *ann.* The glebe land is worth about 50*l.* per *ann.*

There are two manors in the parish, those of *Dothill* and *Hadley*, the former belong to *Brook Forrester*, Esq; the latter to Mr. *Roe*; the families of *Charlton*, *Forrester*, and *Eyton*, bury in the church. The wake is kept on the first of *November*, if it be *Sunday*; or else on the first *Sunday* after. The great *Watling-street* road leads thro' the parish, about half a mile on the south side of the town; the only common in the parish is part of that at the foot of the *Wrekin*; the fuel is at 3*s.* 8*d.* per *ton*. The town is distant from *London* 146 miles, from *Salop*

11, from *Newport* 8, from *Shaffal* 7, and from *Wem* 14; the carriage from *London* is 9s. per Ck. weight in the winter, and 7s. in the summer. There are no crosses, obelisks, or ruins of religious houses; no *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Danish* antiquities in the parish. There is one park belonging to *Brook Forrester, Esq.*; about three miles in circumference, well stocked with deer. There is no manufactures carried on in the town; the inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in getting lime, coal, and ironstone; there are two furnaces lately erected, about a mile and half on the east side of the town, and a steam engine, by means of which the water that works the bellows of the furnaces, is returned to the pool above: This engine, which is one of the largest in *England*, consumes upwards of 20 ton of coals every 24 hours; there is another engine about half a mile further for draining the water from the coal-pits, but not so large as the former.

The market is kept weekly on *Thursday*; there are three fairs in a year; the chief commodities exposed to sale are horned cattle, horses, pigs, hempen cloth, all sorts of grain and butchers meat; the prices of provisions are very variable, but chiefly as follows, a goose for 2s. a duck 10d. a fowl for 8d. and a rabbit for 1s. beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork 3d. butter from 4d. to 7d. and cheese at 3d. labourers wages 1s. per day, carpenters, bricklayers, and masons, 1s. 6d. and taylor 8d. with victuals.

The appearance of the country is partly level, but rather hilly on the south side the great road: The lands consist chiefly of arable, and pasture, and some little meadow ground; the manure chiefly used is dung at 1s. 3d. per load, and lime at 4d. per bushell; the chief products of the lands are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, and hay, but the land about the town is chiefly grazed. The springs lie near the surface, but the water is for the most part brackish; the best pasture and meadow ground, lets for 60s. per acre, and arable ground for 20s. The ploughs now in use were invented by one *Lewis*, whose name they bear. In the ironstone which is got about *Ketley*, there are found figures of herbs, shells, and many other impressions which merit the observations of the curious. Yours, &c. W.W."

CURIOUS REQUEST TO THE GOVERNOR OF SHREWSBURY DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

In the year 1643, the following singularly interesting letter was sent to the Governor of *Shrewsbury*. I have copied it verbatim.—

"To my noble Friend *Sr Francis Otley, Knt.*, Governour of *Shrewsbury*, this present.

"*Sr.* I have sent this servant a purpose to see you, wth an assurance that what eular I entreat of ya may be granted. The first request is to take into yo^r care these three geldings, and so to devise them amongst yo^r friends, that in June next I may receive them fatt, and fare, and honestly restored againe; my next request is that if you have any very fine cloth (shutable to my waring) in yo^r town, you would be please to send me as much as will make me a shute and longe smooke coate; and what that shall cost presently after the receipt of yo^r moneth I will return the mony for it to *Captain Lane*, governour of *Stafford*, who will fourth with send it to you; you will expect to heare some news from hence, but I can send you none other than this—that their defiance flage being come over to vs by the helpe of the wind, blows now defiance in these one faces, and I doubt not but that it may be replanted agayne before eight and fortie owers after the writings hereof; pray lett my humble servis be presented to yo^r lady, and my excusable servis to my *Lady Corbett*, and likewise to *Sr John Wilde*, wth

the rest of my friends, alway asshurringe yourselfe that you have no friend in the world is more desierous to serve you then—Yo^r most affectionatt loving servant,

"*B. SOUDAMORE.*

"*Lichfield*, 18th April, 1643.

"Honest *Collonell Owen* is yo^r servant."

THE PORTRAITS AT THE TOWN HALL.

The other day I strolled into the Grand Jury Room at the Town Hall, and admired the fine paintings that adorn the walls. Many of the portraits were familiar, but others were unknown, and there were no inscriptions to explain. A list of them would be a boon to readers of *Salopian Shreds and Patches*. It seems a great pity that these valuable pictures are hidden from public view, and crowded in a narrow room.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE BONY WELL, NEAR LUDLOW.

There is a well somewhere near *Ludlow*, between, I believe, *Ludlow* and *Richard's Castle*, which at certain periods of the year turns up bones (in the Spring, if my recollection serves me right). A tradition is extant that a great battle was fought in the neighbourhood, and that the bones of the slain turn up in the well at intervals. Can any one give an explanation as to the cause, or any historical fact to bear out the idea of a great battle?

J. H. E.

MONUMENT TO RICHARD BAXTER.

A contemporary in a recent issue has the following account of the monument to this noble man:—"The statue of *Richard Baxter*, one of the greatest of those old English divines who have stood up strongly for that liberty of conscience which, but for sturdy championship, must have fallen beneath the feet of the persecutors and bigots, will shortly stand in the centre of the Bull Ring, at *Kidderminster*, in which town the great preacher officiated as parish clergyman. *Mr. Brook*, the sculptor, by whom this memorial of the author of the "*Saint's Rest*" has been executed, is on the eve of completing his work, a few touches only being wanted; and it will then be removed from the studio in *Osnaburgh-street*, *Regent's Park*, to the situation which it is designed to occupy. There, on the 28th of this present month, it is to be uncovered by the *Dean of Westminster*, whose noble eloquence on a similar occasion at *Bedford*, when *John Bunyan* was the theme, might well denote him as the fittest man for this graceful duty. The height of *Mr. Brook's* statue, which is chiselled from a block of the hardest of *Sicilian marble*, is about 10ft.; and it will be placed on a granite pedestal 12 ft. high. An attitude of exhortation and of warning has been chosen; and something of the bodily weakness of *Baxter* is indicated by the manner in which, whilst raising his right hand aloft and pointing heavenward, he rests, physically, on the Book, clutched by his left hand. The long, close-buttoned gown lends itself well to the simplicity of sculpture, and the work cannot but be pleasing to all who regard it with a sense of the fitness which has evidently been a careful consideration with the sculptor. Fortunately for him, and for all who venerate the character of *Richard Baxter*, portraits are by no means hard to find. There is one that is both authentic and skilful at *Kidderminster*, and the Print-room of the *British Museum* has not been searched by *Mr. Brook* in vain. In the stern thoughtful face may be discerned traces of the pain by which a feeble and emaciated body was worn; but the expression of benignity on the whole prevails, and the man represented does not seem unhappy."

It will be interesting to residents in this county to add that *Baxter* was born in *Shropshire*. *Hulbert*, in his

History and Description of the County of Salop, says:—"At Rowton, in this parish (High Ercall), was born the celebrated Nonconformist divine, Richard Baxter. His father was a freeholder of the county, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. Richard Adney, whose descendants still live in the township. At Rowton he passed his infancy, under the roof of his grandfather. In the year 1625, when ten years old, he was removed from Rowton to his father's house at Eaton Constantine. He received the chief portion of his education at Ludlow. His first engagement in life it appears was teaching a charity school at Newport, he was afterwards master of the free school at Dudley. In 1638, he was ordained a minister of the Church of England, though he afterwards changed his mind on the subject of episcopacy; he unfortunately meddled too much with politics during the troubles of that period, but his history is so well known, it would be only teasing the reader by the repetition of its particulars."

NEW SIGHTS IN SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsbury has long been famed as one of the most picturesque towns in the kingdom, and in its up and down streets, its black and white houses, and its many oddly-enclosed gardens, which so often take the stranger by surprise, and when he only expects to look out on brick walls charm him by a glimpse of green leaves, it richly deserves all even that Nathaniel Hawthorne can say in its praise. But it is not only Americans, weary of the staring newness of their own rectangular towns, and ready to admire everything that reminds them of that England of the past, which is their England, as well as ours, who find much to admire in Shrewsbury. Artist and architect alike feel at home in St. Mary's, and are fascinated by the lime tree aisles of the Quarry. Such visitors, residents in Shrewsbury have never had any difficulty in entertaining; but woe betide the hapless family whose guest was a social reformer! Few were the sights that could hope to please him. You took him out to see the town, talking the while of Mrs. Wightman and the Working Men's Hall. He at once overwhelmed you with terrible statistics, proving that in proportion to its population Shrewsbury still maintained more public-houses than Liverpool, and that its many charities were no better than incentives to pauperism. If you hoped to convince him of his error, by taking him to the Allatt Schools, and entreating the boys and girls to show by their answers to his appalling arithmetical questions that some "pious founders" deserved well of the rising generation, it was almost impossible to get him as far as the Walls. If he started from Belle Vue he was almost certain to stop in Coleham, to inspect all the places you wanted to get him quietly past, to wring his hands over Factory Yard and its inhabitants, and to quote all the most revolutionary of the Hebrew prophets, with modern applications of their denunciations in reference to the judgments certain some day to overtake a town that disobeyed all known sanitary as well as many moral laws. The proverbs of Solomon were sure to come next, and altogether the safest thing to be done with him was to order a fly at once and drive him straight over to the Cross Houses; where, in the contemplation of a model work-house, and in admiration of the memory of Sir Baldwin Leighton, there was some chance of his regaining the calmness of demeanour becoming a man and a Briton. Of late, however, things have been somewhat better in Shrewsbury. Factory Yard is shut up, which is at any rate a negative gain; and if amongst all the visitors the Agricultural Show is to bring to the town there should chance to be a few social reformers, they would doubtless manage to pick up some crumbs of comfort at the offices of the Charity Organisation Society,

and if the news that the Dispensary is about to become a provident one. But for a positively new and pleasant sight we think nothing can compare with the Workman's Club in Frankwell, and for fear its fame should not have yet reached beyond its immediate neighbourhood, we propose giving a slight sketch of its rise and progress during the first year of its existence.

Although but an infant institution, the club is lodged in one of the most picturesque of the many ancient houses that adorn the approach to our town from the side of Wales. No one can pass it without noticing its large projecting window-places, divided as they are into many narrow casements by dark and curiously carved bars of wood, and antiquaries may stop and wonder what rich and successful citizen ventured to build so fair a house beyond the protection of the Town Walls. Whoever he may have been, and however prosperous the sometime condition of his house, of late years it had fallen on evil days. Though as an inn it bore the title of the "Prince of Wales," the company that assembled there was by no means famous for the possession of chivalrous virtues, the list of which, while it always began with loyalty to God and King, never failed to go on to a special care of the weak and helpless, and a general courtesy to all mankind. Now to set up a higher standard of social life and manners before the modern frequenters of the "Prince of Wales" was just the very thing that Mrs. Marsh desired to do when the old house became her property. We believe that she did not at first find it easy to carry out her good intentions; however, "where there is a will" sooner or later there will be found "a way;" and when she let the lease of the "Prince of Wales" to the trustees of the Workman's Club, we think she found a very good way, and one deserving of general admiration, and, we hope, of some special imitation. But the old house, now reclaimed to better uses, required much careful adaptation to the new purposes it was to fulfil, and here, as the balance sheet shows, many friends in other ranks of life came to the assistance of the working men.

Amongst the subscribers are the following:—Mr. H. Robertson, M.P., £20; Mr. C. C. Cotes, M.P., £20; the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, £10; Right Hon. Lord Barwick, £8; Mr. C. Darwin, £5; Mr. Stanley Leighton, £5; Rev. J. Hawke, £5; Mr. T. W. Thompson, £5; Mr. J. Cock, £5; and the Rev. R. E. Warren, £2; Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., Mr. H. Fenton, Mr. J. Bratton, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Bagnall, Mr. H. Cock, and Mr. J. W. Woodall, subscribers of one guinea each; Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Juson, Mr. J. Walton, Rev. R. L. Burton, Mr. G. Burr, Mr. G. M. Salt, Mr. Stewart Lawson, £1 each. The Rev. R. E. Warren collected £12 9s.

As the balance sheet shows, all, or nearly all, this friendly help was expended in lasting improvements to the premises, and in the purchase of a bagatelle table and piano. The subscriptions of the members, and the money earned by them and their friends in various entertainments given for the good of the club, have sufficed to defray the actual working expenses of the institution. That this should have been the case in the very first year of the club's existence, reflects, we can not but think, the greatest credit on the committee (entirely composed of working men), the members of which have given their time and attention to its management. This, and the fact that the regular members, who when the club opened a year ago numbered 90, have now reached 100 (and this during the summer, when to many a man the Quarry must be a pleasanter evening resort than the most comfortable of reading rooms), while the house is also used by about 50 "casual members" (i.e., men who take nightly or weekly tickets at 1d. or 2d., instead of quarterly or annual ones at 1s. 3d. and 6s.), justify, we think, the most sanguine

anticipations of its future success. Amongst the names of all its well-wishers the club specially cherishes that of the Rev. R. E. Warren. Although, consistently with his well-known opinion, that the men who use the club are the right men to manage it, Mr. Warren has never been a member of the committee, yet his ready help and sympathy have ever been at the service of the members, and he must share with Mrs. Marsh the credit of having made a purely social club possible as well as desirable in Shrewsbury.

Would that there were many more such in the town. Our friend the Social Reformer would point to the public-houses, and say "It's not lack of money that hinders you to have them, my men." But that is a one-sided way of putting the matter. If the men whose wages maintain so many public-houses were altogether free agents it would be unanswerable, but every one knows that many a so-called "free-born Briton" is also the fast bound slave of bad habits and evil customs, the responsibility for which does not lie at the door of one class alone of the community. And it is a fact that in Coleham there are many men who would gladly join a club at once, could any suitable house be found. None such is to be had at present, and we can but wait and hope that either, unlikely as it now seems, some public-house will be offered to the men as the "Prince of Wales" was to those of Frankwell, or that, if Factory-yard is rebuilt, some house may be there erected which could be used as a club-house, and for which we feel confident a fair rent would be forthcoming. In the meantime, however, any imitation of the Frankwell club is a thing to be warmly welcomed, and to-day we visited one which as yet only counts its age by months; born in March last, it is a much smaller babe than the infant Hercules, its elder brother.

The club-house is situated a good way up the Abbey Foregate, and is a neat and unpretending edifice, more in the style of a large cottage than of an ancient mansion. When we called there to-day we were shown over the establishment by Mrs. Meakin, who, with her husband, has the sole charge of the premises. Nearly the whole of the ground floor is given up to a recreation room, the remainder partitioned off for a kitchen. Upstairs there is a neat reading-room, its long table covered with many different publications, and some books are on shelves in the corner. In a small empty room at the back of the house it is intended to place a bagatelle table, but it is not there yet. Over the chimney piece of the reading-room we saw a copy of the Frankwell rules, so we suppose the Abbey Foregate men wisely intend to profit by the experience of their friends. As yet, however, this club only consists of about 25 members; but even so there would not be much room to spare if they all took a fancy to play games or read newspapers together. Probably, however, they won't do so, and to judge from the appearance of the houses the working population in the immediate neighbourhood is not numerous and cannot require a large club-house. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Burton, Mr. Poole, and other wealthy inhabitants of this favoured suburb, have subscribed largely towards the establishment of this club-house, and we cannot but regret that they did not choose a more favourable locality. Had the club been started anywhere near the English Bridge it might have drawn its members from Coleham as well as the Abbey Foregate (for we know some Coleham men go over to Frankwell, which is farther away), and unless a club is large enough to pay its own way after it is once started we have little faith in its continued healthy existence.

It is this that makes us so ardently desire that if the much-needed Coleham club is to come into existence next winter it should begin its career in a building, at least as large, airy, and attractive as an average public-house, and

this, as we have said, is not to be had in the open market. May the owners of house property justify our highest hopes, and make us ashamed of our slightest fear by their conduct in the matter. With how much pleasure would we chronicle next year the wise munificence of a second Mrs. Marsh.

REMARKABLE OLD TITLE OF THE PARISH REGISTER OF RUYTON, SALOP.

"No Flatt'ry here, where to be born and die
Of rich and poor is all the history
Enough, if virtue fill'd the space between
Prov'd, by the ends of being, to have been."

JULY 28, 1875.

SHREWSBURY IN 1722 (July 7, 1875).

"The Tourist" quoted (and whose impressions were published in 1723, under the title of *A Journey through England*) refers to Shrewsbury in another part of his book. When speaking about Salisbury he mentions "Assemblies" where "you drink tea and coffee, play at cards, and often country dances, you pay half a crown a quarter towards the expences." And he goes on to say, "Formerly country ladies were stewed up in their fathers' old mansion houses, and seldom saw company, but at an assize, a horse-race, or a fair. But by means of these Assemblies, matches are struck up, and the officers of the army have had pretty good success, when ladies are at their own disposal; as I know several instances about Worcester, Shrewsbury, Chester, Darby, and York."

By the way, may I venture to give correspondents to *Shreds and Patches* a hint I have more than once given to those of *Bye-gones*, which is that, when possible, they mention chapter and verse for the information they give. Such a course would add greatly to the value of their contributions.

A. R.

Croeswyllan, Oswestry.

THE BONY WELL (July 21, 1875).

"J. H. E." is probably correct in attributing the bones at the Bony Well to a great battle of bygone ages. He will find the great battle described, and its causes fully explained in the old Homeric poem, "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice," as it is to combatants of that magnitude that the said relics actually belong. The well is mentioned by Drayton, A.D. 1613-1622, as remarkable in his time for casting up fishes' bones, and it still preserves this reputation. An engraving of the well, with an explanation, will be found in Murchison's *Siluria*.

H. S. D.

LANGLEY CHAPEL.

As the position of the Communion Table is at the present time the subject of general discussion, the following letter which appeared in the pages of the *Journal* some years ago, may be of interest:—

TO THE EDITOR OF MIDDOW'S SHREWSBURY JOURNAL.

In these days of church restoration and high ritual it is surprising to find an ecclesiastical edifice so neglected and forlorn as Langley Chapel, especially as it is distant but a few miles from the county town. It stands in a secluded valley near Acton Burnell, and is only used for Divine service at Easter and Christmas in each year. At other times it affords a dwelling place to the starlings, which build in the roof, and cover the floor with litter and rubbish. It is a plain parallelogram, of no very great antiquity, and without any feature of architectural value, except a fine open timber roof, which bears as late a date as 1601. Its chief interest lies in the arrangement of the interior, which has probably never been interfered with since the erection of

the building. The communion table stands in the midst of the chancel, and is surrounded on three sides by kneeling rails, but is open to the nave. The chancel is paved with ancient encaustic tiles, and against the north and east walls are placed seats, the pulpit being on the south. Over the spacious reading desk is a canopy, and at the west end of the nave is a raised seat for the choir. The large square pews, as well as the pulpit and desk, are of carved oak, and there are some rude massive benches. The fleur de lys appears on the roof, and, also, with the Tudor rose, in plaster, on the walls. A small turret contains one bell. Being a chapel it has no graveyard, but is situated in a roadside meadow. The interior is at present decorated with withered yew branches, which have been left there since the last service on Easter Tuesday. The desolate appearance of this "House of Prayer" is probably only equalled (in this county, at least) by that of the Norman chapel at The Heath, on the Corve Dale side of the Brown Clee Hill. That building, however, is very much older than Langley, and lies in a more remote district.

Any one wishing to see the interior of an English church as it was more than two centuries and a half ago can do so by visiting Langley. It is easily accessible from Shrewsbury, either from Berrington or Dorrington station. In each case the route is most picturesque and interesting. The former passes Berrington Church, with its curious font and monumental wooden effigy; Pitehford, with its hall, pitch well, immense lime tree, and church, also containing a very fine wooden effigy, and incised slabs; and Acton Burnell, with the Castle ruins, gable ends of the Parliament barn, and cruciform Church with excellent Early English work, monuments, brass, encaustic tiles, and funeral garland. The other route affords delightful views of the Lawley and Longmynd, and passes through Frodesley, the birthplace of Sir Herbert Edwardes, "the Hero of Moulton," by the fine old hall now used as a farm house. At Langley, too, is an interesting Gate House, described and depicted in the "Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS.

"A. R." inquires (in his note on the "Flannel Market at Oswestry," 10th March, 1875) where "a curious MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury" is to be found. It is preserved in the Library of our Free Grammar School, and is usually called "Taylor's Manuscript." In a former note on the same subject (10th February, 1875) "A. R." mentions "Davies's MS., 1638:" will he kindly give some information about it?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

CURIOUS REQUESTS.

Amongst a collection of extracts from remarkable wills, &c., is the following, from the "Will of Sir Thomas Lyleton, 1481:—"I will and bequeth to the Abbot and Convent of *Hales Oweyn*, a boke of myn, called '*Catholicon*;' to their own use for ever; and another boke of myn, wherein is contayned, the '*Constitutions Provincial*;' and '*De Gestis Romanorum*;' and other treatis therein, which I will be laid and bounded with an yron chayn, in som convenient parte within the saide church, at my costs, so that all preests and others may se and rede it whemne it pleasith them. Also I bequeth a boke called '*Fasciculus Merum*' to the church at *Enfeld*; also I bequeth a boke called '*Medulla Grammatica*;' to the Church of King's Norton." A. H.

THE "LEARNED WRITERS" OF SHROPSHIRE.

These distinguished characters are thus catalogued in the old work which I have laid under contribution before—written in 1682:—

"*Robert of Shrewsbury*.—Take, reader, a taste of the different spirits of writers concerning this character:—*Leland's Text*: 'With the same endeavour he plied both religion and learning.'—*Bale's Comment*: 'It may be he meaneth monkery by religion, and by learning, sophisticall fallacies. I confess (continues our quaint old author) he might have employed his pains better.' But Bale proceeds, '*de consultiis Ruthenis*, consulting (not the *Russians*, as the word sounds to all critics), but the men of Ruthin in Wales.' He wrote the *Life and Miracles of St. Winfride*; flourished anno 1140.

"*David of Chisbury*, a Carmelite, was so named from his native place, in the west of this county, bordering on *Montgomeryshire*. A small village, I confess, yet which formerly denominated a whole hundred, and at this day is the Barony of the Lord Herbert. He was Bishop of *Dromore*, in Ireland. He is said to have wrote some books, though not mentioned in Bale, and (which is to me a wonder) no notice taken of him by that judicious Knight, Sir James Ware. So that it seems his writings were either few or obscure. Returning into England, he died, and was buried in his native county at *Ludlow*, in the convent of the Carmelites, in 1420."

H. W. A.

AUGUST 4, 1875.

SHAWBURY RACES (July 7, 1875).

"G. H." refers to Shawbury Races in 1796, and the curiosity of a competition between cart horses. The promoters of the sports at Shawbury seem to have been wags in their way, and not given to run (as was or anything else) in ordinary grooves, for in July, 1799, they arranged a race to be run for a turtle and a buck, the gift of Thomas Clarke and Andrew Corbet, Esqrs., the latter of these being one of the promoters of the races of 1796. The race was to be contested by hunters. It ended in a walk over. The *Chester Chronicle* made merry over this race, and said if a buck and turtle were not plate, they were excellent things on one!

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

THE BONEY WELL (July 28, 1875).

In your interesting *Shreds and Patches*, "J. H. R." inquires about Boney Well. I have seen the bones (certainly not human) in my young days. It was said they were frogs' bones. The largest I saw was not more than half an inch long, many others smaller, more like spiders. They appeared in spring.

NEMO.

SALOPIAN CELEBRITIES.

The following are illustrious examples of Salopian celebrities:—

Sir Thomas Bromley was born at *Bromley*, of a right ancient family, I assure you; bred in the Inner Temple, and Generale Solicitor to Queen Elisabeth. He afterwards succeeded Sir Nicholas Bacon, in the Dignity of Lord Chancellour, April 25, 1579. Now, although it was difficult to come after Sir Nicholas Bacon, and not to come after him; yet, such was Sir Thomas, his Learning and Integrity (being charactred by Camden as *Vir juris prudentia insignis*), that Court was not sensible of any considerable alteration. He possessed his place about nine years, dying 1587, not being 60 years old. Hereby the pregnancy of his parts do appeare, seeing by proportion of time he was made the Queen's Solicitor before he was 40, and Lord Chancellour before he was 50 years old. Learning in Law may seeme run in the veins of that name, which since had a Baron of the Exchequer of his Alliance.

Sir Clement Edmonds was born at *Schrawardine*, and bred Fellow in *All Souls' College*, in *Oxford*, being generally skilled in all Arts and Sciences. Witness his faithful Translations of and learned Illustrations on *Cæsar's Commentaries*. Say not that Comment on *Commentaries* was false Heraldry; seeing it is so worthy a work, that the Author thereof may pass for an eminent instance to what perfection of Theoric they may attain in matter of War, who were not acquainted with the Practicall part thereof, being only once employed by *Queen Elizabeth* with a dispatch to *Sir Francis Vere*, which occasioned his Presence at the Battail at *Newport*; for he doth so smartly discusse pro and con. and seriously decide many Martiall Controversies, that his judgement therein is praised by the best military Masters. *King James*, taking notice of his Abilities, made him Clerk of the Council, and Knighted him: And he was at last preferred Secretary of State, in the vacancy of that place, but, prevented by Death, acted not therein. He died Anno. 16—, and lies buried at *Preston*, in *Northamptonshire*, where he purchased a fair Estate, which his Grandchild doth possess at this day (1662). H. W. A.

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (14th April, 1875).

It is perhaps noteworthy that several places in this county have two distinct names, thus—*Calverhall* or *Corra*; *Church Pulverbatach* or *Churton*; and *Offoxey* or *Hankit*. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY CHURCHES (17th March, 1875).

The church now known as *St. Julian's* was originally dedicated to *Juliana*, virgin and martyr. Under what circumstances did it pass from a female to a male saint, and was the change authorised in any way, or only the result of carelessness? PROUD SALOPIAN.

MONUMENT TO RICHARD BAXTER (July 21, 1875).

I was much interested by your notice of good old *Richard Baxter* and his statue, and on referring to my "Rides and Rambles round Ludlow" I find the following:—

"Within the time-honoured walls of *Ludlow Castle* the great and good *Richard Baxter* received his principal education, which from the gaiety of the place was somewhat neglected. Still he had the advantage of a good supply of books from the well-stocked library. And here two events occurred which had great influence upon his future life and character: first, his temptation to become a gambler; secondly, the apostasy of his most intimate youthful friend. *Baxter*, being a spirited youth, was playing with the best gamester in the Castle, when it was soon perceived by the bystanders that the youth was no common hand; but still he must lose the game unless he observed one particular cast of the die each time in succession. This actually occurred, and *Baxter* won; but upon reflection he was so astonished at his unexpected success that he could not help the impression that the Devil had managed the game to induce him to become a gamester for life; he therefore at once boldly and manfully returned the money to his antagonist, determining never to play another game. *Baxter* was acquainted with a young gentleman here of professedly religious principles: they walked together, studied together, and retired together for religious exercises. This youth was the first *Baxter* had ever heard engage in extemporary prayer, and from him he acquired the habit, which he

never forsook. But this young man became a backslider, which proved a very sore trial for the youthful *Baxter*. Still there is no doubt it induced him to become more thoughtful, and to set his affections on things above, and seek that rest upon which he in after years expatiated so eloquently."

Nemo.

AUGUST 11, 1875.

A SHROPSHIRE WILL (Dec. 30, 1874, & May 26, 1875).

A copy of the will of an old Salopian, *Fulke Eyton*, was given in a previous number. The following particulars of the testator may be of interest. It was from the information contained in the will, which was found by the *Rev. R. W. Eyton* in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, that the remains of *John*, 17th Earl of *Arundel*, were discovered in the Collegiate Chapel at *Arundel*, in 1857. An interesting account of the discovery was inserted in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, v. 12, by the *Very Rev. Canon Tierney*, F.R.S., F.S.A.:—"There can be no doubt that, being indebted for our discovery to a Will, previously inserted, we ought, if it be possible, to know something of the testator himself. That testator was *Fulke Eyton*. He was a gentleman; a younger brother of an ancient family, which derived its name from *Eyton*, on the *Wildmoors*, in *Shropshire*. *Nicholas*, the eldest brother, to whom various articles are bequeathed in the Will, was the lord of that property: he was thrice invested with the shrievalty of the county, and is known to have served in *Parliament*, as knight of the shire, both in 1449 and 1450. *Roger*, another brother mentioned in the Will, and one of the first twelve aldermen of *Shrewsbury*, is well known to the readers of *Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire*; and the testator himself, who speaks of his 'horse,' and his 'harness,' and his page, 'who came with him out of *Normandy*,' was, in all probability, engaged in the *Foreign Wars* of *Henry VI.* Of his personal history, however, I have been unable to recover anything certain. That he was, in some capacity, attached to the service of the Earl of *Arundel*, there is every reason to believe. Possibly he acted as one of that nobleman's esquires; and thus, when captivity and death at length arrested his lord's career, was either prompted by his own affection, or was commissioned by the family of the deceased hero, to perform that act of piety towards the captive remains, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to his Will. That Will, it should be observed, is dated from '*Schrawardine*,' a castle, belonging to the *Earls of Arundel*. It thus proves a close connection to have existed between *Eyton* and the Earl; and though it certainly does not afford the precise information which we could desire, it nevertheless goes far to suggest the motive of the testator, in the transaction which it fortunately records. By the *Fitzalans*, in many of their earlier deeds, the *Schrawardine Castle*, mentioned above, was called '*Castel Isabel*,' probably from *Isabella De Albini*, one of the coheirs of *Earl Hugh De Albini*, and wife of *John Fitzalan*." A.

SUNDAY WORK (7th July, 1875).

"Q." asks where the old Workhouse was situated, and an answer is found at page 333 of *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*:—"Plans for employing and maintaining the poor in a general workhouse were adopted as early as the reign of *James I.* An order of the Corporation appears in the year 1604, for 'raising a sum of money for setting the poor to worke;' and the Castle, then probably very ruinous, was ordered to be repaired and fitted up for the purpose. This institution either not answering, or that ancient structure having been wanted for other uses, the jersey-house, at the bottom

of Barker's-street, afterwards St Chad's work-house, was appointed for a general work-house in the year 1628, and we find various Corporation orders relating thereto, during great part of Charles I.'s reign. Our records from that time are silent on the subject, it is therefore probable that the scheme was abandoned, and that the management of the poor reverted to the usual channel of parochial officers, till the establishment of the House of Industry."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

DR. WILKES (July 29, 1874).

Under this heading you gave the Wolverhampton epitaph to the memory of the Welsh musician, Phillips; and your correspondent asked who Shaw was who had the use of Wilkes's papers? I write this to inform your correspondent that Shaw was the historian of Staffordshire, and that he has given us in his great work on that county additional particulars about Phillips. The monument in Wolverhampton Church has recently had placed beneath it the lines Dr. Johnson wrote as an "improvement" on those of Dr. Wilkes.

"Mr. Blakeway," whose name is attached to the note respecting Wilkes and Shaw, was the Rev. J. Blakeway, of Shrewsbury; as may be gathered from the preface to Croker's *Boswell*.

The lines as given by your correspondent are those quoted by Mr. Blakeway in correcting Garrick's incorrect version. But the corrector has made one mistake, in using the word "meet" for "join" in the last line; which should read "And join thy Saviour's consort in the skies." By the way, probably Dr. Wilkes wrote it "concert," only the stone-cutter differed in opinion.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

BERWICK GATES.

Attention has lately been directed to these celebrated gates in connection with the sale of the estate. What is their history? They are said to be of foreign workmanship.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

INTERESTING PROCLAMATION AFFECTING SHROPSHIRE IN HENRY VIII.'S REIGN.

The following is an extract from a proclamation made in the 20th Henry VIII., for dividing certain lordships and towns to be annexed and knit into divers shires near the marches of Wales:—"By virtue of this proclamation, the lordships, towns, parishes, commots, hundreds, and cantreds of *Oswestry, Whittington, Masbrook, Knoking, Ellesmere, Downe, and Churbury* hundreds, in the marches of Wales aforesaid, and every of them, and all and singular honours, lordships, castells, manors, towns, hamlets, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lving and being within the compass or precinct of the said lordships, towns, parishes, &c., were united, annexed, and joined to the county of *Salop*, and the lordships of *Oswestry, Whittington, Masbrooke, and Knoking*, were thus united, to be called and known by the name of the hundred of *Oswestry*, and county of *Salop*, &c.; and the lordships of *Ellesmere* were united to *Pimhill*; and those of *Downe* to the hundreds of *Churbury*. By a subsequent statute, made in the 84th and 85th of the same reign, the town and hundred of *Aberton*, before part of *Montgomeryshire*, were likewise annexed to the county of *Salop*."

A.

CORPORATE HOSPITALITY IN SHREWSBURY IN 1592.

"1592.—On the 24th day of June this yeare, being Thursdaye, the bayliffes of *Salop* made a feast to the aldermeme, common counsell, and to a number of the commons of the sayd towne, in the guyld hall in *Shrewsburie*, being at four tables above a hundred persons, where they hadd

plentie of venyson, wyne, and other good cheere; the which venyson was gyven by Mr. Richard Corbett unto the towne, for to meet and assemble in fryndly manner, and to make myry, the which was done accordingly."

H. A.

HISTORICAL FALLACIES.

It is both strange and amusing to take up an old book and read details of events which, utterly untrue, as we now know them to be, must have been received as facts by others who have not the same opportunity of judging. It is thus that so many improbable things which are related of by-gone days, come to be considered matters of history; and having once appeared in print are looked upon by many as absolute facts, however improbable they might have been. In an old book, published in 1813, I read the following absurd story relating to the fall of St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury:—"The main fabric, however, in the course of a night, in the year 1788, fell, or rather sunk to the earth, with so little noise, that no person in the neighbourhood, which was very populous, nor even the watchmen were alarmed. It is supposed that it sunk from a deep excavation made by coal-pits, with which the neighbourhood abounds. It is from this building that the present fragment remains."

W. H.

PROVERBS OF SHROPSHIRE.

More than two centuries ago these were thus described by a singular quaint writer of that period: "*He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury must carry her into Staffordshire, or else shall live in Cumberland.*"—The staple wit of this vulgar proverb, consisting solely in similitude of sound, is scarce worth the inserting. Know then that (notwithstanding the literal allusion) Shrewsbury affordeth as many meeke wives as any place of the same proportion. Besides, a profitable shrew will may content a reasonable man, the poets faining [feigning] Juno chaste and thrifty, qualities which commonly attend a shrewd nature. One being demanded [asked] 'How much shrewishness may be allowed in a wife?' 'Even so much,' sayed he, 'as of hops in ale; whereof a small quantity both maketh it last the longer in itselfe, and taste the better to the owner thereof.'—*The case is altered, quoth Plowden.*—This proverb ferereth its original to Edmund Plowden, an eminent native and great lawyer of this county, though very various the relations of the occasion thereof. Some relate it to Plowden's faint pleading at the first for his client, till spurred on with a better fee; which, some will say, beareth no proportion with the ensuing character of his integrity. Others refer it to his altering of his judgment upon the emergencie of new matter formerly undiscovered; it being not constancie, but obstinacie, to persist in an old error, when convinced to the contrary by cleer and new information. Some tell it thus: That Plowden being of the Romiah persuasion, some setters trappaned him to hear massa. But afterwards, Plowden understanding that the pretender to officiate was no priest, but a meer layman (on designe to make a discovering), 'Oh! the case is altered,' quoth Plowden; 'no priest, no mass!' As for the meaner origination of this proverb, I have neither list nor leasure to attend unto them."

M.

COCKFIGHTING.

A great deal is said now-a-days about the diversion of cockfighting, which is no doubt one of considerable cruelty, though not altogether of human invention. Two cocks put up together will fight, unless actually restrained by force, in spite of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; it is their natural and ineradicable propensity. The following advertisement shows that in the last century

the practice was not considered a crime, as it is in these days of progress and refinement:—

A *Main of Cocks* to be fought at Thomas Tomkinson's, at the Sign of the Pack-Horse in Salop, between the Gentlemen of Shropshire and the Gentlemen of Cheshire, to weigh on Monday the 17th of May, thirty-one Cocks on each Side, for five Guineas a Battle, and one Hundred the Main; and ten for Byes, for two Guineas a Battle; and to fight the 18th, 19th, and 20th following.

FREEDMEN. *Thomas Tomkinson and John Bate.*

I have several similar cuttings, also one announcing "A Main of Shakebags and a Main of Battle-Cocks." I should like to know, not being an adept at the sport nor a sympathiser with those who are, what is the meaning of "Shakebags?" also where was "the Pack-Horse in Salop?"

G. H.

SALE OF THE BERWICK ESTATE.

This fine property, fine as regards its delightful situation and picturesque beauty rather than its extent, changed owners on Thursday last, under the hammer of Mr. Wm. Hall, at the Raven Hotel. The estate was, according to Blakeway, purchased from the Hosiers by Thomas Powys, Esq., of Shrewsbury, "who erected the fine house there." This Thomas Powys married, in 1703, a daughter of Francis Baldwin, of Shrewsbury, and sister of Edward Baldwin, of the Abbey, by which means the Abbey property became for many years vested in the Powys family. He died August 24th, 1744, at the age of 65. How long before his death the purchase was made is not publicly recorded, but it was probably in the early part of the past century. The earliest title deed referred to in the conditions of sale is that of a lease by "the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freeman of the Art and Mystery of Drapers of the town of Shrewsbury to Thomas Powys, dated 23th February, 1740." As this referred to some, probably, isolated lands at Gravel Hill, it is tolerably certain that Mr. Powys must have been at that date a resident in his new mansion at Berwick. The estate then passed by descent successively to his eldest son, John, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Lyster, of Rowton, Esq., to his grandson, Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of German Pole, of Radbourn, Esq., and was sheriff of Shropshire in 1762, and died in 1774, and his cousin-german, Thomas Jelf, sheriff in 1776. The latter had one son, who died young, and three daughters, viz.:—Catherine, who married William Robert, Viscount Feilding; Harriet, married to John, Lord Tara; and Emily Lissey, married to Sir Francis Brian Hill, K.T.S. On the death of his widow it devolved on the Hon. Henry Wentworth Feilding, second son of his eldest daughter, Viscountess Feilding. This gentleman, who, on his accession to the property, took the name of Powys, was sheriff in 1832. His death, on March 14th, 1875, was duly recorded in these pages, and the estate then descended to his nephew, Rudolph William Basil, 8th Earl of Denbigh, the present vendor.

As might naturally have been expected, a large company (nearly 300) had assembled on the occasion, it being the first time so large and important a sale has taken place in Shrewsbury. In opening the business, the Auctioneer (Mr. Hall) said he had been in business thirty-one years, and had conducted many very large sales; but property so valuable as that had never before been entrusted to him for sale. Every Shrewsbury man knew the Berwick property well. It consisted of a substantially-built mansion, and an extensive park, with magnificent timber, from which trees to the value of £700 or £800 might annually be cut down so as to benefit the land and improve the appearance of the property. The timber was valued at

£21,100, and this was calculated not on the value of its ornamental character, but merely what it would realise in the market from any timber merchant. For many of the trees which were on the estate, and which were exceedingly fine, there were many gentlemen who would give £1,000 a-piece. Mr. Hall then described the house, which, he said, was generally in good repair, the greater part of what was needed to be done being work of a decorative character. The estate was just outside the town, and was in every way a most desirable property. After a few other observations upon the other lots to be offered for sale, Mr. Hall stated that by the payment of 150 guineas the right of shooting on the estate could be acquired at once. The rental was £2,965, which he considered very low. Mr. Warter asked if ten per cent. was not large for a deposit, and the auctioneer replied that was the per centage fixed in that case. Mr. Hall added that the rental did not include the house, woods, the land in hand, or the pools; and in reply to a gentleman present, he also stated that although the Grammar School boys used a portion of the ground at Gravel Hill occasionally, they had no right to do so, permission being granted by the tenant, Mrs. Gough.

Lot 1, Berwick Mansion and Estate, was then put up, £80,000 being bid. This sum was increased by £10,000 by H. de Grey Warter, Esq., of Longdon Manor, and it speedily advanced to £110,000. After a pause, £115,000 was bid, and then £120,000, £125,000, and £130,000. After another pause of some minutes, there was an advance of £1,000, then of £4,000, and then of £1,000, making £136,000. At this point one of the bidders inquired if the property was actually on sale at that time, or whether there was a reserve, to which Mr. Hall replied that it certainly was not on sale, there was a reserve price, and when that price was reached he would declare it an open sale, but if it was not reached, the highest bidder would have an opportunity of treating privately with the vendor. Mr. Hall objected, however, at that time, to state what the reserve was, adding that it was not usual to do so. By bids varying from £1,000 to £3,000 the sum offered reached £145,000, when Mr. Hall announced the sale open. From this point the bidding was confined almost exclusively to Mr. Mayhew, of London, acting for a gentleman in Scotland, and Mr. James Watson, of Warley Hall, Warwickshire. By various bids, ranging from £1,000 to £5,000, £171,000 was reached, at which price the mansion and estate were knocked down to Mr. Watson, amid much cheering. As the hammer fell, Mr. Hall congratulated Mr. Watson upon his purchase, and that gentleman, while admitting that the estate was a fine one, remarked that he had to pay a good price for it. The amount given was exclusive of the value of the timber. The estate contains 1,799 acres of first-rate land, including 190 acres of woods and plantations. Lot 2, the Betchcott Estate, containing about 626 acres, was put up at £10,000, and was sold at £12,550 to Mr. Groves, of Brompton. The reserve was £12,500. Lots 3, 4, and 5, building sites at Lythwood, were not sold at the auction, but were afterwards sold to the purchaser of Lot 6. Lot 6, Lythwood Farm, comprising 320 acres of arable and pasture land, with a rental of £300, exclusive of woodlands, was put up at £9,000, and knocked down to Mr. Harley Kough, on behalf of Mr. Corbett, M.P. for Droitwich, for £11,500. The reserve was £10,700. Lot 7, Bank Farm, in the parish of Meole Brace, containing 146 acres, and with a rental of £336, was put up at £8,000. After some other bids Mr. Parson Smith offered £10,000, which was the largest bid made, and that being under the reserve amount the lot was withdrawn. The sale occupied about three hours. The plans of the different estates were lithographed by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, of The

Square, Shrewsbury, and with the particulars were bound together in a large and handsome volume. The work reflects the highest credit on the firm, both as regards the lithographed plans and the letterpress, and we are sure no London house could have produced better work.

We cannot conclude without offering our congratulations, first, to Mr. Watson, on the acquisition of this charming property; secondly, to the noble vendor, and his agent, Mr. How, on the successful issue of the sale; and lastly, to the auctioneer, Mr. Wm. Hall, on having contributed by his tact and perseverance to a result which could scarcely have been anticipated, the realisation of a sum so much in excess of the reserve price. We must be permitted again to express a hope that arrangements will yet be made for retaining the magnificent iron gates which form the main entrance to the park.

AUGUST 18, 1875.

PITCHFORD (Dec. 16, 1874).

An old writer, of 1660, in a book *Printed for the Author and are to be sold by H. E., at the sign of the Greyhound, in St. Paul's Church-yard*, says:—"At Pitchford is a well (or spring) in a private man's yard, whereon floweth a thick skum of liquid bitumen, which, being cleared and taken off one day, will have the like again on the morrow. Try whether this bitumen be good for the falling sickness, and have a powerful property to draw and close up wounds, as that in Judæa is known to have. There is a like swimming of bitumen in that lake in Judæa called *Asphaltites*, supposed to be the place where Sodom and Gomorha stood; as also in a standing water about Samosata, and in a spring by Agrigentum, in Sicily."

Another old writer of the same period says:—"There is a spring at *Pitch-ford*, in *Shropshire*, which hath an oily unctuous matter swimming upon the water thereof. Indeed it is not in such plenty as in a river near to Soles, in Cilicia, so full of that liquid substance, that such as wash therein seem anointed with oil; nor so abundant as in the springs near to the Cape of St. Helen, wherewith (as Josephus Acosta reports) men used to pitch their ropes and tackling. I know not whether the sanative virtue thereof hath been experimented; but am sure that, if it be bitumen, it is good to comfort the nerves, supple the joints, dry up rheumes, and cure palsies and contractions. I have nothing more to say of bitumen, but that great the affinity thereof is with sulphur, save that sulphur hath ingression into mettall, of bitumen none at all. Here I purposely passe by *Okengate*, in this county, where are allum springs, whereof the dyers of *Shrewsbury* make use instead of allum."

The first notice is very like Camden's, though not altogether identical. A.

WATCH TOWER NEAR THE QUARRY.

In many old works, and notably in that I am about to quote, statements are made with so much vagueness as to render them almost unintelligible. The work referred to (the same from which was taken last week the absurd story about the coalpits in connexion with the fall of St Chad's Church) is "The Cambrian Traveller's Guide," which the title page informs us was printed by the editor at Stourport in 1818, and who by the imprint I find to be G. Nicholson. Speaking of the Quarry, the "Editor" says:

"The lower walk which skirts the river, is 540 yards in length, shaded with lime trees, planted by Henry Jenks, esq., in the year of his mayorality 1719, and which having subsequently attained a considerable size, render the walks extremely pleasant. In the middle of this walk is a double alcove, with seats fronting both the river and the town,

erected in the year 1734. Three walks lead from the town to that on the river side and two others cross the entrance; one of these was made during the mayorality, and under the direction of Mr. John Cotton, in the year 1755, extending from *St. John's Hill* to where once stood the tower; the other extends from the reservoir to the top of the hill near the dry dingle, and was formed during the mayorality of Mr. John Bennet, in 1759. The tower just mentioned was one of the ancient guard stations of the town. About the year 1787, it however became by purchase, the property of William Smith, esq., who pulled it down, and erected an elegant residence upon its site! A man must certainly be allowed to dispose of his own property as he chooses; but when opulence demolishes a venerable and conspicuous relic of ancient times, a sensation like that of *sacrilegious daring* strikes the observer's mind. The editor laments much that Mr. Smith did not more *generously* REPAIR this ancient watch-tower and make it respectable as an appendage to his new erection."

The following queries naturally arise from reading the above extract—1. Where are the two walks which cross the entrance to the Quarry? 2. Where was the tower? I can recollect the house of "Justice" Smith, a remnant of which remains an eyecore to the neighbourhood, but I cannot reconcile the words, "extending from *St. John's Hill* to where once stood the tower;" with the fact that the "elegant residence" above referred to, which is said to have been erected on the site of the tower, stood at the angle of *St. John's Hill* and *Murivance*, fronting the latter thoroughfare. W. H.

THE SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

This force, as we gather from the *Salopian Journal* of the time, was raised in 1798. At this time the whole country was in a fever of excitement in anticipation of the French war, and the following requisition to the Sheriff was, perhaps, the origin of the force:—

27th April, 1798.

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do request you to convene a MEETING of the Gentlemen of the County, to consider the Propriety of substituting a Yeomanry Cavalry, in lieu of the Provisional Cavalry, for this County.

Robert Corbett
Wm. Cludde
George Scott
E. Williams
Edw. Pemberton, jun.
William Jones
Thomas Powell
William Hammer
James Mason
Thomas Langton
W. Wood
J. Plymley, jun.
H. Bevan
R. Leeke
Wm. Smith
Edw. Kynaston

J. Gardner
A. Otley
Thos. Otley
Jonathan Scott
Hugh Owen
John Boeke
Francis Leighton
John Kynaston Powell
Charles Walcot
Thomas Stokes
William Walcot
James Moseley
J. T. C. Edwardes
Benj. Edwardes
W. H. Harnage.

In Pursuance of the above Requisition, I do hereby appoint the said Meeting to be held at the Guildhall, in Shrewsbury, on Saturday next, the 5th May, at Twelve o'Clock.

ANDREW CORBET,
SHERIFF.

At the meeting which was held in pursuance of the above notice, the following resolutions were agreed to, Edward Pemberton, Esq., in the chair:—

"It appearing by Mr. Secretary DUNDAS's Letter of the 7th Day of April last, that a Yeomanry Cavalry to be

raised for this County would be very willingly accepted by Government in lieu of the Provisional Cavalry: And it also appearing to this meeting that thereby great Trouble and Expense to the County would be avoided, as well as a much more effectual Defence provided: And several Gentlemen having tendered their Services to raise Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry in addition to those already established:

Resolved,

"That Application be made to the LORD LIEUTENANT to concert such Measures with His Majesty's Ministers, as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect.

Resolved further,

"That a Committee be formed at Shrewsbury to superintend the Contributions towards the Yeomanry Cavalry to be raised under the intended Act of Parliament, and to which Committee the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of every Hundred be invited to send one Person each for the purpose of stating any Expenses that may have been incurred with a view of raising the Provisional Cavalry, that the same may be equalized or proportioned in the best manner possible out of the general Fund.

"That the LORD LIEUTENANT be desired to recommend to Mr. Secretary DUNDAS, that Persons who are classed and liable to contribute to the Provisional Cavalry, and who shall not serve in the Yeomanry Cavalry in Person, shall pay a Sum not exceeding ONE GUINEA for each Horse, to be applied towards the Expense of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Major HILL, and the other Gentlemen who have tendered their Services to Government to raise the Provisional Cavalry of this County, for their ready acquiescence with the general Sentiments of the Meeting in giving a Preference to the raising Yeomanry Corps.

"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. WILLIAM HILL, THOMAS EYTON, Esq., junior, and their respective Corps, for having come forward at this Juncture in Defence of the County, in addition to WILLIAM CLUDDÉ, JOHN MYTTON, and HENRY JERVIS, Esquires, to whose Services the County are much indebted.

"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to EDWARD PEMBERTON, Esq., the Chairman, for his impartial Conduct; and to ANDREW CORBET, Esq., the High Sheriff, for convening the Meeting: and to the Under Sheriff for his good Conduct upon this Occasion."

Further on it is recorded that "Such has been the spirit manifested for the establishment of the Yeomanry Corps in this neighbourhood, that the number who have tendered their services, considerably exceeds that limited by government for each corps proposed to be raised. It may not be amiss therefore to suggest, that as books are now opened for the enrolment of a Troop of Cavalry in this town, it would contribute to increase the aggregate body, and on that account no doubt meet the wish of all parties, if such of those gentlemen who have entered into these Yeomanry corps, being residents in this town or liberties, and to whom it might be more convenient to limit the extent of their line of service, would enrol themselves in the Town troop, & thereby make way for the admission of those inclined to enter into the former body."

On the 19th of May the following appointments were gazetted:—

First Corps of Shropshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

"Captain William Cludde to be Major Commandant—Cornet Richard Emery to be Lieutenant, vice Eyton, promoted—William Edwards, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Emery—Lieutenant Thomas Eyton, jun. to be Captain of a Troop—William Briscoe, Gent. to be Lieutenant—John Pigott, Gent. to be Cornet.

Second Corps of Shropshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

"The Hon. William Hill to be Captain of a Troop—

William Hammer, Gent. to be Lieutenant—Joshua Peale, Gent. to be Cornet.

"Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., having offered his service to raise another corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, they assembled for the first time in a large piece of ground near Berwick-house, upon Thursday last, where a handsome collation was provided by Mr. Powys, and upwards of fourscore respectable individuals enrolled themselves to serve under his command. Mr. Powys afterwards addressed them in the following very appropriate terms:

"Gentlemen,

"I cannot suffer you to depart, without wishing to detain you a few moments, whilst I endeavour to express my sentiments on the motive for our exertions, and my grateful sense of the honour you confer upon me, by enrolling yourselves under my command this day.

"Gentlemen, it is a common cause, which now unites us! a cause in which all, from the nobleman to the peasant, are deeply concerned. We are about to take up arms for the defence of everything that can make life desirable. It is for no ambitious views of foreign conquest, no projects of national grandeur, or of commercial advantage, but for the preservation of every object that can be dear to the heart of a true Briton! It is for our laws and our constitution, which have now, for more than a century, produced a degree of prosperity & happiness, unexampled in the history of this, or of any other country; it is for our independence, our liberty, and our property; it is for the benevolent and virtuous monarch of a free people; it is for every domestic tie, which we are to contend; above all, it is for that religion, which is the basis, and only stable support of all that is truly great and good! Yet, in these, and all our possessions, we are more than threatened by our enemies, who have already assailed both our own, and the coasts of our sister kingdom. Enemies, whose object it is, to reduce us to a still more abject state than the unhappy people who have already fallen beneath their arms, or have submitted to their galling yoke, whose avowed intention it is, to abolish our laws, overturn our constitution, to plunder our property, to subvert our religion; first, to desolate our country, and then to enslave it, by reducing it to the deplorable state of a province to their own; who would bring into the heart of this fruitful and happy island, all the horrors of war, and whose bands of armed ruffians would exult in fomenting civil commotion, by arming each man against his neighbour, and, in thus adding all the tenfold horrors of domestic contention, to the calamities necessarily attendant on resistance to a foreign foe: the ruin of Great Britain, her commerce, her power, and her happiness, by every possible means, is the object they most ardently wish to obtain. If they persevere in this attempt, we can have no other choice, than either weakly and cowardly to submit, and to surrender our possessions, or to be in readiness for the conflict. That they will not persist in this enormous project of ambition, proclaimed by their rulers to all Europe, and for which their preparation is undoubtedly formidable, it is impossible that we can foresee. On our part, surely every thing should induce us to be prepared for a vigorous resistance. Influenced by these motives, I come forward, ready and willing to relinquish those domestic comforts and agricultural pursuits, which form a great portion of my present happiness, and to unite with you, my neighbours, and my friends, in defence of our king and country.

"By your alacrity in arming at this important crisis, you have added to the examples already held out by our country, in several instances under the influence of those spirited and respectable commanders Mr. Cludde, Mr. Jervis, and Mr. Mytton. Such exertions cannot but merit the applause and gratitude of every honest Salopian, of every true Englishman!

"The honour you have done me, believe me, I consider as truly valuable, nor will any endeavours on my part, I trust, be wanting to claim our approbation and confidence in that moment, (should it arrive) when we may be called forth, to condescend with heart and hand for the preservation of our religion, our families, our property, our order, our constitution, our country. Our own they are, and by unanimous and vigorous exertions alone, under Divine Providence, our own they will long continue. Gentlemen, I beg you to accept my most sincere and grateful thanks."

W. H.

HISTORICAL FALLACIES (August 11, 1875).

"W. H." has not put a name to his "old book," nor has he said how far its statements were "fallacious." The date of publication he gives as 1813, and his authority states that St. Chad's Church collapsed in 1788. In the *Salopian Journal* of January 29, 1800, I read "that in the year 1786 part of the great nave, and the whole of the curious and magnificent front of Hereford Cathedral gave way, and in a moment became a heap of ruins. In the same year the large parish church of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury, also suddenly fell down." The paragraph also states that the parish church of Whitchurch fell in 1750, and attributes all these misfortunes to the "constant neglect" of the parties who should have seen after the needful repairs.

A. R.

Crosswylan, Oswestry.

POLITICAL MEDAL.

Was there not a medal struck in commemoration of some political victory in Shrewsbury about thirty or forty years ago? I should be glad if any of your correspondents could give some particulars about it.

POOLONIAN.

SHREWSBURY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In our obituary this day we record the death of Mr. James Bayer, who was the last survivor of the thirty gentlemen who were in December, 1835, elected the councillors of the five new wards of this Borough, under the Act passed September, 1835, for regulating Municipal Corporations.

DEATH OF R. H. BALDOCK, ESQ.

We regret to announce the death of Edward Holmes Baldock, Esq., formerly M.P. for this borough. Mr. Baldock was first returned in July, 1847, in conjunction with the late Mr. Slaney, and again in 1852 with Mr. Tomline, but retired at the next election in 1857. We are informed that Mr. Baldock's death was caused by an accident in stepping through a glass door, by which he sustained a severe wound, which terminated in erysipelas. Mr. Baldock was married to the eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart., of Aston Reynald, in this county, and leaves a numerous family.

DEATH OF G. J. SCOTT, ESQ., OF BETTON STRANGE.

We have this day to record the death of George Jonathan Scott, of Betton Strange, in this county, and Peniarth-nhaf, in the county of Merioneth, Esq., which took place at Betton, on Friday last, the 13th inst. The deceased gentleman was born April 23rd, 1807, and was consequently in his 69th year. He married 8th April, 1840, Augusta Frances, youngest daughter of the late William Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, and has had two daughters, the only survivor of whom, Louisa Sidney, was married 25th February, 1868, to Major W. Edington Stuart, late of the 15th Hussars. The family first became settled in Shropshire in 1544, and we find it recorded by Burke that the then

representative of the family, Richard Scott, was an active partisan of King Charles I. His grandson, John, married Dorothy, daughter of Adam Waring, Esq., of Woodcot, and their son, who married Mary, daughter of Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, was the father of five sons and a daughter. The eldest, John, on inheriting the estates of his relative, Richard Hill Waring, assumed the name and arms of Waring, in addition to his own name of Scott, and was thereafter better known as Major Scott-Waring. He was M.P. for Stockbridge, and was distinguished by the ability with which he defended Warren Hastings in the House of Commons. The second son was Lieut.-Colonel Richard Scott, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, who distinguished himself in the Carnatic war, under Sir Eyre Corte against Hyder Ali, and subsequently under Earl Cornwallis in the war with Tipoo Sultan. The third son, Jonathan, also entered the Company's service, in which he attained the rank of Captain, and was secretary to Mr. Warren Hastings. He was the father of the late Mrs. Stokes, of Quarry Place, whose only daughter married the Rev. J. Yardley, vicar of St. Chad's. The late Rev. Richard Scott, B.D., whose well-known munificence contributed so much to the restoration and decoration of some of our churches and other public buildings, was the uncle of the gentleman now deceased. The present representative of the family in the male line is his only brother, William Scott, Esq., now of Lythwood Hall, in this county, who was formerly Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards. The deceased some years ago built and endowed the pretty little church at Betton dedicated to St. Margaret. He was a magistrate of the county of Merioneth, of which county he was Sheriff in 1834, and was formerly a lieutenant in the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry.

AUGUST 25, 1875.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (June 2, 1875).

PERLS OF WORD COLLECTORS.

The following list of words, from "A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect" and "A Glossary of words used in Swaledale, Yorkshire," will show that many of the words, supposed by the authors of the above-named works to be peculiar to the localities in which they were collected, are also current in some part or other of Shropshire, and some of them to such an extent as to almost eliminate the claims of Yorkshire and Sussex to their being peculiar to those localities. Many of them, indeed, are but corrupt ways of pronouncing words in general circulation. The list might be greatly extended, but a sufficient number of words have been given to afford a caution to writers of Glossaries. The words taken from the Sussex dialect are marked *ex.*, and those from the Swaledale Glossary by *sy.* J. E.

Abide, to endure, *ex.* 'I can't abide it.'
 Abroad, in all directions, *ex.*
 Account, esteem, *ex.* 'I account him as nobody,' 'I make no account of that.'
 Actilly, actually, *sy.*
 Adone, leave off, *ex.*
 Aim, purpose, *sy.* 'You thought to catch me but you missed your aim.'
 Aither, either, *sy.*
 Along of, on account of, *ex.* 'That was all along of you.'
 All one, *ex.* 'It will be all one a hundred years hence.'
 Appern, apron, *sy.*
 Ask, a lizard, *sy.* In Shropshire often called *asker*.
 Almost, almost, *ex.*
 Awd scrat, *sy.* In Shropshire, generally, *owd scrat*.
 Awhile, for a time, *ex.* 'Stay where you are awhile.'
 Badly, poorly, *sy.*
 Bar, bear, *sy.* 'I canna bar it.'

Batch, sufficient bread for one baking.
 Bat, heavy blow, sy. 'He gied him sich a bat.' In Shropshire a remarkable distinction is made between p and b. To thrust a stick at any one is to 'poke it at him,' if the instrument is large and heavy, such as a rail, then instead of poke we have 'boked it at him.' To 'pat,' a light blow; and 'bat,' a heavy one.
 Be, used as a prefix, as all be-draggled, be-spattered, &c. This is so general a use of 'be,' that it seems strange to mark it as a peculiarity.
 Beasting, first milk of a cow after calving.
 Besom or Beesom, a broom, sy.
 Bide, to stay, sy. Very common in Berkshire, 'Let it bide.'
 Blob, bubble, sy.
 Bout, a day's work, a turn at work, sx.
 Boggle, to shy at, to recoil from, sy.
 Bowt, a bolt, sy.
 Bran new, quite new, sy.
 Brass, money, sy.
 Brat, a child's pinafore, sy.
 Bunt, to butt, sx.
 Cack, excrement, sy.
 Cadger, a begging tramp.
 Caul, calf, sy.
 Chuck, to pitch, sy.
 Choice, careful of, sx. 'Dont hurt that flower, master's very choice of it,' often pronounced 'chice.'
 Chill, to take the chill off any liquid, sx. 'Just chill that water for the horse.'
 Clinker, pieces of hard burned brick, or hard refuse cinders from a smith's fire, or from a furnace.
 Clotted, coagulated, sy. 'Clotted milk,' 'clotted blood.'
 Codger, stingy old fellow, sx. 'Stingy owd codger.'
 Conscit, conceit, sy.
 Cover, to crouch down.
 Contrairy, disagreeable, sx.
 Crazy, out of order, dilapidated, sx.
 Crock, an earthenware pot, sx.
 Crowner, coroner, sy.
 Croft, a small inclosed pasture near the house, 'The home croft.'
 Cross ways, where four roads meet, sx.
 Cruddle, to curdle, sy. 'The milk's all cruddled.' In Shropshire 'curds' is constantly used for 'curda.'
 Cut your stick, be off, sx. In addition to 'cut your stick,' many Shropshire people say, 'out your lucky.'
 Cute, sharp, cunning, sy.
 Dang, substitution for damn, sx.
 Dar, to dare, sy. 'He dar'd me to do it.'
 Ding, to drive or push with violence, sy.
 Doff, to put off, undress, sy.
 Done over, tired out, sx.
 Don, to put on, sy.
 Dout, to extinguish, sx. 'Dout the candle,' do out.
 Draggletail, a slut, sx.
 Drink, a drink for cattle, sx.
 Druv, driven, sx.
 Dry, thirsty, sy.
 Egg, to urge on, sx. 'He eggest me on.'
 Eaings, the eaves of houses, sy.
 Eneu, enough, sx.
 Fad, a whim, a fancy, sx.
 Fagged, tired, sy.
 Fall, the autumn, sx. 'Spring and Fall.'
 Favour, to resemble, sx. 'He favours his mother.'
 Fawt, fault, sy. 'Its no fawt (or faut) o' mine.'
 Fettle, condition or order, sy.
 Fettle, to arrange, put in order, &c., sy.
 Fitches, vetches, sx.
 Fluster, a futter, sy.

Forced, obliged, sx. Often in Shropshire pronounced without the r, 'I was forced to do it.'
 Fother, to feed cattle, sx.
 Founart, a polecat, sy.
 Fresh, somewhat in liquor, not quite drunk, sx. 'market fresh.'
 Gaffer, a master, sx.
 Gain, near, sy.
 Gentleman, applied to a person when not obliged to work, sx. 'I'm a gentleman to-day, nowt to do.'
 Give over, leave off, sx.
 Give ovr, leave off, sy.
 Grig, 'As merry as a grig,' sx.
 Grip, to grasp, sy.
 Grotes, shelled oats, sy.
 Gruff, surly, sy.
 Hansel, sx. Handsel, sy. To use for the first time.
 Haggle, to dispute, sy.
 Head-piece, cleverness, sx. 'He's no head-piece.'
 Halliday, holiday, sy.
 Hawf, half, sy. In Shropshire we have 'hanf' and 'hufe' pronounced 'haife.'
 Heart, condition of the soil, sx. 'That field's in good heart.'
 Here and there one, sx. 'He's as good as here and there one.'
 Howsumdever, however, sx.
 Hull, the shell of a pea, sx. and sy. 'Pea-hulla.'
 Humpback, hunchback, sy.
 Ill-conditioned, ill-tempered, sx.
 Jannock, used regularly, 'He's not jannock,' not as correct as he ought to be, cannot be depended upon.
 Ink-horne, ink-stand, sx.
 Inklings, a hint, sy. 'I'd an inking on it.'
 Innardly, inwardly, sx.
 Jib, the lower lip, sx.
 Joggle, to shake, sy.
 Justly, exactly, sx, on the Staffordshire borders of Shropshire, a person will reply if asked to come soon, 'I conno nod come, nod now, nod justly, nod rectly.'
 Kill, a kiln.
 Kind, doing well, spoken of beasts, sx.
 Kitting, a kitten.

THE WINDMILL ON KINGSLAND (July 14, 1875).

The windmill must have proved more successful than the prognostications of 1796 would warrant us in supposing, if the following paragraph from the *Journal* of Aug. 20, 1800, relates to the same building:—"On the same day [Aug. 14] a poor old woman who had taken her little batch of corn to the Kingland windmill, in returning passed too near the sails, one of which struck her on the temple, and killed her on the spot." A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY (Aug. 18, 1875).

We learn from the *Journal* of June 8, 1798, that "another troop of Yeomanry Cavalry has been embodied in this neighbourhood, to serve under the command of Major Hill, who distinguished himself so much, by his gallant services at Toulon. On Wednesday last they mustered on Prees Heath, and the number then enrolled amounted to 108, a return of whom has been made to the Lord Lieutenant. The hon. Wm. Hill has also solicited and obtained the sanction of government for raising a second troop, which is already nearly, if not altogether completed; and on Monday last, being the King's birth day, his corps, and that under the command of T. J. Powys, Esq. had a joint field-day, after which they dined at the Lion; many loyal and patriotic toasts were given on the occasion, and the day was spent with the utmost harmony and cordiality."

On the 20th it is recorded that "on Monday, the 4th instant, the first raised troop of Shropshire Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captain Jervis, met at Market-Drayton, to celebrate the birth-day of our beloved sovereign, when they went through their evolutions in so masterly a manner as to do great credit both to the officers and men. Greatest part of the troop performed the Hungarian sword exercise, in both speed and line, to the entire satisfaction of many military gentlemen, and a crowded company. The troop was then drawn up at head-quarters, where they fired a *feu de joy* in honour of the day, accompanied with three times three cheers; they then retired to the Phoenix Inn, and partook of a sumptuous dinner provided by the officers; after which many loyal toasts were drank, constitutional songs given, and the day was concluded with the utmost harmony. On Monday, the 11th instant, the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry intending to serve under Rowland Hunt, Esquire, assembled at Boreatton Park, for their first muster, when fifty-three persons of the most respectable character and situation enrolled themselves, and we have since understood that the corps proposed to be raised is completed. The list of honorary members to this establishment is also highly creditable. A very great concourse of persons attended from this loyal neighbourhood, which on the 10th of May last, the day of array, produced no less than 1,800 offers of service to government within their own district. Mr. Hunt addressed them in a speech on the subject and principles of yeomanry cavalry, which was well attended to. That part on the public and private character of his present Majesty was received with the most heartfelt applause.—The Cavalry were stationed on a hill in the centre of the park; tents, filled with ladies, and a band of music, covered the rising ground on the East, and the terrace was crowned with loyal spectators. A detachment of Captain Mytton's Corps of Oswestry Rangers, in which Mr. Hunt is now a private, kept the ground, and some gentlemen from Mr. William Hill's corps, Mr. Jervis's, Mr. Powys's, and from most of the corps in the neighbourhood, attended, and dined with Major Hill, Mr. Hunt and his corps, at Boreatton; where their respective commanders healths were drank, as well as many loyal and constitutional toasts.—The King.—The Royal Family.—The present and late Lord Lieutenant of the county.—The two Battalions of the Shropshire regiment and their commanders—Captain Mytton, the commander, and Mrs. Mytton, the Patrons of the Oswestry Cavalry, &c. &c. Many excellent and loyal songs were given, of which none was better received than that of '*All Friends round the Wrekin*,' which was also drank with three times three; and the evening concluded with the utmost harmony and good order."

This song is the one which has already been enquired for in "Shreds and Patches."

On the 4th of July the following promotions are noticed:—

"Promotions in the Shropshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

"Major Cluade's Corps. — Gillebrand, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edwards, who resigns.

Major the Hon. William Hill's Corps, Lieutenant William Hanmer, to be Captain of a Troop.

John Beck, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Hanmer.

Cornet Joshua Peele to be Lieutenant.

Joseph Meire, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Peele.

Charles Stanier, Gent. to be Cornet.

"Major John Hill's Corps, Captain John Hill, jun. to be Major Commandant.

John Hill, sen. Esq. to be Captain of a Troop.

William Hill Watson, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

Peter Davies, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

John Walford, Gent. to be Cornet.

Thomas Lloyd Bayley, Gent. to be Cornet."

On the 1st of August, at a general meeting of Lieutenancy, "an offer was made by ten Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry, to serve in lieu of such of those Persons liable to the Provisional Cavalry, as had or should pay a Guinea per Horse to the County Treasurer, on or before the 15th of August inst. And that an Order was made to class the Defaulters, and ballot them for the Provisional Cavalry. These Persons, we understand, will be immediately ordered to join the Provisional Cavalry of those Counties on the Coast now in actual Service."

Thus the Shropshire regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry became an established institution. W. H.

BATHS ON KINGSLAND.

"There are two cold baths, one in Kingaland and the other in the suburb of Abbey Foregate, but neither of them can be recommended as possessing suitable accommodations, especially when compared with those of other places." So says Howell, at page 95 of his *Stranger in Shrewsbury*, 1824. The Kingland bath was situated in a field belonging to "Surgeon Sutton," near the Bee Hive public-house. How long was it in existence?

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

Where now stands a venerable church, surrounded by its "God's Acre," amid fertile fields and pleasant pastures, two hosts of Englishmen met in fierce and deadly conflict, nearly five centuries ago, and one of the most important battles in the history of England was fought. The Earl of Northumberland, and his son Sir Henry Percy (better known perhaps as Hotspur) being affronted by the treatment which they had received from Henry the Fourth, conspired to dethrone him. Hotspur having raised an army, which was increased by the Scots under Earl Douglas, marched southwards, and being joined at Stafford, by his uncle the Earl of Worcester, started thence for Shrewsbury to meet Owen Glendower and his Welsh forces. The King, however, was informed of his movements, and, hastening to intercept him, was lucky enough to reach and secure the important stronghold of Shrewsbury, a few hours before the arrival of the rebels. Hotspur's disappointment must have been intense when he found the royal troops in possession of the town. But his whole expedition was a series of misfortunes, from the time of leaving Northumberland, when his father was seized with sudden sickness, to his own death at an early age on Battlefield. Tradition tells us that while, on the one hand, Owen Glendower and his Welshmen lay useless at Shelton, their way stopped by "swift Severn's flood," on the other, a band of soldiers from Cheshire, stationed on Hadnal Heath, were shut off by the royal army. Early in the morning of Saturday, 21st July, 1403, the King issued from Shrewsbury, and advanced in the direction of Cross Hill, towards Hotspur, who, moving across the country from Berwick, where he had passed the night, made a stand behind a field of peas. His army consisted of about fourteen thousand men, a great part of them being from Cheshire, a county then famous for the skill of its archers. The King's forces were about double that number. Before beginning the battle, Henry sent the Abbot of Shrewsbury and another divine, with offers of pardon, if the insurgents would lay down their arms. These offers were rejected by Percy, who charged the King with heinous crimes. The combat then commenced with a furious discharge of arrows, amid the war cries of "St. George" and "Espérance Percy," on either side. For three hours the fighting was incessant, and raged over a tract of country about three miles in extent. Kinsfolk were arrayed against kinsfolk, and

the fields were flooded with the best blood of England. At length the varying fortunes of the battle were decided by the death of Hotspur, when his followers fled in confusion, and were pursued by the enemy with great slaughter. It is estimated that about 2,300 knights and gentlemen, with 6,000 private men were slain on "The sad and sorry field of Shrewsbury."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

HYDROPHOBIA (1 July, 1874).

As this subject has been introduced into *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, the following notice of a medicine which was advertised for sale by "Mr. Eddowes, Salop; and by T. Wood, Printer and Bookseller, opposite the Shambles on Pride-Hill, Shrewsbury," more than a century ago, may not be out of place.

PROUD SALOPIAN.
"Mr. Hill's Medicine
For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Application having been made to me, for information, who are or have been the genuine Preparers of a Medicine for the cure of a Bite of a Mad Dog, in or near this town; I think it my duty, for the sake of mankind, and to prevent the public being injured by any anonymous impostors, to certify; That I have been Vicar of Ormskirk 45 years, and during that time, or at any other, never heard of any person or persons in or near Ormskirk, preparing, selling, or administering a medicine for the cure of that dreadful disorder, but the present William Hill, Esq; and his Grandfather, William Hill, Esq.

William Knowles,
Vicar of Ormskirk."

"1771, October 6."

CORACLES (17 March, 1875).

When George the Third visited Worcester about the end of the last century, an old fisherman, named Peplow, living in Shrewsbury, felt a great wish to see his Majesty. Accordingly, he made a voyage down the Severn in his coracle, being at the time more than eighty years old. The King graciously received this venerable Salopian, who returned to his native place, full of joy, and lived to the age of ninety-seven. The Peplows are well-known fishermen here at the present time.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS (July 28, 1875).

In reply to "Proud Salopian," let me say, all I know of "Davies's MS." is that it is quoted, as I said (Feb. 10) in Price's *History of Oswestry*. Davies was Recorder of Oswestry in 1633. If "Taylor's MS." contains any records of the Welsh flannel trade in Shropshire, would they not be worth copying? And while on the subject of Shropshire Manuscripts, can any one tell who "Edwards" was, whose "MS." was quoted by Pennant (*Tour in Wales*, 4to. edit., p. 452), in some information connected with the Siege of Oswestry?

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (August 25, 1875).

PERLS OF WORD COLLECTORS (continued).

Lady Cow, a well known insect, *ex.* 'Lady cow, lady cow, fly thy ways home.' Used by children in Shropshire formerly, and, perhaps, now.

Lam, to beat, *sy.*

Lap, to fold, lap up, *sy.*

Lata, laths, *ex.*

Lamber, flexible, *sy.*

Luke, look, *sy.*

Lean to, a shed built against the side of a house, *ex.*

Learn, to teach, *ex.* See Pa. xxv, 4—8, prayer-bk version.

Leetle, little, *ex.*

Like, added to adjective, melancholy-like, *ex.*

Litter, loose straw in a farm-yard, stable, &c. *ex.*

Lodged, beaten down, as corn or grass, by wind and rain.

Lusty, fat, in good order, *ex.* 'He's grown very lusty.'

Mad, enraged, *ex.* 'He made me mad.'

Maester, master, *sy.* In Shropshire 'maister' and 'mester' are heard. Master is in several counties employed differently from Mr. 'Mr. Smith employed Master Jones to build that house.' 'That's Master Edwards, Mr. Edwards's little son.'

Mammy, mother, *sy.*

Masterful, overbearing, *ex.*

May be, may hap, perhaps, *ex.*

Meal, milk taken from the cow at one milking, *ex.* 'A meal's milk.'

Mere, a lake, *sy.* In Shropshire frequently pronounced 'mare.'

Middling, has various applications, as middling good, middling bad, when used in a bad sense, *ex.*

Midden, a manure heap, *sy.*

Midges, small gnats, *ex.*

Milemas, Michaelmas, *ex.*

Miserable, stingy, *ex.*

Mialike, dislike, *ex.*

Mixen, a manure heap, *ex.*

Moll, trouble, *ex.*

Mosey, soft, *ex.* 'That pear's mosey or mosy.'

Mothery, applied to liquor become thick, *ex.* 'The beer's quite mothery.'

Mow-burned, applied to hay discoloured by fermenting, *ex.*

Muck, manure, *sy.*

Mun, must, *sy.* 'I mun go.'

Myself, myself, *sy.*

Near, stingy, *ex.*

Newk, nook, *sy.*

Ninnyhammer, silly fellow, *sy.* 'Yo ninnyhammer.'

Nip, to pinch, *sy.*

No how, in no way, *ex.*

Non plush, bewildered, *ex.* 'I was quite at a non plush.'

No ways, in no way, *ex.*

Nowt, nothing, *sy.*

Ony, any, *sy.*

Oppen, open, *sy.*

Ood, hood, *ex.* Used on the Welsh border of Shropshire 'Babby's ood.'

Ornary, inferior, *ex.*

Ourn, ours, *ex.*

Ow'r, over, *sy.*

Outstand, stand out, oppose, *ex.*

Paddle, trample about the wet, *ex.*

Partial, having a liking to anything, *ex.*

Pash, a sudden and heavy fall of rain, *sy.*

Peashalm, peastraw, *ex.*

Peert, lively, *ex.*

Pick up, to overtake a person on the road, *ex.*

Pize, what the pize have you got to do with it. In Shropshire we sometimes hear 'Pize on it.'

Pluck, the lungs, liver, and heart of a sheep, &c., *ex.*

Poach, to tread the ground into holes as cattle do in wet weather, *ex.* In Shropshire we often hear potch, and podge.

Poor, thin, 'that cow's very poor,' *ex.*

Popple, to bubble, *ex.*

Prent, to print, *sy.*

Proper, thorough, 'a proper old rogue,' *ex.*

Quick, alive, pregnant, *ex.* 'The quick and the dead.'—Apostles' Creed.

Rabbit, an ejaculation, *sz.* 'Rabbit yo,' often used in Shropshire.
 Rack up, supply horses for the night, *sz.*
 Raah, an eruption of the skin, *sy.*
 Raw, underdone, *sz.* 'The mutton's quite raw.'
 Reap up, recall old grievances, *sy.*
 Reckon, to suppose, *sz.*
 Reddish, radish, *sy.*
 Refuge, refuse, waste, *sz.*
 Rheumatics, rheumatism, *sz.* In Yorkshire often called 'the tis,' short for 'rheumatiz.'
 Rusty, ill-humoured, *sz.*
 Sad, spoken of bread not risen well, *sz.*
 Safe, sure, certain, *sz.* 'Safe to be hanged.'
 Sarmen, a sermon, *sz.*
 Sarten, certain, *sy.*
 Scud, driving rain, *sz.*
 Sen, since, *sz.* In Shropshire as often 'sin.'
 Settle, a wooden seat with back and arms, *sz.*
 Shingles, wooden tiles, *sz.*
 Shift, to change the dress, *sy.*
 Short, out of temper, uncivil, *sz.*
 Shut of, rid of, *sz.*
 Skellet, saucepan, *sy.*
 Slab, a rough board or plank, *sz.*
 Slop, a smock frock, *sz.*
 Smock or Shift, a chemise, *sy.*
 Snob, a cobbler, *sz.*
 Spud, a garden tool to get up weeds, *sz.*
 Squench, quench, *sz.* 'To squench one's thirst.'
 Stalled, tired, satiated, *sz.*
 Standing, a stall in a market, *sz.*
 Steale, a handle.
 Stithy, a blacksmith's anvil, *sy.*
 Stodge, thick mud, *sz.* 'All of a stodge.'
 Stub, to grub up trees by the roots, *sz.* and *sy.*
 Swath, a row of cut grass, *sz.*
 Swelter, to melt with heat, *sz.*
 Swingle-tree, bars to which plough traces are fastened, *s.y.*
 Tack, a peculiar flavour, *sz.* 'The bear has a tack on it.'
 Tak, take.
 Ted, to spread grass on the hay fields, *sz.*
 Teeny, tiny, *sy.*
 Tend, to watch, *sz.*
 That, so, *sz.* 'I was that tired.'
 Thick of hearing, dull of hearing, *sz.*
 Timmersome, timorous, *sz.*
 Took to, ashamed, vexed, often in Shropshire 'ta'en to.'
 Trapea, a slattern, *sy.*
 Trencher, a wooden plate.
 Tusias, a tuft of rank grass, *sz.* In North Shropshire also Tusoc and Tupoc.
 Twit, to taunt, *sz.*
 Uphand, uphold, *sy.* Often in Shropshire 'uphould.'
 Urchin, hedgehog, *sy.*
 Varmin, vermin, *sy.* 'Varmint.'
 Wabble, to bend and shake, *sy.*
 Waggle, to shake, *sy.*
 Wax, grow, *sy.*
 Whiffle, to come in gusts, *sz.*
 Whiles, whilst, *sz.*
 Whinny, to neigh, *sy.*
 Wide of, out of the way, *sz.*
 Windrow, of corn or mown grass, *sz.*
 Wither, willow, *sz.*
 Yarbs, herbs, *sz.*
 Yowl, howl, *sy.*

SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY (August 25, 1875).

In continuation of the records in connection with this

corps, the following will perhaps be sufficiently interesting to warrant their re-publication.

The *Journal* of October 3rd, 1798, says that "On Tuesday last, Major Hill's troop of yeomanry assembled at Hawkestone, the seat of Sir Richard Hill, to receive their colours.

Major Eyton's band of music attended the ceremony, and the troop being assembled in the chapel, prayers were read by the Rev. Brian Hill, after which a suitable discourse was preached by the Rev. Rich. De Courcy.

After quitting the chapel, the troop was drawn up in front of the West Portico; when Mrs. Corbet, of Shawbury Park, having received the colours from Sir Richard, presented them to Major Hill, with the following very appropriate address, which she delivered in the most graceful manner:

"Accept, Sir, this standard the gift of your much respected and worthy relation Sir Richard Hill, to your Yeomanry Corps, as a token of his affection for you, esteem for them, and loyal attachment to his King and country.

"I feel extremely flattered in having been requested to present these Colours into the hands of an experienced officer, whose valour has been so nobly displayed when encountering our foreign enemies, and who wants nothing but further opportunities to evince himself the friend of our glorious Constitution, and the defender of our rights and liberties.

"I am conscious, to say much is unnecessary. Yet to have remained entirely silent would have deprived me of the satisfaction of expressing my most sincere regard for this truly respectable corps, and their deservedly esteemed Commander. May these troops ever distinguish themselves with that patriotic zeal, which (by the excellent discourse on the present occasion has been so forcibly proved) can only flow from a true sense of honour and duty, derived from the pure source of religious fortitude."

The Major expressed his acknowledgments, and those of the corps, in very loyal and expressive terms, and then delivered the standard to Cornet Walford; who likewise acquitted himself very handsomely on the occasion. After each oration, a large cannon was fired, and at the conclusion of the whole, a loud and general shout took place from the very numerous crowd of spectators assembled on the occasion. The whole corps, together with Major Eyton and the officers of the Drayton Cavalry, were afterwards entertained at dinner, in the true stile of English hospitality, and the whole of the provisions remaining afterwards distributed among the populace.

On Friday last, the First Corps of Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Major Cludde, was presented with a King's Standard by Mrs. Cludde.—The troops assembled at eleven in a large piece of ground near Apley Castle, and about twelve, Mrs. Cludde, attended by a numerous and very respectable company of the neighbouring gentry, appeared in the field.—On presenting the standard to the commander, Mrs. Cludde expressed "her high esteem for the respectable corps, whose patriotic zeal and prompt exertion in defence of their country, called for the highest commendation, and offered her best wishes for prosperity and happiness on all their efforts in so glorious a cause."—The band belonging to Major Eyton's Volunteers immediately struck up God save the King. Major Cludde then placed the standard in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, who delivered the following very appropriate and excellent address to the attending corps:—

"GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor of assisting to day at the presentation of this Standard: a Standard which it will be your future pride and glory to follow and defend. Already you have

had the happiness of rendering very considerable services to this Neighbourhood: nay, it may be confidently asserted, that you, together with other gallant Corps of the same description, have already rendered considerable services to the country at large; since the bare report of your numbers, your loyalty, and your discipline, has lowered the tone and moderated the views of our haughty enemy.

"The aspect of the times is still gloomy and terrific; the thunders of discord are still heard on every side; and the trumpet of war is still exciting nation against nation, and kingdom against kingdom.—We hear the loud alarms, but we hear them without terror; while we see so many of our brethren voluntarily girding on their arms, and resolutely advancing against the foreign and domestic troublers of our peace.

"Gentlemen, the station which you occupy, is truly patriotic and glorious; and your country will gratefully number you among those, who have nobly stood forth in defence of our Holy Religion, for the maintenance of order, and for the protection of all that is great and valuable in life.

"The eyes of your countrymen are upon you; and, while they exult in your truly martial appearance, they implore upon you the benediction of HIM, who ordereth the armies of Heaven, and ruleth among the inhabitants of the Earth. And to their supplications, on this memorable occasion, I confidently join my own.—May the OMNIPOTENT influence and succeed your honourable exertions; may He cover your heads in the day of battle; may He make your names dear to your admiring brethren, and reserve you for a long enjoyment of those inestimable blessings, for which you have generously taken up the sword!

"And now, Gentlemen, we deliver into your hands this sacred Banner, with the solemn invocation of an ancient and pious warrior;—*Let GOD arise, and let His enemies be scattered!*"

Major Cludde having again received the standard, consigned it to the care of Cornet Pigot, accompanied with a short but manly charge to his fellow soldiers, which was very handsomely replied to by the Cornet.—The troops afterwards went through various evolutions with infinite spirit and exactness, to the great satisfaction of a large concourse of spectators, who had only to regret the unfavourable weather.—At three the whole corps, with the Hon. Major William Hill, Major Eyton, Capt. Powys, and other military officers, amounting in the whole to upwards of 200, sat down to an elegant dinner at the Town Hall in Wellington, given by Major Cludde and Captain Eyton. Many loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, and the evening passed in the utmost harmony and cheerful conviviality.

W. H.

NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society was held at the Institution yesterday, the Mayor (J. P. White, Esq.) in the chair. The following was the report:—

The year 1874 has been marked by no peculiar events, so far as the Natural History and Antiquarian Society is concerned. The year commenced with a balance of £29 4s. 10½d. in the hands of the treasurer, and ended with that of £47 2s. 8½d. The donations to the society have not been very numerous; but the council has pleasure in noticing a very extensive collection of insects, chiefly British, collected and presented by Miss Tayleur, of Buntingdale. A complete list of donations will accompany this report. The number of visitors to the Museum has increased considerably since last year. The number admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1874, has been, by payment of 6d. each, 602; by payment of 2d. each, 238; by members' orders, 207 total, 1,047. The money received has been £18 0s. 6d.

DONATIONS, 1874.

March 9.—Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution. 19. Catalogue of Collection of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Medals, from the author.

May 20.—Scalping knives from Seringapatam, and German sword, from Mrs. E. Thornton, Belle Vue.

June 27.—Bronze medal (1828), from J. Broomhall, Esq., Penge, Surrey.

July 29.—A collection of insects, chiefly British, in fine order, sent by Miss Tayleur, of Buntingdale, and collected by herself.

July 29.—Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1873.

August 31.—Codex Diplomaticus aevi Saxonici Opera, Johannis Kemble, Londini. 1840. Bronze medal of Roach Smith, per Mr. W. Evans.

The following was the appointment of officers:—President: John Loxdale, Esq., J.P. Vice-presidents: J. R. O. Gore, Esq., M.P., J. J. Bibby, Esq., E. Calvert, Esq., LL.D., Henry Robertson, Esq., M.P. Treasurer: T. C. Eyton, Esq. Secretary: Henry Johnson, M.D. Council: F. Beek, Esq., C. M. Campbell, Esq., J. K. Cranage, Esq., Ph. D., H. Fenton, Esq., T. M. How, Esq., J. R. Humphreys, Esq., W. Salt, Esq., F. Sandford, Esq., Mr. H. Shaw, J. P. White, Esq. (Mayor), R. Stewart, Esq., T. W. Trouncer, Esq. Honorary orators: Zoology, T. C. Eyton, Esq., F.Z.S.; geology and mineralogy, Francis Drake, Esq.; entomology, G. M. Salt, Esq. Librarian: Mr. Adnitt. Auditors: Mr. Thomas Onions, Mr. Adnitt.

GLAZESLEY.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The little village of Glazesley, situated four miles from Bridgnorth, on the Cleobury Mortimer road, had its "red letter" day on Tuesday last. The old church, having become unsuitable for public worship it was resolved to entirely rebuild it. The new church is a neat Gothic building of white freestone, obtained in the neighbourhood, the roof of red tiles, and an elegant bell-turret adding much to its beauty. The interior is seated with stained deal open sittings, the chairs in the chancel, the lectern, and pulpit, being of carved oak. The roof of the chancel is of wood stained and varnished, the floor is laid with encaustic tiles, and is raised above the nave. A vestry separated from the chancel by a screen, a good harmonium, and stalls for the choir, and a neat font of white stone complete the necessary and usual fittings. The cushion before the altar rails and the kneeling hassocks at the north and south sides of the table, were worked in wool, and presented by T. W. Wylde Browne, Esq. They are really art treasures and their construction must have involved much time and labour.

The architect was H. Blomfield, Esq., London, and the building was entrusted to Mr. Edwards, Leominster. The way in which the work has been carried out reflects great credit both upon architect and builder. The funds for the carrying out of this work have been raised chiefly through the efforts of T. W. Wylde Browne, Esq., and his family, with the co-operation of the Rev. J. S. Furton, rector of Chetton, Glazesley, and Deuxhill. The Woodlands, the seat of T. W. Wylde Browne, Esq., is at some little distance from the church, the walk to which is one of the most picturesque in the county. The little church is surrounded by large orchards; the vicarage, in close proximity, is hidden by trees. It was our lot to pass through Glazesley in the early spring, when the fresh bloom upon the apple trees illuminated the picture of the little church, with the large dark yew trees in the churchyard. On Tuesday we found that bloom had developed into clusters of golden fruit, and the new little spire rising above them pointing upward brought forcibly to our mind that the "Giver of all good" had indeed crowned the year and the labours of the year with His goodness.

The consecration ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Hereford at 11 a.m., after which morning service and a celebration of the Holy Communion were held. Among the clergy present we recognised Dr. Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield, the Ven. Archdeacon Waring; Rev. J. S. Furton, rector; Rev. G. Foye, curate in charge of Glazesley; Rev. T. Morris, Middleton; Rev. W. L. Jones, Billingsley; Rev. C. W. Mackey, Alveley; Rev. H. Morris, Stotteston; Rev. J. Purton, E.D., Oldbury; Rev. S. Bentley, St. Mary's, Bridgnorth; Rev. H. Mather, St. Leonard's; Rev. G. Bellett, Whitburn; Rev. J. Lamb, Broseley; Rev. F. Lee, Jackfield; Rev. W. Whitmore, Dudmaston Hall; Rev. J. Bromley, Tunbridge; Rev. C. Pritchard, Shington. Among the visitors were T. W. Wylde Browne, Esq., the Misses Wylde

Browne, J. Fritchard, Esq., and Mrs. Fritchard (Stannmore). T. P. Purton, Esq. (Faintree), W. L. Lowndes, Esq., A. F. Sparkes, Esq., R. Wyld Brown, Esq., H. Wyld Brown, Esq., General Hall, Colonel Acton and family, T. M. Southwell, Esq., and party, Mrs. Warren and family (Morville Hall), Miss Lampett, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Boycott, Mr. Grettton, Mr. Bennett.

The musical portion of the service in the morning consisted of the Venite to Jones in D; Te Deum, Randall in E; Jubilate, Turton in F; Hymns Ancient and Modern 161 and 371; Sanctus, Camidge; Kyrie, Nares in F. Mr. J. Sewell, organist of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, presided at the harmonium, and the small choir was assisted by Miss and Miss M. Wyld Brown and Mr. H. Wyld Brown. At both services the singing was all that could be desired, and was taken up heartily by the congregation, as were the responses. The special psalms at the morning service were 94, 132, and 132. The lessons were those for St. Bartholomew's Day, and were most singularly appropriate for the occasion; the first was read by Dr. Bickersteth, the second by the Rev. J. Purton, R.D. The Rev. J. S. Purton read the prayers at both services in a beautifully clear and expressive manner. The Bishop took the Communion Service and the special collects suitable for the dedication of the Church. The Ven. Archdeacon Waring read the epistle. The sermon was preached by the Bishop from John ii. 17. He said that in the work of rebuilding their church they had simply been following their Lord's example, whose zeal for the House of God was a leading characteristic. Holy Scripture taught them to consecrate their best gifts to God. Moses blessed the people of Israel when they brought and dedicated their gifts to the service of the tabernacle, and he in his office had come among them to pronounce God's blessing on the work they had undertaken. Public worship was a prime duty as well as a prime privilege, and he would enjoin them to take every opportunity afforded for joining in it. He would advise them to use this building as the House of God; the beauty and pleasantness of the services had been set forth in the psalms. The Church of the parish was most intimately connected with their Christian life; the sound of its bells should remind them of many blessed events. To those who had come forward so freely with their substance to undertake this work of rebuilding he would say, may God send you largely of His blessings.

The visitors from a distance were invited by T. W. Wyld Brown, Esq., to the Woodlands, where a tastefully laid-out luncheon, and the genial and customary welcome of himself and family, awaited them.

There was an equally large congregation at the afternoon service, at 4 p.m. The psalms were those for the day. The first lesson was read by the Rev. G. Bellitt (late of Bridgnorth), the second by the Rev. J. Bromley (25 years ago curate in charge of Glasely). The sermon was preached by Dr. Bickersteth, dean of Lichfield, from Psalm xc., 1. Taking the phrase "dwelling-place" to be more nearly translated by the word home, he showed how applicable was the text not only to the Israelites, for whose immediate use the psalm had been prepared, but to Christians in all ages. The affections may be centred on many dwelling-places, but one only will be the Home. The will of man can find no resting-place but in the Lord. The text was appropriate to the opening of their new church; the Lord had been their refuge in the past dwelling-place, and would be so in this. Thirty-seven years ago it had been his lot to be the minister of the generation who assembled within the walls of the old church. That generation had since passed away, but the Lord had still continued to be their refuge. Far be it from him to offer any rebuke on that joyful occasion, but he would beg to remind them that they were all prodigal children, apt to be neglectful of their Father's home. If they were with their Father, let them keep with Him; if they had left Him, let them come back again to Him.

The offertory at both the services amounted to upwards of £101.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

On Thursday, August the 26th, the restoration of the Parish Church was celebrated by services, which were fully attended by the neighbouring population, the weather being most propitious. All who were present on the occasion must have been struck with the noble proportions of this ancient church—now for the first time during this century disclosed to view—and which must give it a place among the finest churches in the county of Salop. The advice of the eminent architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, was obtained, and we understand that though unable to be pre-

sent at the opening services, he was in Cleobury Mortimer the day before. A year ago the glorious wooden roofs of the chancel and nave were concealed by flat ceilings and heavy wooden beams, which have been now replaced by light iron ties of Gothic design. The nave has been re-roofed and reseated. The western tower has been opened into the church. A beautiful painted glass window to the memory of William Langland, the author of the celebrated early English poem on "Piers Plowman," and who was a native of Cleobury Mortimer, has been put up at the east end. This window, which is by Powell, of London, is very beautiful in tone and design. The dreaming poet is represented in the central light; the allegorical figures of Truth and Falsehood on either side of him. Above are scenes from the life of the Saviour as described in the poem. The first miracle, the raising of Lazarus, the Last Supper, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, Ascension, the Saviour in armour as the Vanquisher of Death. Great care has been taken to restore the church throughout in a conservative spirit, and the memorial stones on the walls and on the floor remain as they were. The seats are of pitch pine and covered (as also the hassocks), with an effective shaded crimson carpeting. The chancel, pulpit, lectern, and window sills, were very tastefully decorated with sun-flowers, roses, lilies and ferns. Among the clergy present were the Bishop of Hereford, Archdeacon Waring, Rev. Edward Child (vicar), Rev. H. M'Laughlin, (rural dean), the Revs. G. Murray (Bromsgrube), C. W. Custance (present curate), and the four late curates of Cleobury Mortimer, the Revs. Martin Ricketts, F. Cope, E. S. Lowndes, and H. Kemp. Revs. H. Woodford (Doddington), J. Carson (Neen Savage), Ll. Jones (Little Hereford), H. Morris (Stottesdon), J. Cawood (Bayton), J. Baker (Milton), J. W. Joyce (Burford), E. Wroth (Knighton-on-Teme), J. Lea (Far Forest), E. Davies (Dowles). These, preceded by the choristers singing hymn 297, marched in procession from the vicarage to the church. The prayers were said by the Vicar, the lessons were read by Archdeacon Waring and Rev. H. M'Laughlin. The choral service which was very carefully and sweetly sung was as follows:—Venite Chant, 32; Proper Psalms, 19, 24, 145, to chants 174 and 188; Te Deum, Helmore; Jubilate Chant, 67; Restoration Hymn to Troyte 1; 314 by Barby; 145 by Troyte. The Bishop of Hereford preached from Psalm 87, verse 3: "Good things are spoken of Thee, thou city of God." The collection amounted to £35. 10s.—A public luncheon took place at two o'clock, the vicar in the chair. In giving the health of the Bishop, he said that he was one always ready to give his time and thoughts to promote any good cause in his diocese, and that he and Archdeacon Waring were among the first to stamp their approval of the work of restoring this church with liberal donations.—The Bishop of Hereford said that it had been a pleasure to him to take a part, however small, in the good work which had been done in Cleobury Mortimer. This was a great day for Cleobury Mortimer. He had seen no church in his diocese which had been so carefully restored, with such a thorough desire to preserve all that had the least antiquarian, historical, or architectural interest. He felt that his most hearty thanks as bishop of the diocese were due to those who had been engaged in this work. When he came to preach there last year he had no idea that such a beautiful restoration was possible; he could not have formed the slightest picture of what this church would appear when so carefully treated; and it now takes a very high rank among the churches of the diocese. He concluded by proposing the health of the Vicar.—The Rev. Edward Child, in returning thanks for the toast, expressed his very great pleasure in seeing himself surrounded by so many old friends. There was the former vicar (Mr. Murray); there like a strong bulwark marched before him into the church his four former excellent curates, Mr. Ricketts, not unknown as an author, Mr. Cope, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Kemp, to whom this town owes so much during the twenty-two years which he resided here as head master of the endowed school. He had also to return his thanks to Mr. Trow, who had undertaken as secretary, he could not say how much writing, to Mr. Boucher and Mr. Hume, his excellent churchwardens, whose labours had been indefatigable. He trusted that his parishioners would now use their church. Nothing would be wanting on his part—daily service, increased services of any sort that they liked he was willing to give. He urged that respect should be paid to the wishes of all; that those who liked a surpliced choir and a more musical service should enjoy it in the evening, and a plainer service should be given for those who liked it in the morning. He advocated keeping the church open, and that it should be used for private as well as public prayer.—Mr. Weaver Jones opened his interesting geological garden to the public,

and Mr. Trow lent his grounds for a public tea, to which above 800 were admitted on payment of 1s. The evening service took place at seven, the choir and clergy walking as before from the vicarage to the church. The effect was thrilling from the beautiful church brilliantly lighted as the soft tones of the unaccompanied hymn, "Now the day is over," was heard in the distance, gradually drawing nearer and nearer, till the musical sounds culminated as the choir took their seats in the church. The Proper Psalms were 8 and 148, to chants 18 and 55; Cantate to Chant 81; Deus to Chant 128; the Restoration Hymn, 836, by Oakley; and 17 by Monk. The sermon was preached by the former vicar, the Rev. George Murray; and thus ended a day which will long be remembered in Cleobury Mortimer.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.

PROVERBS OF SHROPSHIRE (Aug. 11, 1875).

The late Mr. Shirley Brooks, in a chapter of "Mr. Punch's Table Talk" in *Punch*, Nov. 30, 1872, wrote, "Some of our ancestors were wise, but some must have been very stupid asses. One of them lived in Shropshire, and made this proverb, which may still be current there, 'He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury, must carry her into Staffordshire, or else he shall live in Cumberland.' It is so abject, besides being brutal, that I must expound. The idiot meant that a man who marries a shrew must take a staff, or stick, to beat her, or he'll find her an encumbrance. This was told me on the Wrekin. I drink to all friends round it." A. R.

Croesawylan, Oswestry.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (1st Sept., 1875).

PERILS OF WORD COLLECTORS.

I venture to make a few remarks upon the interesting list of words, sent by "J. E." Many of them are common enough, and are given in Walker's Dictionary. For instance, "Account, aim, cower, crock, croft, egg, forced, humpback, inkhorn, inkling, litter, midges, nip, settle, shingles, stub, trencher, twit, whinny;" and others might be added.

All one, "Twere all as one to fix our hopes on Heaven
As on this vision of the golden year." Tennyson.

Ask, a lizard. In South Shropshire, askul.
Beasting. Bysting, in some parts of the county.
Besom, a broom. A besom is not a broom, from which it differs in shape and material. It is usually made of birch twigs.
Bout. In ploughing, a bout is two furrows; across the field and back again.
Cauf, a calf. Also cauve.
Cross ways. In South Shropshire, four crosses.
Don, is to do on, as doff is to do off.
Fitches, vetches. Also fetches.
Fother, to feed cattle. In South Shropshire, *fother* is only applied to giving cattle their supper. The men go in with lantern and candle, and put all right for the night.
Grottes, shelled oats. Also called grots. "Grotty pudding" is eaten with roast goose, in this county.
Jannock. Jonnock means insincere or untrustworthy.
Lady-cow. The common ladybird (*coccinella*).
Mosey, not only soft, but nearly rotten.
Pick up, to overtake a person on the road. When a person in a vehicle overtakes a pedestrian, and gives him a "lift," that is picking up.
Scud, driving rain. In South Shropshire, a passing shower.
Trapes, a slattern. Trapse, to walk about on a wet day. "Whoever bin yo young uns traping in and out for, an luggin the sludge in th' ouse."

Whiles, whilst. "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him." Matthew v, 25.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

In the list of words given in the *Journal* of the above date, from "A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect" and "A Glossary of Words used in Swaledale, Yorkshire," "J. E." points out that many of the words are in current use in Shropshire. I go much farther than he does, and say that a considerable number of the words are in ordinary everyday use in almost all parts of England. I grant that some of them are more frequently used in Sussex, Swaledale, and in Salop, but they are to be found in any modern dictionary. I say in "any," but I met with the words given below in Dr. Nuttall's Pronouncing Dictionary, published in 1873. With your permission I quote the words given in "J. E.'s" list, which are to be found in the work referred to, and which shows that they are words in ordinary use. I give also the definition of Dr. Nuttall.

J. L. Abide, to endure. "I can't abide it" would therefore be correct.

Aim, direction, purpose. "You missed your aim," or "your purpose."

Ask. In Shropshire a lizard is called an "askal," not an "ask."

Batch, a quantity of bread baked at one time.

Clinker, a very hard-baked brick or tile.

Clotted, coagulated. Devonshire clotted cream.

Codger, a miser.

Cower, to sink kneeling, to stoop.

Crock, an earthen vessel. Crockery ware.

Croft, a small field adjoining a dwelling-house.

Cute, sharp, expert.

Ding, to dash with violence.

Doff, to strip, to get rid of.

Draggletail, s. of Draggie, to grow dirty by dragging on the ground, as a woman's clothes often do. Not exactly a slut.

Dry, thirsty. "A dry and thirsty land, where no water is."

Egg, to incite, to instigate.

Fag, to grow weary, p. a. fagged.

Fall, the autumn. Generally used in America—"The Fall fashions."

Fettle, to put in order, in good condition.

Fitch, only another way of spelling vetch.

Fluster, to be in a hurry, in a bustle.

Gain, convenient.

Grig, a merry creature.

Grip, to grasp by the hand.

Gruff, sour, uncivil.

Haggle, to be tedious in or over a bargain.

Headpiece, understanding.

Hull, the husk, outer covering. Pea hull.

Humpbacked, crooked-backed.

Ink-horn, a vessel for holding ink.

Litter, straw, hay, &c., scattered about.

Lodge, to lay flat, as grain.

Lusty, corpulent, healthy.

Mere, a lake. As Ellesmere, Croesmere, Tedsmere. Never heard it pronounced mere.

Midden, a dunghill. In Shropshire it is called, generally, "a mixen."

Mawburn, fermented and heated hay.

Muck, manure.

Near, parsimonious, stingy.

Nip, to pinch.

Ood. Never heard it pronounced in this way for "Babby's-wood," but the word wood is almost always pronounced "ood."

Paddle, to trample or play in the water. "We twa ha' paddlet i' th' burn."
 Halm, straw. Hence "peashalm." I have generally heard it pronounced "peashaum."
 Pluck, the heart, liver, &c., of an animal killed for food.
 Poach, to make the ground soft.
 Prent, to print. "And faith, he'll prent it."
 Rusty, surly, morose.
 Sad, heavy.
 Settle, a seat, a bench.
 Snob, a journeyman shoemaker.
 Spud, a tool for cutting up weeds. Well known by that name all through the country.
 Stub, to grub up trees or hedges. In his "Northern Farmer," written in the Lincolnshire dialect, Tenyson makes his hero say "And I've stubb'd Thormanby waaste."
 Tend, to watch, to guard. Hence, "Tending the cows."
 Trapes, an idle slatternly woman.
 Urchin, a hedgehog.
 Wax, to grow. "To wax old as doth a garment."
 Withy, a willow tree.

I could give several other conclusive instances to prove that the use of the words quoted are by no means confined to the three counties named, but I forbear in the interests of your space. I believe the Shropshire pronunciation of groats is grawts not "grotes." It should be jonnock not jannock.

In reference to the word "cack," I once heard a good— if a little dirty—application of the word. One evening, some years ago, there were present, among others, at the "Bull," T. J. Ouseley and George Maxon. Ouseley had been composing rhyming epigrams upon the names of several persons. Maxon declared that his name was too difficult for rhyming, when Ouseley burst out in his stammering style—

"Beneath this stone lies one George Maxon,
 A name that every little child cacks on."

The boisterous laughter that followed may be readily imagined. It was too much for George Maxon, who shortly after left the room, and I don't think he ever forgave Ouseley. J. L.

The following is an account of another Shropshire town from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1764:—

"A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OF BRIDGNORTH."

"Bridgnorth is seated upon the river *Severn*, in the South East part of the county of *Salop*. The river divides it into two parts, the higher and lower town, which are joined by a bridge. The higher town stands upon a hill, encompassed by a deep valley, which is bounded by rising hills; it is by much the largest, and contains the high street, which is long and wide, and would appear better, if the view was not spoiled by the market-house, which stands in the middle of it; the *Raven*, *Lissley*, and *Hargrill*, and the two *Castle Streets*, and the cart-way which leads from the bridge. The lower town contains only two streets, and is on the East of the river, as the high town is on the West.

"The situation of *Bridgnorth* is said by travellers to resemble that of the old *Jerusalem*. There are two churches in the high town, both in the gift of Sir *Tho. Whitmore*. The high church, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, consists of a nave, a chancel, and two side-ayles, with a tower-steeple at the west end. The low church stands near the castle, and is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and an ayile on the North side, and a tower steeple. Both these churches are old mean build-

ings of red stone. The present minister of the high-church is *Mr. Littleton*; the minister of the low church is *Mr. Yeates*. In the high churchyard is a library, built and furnished by subscription; the books are chiefly the *Fathers*, divinity, and church history.

"In the high church-yard is also a free school, the salary *24l. per annum*, and an house; there are two meeting houses in the high town; one for the *Presbyterians*, the teacher *Mr. Andrews*; the other for the *Anabaptists*, the teacher *Mr. M'Gowan*. The market is kept on *Saturday*. The fairs are held on *June 30, August 2, October 29*, and a movable fair held on *Feb. 10*, in 1763.

"*Bridgnorth* is a peculiar belonging to *Sir Thomas Whitmore*, exempt from the *Bishop* and *Archdeacon*, and governed in ecclesiastical matters by an official, who is at present the *Rev. Mr. Whitmore*, brother to *Sir Thomas*, rector of *Stockton* near the town. The town is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, and sends two members to parliament; the present members being the honourable *John Grey*, Esq; brother to the *Earl of Stamford*, and *General Whitmore*, brother to *Sir Thomas*. The situation of the town is very pleasant, and the views amongst the hills exceedingly delightful. There is a walk round the castle hill, kept in good order, which commands a prospect of the low town, the river, and the common called *Morfe*, where the races are kept. *Charles I.* said he esteemed it the most pleasant place in all his dominions. There is also a pleasant walk on *Morfe*, which affords a charming view of the adjacent country. There are several houses and cellars hewn out of the rock as you go from the bridge to the upper town.

"On the west side of the river there is an old priory, now converted into an ale-house, which was founded by *John Talbot*, *Earl of Shrewsbury*, for *Grey Friars* of *St. Francis*.

"There were also two hospitals in the town, one called *St. John's*, the other *St. James's*, now the house of *Mr. Sawier*. There is a bowling green near the castle. On the opposite side of the valley that encompasses the town is still to be seen the mound on which the rebels, in the time of *Charles the 1st* planted their cannon against the castle. The way that leads to the north gate of the town is cut through a rock.

"*Bridgnorth* was first built by *Ethelreda*, sister of *Edward the Elder*, and wife of *Ethelred*, king of the *Mercians*, whom she governed, after her husband's death, for the space of 8 years. The castle was in all probability built by *Roger of Montgomery*, whose son, *Robert de Belesmo*, *Earl of Shrewsbury*, built the walls. When he rebelled against *Henry I.* that prince besieged and took the town and castle. At the siege *Sir Ralph de Pitchford*, behaved so valiantly, that *Henry* gave him the little town hard by, now called the low town, to hold by service, viz. 'To find dry wood for the great chamber of the Castle against the coming of the king.' When *Roger Mortimer* rebelled against king *Henry II.* that prince besieged and took both town and castle; at the siege of the castle, an arrow being levelled at *Henry*, *Sir Robert de Syncler*, or *Santa Clara*, interposed himself, and, to save his prince, received the arrow into his own body which killed him.

"*Bridgnorth* espoused the cause of *Charles I.* and was taken by the *Rebels* by surprize. After the town was taken, the governor perceiving the rebels made their approaches against the castle, under cover of the houses, set the town on fire; which consumed the greatest part of it, together with the church of *St. Leonard*. The castle was at length taken, and is now demolished except the *North-East* part, which is forced by the balls shot against it, many yards from the perpendicular, and seems ready to fall, to the great surprize of all who see it. The church of *Saint Mary Magdalen* was the magazine for the garrison

of the castle. *Henry of Huntingdon* hath left us these verses in praise of *Ethelfleda*, the foundress of the town.

*O Ethleda potens, O terror virgo vicorum,
Victrix naturæ nomine digna viri,
Te, quo splendidior fores, natura puellam,
Te probitius fecit, nomen habere viri,
Te mutare decet, sed solum nomina sexus,
Tu regina potens, rexque tropæa parans,
Tam nec Cæsarei tantum meruere triumphæ,
Cæsare splendidior, virgo, virago, vale.*

"The principal seats near *Bridgnorth* are *Apley*, the house of *Sir Thomas Whitmore*; *Enville*, of *Lord Stamford*; *Dudmaston*, of *Lady Woolrick*; *Morvil* of *Miss Weaver*; *Davenport house* of — *Davenport, Esq*; *Stantlaw*, of *Sir Thomas Jones*; *Kinlet*, of *Charles Baldwin, Esq*.

"A mile from *Bridgnorth* is *Quat* formerly a collegiate church, founded by an earl of *Montgomery*, in memory of meeting his Lady in that place.

"Yours, &c. PALEOPHILUS.

"P. S. The people of *Bridgnorth* speak the broad *Shropshire* dialect which sounds very harsh to strangers. They change the letter *a* into *o*, thus they pronounce *away* as if it was spelt *wooy*, *day* as *dooy*, *stay* as *stoy* &c. The town is furnished with water from the river, which is forced up the hill into a reservoir, and thence distributed to all parts of the town. The chief inns are the *Crown*, and the *Pig and Castle*, besides the streets named in the high town there are several lanes, and also many houses without the walls."

H. W. A.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

BRIDGNORTH CASTLE (17 March, 1875).

"W. H." asks when, and by what means this ancient fortress was ruined. In answer I send the following, taken from *Bellet's Antiquities of Bridgnorth* (published in 1856 by W. J. Rowley, and not, as stated by "W. Boulton" in his note on *Shropshire Place Names*, 24 March, 1875, by *Edkins* in 1859). In the Civil War, *Cromwell's* army erected a battery on *Pampudding Hill*, whence they bombarded the castle for three weeks, but to no purpose. Seeing how fruitless their operations were, it was determined to sap it, and excavations were begun. Upon becoming aware of this, the Governor surrendered to the enemy, who, a few months after, entirely demolished it, and gradually removed all its ruins, except that one lonely fragment of it which stands on the south-east side of the *Castle Hill*.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SALOPIAN CELEBRITIES (4 August, 1875).

The list of Salopian celebrities has received an unexpected addition. Captain *Matthew Webb*, whose marvellous feat of swimming across the English Channel is now gratifying the pride of the nation and exciting the wonder of the world, is a *Shropshire* man. He was born at *Dawley* in 1848, and his father is still living at *Ironbridge*.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

(18 August, 1875).

Apocryph to the record of the death of *Mr. James Sayer*, the last survivor of the 30 Town Councillors elected in 1835, it is worthy of remark that he was the last survivor of the entire reformed Corporation, the ten aldermen then first elected, and all the officials, being dead. In addition to this, it may be noted that of the 30 unsuccessful candidates at the 1835 election, only one gentleman is now living, viz., *Mr.*, now the *Rev. William All-*

port *Leighton*. At some future time I will send you a complete list of those who took part in the struggle, with the numbers polled for each.

W. H.

HYDROPHOBIA (Sep. 1, 1875).

I observe that this marvellous remedy, to which "Proud Salopian" draws attention, was before the public a quarter of a century later than the date affixed to the notice he quotes, although the vendors had neutralised the Vicar's powerful recommendation by importing a new name into the firm, as the following extract from the *Journal* of 1798 will show:—

S. W. S.

"CANINE MADNESS.

MESSERS. HILL and BERRY deem it their indispensable duty to state to the Public the following information relative to the use and efficacy of the

ORMSKIRK MEDICINES,

prepared by them, to counteract the ill effects produced from *Canine Madness*.

1st, That the Medicines consist of external and internal Remedies.

2nd, Convinced that a strict attention to the wounds is of the utmost importance to the Patients, and that inattention or neglect of them too often has been productive of fatal consequences, Messrs. Hill and Berry have invariably endeavoured by their directions to enforce, in the strongest terms, the due application of the external remedy, once or twice every day, until the wounds are entirely healed.

And, lastly, That by punctual and exact conformity to the Directions for taking the internal, and application of the external preparation, these Medicines have, for more than a century, been resorted to with general reputation and success, and when no other means have been used.

Each Dose is signed by *J. BERRY*.

Sold by *J. and W. Eddowes, Shrewsbury*."

SHROPSHIRE DIALECT (Sep. 8, 1875).

Don't be alarmed! I am not about to copy a lot of every-day words and call them Salopian; but there are several universal words oddly used on the Borders, and it would be an interesting study to collect them. For instance, take the word *see*: "I see it very quiet here," or, "I don't see this such a very grand place after all," &c., &c., are examples of the use to which the word is put on the *Montgomeryshire* side of *Shropshire*. Then there is the word *right*: "Our men are oncomon fond of fitchet pie, and it is right nice." "Well, how are you today, right well?" This last is an illustration I heard in going through *Oswestry* market on Wednesday; and the further conversation revealed a little more border talk, in the following interesting communication:

"Dun e know as 'ow Mrs. Jones has had twins?"

"Daa bother!"

I recently called attention in *Bye-gones* to some purely border words, one, *dragger*, being an example not included I believe in any list. And before I conclude, let me observe that although I have heard the declaration that "he inna jonnuck" applied scores of times to insouciant people, I never heard, until I saw the note of "Proud Salopian," that the word sometimes meant just the opposite.

A. R.

Creeswylan, Oswestry.

SERPLOTH.

On a recent examination of the Churchwardens' Accounts for *Hopton Castle, Salop*, I met with this word. It occurs in 1763, "for washing the serploth 0. 1. 6.," "for washing the eyes 0. 3. 0." Again in 1766, "for a sirploth, 14 yards, 2. 11. 4." Can any one tell me what this "serploth" was?

GEORGINA F. JACKSON.

13, White Friars, Chester.

VICARS OF WORFIELD.

The following interesting scrap is from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1764:—
A. K.
List of the Vicars of the Parish of Worfield, in the County of Salop, and Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, for 200 years past.

The last *Romish* vicar was *Dominick*, who conformed to the Protestant Religion during the first six years of *Elizabeth*. He died in 1564
To him succeeded *Barney*, sen. who was vicar 44 years; died in 1608
Next, *Barney*, jun. was vicar 56 years, and died in 1684
Next, *Hancocks*, vicar 43 years, died in 1707
Adamson, vicar 56 years, died 1783

PARAGRAPHING IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The following appeared in the *Salopian Journal* in 1799:—

"The beaux of fashion are said to have added SMOAKING TOBACCO to their other accomplishments. If this was done to render them MORE DISAGREABLE to the fair sex, perhaps it was wholly unnecessary."
What would the beaux, nay, the belles, of the present day, say to such criticism? H.

CURIOSITIES OF RACING.

At Chester Races, 1799, the following extraordinary sweepstakes was announced by the gentlemen of the Holywell Hunt:—

"A Sweepstakes of five guineas to be run for by cart horses in a broad wheel cart of six inches, the last mile of the course. The carts to be of similar weight and structure, to carry four hundred-weight each, exclusive of the charioteers, who are to wear smock frocks of different colours."

No doubt this arose out of the race for cart horses which just before had been actually run at Shawbury. Did the race come off, and what was the result? G. H.

SHREWSBURY SHOW (27 May, 1874).

Perhaps some of your correspondents will be able to explain the following, which appeared in a Shrewsbury paper in 1800:— X.

"Extract of a Letter from London, June 16.

The Annual Meeting of Shrewsbury Show was held at Mr. Brimson's, the Globe Inn, Hungerford Market, in the Strand; when upwards of two hundred of the Shropshire Gentlemen met and dined: The toasts were, the Mayor and Corporation, The Members of the Town and County—and many loyal sentiments. The day was spent with the greatest conviviality—with a ball at night."

A SALOPIAN MAN OF ROSS.

The *Salopian Journal* of December 10, 1800, records the following:—

"On Sunday last, at Llandrinio Hall, in Montgomeryshire, Clopton Priys, Esq., most deservedly lamented by all that knew him. His active mind, ever directed to the most patriotic pursuits, soared far above any eulogium his weeping friends can offer. To all the poor in fortune or in spirit, his hand or counsels were uniformly open. That line of Terence, 'Homo sum: Nihil humani a me alienum puto,' was his favourite motto; and to no mortal being was it more truly applicable. The benefits he diffused around him, will be most aptly expressed in the following parody on his favourite author.

Who bade you stately arches sweep
Majestic o'er Sabrina's deep?
Who taught you road, that winding stray'd,
A line direct across the mead?

A Clopton shout the vallies round,
And Breyddin echoes to the sound.
No longer shall the muse engross
All praises for her *Man of Ross*—
Each peasant of Llandrinio's Vale
With heartfelt grief now tells the tale,
And, telling, sheds the grateful tear,
Another *Man of Ross* liv'd here."

Are there any of the descendants of the above-named gentleman now living, and where? X.

SACRED MUSIC IN SHREWSBURY.

The following programme of one of the earliest recorded performances of the works of the immortal Handel in Shrewsbury will not be without interest at the present day:— X.

"Shrewsbury Music Meeting.

ON MONDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, 1800, at St. Mary's Church,

WILL BE PERFORMED

A Selection of Sacred Music

From the Works of HANDEL.

Principal Vocal Performer, Miss GRIFFITHS.

Leader of the Band, Mr. T. TOMLINS.

Principal Second Violin, Mr. EVANS.

Organ, Mr. WYNNE.

In the Evening, at the LION ROOM,

A Miscellaneous Concert and Ball.

The Performance at the Church to begin precisely at eleven o'clock.—The Concert at Seven.

Admittance to the Church Sa.—to the Concert 6s. Tea included.

* Tickets and Books of the Performance, to be had of Messrs. Eddowes, Messrs. Sandford and Maddox, Mr. Wood, Mr. Palin, Mr. Hodges, and Mr. Newling, Printers.

SCHEME OF THE MORNING PERFORMANCE.

Part the First,

Cho. We Praise Thee } Te Deum.

Cho. All the Earth } Te Deum.

Song. Pious Orgies—Judas Maccabeus.

Cho. To Thee Cherubin—Te Deum.

Recitative. Behold a Virgin

Song. O Thou that tellest

Cho. O Thou that tellest } Messiah.

Rec. For behold darkness

Song. The people that walked

Cho. For unto us a child is born } Theodore.

Rec. O worse than Death

Song. Angels ever bright } Theodore.

Cho. Hallelujah—Messiah.

Coronation Anthem—Zadoc the Priest'

—000—

Part the Second.

Overture—Saul.

Song. Rejoice greatly.

Cho. Lift up your heads.

Song. I know that my Redeemer liveth.

Semi-Cho. Since by man.

Song. The Trumpet shall sound.

Song. If God be for us.

Cho. Worthy is the Lamb.

SCHEME of the EVENING PERFORMANCE will be given at the door."

THE OLD TRADE GUILDS OF SHREWSBURY.

How many of these ancient incorporations are in existence? The Drapers' Company still survives, but I believe it is the last. Any information about them, their charters, customs, &c., would be very interesting.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE LEGENDS (April 7, 1875).

Many of the readers of "Shreds and Patches" must be conversant with the curious legend, on the origin of the famous Shropshire hill, but many others may never have seen it. I think it is well worthy of a place in your column of literary curiosities. I have, therefore transcribed it for their benefit. W. H.

YE LEGEND OF YE WREKIN.

In olden times, when Bards still flourished,
And ere Nurse Chivalry had Arthur nourished,
There lived in Wales, amid the mountain passes,
A Giant, who, among the upper classes—
That is, his giant brethren—was thought
Quite a great man; and so he ought;
For in his weight and breadth of figure,
His strength and size, he was a great deal bigger
Than any other giant round about;
And if his size was great, no doubt
His appetite was greater; for he'd eat
Food for an army when he had a treat.
So capacious his maw,
And his powers of jaw,
That he'd eat half a score
Of sheep, or perhaps more,
Though he'd had just before
Half a bullock for lunch, and by way of tit bit,
Just a dozen of turkeys or so on a spit;
While to wash it all down, when he meant to make merry,
He'd empty at least half a hogshead of sherry;
For no teetotaller he, but inclined to be jolly;
He thought drinking water a very great folly;
And, had any one tried, he'd have thought them insane
To bring in a liquor law over the main,
But though fond of his wine,
He would not decline
A bumper of megethlin, that liquor divine,
Or even of ale, if the brewing was fine;
Although, down in Wales,
They don't talk of their ales,
But spell it, as though 'twere on purpose to trouble you
With a C and a W, R, and a W—
A word to pronounce which you'd have some ado,
But the nearest approach to the sound is cooroo;
For to learn the Welsh language if e'er you should choos
You'll W have to pronounce like two U's.

Now, from what I have said as to how he could eat,
You may guess that the neighbourhood thought it no treat
To find such a gourmand as he with his meat;
For he ne'er thought of paying for what they provided,
And at all their complainings he only derided;
Until, the supplies running short, he decided
To send farther off to obtain his provision,
And thus of his favours made equal division.
So he sent off a message to Shrewsbury's Mayor,
Commanding that he every week should prepare
For the Giant's consumption, a pretty good share
Of sheep, pigs, and oxen, and other things rare;
And, without fail, to send them to any place where
The said giant appointed; and if he should dare
Not to send them in time, he, the Giant, would swear
That in less than a jiffy he'd surely be there.
And so quash up their city, that all should declare
They never had seen such a sight anywhere.
I don't know, reader, if you've ever been
To Shrewsbury, that quaint and ancient city;
But if it be a place you've never seen,
It's worth a visit, for 'tis really pretty;
And round its walls a river runs I ween,
Full oftentimes the theme of poet's ditty.
If you should go there, I am sure 'twill please ye,

And, in these railway days, the visit's easy.
But, whether you've been there or no, you may guess
Such a message as this put the Mayor in a mess.
So he summon'd the Council without more ado,
And begg'd that each member would give him his view
As to what, in this difficult case, they should do.
Now the Council, of course, when they met couldn't see
Any one single point upon which they'd agree;
So they haggled and boggled, and moved and amended,
Till you'd think the discussion would never be ended;
When a member got up and said, if they'd permit, he
Would move that the case be referred to committee;
And, gaining his motion, he begged to propose
Some half dozen gentlemen, who, if they chose,
Would speedily bring the affair to a close.
This, of course, was opposed, and another list started,
And into two parties the council was parted.
The chairman declared that the first list selected
Was by the majority duly elected;
When up jumped a member, and said he objected
On very good grounds to the list as a whole,
On the part of his party demanding a poll.
This, of course, took up time; and the Giant, meanwhile
Not receiving his grub, was beginning to rile.
He got up one day, in a deuce of a rage,
He blew up his valet, and knocked down his page;
Then rushing down stairs, when his toilet was made,
And, arming himself with a very large spade,
Dug up a great hill,
Swore he'd give them a pill,
And smother their city for treating him ill.
A cobbler, near Shrewsbury, who lived in a stall,
Which served him for kitchen, and parlour, and hall,
(Here some sharp critic may,
With an acid face, say
That last line's not original, though by the way,
Well, don't be in a fright;
Mr. Critic, you're right;
It isn't original: but, without doubt,
It suits well my verse, so I shant cross it out).
Now this cobbler was famous the country round
As the very best hand that was anywhere found
At the curing of soles that were getting unsound;
And every fortnight or so he went round
And collected the shoes
That the folks couldn't use
And the boots that required repair;
And he got a good heap.
For his charges were cheap,
And of business he had a large share.
Now this Cobbler one morning his way home was wending,
With a pretty good bagful of shoes wanting mending,
When he heard a great sound,
Which shook even the ground;
And, on looking around,
He saw a great mound,
Or rather a mountain, which toward him came,
He at first thought his senses were having a game;
With his eyesight, as Shakespeare has somewhere express'd it,
Although, perhaps, in different language he dress'd it.
But, as longer he gaz'd,
He was somewhat amazed
To find by a giant the mountain was carried.
So, thinking it wise if no longer he tarried,
He took to his heels, and, before one could say
Jack Robinson, swiftly he bolted away.
When the Giant saw Crispin, he sung out halloo!
Down there below,
My fine fellow, don't go;
How far is it to Shrewsbury? I want to know.
Poor Crispin, on hearing this sound, at once stopped,

Though he thought that with fright he'd have certainly dropped,

And said—Sir, I hope that you won't take it ill,
If I ask what you are going to do with that hill?
Said the Giant—I've sent down to Shrewsbury there,
To order that precious old donkey, the Mayor,
To provide me with plenty of grub for my dinner.
He's neglected, and, surely as I am a sinner,
(He went on in a voice which made poor Crispin shiver)
I've been d—g their town, so I'll now dam the river,
And then, by its waters the city surrounded,
The whole of the people will surely be drowned.
Now, the Cobbler, who, though in a bit of a flurry,
Couldn't bear such a sin against poor Lindley Murray,
Said—They'll surely be killed when the waters surround;
But you shouldn't say drowned—you should have said
drowned.

Pooh! the Giant replied; your objection's unfounded;
They'll be dead when they're drowned, so of course they'll
be drowned.

However, no matter,
Don't make such a clatter,
I'm tired to death, and cannot stop for your chatter.
So tell me at once, without circumlocution,
Or any more hints as to my elocation,
How far may it be
To this said Shrewsbury?
Says the Cobbler, says he,
I don't know—let me see—

I can't tell you exactly how far—but I know
That, though with such legs you won't walk very slow,
You won't get there to-day, or perhaps even to-morrow;
For, in walking from thence, I have found to my sorrow
I've worn out all these shoes on my back which I carry,
And which load I was wishing just now at Old Harry.
The Giant, on hearing this, uttered a groan
Would have melted a heart that was not made of stone,

And said—Well, I'm blowed!
If I'd certainly knowed
Twas so far, I would never have carried this load.
Said the cobbler—a second time getting corrective—
Your grammar, again, sir, I tell you's defective:

You should have said blowed,
And if I had knowed;
For to say blowed and knowed is uncommonly low.
Hold your row! said the Giant—or this much I know:
I shall do you some damage; my temper I'm losing,
And the sweat from each pore of my body is oozing;
However, this thing I'll soon get off my hands.
So he dropped it, and there to this moment it stands.
And if e'er for amusement you're Shrewsbury seeking,
They'll tell you this story concerning the Wrekin.

THE FUTURE OF SHREWSBURY.

A correspondent writes as follows:—This is an important matter. Shrewsbury has too long been resting on its oars; the time has therefore come when it should move, or, in other words, bestir itself for its own advantage. And it can only move as other places do—by the development of trade by means of its wealth. Salop, county or town, is rich, and by judicious management may rival any town or county. Its antiquity is great, and there is much to admire in it. But we wish to see the town of Shrewsbury more alive to its proper interests than it has been; and this can only be done by extending its boundaries, by increasing its trade, and by the erection of a West-end of villa residences. "The bridge, the bridge!" is the cry of all, that we may get over the water and build good houses on the Kingland estate, the like of which for the purpose cannot be surpassed in any town district. The scenery,

indeed, of our river and groves, which adjoin the Kingland estate, has no rival in this country, and may consequently fairly be distinguished with the beauties of England. Properly laid out and adorned with groups of houses designed upon high art principles, the Kingland estate would be the admiration of all who care for the useful and the beautiful of art as it may be applied to our homes. We have now only to observe that a gentleman of vast experience and taste has consented to write a work on the subject generally: and we shall look forward with more than ordinary interest to its completion, that our good old town may be lifted from its present depressed position. It is not to-day, or to-morrow, however, that the several projects to be brought forward will be carried out; but we feel certain that they will be practical, sound, and good.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT COMBERMERE.

Whilst fishing in Combermere lake last week, a large pair of stag's horns were dragged out from the bottom of the pool. They measure about three feet six inches across, have 12 points, and are connected by the frontal bone of the skull. The horns, which are those of a red deer, are in excellent preservation, as sound as the day they were immersed, but the bone has been slightly deteriorated by the action of the water. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty how long they have lain in the lake, or by what means they got there. It is not impossible that the animal to whom they belonged was driven by wolves or some other ferocious beasts into the water, and was drowned in the mêlée. Whether or not this be the correct theory, it is certain they must have been under water four or five hundred, possible a thousand years. They are now in the possession of Mr. Henry Shaw, of this town, for the purpose of being mounted.

OLD PARR (March 31, 1875).

The following account of the life of Thomas Parr, written by Sir Baldwin Leighton, is copied from the *Alberbury Almanack* :—

The old, old, very old man, was born at Winnington, -1485, and lived in the parish of Alberbury 152 years. He was buried in 1635 in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb may yet be seen.

It appears from contemporary records that John Parr, the father of Thomas, was a petty farmer at Winnington, holding his cottage and a few acres of land on lease from a Mr. Lewis Porter. Thomas lived with his father till he was 17, and then went to service: there is a tradition that he was in service at Bowton castle, and the picture (a half length of the School of Vandyke) which hangs in that dining-room is one of the best extant of him. At the age of 35 he returned home on his father's death, who left him 4 years of the lease of the place. In 1522, at the age of 39, he renewed his father's lease from Mr. Lewis Porter, for 21 years, and at the age of 60 (in 1543) he renewed again for 21 years from Mr. John Porter, the son of Mr. Lewis Porter, and at the mature age of 80 (think of that you roving and improvident young bachelors), at the age of 80 he married Jane Taylor, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died young. In 1585, at the age of 102, he renewed his lease again from Mr. Hugh Porter, the son of Mr. John Porter, and three years afterwards, at the discreet age of 105, he did penance in Alberbury Church for disorderly conduct with Katherine Milton. When towards the end of his life, King Charles I. asked him, after having lived so long what he had done more than other men, he is said to have related to him this occurrence.

In 1595, when Thomas Parr was 112 years old, his wife

Jane, to whom he had been married 32 years, died, and 10 years afterwards this mature juvenile, at the age of 122, married another Jane, perhaps in memory of his first. She was the daughter of John Lloyd (or Blood) of Gilsells (possibly Guilsfeld) in Montgomeryshire, and the widow of a Mr. Anthony Adda. (Ponder on this you discreet old Bachelors, who think it is too late to mend.) He lived with her 30 years, but had no children. After having again renewed his lease (this time for life, of which he saw 50 years) from Mr. John Porter, the son of Hugh, and grandson of John, who had granted him his second lease, his fame reached the Court, and in 1635 Charles I. sent for him.

Whether the journey, and the change of living at Court, were too much for him we do not hear; but he did not survive the year of his arrival at Westminster, and was buried in the winter of that year in the Abbey. We get most of these facts from Taylor the Poet, who evidently obtained them direct from Thomas Parr and his relations, so that they have nearly the value of an autobiography. The Porter papers with the grant of the leases have not been discovered, and it appears that there were no registers kept till after the Reformation, at least not at Alberbury. What there are of the 16th Century are very imperfect, and give us no clue.

The celebrated Dr. Harvey made a *post mortem* examination of his body; and the report, a very precise one, has lately been printed. There are pictures of the old man known to be extant at the following places, some of which are duplicates of the picture, probably by Dobson:—1, The Ashmolean; 2, The Dresden Gallery; 3, Belvoir Castle; 4, Moor Park, Ludlow; 5, Condoval Hall, Salop; 6, Rowton Castle; 7, Loton Park, Salop. There are prints of some of the portraits by Vosterman, G. White, T. Grainger. This number of portraits, at a period when they were so scarce, attaches considerable contemporary importance to an uneducated man. He is mentioned in Fuller's Worthies, a reliable work, and also in Dukes's Antiquities, a no less reliable source of information. The account of him, written by Taylor, the water poet, published during his life in 1631, is the most succinct and reliable we have, and a copy of this is at Loton Park. The inscription on his picture (which was probably taken when he went up to Court) runs thus:—"The old, old, very old man, or Thomas Parr, son of John Parr, of Winnington, in ye parish of Alberbury, who was born in 1485, in ye rayne of King Edward IV., being 152 years, and died in ye year 1635."

His cottage, an old black and white one, still inhabited, may be seen between the Long Mountain and the Breidden Hills, and a careful examination will show that it was built about the time of the 16th Century. An attempt has been made latterly by antiquarians, actuaries, and others, to call in question the fact of his great age, chiefly on the ground that no other Centenarian of equal longevity can be authenticated, and it has been suggested that a father and son have been confused; but Taylor's and Harvey's account of him are so minute and graphic, and corroborative testimony is so circumstantial, that the better opinion still appears to be that either some accidental strength of constitution, or owing to the moderate and healthy life he led, or some other cause, Thomas Parr did attain to something like twice the allotted span of man's ordinary life, to twice the three score years and ten of the Psalmist David.

* This portrait, painted by Vandyke, was originally in the collection of Charles I. After his execution it was sent to Paris with many others of his pictures. It was afterwards brought back to England, and became, by purchase, the property of the late Earl of Warwick, who presented it to its present owner, Lady Charlotte Lytton.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

INTERESTING PROCLAMATION AFFECTING SHROPSHIRE IN HENRY VIII'S REIGN

(August 11, 1875).

Probably the statement that the annexation of lordships, &c., was "made in the 20th Henry VIII" is a misprint; at any rate the Act was passed in 1535, which would be "26 Henry VIII." The spelling of some of the names, too, is modernized. In two copies of the Act that I have seen, we have Oswester, Elleamer, and Whetington. (See *Bye-gones*, Nov. 22, 1871.) A. R. Croeswylan, Oswestry.

POLITICAL MEDAL (18 August, 1875).

I send some account of a medal which I think must be the one that "Poolonian" inquires about. Encircling the obverse is "Festival at Shrewsbury to celebrate the return to Parliament of the XII Conservative members for Shropshire." At the top, "November 12, 1841," and below, the Bible and Crown. "God save the Queen." "Hill, Gore, Clive, Darlington, Tomline, D'Israeli, Forester, Gaskell, Botfield, Ackers, Whitmore, Pigot." "Earl of Powis, President." On the reverse is a view of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, with the river in the foreground; the Abbey Church and Lord Hill's Column prominently shown, and the Wrekin in the distance. Above is "All Friends round the Wrekin." The medal is large and handsome, and well executed. R. E. D.

A SALOPIAN MAN OF ROSS (15 September, 1875).

May I ask upon what grounds "X" styles Clopton Phrys "a Salopian Man of Ross"? It does not appear that he was in any way connected with either the town or county of Salop. The native worthies of Shropshire are ample without introducing a Welshman.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

I beg to inform "X" that the only daughter and heiress of Clopton Phrys was married to the Rev. Rowland Wingfield, third son of Rowland Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow and of Shrewsbury. The benevolent gentleman referred to (who, though not a Salopian, lived on the borders, and was closely connected with the county) is great-grandfather of Major Walter Clopton Wingfield, of Rhynant, and of Mrs. Wingfield (now) of Onslow.

W. H.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (15 Sept., 1875).

I am glad to find that my list of words, common to several counties, has called the attention of your readers to "the perils of word collecting," and I would further suggest that we should be cautious in assuming that a word is in general use simply from finding it inserted in a dictionary, and on the contrary assuming it to be provincial because it is not found in our dictionaries. A careful examination of dictionaries by different authors, will corroborate my suggestion. I never heard the word *jonnock*, or *jannock*, used in the sense of "sincere," but in the sense given to it in Hartshorne's Glossary. The use of the word "right" as a qualifying adverb, is perfectly legitimate, e.g., "Right Honourable," "Right Worshipful," "Right Reverend," &c. See *Psalm* xli, 5 (Prayer Book version), "God shall help her and that right early." *Psalm* cxxxix, 13, "And that my soul knoweth right well." In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, bk. x, 498, "right down." Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, canto 5, "That seem'd the spoils of some right well renown'd." In the English part of Baret's Italian Dictionary, we find "A right honest man." And so also in the English part of Bowyer's French and English Dictionary, "Right

adv. (well) bien, tres, fort, parfaitement, comme il faut—a right learned man, un fort savant homme." In Swedish the adverb right is rendered by "Alldeles, entirely, quite, &c.," so that the Oswestrian's use of the word before "nice" is perfectly correct. In *fugam vacui*, I send you the following letter to one of the London school boards, from a parent excusing the absence of her child from school:

"Isoperatomtogoataturin."

J. E.

Jonnock. I am glad that "A. R." has pointed out a mistake, which I inadvertently made (1 Sep., 1875), and which I hasten to correct. Instead of Jonnock, insincere, untrustworthy, I should have written, Jonnock, sincere, trustworthy.

Right. "A. R." gives some examples of the Salopian use of this word. It is similarly applied in the Book of Common Prayer, thus, "Then should Jacob rejoice, and Israel should be right glad."—*Psalms* liii, 8.

Outsider. The working classes in Shrewsbury call a commercial traveller, an "outsider."

Mumchance. I never heard this word till the other day, when it was used by a native of Worthen. "They comen along mumchance, an never saiden a word." I cannot find it in a dictionary, and thought it must be very local, but in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 13th inst., I met with the following, "The Turkish frontier guards sit smoking their pipes, in mumchance meditation, fancy free."

Parish books and registers, especially in country places, often contain valuable illustrations of Shropshire dialect. Miss Jackson last week gave a sample of her gleanings at Hopton Castle, and I now send a few excerpts from the accounts of the churchwardens of Ludlow.

1545. "Item, payd for reddyng the churche of stony's ijd."

1548. "Item, to Stephen Knyghte for mendyng the locke of the church doore, and for a key to the offer in our Lady chancelle, vd."

"Item, for a roppe to our Lady belle, and a register to the Bible, xvd."

1550. "Item, to hym (Thomas Season) for half a day at the whirle yate anont the college dore, iiijd."

1551. "In primis, of William Philipps towards the movinge of the pilpott, vjs. viiijd."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

HEBER—THE MAN OF MANY LIBRARIES AND, LONG, MEMBER FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Under the above heading J. Mackay writes to *Notes and Queries* of last week, quoting also a passage from the *Book-Hunter* with reference to Mr. Heber.

"He was a liberal and kindly man, and though, like Wolsey, he was unsatisfied in getting, yet, like him, in bestowing, he was most princely. Many scholars and authors obtained the raw material for their labours from his transcendent stores. These, indeed, might be said less to be personal to himself than to be a feature in the literary geography of Europe. 'Some years ago,' says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 'he built a new library at his house at Hodnet, which is said to be full. His residence at Pimlico, where he died, is filled, like Magliabechi's at Florence, with books from the top to the bottom—every chair, every table, every passage, containing piles of erudition.'

'He had another house in York Street, leading to Great James Street, Westminster, laden from the ground floor to the garret with curious books. He had a library

in the High Street, Oxford, an immense library at Paris, another at Antwerp, another at Brussels, another at Ghent, and at other places in the Low Countries and in Germany."—*The Book-Hunter*, by John Hill Burton.

"What a pity we had not a Prime Minister at the time of the sale of all these invaluable libraries, who, like Heber was a lover of books, and would have prevented their dispersion by purchasing them for the nation."

"J. MACKAY."

ADFORTON.

OPENING OF A MISSION CHURCH.

On Thursday, September 16th, a mission church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was formally opened for divine service at Adforton, midway between Leintwardine and Wigmore, under the most favourable auspices. For the past two years the services of the Established Church have been held in a small stone building, called the Mission House; but now the parishioners can congratulate themselves on having a neat, substantial edifice in every way worthy of the locality. The new church, the foundation stone of which was laid in September of last year by Mrs. Colvin, is built on a commanding site, given by Mr. Harley, of Brampton Brian, in the main thoroughfare. It is built of stone from the adjacent quarries of Mocktree, with Bath dressing. The windows, which were supplied by Messrs. Cooke & Son, plumbers, Ludlow, who also did the staining and painting of the wood-work, are of Cathedral glass, with a white border. It is floored with encaustic tiles, and chairs are provided instead of pews or benches. The style of architecture is of a mixed kind, chiefly Gothic, the east-end, or the chancel, as well as the neat timbered roof, being semi-circular. The building, which is arranged to seat about 150 persons, will, when completed, cost about £200, towards which only £150 or £160 was wanted to pay off the debt before the opening service. Mr. Ingham, of Leintwardine, is the contractor; and Mr. Seddon, London, the architect. The weather being all that could be desired, the sacred edifice was filled with a most respectable congregation, amongst those present, including the clergy who took part in the service, were the Ven. Archdeacon Waring, the Revs. E. J. Green, T. Crump, W. Hopwood, Swainson, Salway, W. Selwyn, J. W. Colvin, Ede, E. S. Lowndes, J. Brown, and J. Baker, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Hopwood, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mrs. Owen Rocks, Mr. Alfred Salway, Captain Salway, Mrs. Crawshaw, Sir E. D. Green Price, Bart., Mr. A. R. Boughton Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Cross, Mrs. and Miss Howell, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Lady Clarke and family, Mr. and Miss Tudge, Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. J. G. Green (Marlowe), Mr. Ingham, Mr. Cooke, sen., &c. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Waring, who selected as his text St. Luke v. 4, "Now, when he had left off speaking, he said unto Simon, Launch out into the deep, and let your nets down for a draught." In the course of his remarks, the ven. speaker called attention to the fact that there was now no longer any excuse on the part of the parishioners of Adforton for their non-attendance at public worship on the Sabbath, and he specially alluded to the generous gift of the late Colonel Colvin, concluding with an earnest appeal on behalf of the building fund. We need scarcely add that the appeal was liberally responded to. The offertory at the evening service was also in aid of the building fund.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF POWYS.

We deeply regret to announce the decease of the Countess of Powis, which mournful event took place at Walcot Park, in this county, on Thursday morning last, the 16th inst. To those who enjoyed the privilege of knowing the venerable and venerated lady who has now passed from us it would be needless to expatiate on the many and great good qualities which she possessed in a degree not often seen. The exalted position which her ladyship occupied had not the effect of blinding her vision to the necessities of her poor neighbours, and we feel sure that her loss will be severely felt and sincerely mourned. In the immediate neighbourhoods of Powis Castle and Walcot the late Countess was felt to be a friend to all who needed a friend. Her charities were meted out with a liberal though discriminate hand. Her patronage was not merely nominal, but partook of that character which

might be better described as active benevolence, exercised more frequently by private means than through public channels. To the inhabitants of Welshpool especially, having resided principally at Powis Castle for fifty-seven years, she was an object of the most profound affection and respect, not only on account of her numerous charities, but also for her great affability and courteous demeanour to those who came into contact with her. Fortunately the character of the deceased Countess is not without parallel in many survivors, but the cases are not so numerous as to forbid a particular reference to the loss which society has now sustained. The Right Honourable Lucy, Countess of Powis, was the third daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, by his second wife, Lady Caroline Maria Montagu, eldest daughter of George, fourth Duke of Manchester. She was born on the 25th of September, 1793, consequently she was within a few days of completing her 82nd year. The late Countess married, on the 9th of February, 1818, Edward, second Earl of Powis, by whom she leaves surviving issue, five sons and three daughters—namely, the Earl of Powis; Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Percy E. Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.; and the Very Rev. the Hon. George Herbert, Dean of Hereford; the Hon. Robert C. Herbert; and Colonel the Hon. William H. Herbert; Lady Lucy, married to Mr. Frederick Calvert; Lady Charlotte, married to Mr. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, County Down; and Lady Harriet, unmarried. The Countess was sister of the late Duke of Montrose, the Countess of Winchelsea, Lady Emily Foley, and Lord William Graham.

The remains of the much-lamented Countess were removed from Walcot, on Monday last, to Powis Castle, under the charge of Mr. J. P. White, of this town, at whose establishment the coffins were made. The body will lie in state at Powis Castle until the interment, which will take place on Friday, at Welshpool.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

SERPLOTH (15 September, 1875).

I wonder if the "serploth" was a surplice. In the 6th year of the reign of Bloody Mary, the churchwardens of St. Mary's paid "For clothe for 2 boys sirples, 3s."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHREWSBURY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

(Sept. 15, 1875).

The following list of the Town Council elected first after the passing of the Municipal "Reform" Act, in 1835, will be found in the main reliable. A list was published a few years ago which was incorrect in several particulars. It ignored the existence of poor James Sayer, who has only just now died, and misspelt some of the names. The asterisks indicated the names of the Liberals:—

ELECTED.

WELSH WARD.

*John Woodward	291	Edward Haycock	208
*W. J. Clement	290	Joseph Sheppard	188
*Charles T. Clarke	276	James Watkins	185
*John Watton	271	Robert Burton	183
*James Sayer, Jun.	250	R. Drinkwater	139
*John Whitehurst	249	Samuel Asterley	118

CASTLE WARD WITHIN.

John Bowen	120	T. F. Dukes	101
W. W. How	118	Thomas Sutton	100
*R. J. Muckleston	109	*W. Hasledine	99
John Drury	106	*C. B. Teese	90
*Edward Jones	105	*Thomas Ward	77
W. H. Perry	103	*W. Smith	50

CASTLE WARD WITHOUT.

*Thomas Piddock	206	J. Birch	136
*Lewis Jones	205	Thomas Groves	127
*W. Whitwell	205	Thos. Beacall	124
*B. Pool	196	John Driver	123
*C. Nicholls	195	W. E. Jeffreys	100
*John Muckleston	193	Robert O. Tudor	94

STONE WARD WITHIN.

W. Jones	114	E. H. Burd	93
*W. Clement	107	*Jonathan Scarth	92
Charles Allnatt	104	*J. B. Williams	87
W. R. Stokes	103	*Richard Ford	80
Ph. Hughes	98	*Edward Locke	80
W. Brayne	93	*John Clarke	68

STONE WARD WITHOUT.

*John Hasledine	92	*J. G. Brayne	81
John Carline	89	*Jeremiah Marshall ...	81
*Thomas Donaldson ...	87	*John Tomkies	75
Thomas Lawrence ...	85	David Crawford	72
R. Wynne	84	*Richard Hilditch	57
William Hams	82	W. A. Leighton	57

The Liberals having a majority of four selected the ten Aldermen from their own party.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| *W. Hasledine | *J. W. Watson |
| *W. Clement | *C. B. Teese |
| *J. B. Williams | *E. Locke |
| *R. Ford | *J. Marshall |
| *T. Ward | *J. Tomkies |

First Mayor under the Municipal Reform Act, 1835-36,

- W. Hasledine, Esq.
Recorder, John Bather, Esq.
Town Clerk, W. Cooper, Esq.
Treasurer, J. G. Brayne, Esq.
Coroner, Robert Jones, Esq.
Magistrates' Clerk, W. H. Cooper, Esq.

W. H.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (22 Sep., 1875).

"J. E." says (25 August, 1875) that *bat* means a heavy blow, and he distinguishes it from *pat*, which means a light one. But Hartshorne gives (*Salopia Antiqua*, page 321) "*Batt*, a. a pat on the back," and "*Batt*, v. to beat gently, to tap." A man who winks and blinks is said to "*bat* his eyes." PROUD SALOPIAN.

A SALOPIAN (?) MAN OF ROSS (22 Sep., 1875).

The reference to Clopton Phrys, Esq., of Llandrinio Hall, in 1800, reminds me of an entry in an old MS. book preserved at the Oswestry Grammar School. This entry comprises the whole of the Terrier of Lands taken in 1636, and is said to be "transcribed from an ancient copy in ye custody of Mr. Clopton of Llandrinio, Mar. 12, 1714." In or about 1672, there was a Rev. Thomas Clopton (nephew of Bishop Barrow's) head master of the Oswestry Schools. Was the "Clopton Phrys of Llandrinio Hall" in 1800, any connection of the "Mr. Clopton of Llandrinio" in 1714? And were they the same family as the nephew of the Bishop who presided over Oswestry School in 1672? A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

DONATIVE CHAPELS.

There are no doubt many chapels in Shropshire which come under the denomination of "Donatives," a list of which would be interesting. I cannot, however, call to mind more than two that have undergone the vicissitudes to which such as are situated within private domains are liable on the transfer of the lands to new owners, viz., Berwick and Halston. Both of these contain the family

burying-places of the former lords of the soil, and the estates on which both are situated have passed into the hands of strangers. Are there any more in the county in like case? And does the right of sepulture pass away with the sale of the property? In some respects Halston being extra-parochial, and partaking more of the character of a private chapel, differs from Berwick, which is locally within the parish of St. Mary; but there is a singular coincidence in the facts I have mentioned. W. H.

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY (November 18, 1874).

The following names of streets in the time of Phillips (1779) compared with the more ancient ones are worth a note, and at some future time a comparison may be made with those now in vogue to see how far changes have been beneficial or otherwise.

Present Names (1779).	Ancient Names.
Wyle Cop or Wild Cop	Terra Sub Wila and Super Wilam
Back Lane	Bispestan, Bushpestan, Beeches Lane
King's Head Shutt Mardol	The Sextry Marlesford, Mardefole, Mardoole
Dogpole Corn Market High Street	Dokpoll Cornehepyng Baxter's Row and Baker's Row
Pride Hill	Corvisors' Row and Shoemakers' Row
Kiln Lane Frankwell Doglane Barker Street	Candellan, Kellen Lane Frankville, Frankville Romboldeham, Rumalde-sham Claro Monte
Clarimond Hill St. John's Hill Cross Hill Swan Hill St. Chad's Hill Milk Street Fish Street Berrington's Square Grove Lane Butcher Row Roushill Lee Stalls Raven Street Hill's Lane St. Chad's Water Lane St. Mary's Water Lane Shoplatc	Murivance Old Fish Street Flesh Stalls Borishall The Stalles Castle Street Knuckin Street Cheddelode Seynt Mary Waterlode Shetep lace, Sotteplace, and Shottplace
Oxlane School Lane High Pavement Abbey Foregate Castle Foregate	Batonylone Altus Vicus For Yate and Before Yette For Yate and Before Yette

The above list would necessarily differ from one drawn up at the present day. The new streets are numerous, and some names are changed. Back Lane is gone back to Beeches Lane, King's Head Shutt changed to Golden Cross Shutt, Corn Market to The Square (a very doubtful improvement), Kiln Lane to Princess Street (because one of the Royal Princesses once purchased a pair of gloves at Mr. Pritchard's, in that street), Clarimond to Claremont, St. Chad's Hill to College Hill, Lee Stalls to Mardol Head, Raven Street to Castle Street, Ox Lane to St. Mary's Street, and High Pavement is merged into Pride Hill.

SUMMERLUG.



FUNERAL OF THE COUNTESS OF POWIS.

On Friday last the mortal remains of this noble lady were consigned to their last resting-place, in the family vault at Welshpool; and it may be truly and emphatically said of her that she went down to the grave amid the sincere and heartfelt sorrow of her relatives, friends, and neighbours. The late Countess had spent a large portion of her long life at Powis Castle; it is therefore not to be wondered at that she, whose goodness was so abundant, and whose amiability so striking, should have attained so strong a hold on the affections of her neighbours. The mournful aspect of the town of Pool on the day of the funeral testified abundantly to this fact—not a shop or house but closed its shutters and blinds, and, as regards the principal tradesmen, business was entirely suspended throughout the day. At nine o'clock the muffled bells of St. Mary's Church commenced to ring, and peals were rung, with short intervals, until far on in the afternoon. The funeral was (according to the wish of the deceased) conducted with the greatest privacy, so far, at least, as was consistent with her high rank. The procession left the castle soon after twelve o'clock in the following order:—

Mute.	Chariot containing	Mute.
Dr. Lemon.	E. T. D. Harrison, Esq.	
Joseph Newill, Esq.	Carriage containing	Thomas Newill, Esq.
	G. M. Salt, Esq.	
	Carriage conveying	
	The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.	
	Twelve Bearers.	
Page.	HEARSE.	Page.
	Containing the body of the deceased.	
	Mourning Coach, containing	
The Hon. and Very Rev. George Herbert, Dean of Hereford.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis.	
Colonel the Hon. W. H. Herbert.	The Hon. R. C. Herbert.	
	Mourning Coach, containing	
His Grace the Duke of Montrose.	Lord William Graham.	
H. Montgomery, Esq.	F. Calvert, Esq.	
	Mourning Coach, containing	
Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.	Colonel the Hon. G. W. Windsor Clive, M.P.	
R. J. Harrison, Esq.	Ven. Archdeacon Clive.	
	Mourning Coach, containing	
D. H. Mytton, Esq.	Rev. Canon Herbert.	
	Mourning Coach, containing	
	Mr. Smith.	Mr. Saunders.
	The Earl's Valet.	House Steward.
	The Private Carriage (closed) of the late Countess.	
	Undertakers:	
	Mr. T. Morris.	Mr. W. Jones.
	Mr. Hand, builder.	

Lady Lucy Calvert, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, Lady Harriet Herbert, and Mrs. R. J. Harrison, were present in the church during the mournful ceremony.

On emerging from the park the mournful cortège passed, via Broad Street and Bull Street, to the steps leading to the churchyard, through large and orderly crowds, who lined the streets. Arrived at the church, the procession was marshalled in the order indicated above, and headed

by the choristers and a large number of the neighbouring clergy in surplices, entered the church, and the coffin was placed on a bier in the chancel. The 90th Psalm was then sung in slow and solemn time to a minor chant by Hine, and the lesson was read by the vicar, the Rev. J. E. Hill. The coffin was then gradually lowered into the vault, the entrance to which is immediately in front of the communion rails, and the remainder of the service was read by the Bishop of Lichfield (standing within the rails) in a most impressive manner. Hymn 117, Ancient and Modern, "Jesus lives," was then sung, and the Bishop pronounced the Benediction. The relatives and many other friends then descended into the vault to take a last glimpse of the coffin, on which was placed a cross composed of stephanotis and other delicate white flowers, and the crowded congregation gradually dispersed.

Amongst the neighbouring clergy mentioned above as being present at the church were the Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Rev. Canon Williams, and Rev. D. P. Lewis, who occupied places within the altar rails, and in the stalls were Revs. Howel Evans, Oswestry; R. M. White, Churchstoke; J. Burd, Chirbury; F. W. Parker, Montgomery; T. Lewis, Buttington; D. P. J. Evans, Trefonen; A. Field, Pool Quay; E. B. C. Frith, Welshpool; R. Moore, Welshpool; A. Whitlaw, Welshpool. Mr. Inglis Bervon, the organist of St. Mary's, played the following sacred pieces as voluntaries in masterly style previous to the ceremony:—"Angels ever bright and fair," and "I know that my redeemer liveth;" and during the procession to and from the grave the "Dead March" in "Saul." The coffins were made at the establishment of Mr. J. P. White, of Shrewsbury. They consisted of an inner shell of oak, lead coffin, and an outer one of Spanish mahogany. The latter was covered with rich black silk velvet, pannelled with gilt nails, and mounted with eight massive handles. The plate bore the following inscription, surmounted by the coronet of deceased:—

The Right Honourable Lucy Graham,
Countess of Powis,

Born 25 September, 1798,
Died 16 September, 1875.

It was placed by the side of that of her husband, the late Earl. The preparation of the vault, a work requiring considerable delicacy from its position beneath the sacarium, was skillfully carried out under the direction of Mr. Hand, builder, of Powis Castle. The undertaker was Mr. W. Jones, of Welshpool, assisted by Mr. Thomas Morris. The coaches, &c., were supplied by Mr. W. Rowlands, of the Royal Oak.

The vault now contains seven coffins, viz., those of three Earls, two Countesses, and one Baroness Powis, and an infant daughter of the late Earl and Countess. The plates bear the following inscriptions:—

1. Elizabeth Craven Lady Powis. Died Oct. 8, 1662, aged 63.
2. The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert Earl of Powis. Died Sep. 11, 1775, aged 70
3. Barbara Antonice Herbert Countess of Powis. Died March 12, 1786.
4. The Right Hon. George Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Salop and Montgomery. Died Jan. 17, 1801, aged 43.
5. The Hon. Harriet Emily Herbert. Died at Meriden, in the county of Warwick, April 23, 1824, aged 11 weeks and one day.
6. The Right Hon. Edward Herbert Earl of Powis, K.G. Born March 22, 1785; died Jan. 17, 1849, aged 63.
7. The Right Honourable Lucy Graham Countess of Powis. Born 25 Sep. 1798; died 16 Sep. 1875.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CASTLE FIELDS.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new church, to be dedicated to "All Saints," took place on Saturday under most auspicious circumstances, It will be the

first church erected in Shrewsbury since August 25, 1837, on which day the Church of the Holy Trinity was consecrated. We congratulate the town at large, and especially the district more particularly interested, on the change which has taken place in Church architecture in the forty years that have elapsed, and which has probably spared them a repetition of the hideous style which once prevailed. The plans and design of the new church have been approved by the London Incorporated Church Building Society and the Lichfield Diocesan Society, and the latter has promised a grant of £400 to the building fund. It will also be the first church in Shrewsbury whose seats will be entirely free and unappropriated. Though the present intention is to erect only the nave and side aisles, we trust that the work now so well begun will not cease until the entire fabric be completed, and if we may judge from the enthusiastic manner in which the proceedings of Saturday were conducted there is good ground for hope that such will be the case, and also that a permanent endowment will be secured. The church will then be a lasting and fitting monument to the patriotic zeal of the age, and particularly to the unselfish benevolence of its promoters.

The church, which when completed will occupy the whole of the space reserved between North Street and the schools and temporary church—allowing for paths to the north and south—will consist of a wide and lofty nave with clerestory, a porch at the west end of the north aisle, and another entrance on the south side, north and south aisles, the former being rather wider than the latter, chancel with north chancel aisle, organ chamber and vestry, and will provide for 650 persons. The open seats will be of pitch pine. The internal dimensions of the nave will be—width, 30 feet in the clear between walls; length, 76 feet 6 inches; height, about 58 feet to the ridge; width across nave and aisles 58 feet. Of the chancel—width, 25 feet; length, 38 feet; the chancel aisle, organ chamber, and vestry will be respectively 23 feet by 15, 18 feet 6 by 17 feet 3, and 16 feet 3 by 16. The north aisle will be separated from the nave by an arcade of four bays; the south by five bays. The chancel arch will be lofty, and the width of the chancel. There will be a low stone screen between nave and chancel, an ascent of three steps into the latter, and a further gradual ascent of 6 in all to the altar. Chancel stalls will be provided for a choir of 28 men and 16 boys; the style of the church will be "Decorated." The contract for the nave and aisles, which alone for the present will be carried out, is taken at £3,400, the intended accommodation being for 541 adults; the seats are not included in the first contract. The materials used for the walls will be Red Hill stone, pointed inside and un-plastered, and Shelvoke for most of the dressings; blue Pennant (Bristol) will be used for the columns to arcades, and shafts to chancel arch. The roofs will be covered with Staffordshire tiles. The windows will be glazed with thick green cathedral tinted glass in quarries and patterns. It is proposed at some future time to build a lofty tower to the south of the chancel, in which case a second vestry would be obtained. The architect is Mr. Haycock; the contractors are Messrs. Bowdler and Darlington.

Amongst those present were: the Earl of Shrewsbury, Rev. T. M. B. Owen, Mr. C. C. Cotes, M.P., Colonel Wilkinson, J. P. White, Esq. (Mayor of Shrewsbury), Rev. Dryden Corbet, the Hon. Mrs. C. Hill, Miss Hill, Capt. Mrs. and the Misses Fenwick, Rev. A. Pigott, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. Fenton, Mr. de Burgh Leighton, Misses Downward, Mr. and Miss Corser, Miss Clare Leighton, Mr. Haycock (architect), the Misses Blunt, Rev. J. Frampton, Rev. G. E. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Blunt, Rev. E. W. Haslehurst, Rev. C. Mor-

timer, Rev. T. B. Lloyd, Rev. J. Mason, Rev. J. R. Legh, Rev. C. Morrell, Rev. T. W. Burges, Rev. H. B. Taylor, &c. The processional hymn was opened with the lines:—

We love the place, O God,
Wherein Thine honour dwells,
The joy of Thine abode,
All earthly joy excels."

After Psalm cxxvii, "Except the Lord build the house: their labour is but lost that build it," the Rev. T. B. Lloyd read prayers, and then the hymn, "O Lord of Hosts, whose glory fills," was sung. The architect, Mr. Haycock, presented to Earl Shrewsbury a mallet and trowel. His lordship then laid the stone, saying "In the faith of Jesus Christ we fix this stone on this foundation to the honour of All Saints, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Psalm 84 was then sung, and prayers were read.

The Rev. T. M. B. OWEN said the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church in that district that day was a source of the deepest gratitude to Almighty God. It had, he knew, been the prayer and earnest desire of many amongst them to see that day. He thought they ought to give their very best thanks to Lord Shrewsbury, who had so kindly consented to take so prominent a part in the day's proceedings. The Building Committee of the church were very anxious that his lordship should take that part, because he was the bearer of a noble and an historic name, and because his title seemed to connect him with the town of Shrewsbury, and, above all, because he was known to be a faithful and zealous son of the Church of England, and felt a desire by every means in his power to promote her interests. It might help to give some additional interest to that day's proceedings if he gave to them just a very brief—it must of necessity be brief—account of the history of these matters in the parish. Castle-fields was, a few years ago, as its name implied, open country. It was now covered with houses and open streets; and it was in order to provide for the spiritual wants of the increasing population that about seven years ago the land on which they were standing was purchased, and about five years ago the temporary church was put up. Two years afterwards the National Schools were erected. It was the desire of those who took a leading part—who were the promoters of the work—that the system of the Church of England should be carried out in that church neither more nor less. The church was, therefore, free and unappropriated. There was no distinction made between the rich man with the gold ring and the poor man in the vile raiment. It was to be a church in which the rich and the poor could meet together, knowing that the Lord was the maker of them all. There was in that church daily communion, daily morning and evening prayer; and all the work of the church, the frequent services which entailed a vast deal of labour, and the pastoral duties, had been faithfully carried out by two clergymen who had been placed permanently in their midst. They would understand that he was not including himself. Circumstances of which he need not here speak, compelled him to give only a small portion of his time to that work. Therefore, he was not speaking of himself. He was sure that those who lived in that district would bear him out when he said that the clergymen who had been placed there had most faithfully discharged their duties. They knew that forgotten truths when revived had been looked upon with suspicion and even hostility, as if they were innovations. It was the penalty which must ever be paid for past neglect. Restoration implied previous falling away, and falling away implied the loss of God's grace. There was one word he wished to say about that work, and it was this—that there was no endowment whatever. The stipends of the clergy had to be

paid, for they knew the labourer was worthy of his hire. The two clergy had to be paid and all the expenses of the church, out of the offertory; for the offertory was the rule of that church. They adopted the system of weekly offerings, and he thought they had every encouragement to do so. They had not been disappointed, though it would take some years before English Church people would fully understand the duty of giving for the support of their religion. It had been provided for in so many instances by the liberality of past generations, that people had got out of the way of giving. All the money which went for the support of the clergy in connection with that church was from the offertory with the exception of two small grants—one of £40 a-year from the Lichfield Church Extension Society, and another of £15 from the Additional Curates' Society. They had seen that the offertory was not large enough to cover all the expenses of the church, and it was for this reason that the promoters of that work were very anxious to begin the permanent church, the temporary building not being large enough for the congregation. It was in many ways inconvenient; it was very hot in summer, and many were hindered from attending. They were anxious to build the permanent church in order that they might have larger congregations, and they hoped larger offertories, so that the mission might eventually become self-supporting. He must not detain them longer. He earnestly commended that church to their prayers, their sympathies, and their aims. It was a church for the benefit of Shrewsbury in general, and especially for the benefit of the increased population which had been brought chiefly by the railways into that district. It was not a church built for any party purpose, and the best proof of that might be found in the fact that the patronage of the church was not in the hands of any trustees arbitrarily chosen, but in the hands of the Bishop and the people of Shrewsbury. In conclusion, he earnestly hoped that that church might be a blessing to them all, and especially to those who lived in the neighbourhood, a blessing to generations yet unborn, and a witness to God. Whenever they looked at it may they be reminded that there were other things to be lived for besides the things of this world. May they find peace in that House of God! May it be unto them the House of God and the gate of heaven! And as the material fabric was builded up, may there be builded up a spiritual fabric, a holy temple unto the Lord!

The Earl of SHREWSBURY said he had been informed that they would like to hear a few words from him. The rev. gentleman (Mr. Owen) had left him very little to say. He felt that he must offer them an apology for coming there that day out of his own district, where he had many calls upon his time and purse. When, however, he received a request to come and lay the foundation-stone of the new church, he felt that he had no property in the neighbourhood. He remembered, however, that his name was Shrewsbury, and he felt that if a title could do anything the town of Shrewsbury was very welcome to his name to assist in carrying out such a good work as they were doing that day. He believed the last time a Lord Shrewsbury came into the town it was to lay the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church, and he was glad that a Lord Shrewsbury was now able to lay the foundation-stone of a new Church of England church. It had pleased God to put him in possession of what was once a great Roman Catholic property, and he had tried to follow in the footsteps of his father, who was a consistent Churchman. Whether High Church, or Broad Church, or Low Church, let them try to spread the blessings of religion throughout the country (hear, hear, and applause). He was glad to think that there was a strong feeling that secular education without religious in-

struction would be utterly useless. He was glad that All Saints temporary church had been open daily, thus giving to all an opportunity of worshipping God at times convenient to them. He hoped all churches throughout the country would be opened daily. Let them have free open churches (hear, hear). He had had the honour of being the president of an open church association. The object of the society was to throw the churches open to all alike, without any distinction (hear, hear). This was one of the most difficult questions of the day. In his own case he believed the congregation liked to see him sitting in the same pew that his grandfather sat in. Now a word as to the offertory. Let them see whether they could not exercise more self-denial—the rich man doing without some luxury, the poor man doing with a pot of beer the less. Let them remember that there was a blessing upon the widow's mite.

The collection was then made, the hymn "Holy offerings, rich and rare" being sung. The benediction was then pronounced. The proceedings on the ground then terminated.

A Public Luncheon afterwards took place at the Raven Hotel.

OCTOBER 6, 1875.

POLITICAL MEDAL (22 Sep. 1875).

A correspondent of the *Journal* in October, 1872, informed your readers that he possessed a brooch containing the names of twelve Conservatives returned for Salop in 1835, and a clergyman in Yorkshire wrote to *Bye-gones*, Nov. 20, 1872, to say that snuff-boxes, containing the names of the twelve members returned in 1841 on the lid, were made in remembrance of that election. It is generally supposed that the term "Lord Olive's Twelve Apostles" originated with the election of 1835, but the late Mr. Shirley Brooks, who resided in Oswestry during the election of 1832, once told me that the term was in use prior to that election. A. R. Croeswylan, Oswestry.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (29 Sep., 1875).

Mumchance. In the English part of Boyer's French and English Dictionary, 1788, we find "Mumchance, s. (when nobody speaks in company) silence." The asterisk and dagger prefixed signify "not on one expression basse, dont on se sert dans le figuré." "A low word or expression used figuratively." The word is found in several other dictionaries, but without the accompanying remark. I remember to have seen another similar word in an old book, though I cannot, at the moment, recollect the author, viz., "Mumbudget," given as the reply of an echo. What a treasure to word collectors would be an Index Verborum at the end of the works of all old books, especially the works of our old divines. With such assistance we should be able to recognise many words which were generally current in days gone by, but which, having become nearly obsolete, are mistaken for provincial words when heard in localities in which they still linger. When examining "The Works of John Boys," 1629, for the Archæological Society's contemplated dictionary, I found many words which modern dictionaries do not explain, at least no dictionary which has fallen under my notice, e.g., "Company." At first I thought this was a misprint for "company;" but as it was evidently a local designation I saw that such was not the case. After long search I discovered that it meant "jurisdiction." Boys mentions the several occasions and places of our Saviour's passion. "1, In *Cainphas* house. 2, In *Herod's* Company. 3, In the Common Hall. 4, In *Golgotha*." It is from the

Spanish. "Campana," the first meaning of which is a bell; several other significations are given in the "Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana" till we come to "met, la iglesia ó parroquia. . . . y tambien se entiende por el territorio ó espacio de la iglesia ó parroquia. . . . Parochia vel parocia, aut jurisdicção parochialis." Boys speaks of "This carnival and *gut-tide*." He calls wasteful persons "dingthrifters." A "cripple" is a "creple;" little children are "minumes;" earthly is "terence." "Is not a meere Terence Jesus, but *The Sonne of God*." We find in Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" the word "fell" used in speaking of the profit gained by selling sheep. "We sell may be six hundred pounds off it ilka year, flesh and fell together." Boys says of a sheep "his fleece is good, his fell is good, his flesh is good, &c." Bailey gives "fell, a skin of a beast." I will not trespass further on your space, or I could give several amusing "sayings" or proverbs from the work of Boys "Deane of Canterburie." J. E.

POWYS LAND MUSEUM.

GRAND ART EXHIBITION.

The eighth annual meeting of this flourishing society was held in the Museum, Welshpool, on Monday last, and on the same day an exhibition of rare and valuable art treasures was opened. The treasures of the Powys Land Club, which consist mostly of local antiquities, were supplemented by a large contribution of specimens from South Kensington, and also by loans of great and varied interest from residents in the neighbourhood and members of the club. These consisted chiefly of pictures, antique china, and plate, with other miscellaneous articles of taste and *certu*. Besides the Science and Art Department at South Kensington the following ladies and gentlemen sent contributions:—

PAINTINGS.—Major Corbett, W. Wilding, Esq., E. A. Davies, Esq., E. Haycock, Esq., Mrs. Curling, T. Edge, Esq., Miss Griffiths, Major Heyward, Rev. A. Whitlaw, Samuel Powell, Esq., Lady Edwards, A. Howell, Esq., Morris C. Jones, Esq., J. H. Anderson, Esq.

CHINA.—Mrs. Curling, Rev. Canon Williams, Lady Edwards, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. M. C. Jones, W. Wilding, Esq., Mrs. Mytton, T. B. Barrett, Esq., Mrs. Vaughan (Dolanog), Mrs. Edward Jones (Cliff Place), Mrs. Davies (Salop Road), Major Heyward, A. C. Humphreys, Esq.

ANTIQUARIAN OBJECTS.—Sir H. Vavasour, Bart, C. W. W. Wynn, Esq., M.P., Shrewsbury Museum, Charles Thomas, Esq., B. L. Vaudrey, Esq., Lewis Lewis, Esq., Stanley Leighton, Esq., J. W. G. Lloyd, Esq., Sir Edmund Buckley, Love Jones Parry, Esq., J. Whitehall Dodd, Esq., John Evans, Esq., Captain Mytton, A. C. Humphreys, Esq., Dr. Kenrick, J. John, Esq.

WORKS OF ART.—Elkington and Co., J. L. Bowen, Esq., Doulton and Co., Major Corbett, Captain Mytton, J. Naylor, Esq., M. C. Jones, Esq., Sir H. Vavasour.

FOREIGN CURIOSITIES.—General Scott, Captain Mytton, C. Thomas, Esq., Mrs. Harrison.

The exhibits from South Kensington comprise a large and varied collection of oil paintings, numbering 44; 36 works illustrating the course of instruction in Schools of Art; 37 original drawings made for the Arundel Society; 46 photographs of old London; and 11 etchings of objects in the South Kensington Museum. They also sent two large cases, one containing porcelain earthenware, French, German, Italian, Dutch, English, and Oriental; and the second electrotypes, reproductions of gold and silvermith work, and specimens of Italian, Syrian, Moorish and German jewellery, a fac simile copy of the Milton shield, and some valuable bronzes.

Mr. Haycock, of Shrewsbury, sent three beautiful water-

colour drawings by Varley, and Mr. A. Howell one of a female figure by Kilburne. Mr. Fardo, of Liverpool, contributed thirty valuable pictures in oil and watercolours, by Sir E. Landseer, J. E. Millais, R. A., Cox, Turner, Gainsborough, Müller, Lee, Cresswick, Calderon, &c. Major Corbett sent about a score of choice oil paintings by old and modern masters. Miss Griffiths exhibited three fine portraits of Sir Watkin and his father, by Pickersgill, and of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, by Sir Martin Freer, R. A.

A picture, lent by Lady Edwards (103), by an anonymous artist, is a clever delineation of animal life in the depths of winter.

Mrs. Curling exhibited a choice collection of paintings, among which was a fine picture (116), a Wreck on Goodwin Sands, by Knell, and several water colours by Catermole, Shepherd, and Austin.

Mr. W. Wilding contributed a valuable collection of autographs, among which were:—A privy seal of Henry VIII., to Abbot of Wigmore, 1605; signature of first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, 26th March, 1602; George III. to a free pardon, 21st October, 1821; Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Wellington, Marquis Cholmondeley, Earl Bathurst, members of Privy Council to a remission, 18th February, 1822; George IV. to a remission, countersigned by Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel.

Mr. Stanley Leighton exhibited the official seal of Sir Job Charlton, dispensation to Sir J. Charlton from attending the Court of the Marches, Grant of Arms to Thomas Baker, Esq., 1649, Pedigree of Lloyds of Massbury, packet of coins found in Oswestry.

Mr. Vaudrey contributed two ancient horse shoes, four antique pocket knives, Roman child's feeding bottle, lachrymatories, handmade brick, fragments of Samian ware, bronze spear head and horse bell, specimen of Roman mortarium, found at Salterford, worked bedquilt, by Theodorica Henry, military boot (Charles I.)

Mr. Evans, F.R.S., exhibited 151 Danish flint implements, viz.:—3 battle axes, 3 hammer stones, 1 mace head, 3 polished celts, 1 perforated, 1 rough, 2 gouges, 1 rough gouge, 1 narrow chisel, 1 narrow gouge, 1 serrated implement, 1 long pointed chisel, 3 daggers, 4 lance heads or daggers, 1 harpoon head, 1 spoon-shaped scraper, 1 crescent-shaped implement, 1 curved do.

A large and valuable collection of china was contributed by Mrs. Curling, and forms one of the most striking features of the exhibition; and scarcely less so is the collection of Major Heyward.

Mr. T. B. Barrett, of Welshpool, exhibited a case of beautiful Wedgwood plaques, a seal of Darius found at Nineveh, and two other monarchical seals, a Turkish yataghan in silver scabbard, a pair of ancient pistols, silver gilt, a rifle inlaid with silver and gold, and a variety of Albanian dresses of crimson velvet and gold, a Greek lady's cap, and a number of electro tasses.

Mr. Whitehall Dodd exhibited an old silver watch, old silver seal, silver and oak snuff box, sword said to have belonged to Black Prince, old sword, Queen Anne's walking cane, two carved spoons (bone), pedigree of Sir Mutton Knight, 1662, back and breastplate of armour, from Blore Heath.

Messrs. Doulton exhibited a collection of art pottery, comprising jugs, vases, inkstands, flower pots, plaques, &c.

Mr. Vaudry also exhibited a gold watch, enamelled with figures, presented by the French Royal Family to Edmund Burke; and Mr. Alfred Ford, Newtown, an antique gold watch, finely embossed.

The Vicar of Welshpool kindly lent the solid gold chalice belonging to the parish church.

There was a small collection of municipal insignia, viz.:—Borough of Welshpool; The Mayor's gold chain of office

and two ancient silver maces.

From Montgomery: Two silver maces and seal.

From Oswestry: Two silver maces.

From Wrexham: The Mayor's gold chain and badge, and a ponderous mace about four feet long, of ebony and silver.

A curious old brass mace from Dinas Mawddwy.

Captain Mytton exhibited a Llancknow silver claret jug, Indian incense vase, cabinet containing 14 gold coins, seven mourning and memorial rings, antique watch, antique dagger, set of steel miniature tools, silver sauff box, brooch, Roman boar, antique spoon.

Mrs. Beek exhibited an antique silver cake basket.

Mr. Lewis Lewis an ancient silver cup.

Mr. T. Morris (ex-Mayor) exhibited silver cradle, tea and coffee service, presented to him during his Mayoralty.

Mr. William Jones, Trade Hall, exhibited a silver gilt cup won by his father at Welshpool eavalry races in 1822, inscribed "David Pugh, Esq., Llanerchydol, 1822."

We have omitted to mention among the pictures an interesting group of oil paintings belonging to Major Heyward, as well as several charming portraits exhibited by Mr. Morris Jones. This is, however, necessarily an imperfect sketch of what is really an exhibition of uncommon interest to the general public, as well as to the inhabitants of Welshpool and the members of the Powys Land Club, and it is hoped that it will prove the pioneer of many kindred exhibitions in the district of the old historic Powys Land.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Was held in the Museum at three o'clock. In the unavoidable absence of the President (the Earl of Powis) the chair was taken by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.

OCTOBER 13, 1875.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (Oct. 6, 1875).
In the very interesting and valuable publication, "Montgomery Collections," published under the auspices of the Powys-land Club, the Rev. Elias Owen, I believe of Llanwrog, has given several lists of the "Archaic Words, &c., of Montgomeryshire." Now, many of the words I have seen in parts 16 and 17, are in use in the present day, and therefore not strictly "archaic." Moreover they are in common use in Shropshire, therefore not exclusively Montgomeryshire words. Of these are:—Afore, Acause, or cos: "He didna tell me, coz he dunna know." Brumhook, spelt "broomhook," pronounced "brum-muk" (see ante p. 33). Bletcher, or bladder. Bum or bum-bailiff. Bout, a bolt or to bolt. Bay, not a cowhouse as described by Mr. Owen, but the wings of a barn, or either side of a threshing floor. Boosey. Bastechild, should be basechild. Boutin, spelt "bolting," applies to straw gathered up and laid straight, a difficult task in these days of steam threshing. A "bottle" of straw is a bundle of loose straw or hay, as distinguished from a bolting or a truss. Butt; Quoic; Conterary; Cout, a colt; Cute; Cunday, merely a corruption of quandary; Elder, a cow's udder; Fearn, or fe-yarn; Fild; Foret, or forat; Flen is plural of fles; Frum, premature; Fistful; Favours, resembles; Grotts, usually spelt groats; Hout, hold; Homber, a hammer—the letter "h" being generally banished from the bucolic alphabet, this word is usually pronounced "ommer" in Shropshire; Heft, weight, rather a verb to lift—"he conna heft it"; Kax; Kiddle; Kit, a sty, as a pig's kit, calf's kit is common in Shropshire, a pig's is a pigty; Kall to upset; Lather, ladder; Lown, a rate; Looby, a stupid fellow; Lissum, pliable, &c., simply a corruption of "lithesome"; Nail-

passer, a gimlet; pun, pron peon, like "oo" in book; Puke; Pennorth; Plech, pron pleech; Rove, to entangle thread, &c.; Rundell, rather rundle, a decayed tree; Stock, to dig with a maddock (sic), Mr. Owen is infelicitous in his orthography, this should be "mattock"; Skellet, or Skillet; scrip, to snatch; Shoves, sheaves, singular, shoaf; Spit, likeness; Ted, the first operation on newly mown hay, now usually done by the tedding machine; Too-ert, toward, rather to-ert; The-ar, there, is simply elongating the first "e"—the conversion of chair into cheer is not analogous; Tump, a hole to keep potatoes; Thrashel, a flail, pronounced in Shropshire threshull, sometimes threslut; Urchin, a hedgehog; Weddy, tiresome, tedious, usually waddy; Yow, equivalent to ewe, not to yew; Yowl, howl; Yarly, early; Abide, to endure, "he mun grin and abide it"; Bait, lunch for men and horses too; Bout, in ploughing; Coolins, as refers to pigs, sheep, &c., or anything from which the best are picked or culled out, in fact cullings, defined in the dictionaria as refuse; Cowahon; Cratab, the hind side of a cart or waggon—Mr. Owen is, I fear, thinking about another case where the words end and side are said to be synonymous. A waggon or cart has a near side and an off-side, also a hinder end, which I suppose is the side he means, and a fore end. The cratab is the open and moveable thing, attached by hooks and chains, to lengthen out the body of the wagon at the tail end (the tail-board is to close it up) as the ripple or thripple does at the fore end. Ebb, shallow; Fegg is not necessarily withered grass, but that which from its rankness has been uncut during summer. Grout, sediment.

"Gurgins, a kind of coarse flour. Wheat was formerly ground in the country mills so as to produce sack flour, gurgins, and bran, and sack flour was further refined into firsts and seconds. The gurgins was the next to bran, and was at one time the flour with which the working man's loaf was made. A dark or brown loaf it was, but it is said to have been healthy. The expression "white bread" is common in Wales, and points to a time when there was black bread in the country. The white loaf was eaten by the better-to-do class, while the gurgin loaf was found on the poor man's table. Gurgins are now called sharps, and this kind of flour is only used for fattening stock."

It is difficult to imagine how Mr. Owen could have fallen into such errors as are contained in the above quotation. By the use of the word "formerly" he would seem to imply that such is not now the case, whereas this is the practice at the present day, and I don't see how it can be varied. Now, instead of the "working man's loaf" being made of "gurgins" (properly spelt *gurgeons*), I can say that it is impossible to make bread of "gurgeons," or even "sharps," as neither of them contain a particle of flour, without which bread cannot be made. The particles of gurgeons and sharps, which are alike, though of different degrees of fineness, will not adhere. Again, the term "white bread" does not necessarily imply the existence of black. It is, no doubt, brown bread from which it is intended to draw the distinction. Now, farmhouse brown bread is made usually from the meal of wheat, except the bran, and sometimes even includes that; but on the poor man's table it is never found. Though more wholesome and more economical than pure white bread, the latter only is consumed by the family of the working man, who as a rule doesn't study economy. I will only add that gurgeons are not now called sharps, the two are as I said above different things. Wheat passed through the mill is meal. Batch flour is meal with the bran extracted, and the finer qualities are produced by extracting successively gurgeons and sharps. Husky, dry, and cold, as *Ausky* weather, a *Ausky* cough. Ommost, almost.

Sight, a quantity. Sway, to sway to and fro. Tend, to watch. Trigg, a small trench, &c. It seems a pity to dispel the theories which Mr. Owen has advanced in some of these cases, but I cannot refrain from stating plain and well-known facts in substitution for palpable though unintentional errors. W. H.

HISTORICAL FALLACIES (Aug. 18, 1875).

I observe in another note of this date "W. H." states that the book he quoted was the "Cambrian Travellers' Guide." I am surprised to find Nicholson committing so glaring an error (especially in his edition of 1813—the one quoted), because, as a rule, he was a guide to be trusted; and he has this merit, that where he gives other people's experiences he tells us who they are. I have referred to his account of Shrewsbury, and find that his description of new Saint Chad's is taken from Bingley; but I presume the record of the destruction of the old church was his own, or he would have stated, as was his wont, his authority. And this leads me to ask if there ever was a notion prevalent in Shrewsbury that the sinking of the old church was caused by the presence of mines? So painstaking a writer as Nicholson would scarcely have made such an assertion without some authority for so doing. A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

CURIOUS ARTIFICE OF A MALEFACTOR IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

The following account of a curious artifice attempted by a malefactor to escape the extreme penalty of the law is from an unpublished MS. of the late Mr. Pidgeon, of Shrewsbury, entitled "Remarkable Occurrence in the County of Salop," and is a curious illustration of the criminal "Manners and Customs" of the time. The Old Heath appears to have been the spot where, during a period of more than two centuries, persons convicted of capital offences expiated their crimes. A permanent gallows stood there until the year 1794, when the last execution took place, a new county prison being then completed—

"1696. Saturday, October 3rd.—Was at ye Old Heath, broughtone Richd. Jonson to bee hanged, though sentenced 16th August, the assizes last past, and in order thereto made a long confession on the ladder, and also begged the Under Sheriff, Mr. Jon Edwards, yt hee may not be striptt, for yt he had an infirmity, butt to be layd in his coffin in his cloathes; and so he easily turned himself off the ladder, where hee hanged about halfe an hower, ye specttators marvalling hee was nott dead in all yt time for they observed him still to heave up his shoulders, wch caused one Jo Blankly to run up the ladder and open his shirt on his bosom, when they found hee had two shirts on, and under ym, att his throat, an iron hook, wh had att each end an hook, the upper hook much broader than the lower, with a coard coming to his navell, and about his thighe and about his middle, and over his shoulders, and under his twist, a towel^l wraptt close about it, yt it may nott hurt him when he hanged, the coard was tyed over the under shirt; and another Holland shirt was over them all, and his periwigg on, that no one could discern the least of them; and a crack or alitte 3 quarters of a yard long in ye coffin to take his breath out of; and he always begged the Sheriff he may be put in his coffin in his cloathes and nott to be stript. But ye hook, &c. being discovered, itt was openly shewed to all ye people, and the coard, yts 8 yards long, and ye towel, &c. : and after he was stript his two shirts, down to his waist, and hanged downe righte, without confessing a word, or declaring where hee was born, or anything else at all, not a word. About 12 of

clock at night hee, in his coffin, was put into the Jaylor's porch, wh cost ye Under Sheriff 7s. to bring him to ye gallows, where hee was put in a hole and his coffin broke; and he lay above ground severall dayes, for ye world to see it was hee yt was so executed." K. D.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON FRANCE.

If the Lives of the Presidents of the Church Congress are not destined to be written under that title by some future Dr. Hook, some niche in the history of the Church of England ought to be found for the first in order of a series which has just reached its fifteenth term, and shows no sign of speedy exhaustion. That first was Francis France, then Archdeacon of Ely, better known, probably, as for several years a shrewd and kindly Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. We have before us the Report of that first meeting of what has since become not a but the Church Congress. It is only about half as bulky as most of its successors; but the subjects discussed included Laws affecting the Church, Church Rates, Sub-division of Dioceses, Work of the Church in Education, Ministerial Agency, Incomes of the Clergy, and Co-operation of Clergy and Laity; and if the President's Inaugural Address was more limited in its range than that just delivered at Stoke by a still more eminent Johnian, it was, what no other can be, the first; and it touched, in a sensible and scholarly way, upon some points which are far from having passed as yet out of the Church's daily thoughts. For instance, speaking of the usefulness of bringing together men of various views, the Archdeacon says: "Thus by meetings of this nature, asperities (which might perhaps have become inveterate) are removed, motives are better understood, worth more readily acknowledged, and the words of our great poet recognised as true, that

"Many things having full reference
To one consent many work *contrariety*;
As many arrows loosed several ways,
Fly to one mark."

Many of Mr. France's old friends and pupils are subscribing towards a memorial of him, in the shape of a restoration of the north and south transepts of Haddenham Church, near Ely, the cost of which is estimated at £600 or £700. For the last five hundred years, we are told, the living of Haddenham—a parish closely connected with the history of Queen Etheldreda, the foundress of Ely Cathedral, and with the final struggle between the Normans and Saxons—has been in the patronage of the Archdeacons of Ely. Subscriptions towards a general restoration have already been raised locally to the amount of some £3,000; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have undertaken the chancel, provided that the rest of the fabric be restored. The church is said to be a large and ancient structure, standing on the highest point of the Isle of Ely, and overlooking an extensive tract of Cambridgeshire. The names of the subscribers to the France Memorial are a sufficient guarantee for the importance of the undertaking; and among those ready to receive subscriptions are the present Archdeacon of Ely, and Dr. Parkinson, one of Mr. France's colleagues at St. John's. Besides the personal worth of the man, it is something to have occupied the chair at what must now be pronounced to have been the first assembly of the only body which in these times can justly claim to be a fair, if rough, representation of the Church of England: and it may be that in times to come, while the first historian of our Church retains the epithet long ago given him by common consent, the name of the first President of our Congress may be spoken of as *Venerable* in a far higher sense than that conventional one in which the title is applied to an Archdeacon.—*Church Bells*.

OCTOBER 20, 1875.

LORD CLIVE (80 December, 1874).

If corroboration was needed as to the residence of the great Lord Clive at Conover, the following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of October, 1768, will supply it:—

"The principal seats near *Salop* are, *Berwick*, the seat of *Thomas Poyis*, Esq; *Susdon*, of — *Corbet*, Esq; *Term*, of *Thomas Hill*, Esq; *Longnor*, of *Robert Burton*, Esq; *Cundover*, of *Lord Clive*; *Underhill*, of *Henry Poyis*, Esq."

THE OLD TRADE GUILDS OF SHREWSBURY

(15 September, 1875).

THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY. Entries of the admission of freemen into this company occur as early as 1426. The composition was confirmed on the 11th May, 1480, by Edward the Fourth, at the suit of the wardens Nicholas Pontesbury and Roger Adia. The following were the conditions of the charter. "That the said Company should, to the honour and laud of Almighty God, our Lady St. Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel, their Patron, together with the holy company of heaven; sustaine and fynd a Priest, to do and syng divine service daily, at the altar of St. Michael, in the Colledge Church of St. Chad, and also give 18 poor men each of them one penny per weeke, to praye for the prosperytye of our most dread Lord and Fader, Edward 4, our dear Mother the Queen, the King's Council, and for the fraternytye of the saide Guilde, both quicke and dead." They were also required to find a waxen taper to be carried before the host in the Corpus Christi procession. They formerly met in a room in the Sertry, and afterwards used for their hall the old house at the bottom of Grope Lane, on the left hand side. PROUD SALOPIAN.

NOTICES OF DEATHS, 1768.

"Rev. Mr. Higgs, vicar of Quatford, near Bridgnorth; though his living was no more than £81. per annum, he, by his parsimony, heaped together some thousand pounds."

"Richard Milward, Esq., flaxer for Staffordshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, and Northamptonshire." H. A.
Query, what is "flaxer"?

TONG CHURCH.

The following description of Tong Church appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1768:— H. W. A.

"The church was once collegiate, being founded in the year 1400, the 2d. of Henry IV, by the lady of Sir *Foult Pembroke*. It consists of a nave, two side isles, a cross isle, and a choir, in which there are still remaining 8 stalls on each side. There is also a chantry on the South side of the church; and on the North side of the choir, another detached building now used as a vestry. The steeple is in the middle of the church, and consists of a lofty tower, with a spire upon it. There are in the steeple six bells, besides the great bell,* which weighs 48 cwt. and a small bell. In the nave of the church, on the left hand, are the monuments of Sir *Foult Pembroke* and his lady, and Sir *Richard Vernon* and his lady, which last figures are, in my opinion, executed with great elegance. On the right hand are the monuments of Sir *George Vernon* and his lady, Sir *William Vernon* and his lady, and Sir *Henry Vernon* and his lady. At the East end of the chantry there is this inscription on the wall: "Pray for the soul of Sir *Henry Vernon*, Knight, and Dame *Anne*, his wife, which Sir *Henry*, in the year of our Lord 1516, made and founded this chapel and chantry, and the said Sir *Henry* departed

*Ante p. 15.

the 13th day of April, in the year above-said, and of your charity for the soul of Sir Arthur Vernon, priest, son of the said Sir Henry, on whose souls the Lord have mercy, Amen." At the West end of the chantry there is the bust of Sir Arthur Vernon, and on the floor his portrait in brass, with the usual inscription of *Orate pro anima, &c.* On the North side of the choir lies the figures of Sir Thomas Stanley and his lady, on a table monument, supported by pillars of marble, curiously gilt and carved, with their arms. At each end is a pyramid of black marble, one of which, at the head, is thrown down. There are four marble figures at the top of the monument, but all broke. Under the table lies the image of Sir Edward Stanley, son of Sir Thomas. On the South side of the monument is this inscription in three compartments. "Thomas Stanley, Knight, second son of Edward, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and Strange descended from the family of the Stanleys, married Margaret Vernon, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir George Vernon, of Nether Haddon, in the county of Derby, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Edward, Henry died an infant, and Edward survived, to whom this lordship descended, and married the lady Lucy Percy, second daughter to Thomas, Earl of Northumberland; by her he had issue seven daughters, and one son; she and her four daughters, 18. 16. 15. 13.

Arabella, Marie, Alice, and Priscilla, are interred under a monument in the church of Waltham in Essex. Thomas his son died in his infancy, and is buried in the parish church of Winwick in the county of Lancaster: The other three Peronella, Frances, and Venise, are yet living. At the feet are these lines,

Ask who lies here, but do not weep,
He is not dead, he doth but sleep.
This stony register is for his bones,
His fame is more perpetual than the stones.
And his own goodness, with himself, being gone,
Shall live when earthly monument is none.

At the Head.

Not monumental stone preserves our fame,
Nor sky-aspiring pyramids our name.
The memory of him for whom this stands
Shall out-live marble and defacer's hands,
When all to Time's consumption shall be given.
Stanley, for whom this stands, shall stand in Heaven.

And underneath.

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.

Venetia, the youngest daughter, mentioned here, married Sir Kenelm Digby, by whom she had John Digby of Gotherst, in the county of Bucks. On the South wall of the chancel is the monument of Mrs. Ann Wylde, with this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Ann Wylde, late wife of William Wylde, of Droitwich, in the county of Worcester, Esq; eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, of Tong Castle, serjeant at law and Bart. and of Dame Elinor, his wife, whose virtue, modesty, rare and excellent parts, exceeding her age, have fitted her for a more heavenly habitation, leaving behind these spectacles of grief, and proofs of true affection; she died the 6th of May, in the year of our Lord 1624, and of her age the 16th, being then delivered of her first born." At the East end is also this inscription: "Here lyeth interred the body of William Skington, late of the White Ladies, Esq; some and heir of Sir John Skington, some time of London, Knight, obit 1550" and near him lies his wife Elizabeth. On the North side of the chancel there is a bust in the wall of a daughter of the Pierpoint family, but no epitaph. The ancient college where the clergy lived is mostly demolished, and what remains is partly inhabited by some poor people, and partly converted into a stable, Tong is now a per-

petual curacy, and the Duke of Kingston allows the minister 80*l.* per annum. At the West end of the church there are alms houses founded by some of the Harris family for six poor widows, who have 40*s.* a shift, and gown, per annum."

INSCRIPTION IN SHIFNAL CHURCH.

The following inscription existed in Shifnal Church during the last century. It would be interesting to ventilate the subject of it, and ascertain beyond doubt, for the benefit of Mr. Thoma, the fact recorded. When did Shifnal cease to be called Ideall, and why?

H.
"William Wakeley was baptized at Ideall, alias Shifnal, May 1, 1591, and buried at Adbaston, Nov. 28, 1714, his age 124, and upwards. He lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens, viz. Elizabeth; James I. Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary. Anne and George I."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

The following, the first of a series of articles, is from the *Architect* of last Saturday:—

"There is very little known from documentary evidence concerning the foundation of this church. It was probably the earliest church in Shrewsbury, for while an approximate date can be assigned to the foundation of all the other churches, none can be assigned to this. It stands in the centre of that part of the town which was first enclosed. It is nearest to the Castle, originally a British work, and to the old High Cross; and it was raised to the dignity of a collegiate Church and of a Royal Chapel (which latter dignity it still retains) by King Edgar, 968-975. It is spoken of by William of Malmesbury as being in the time of S. Wulfstan, who died 1005, the most considerable church in the town. It was soon eclipsed, however, by the growing importance of the large Benedictine Monastery of S. Peter and S. Paul. The endowments were never large; and very little mention of the church occurs before the Reformation in the lowest records of the time.

But the church, notwithstanding, is one of the most interesting parish churches in the west of England. Architecturally it needs no historian, for as it now stands it tells its own tale. The fabric has been singularly fortunate in having escaped any material alteration or reconstruction during what is known as the "Churchwarden" period. Nothing was then done but to cover it up inside and out with plaster; and now, since the plaster has been removed, the stones almost speak for themselves. The lines of new and old work, in succession, are distinctly to be traced on them, and, when joined to the well-ascertained date to which each architectural feature may be assigned, enable us to follow the course of the builder for 700 years at least.

During the recent restoration it became necessary, in laying the channels for the hot water and gas, to explore the floor, when the ground plan of an earlier Norman church was found entire. It extended from the present tower 76 feet eastward, terminating in an apse, and being 27 feet in width. The pillars of the existing nave arcade are laid upon the foundation of the walls of it; and it was curious to observe the evidence those walls gave of a yet more ancient church, being constructed of stones which had plainly been used for building purposes at some earlier date. If we look, however, only to what is above ground, it would seem that the present church was built early in the reign of Henry II., just before the Norman style passed into the Early English. It consisted then of a nave, choir, and chancel 140 feet long, with transepts 91 feet long, the same dimensions as we now see, but having no aisles, and only two shallow chapels in the east wall of each transept. In the centre of this plain cross there seems to have been a low lantern tower supported by four round arches. There

was no clerestory. There is reason to think that the western tower was added a few years later; but there are abundant indications in the masonry of the nave and chancel and transepts that about 1160 they occupied the same ground that they do now, though nearly all their ornamental features, and all their windows, save one, belong to a later period. From 1225 to 1250 great improvements were gradually introduced. The whole character of the church became Early English, and white stone was used for the most part in place of red. The aisles were then added; but the south aisle was built a few years before the north, as is evidenced by the mouldings in the south door and south arcade, which are earlier and far less deeply cut and elegant than those on the north. In adding the aisles a very bold and interesting work was effected in the nave. It seems that the piers and arches were inserted in the old wall without removing the upper part of it, or disturbing the roof. The pillars have the lower part of the wall (which is still continuous beneath the present floor) for their foundation; while, possibly, the round form of arch was adopted that the stability of the upper part of the wall might not be endangered, as would have been the case if the wall had been yet further pierced by a pointed arch. It is easy to see, especially on the north wall (where, though the architectural details are better, the masonry is worse), how the spandrels were filled in after the arches were complete, the space being probably occupied during construction by the crutches on which the wall was temporarily supported. The aisles were lighted by small narrow lights like those which yet remain in the west end of each, while their low steep roofs are still indicated on the walls. The Norman windows of the transepts, excepting one, were taken out at the same time and the present Early English lancets inserted in their place. For this purpose many feet of the upper part of the walls were rebuilt, especially at the north and south ends, where the original Norman windows seem to have been set in two tiers or storeys. In like manner the large arches in the centre of the church were re-built with as little disturbance of the old wall as possible, their style being changed from round to pointed. In both styles there were doubtless four (not three, as now) and these arches supporting a low lantern tower for the admission of light into the centre of the church. The church had a groined roof in two large bays, the construction of it being probably of the same simple character as that which yet exists in the south porch. The course of all the labels or mouldings set beneath the junction of the roof with the walls can be clearly traced, and one of them yet exists. At the same time, i.e. early in the thirteenth century, two chapels were added, or rather re-built, one on either side, opening by a pointed arch into the chancel, and by a round arch into the transept. The chancel had windows only in its eastern bay, of the same character as the very elegant one which yet remains on the north side, that on the south being the counterpart of its opposite neighbour, while the east window was either a large triplet on the same pattern, or more likely, as greater height was not to be obtained, was arranged in five graduated lancets with four detached shafts. Thus the whole church was changed in a few years from late Norman to Early English, a character which all its arches and ten of its windows still retain. The exact method and process of the change can be traced.

From this time scarcely anything, if we except one small decorated window, was done to the church for nearly 250 years. From 1460 to 1477 extensive alterations were made in the Perpendicular style. The chapel, in the angle of the south transept and chancel, was pulled down and re-built on a much larger scale, and was connected with the chancel by the insertion of a large arch in place of its south window. The stone groined roof of the chancel, and the pitch

timber roof of the nave were then removed, and the walls having been raised by the addition of a clerestory throughout the whole length of the church, the roof was reconstructed in its present form. The centre lantern was taken down, and the eastern arch which supported it was cut entirely away. In the transepts the high gables were taken down and replaced by the present low Perpendicular roofs in order that the entire range and light of the clerestory might not be broken. In the south aisle only the walls were raised 6 feet, and Perpendicular windows inserted. And the crown was put to all these works by the erection of the present beautiful and lofty spire, which was then made to shoot into the air.

There were several altars in the church:—(1). The high or principal altar in the chancel, standing not against the east wall, but advanced some 14 feet westward, and with a space screened off behind it, which from the three large umbries in the centre of the wall, may be conjectured to have been used as a sacristy for the vessels and draperies of the church. (2 and 3). Two altars in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, one under each division of its east window. (4). One in the small chapel formed in the thickness of the wall in the south transept. (5). One in the chapel of St. Catherine, opening out in the north transept. (6). One in the chapel of St. Nicholas adjoining. (7). One set against the north wall of the aisle at its eastern end.

After the time of Edward IV., the alterations made chiefly affected the internal fittings of the church, and not the fabric. There are two exceptions to this statement. First came the construction of a large and very plain Perpendicular window of eight lights in 1579, in place of the east window which was destroyed in the great tempest of that year. The next important work was in 1651, when the wall and roof of the north aisle were raised that they might be uniform with those of the south aisle. It is surprising to find any church work carried out during the Commonwealth when so much was destroyed. It has stood fairly well, but an utter want of skill is evident in the construction of the rere arches of the windows (if arches they can be called), and in the absence of splay in the jambs.

From 1661 to 1852 nothing was done, save occasional repairs in the spire. This is of unusual height, in proportion to the tower on which it stands, the tower being only 78 feet 6 inches, and the spire being 143 feet in height. In the year 1852 the spire was struck by lightning and rendered so insecure that at one time it was in imminent danger of falling. This catastrophe, however, was averted by the care and skill of the architect, Mr. Pountney Smith, of Shrewsbury, who at this juncture undertook its restoration. Since that period the entire church has, under his direction, been as it were recast in its ancient mould. A new east window and reredos arcade have been added, and most of the principal features of the church have been restored, while its ancient character has been carefully preserved. The floor, which has been lowered throughout to its ancient level, is covered with encaustic tiles, and the whole church is warmed by hot water and lighted chiefly by wall brackets in the spandrels of the nave arcade.

The success with which the restoration has been even so far accomplished is chiefly due to the devotion and energy of the vicar, the Rev. T. B. Lloyd, by whose untiring efforts upwards of £10,500 has been raised from time to time to meet the cost of the work.

We publish illustrations of the richly-carved choir stalls recently erected in the course of the restoration of this fine old church. As we have mentioned elsewhere, the restoration has extended over a period of twenty years, and has been conducted under the direction of Mr. Pountney

Smith, architect, of Shrewsbury.

The stalls have been carved in oak in Shrewsbury, from models wrought by the architect himself."

RE-OPENING OF SHAWBURY PARISH CHURCH.

The re-opening of this church after extensive alterations and repairs took place on Sunday, the 10th inst., when there were two harvest thanksgiving services. In 1874 the two principal landowners, Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart., and T. Charlton Meyrick, Esq., jointly undertook the work of restoration. The roof, which had been covered in, and had its timbers plastered over, was removed, with the exception of its framework, most of which was good, and now helps to form a handsome roof much more like the original. The large square pews were some of the highest to be met with anywhere, standing fully 5 feet from the floor—in fact, it was necessary for a person to raise himself on tip-toes if he wished to see into them. These were removed, and being well carved and handsome of their kind, were worked up into open seats, placed so as to face north and south as usual in chancels. The floor was raised and laid with encaustic tiles, from Messrs. Maw and Co. Some fresh windows of an improved type have been substituted instead of former ones of barbarous character; and the whole, together with the large Perpendicular east window, filled with stained glass. The walls have been covered with Portland cement, and lined so as to resemble stone, it being impossible from the coarse materials of which they were composed to deal in any better way with them. The builder who carried out the repairs was Mr. Oliver Jones, of Shrewsbury. In the chancel, and in the nave also, some fresh windows have been substituted, of a more ornamental character than the former ones. This work was done by Messrs. Smith, of Grinshill, and all the windows in the church, except one, which is left alone for the present, were neatly re-glazed by Mr. John Davies, St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury. The chief aisles were laid with tiles by Messrs. Maw & Co., and the side aisles, as well as the space under the tower, with those of Peake, of Tunstall. One of the chief improvements effected by the Building Committee is the throwing of the area under the tower into the body of the church, as this last was short in comparison with the spacious chancel. To effect this it was necessary to remove the old disused-barrel organ, as well as the vestry and ringing-loft. The old Norman font, too, has been placed under the tower arch. By these alterations the view down the church, from the east end of the chancel, has been greatly improved. The church is heated by means of a new warming apparatus by Messrs. Himington, of Skipton, the cost of which was £70. We do not accurately know the cost of the chancel repairs. Those of the nave amount to about £450, of which (counting in the offertories on Sunday last) £300 has been given or promised, leaving a deficit of about £150. We may safely say, however, that over £1,000 has been expended in the whole work of restoration. The chancel windows were presented by Sir V. R. Corbet. The manner in which the whole of this work has been executed reflects the highest possible credit upon the artist, Mr. J. Davies. For the opening service on Sunday the interior of the church was very prettily and very appropriately decorated. The decorations were chiefly carried out by Lady Corbet and the Misses Corbet, of Acton Reynald, A. P. LLoyd, Esq., and Mrs. A. P. LLoyd, of Shawbury. At the morning service, which commenced at eleven o'clock, prayers were read by the Rev. F. G. Burder; the Rev. G. E. Edwards, vicar, read the lessons and the communion service, Archdeacon Allen read the epistle, and the Rev. G. E. Edwards the gospel. The communion was administered by the Rev. G. E. Edwards and the Rev. F. G. Burder. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Allen,

from Philipians iv., 6. The collection at the close of the service amounted to over £33. At the afternoon service the Rev. G. H. Egerton, R.D., rector of Middle, preached an excellent and appropriate sermon from the second lesson, St. John ii., 21. After the evening service over £13 was collected, making a total of nearly £47.

OCTOBER 27, 1875.

CURIOUS CUSTOM IN SHROPSHIRE AT ALL-HALLOWTIDE (31 March, 1875).

The custom of giving cakes at the Popiah festival of All Souls seems to have died away in this county: at least I do not know any place where it is now continued. It probably originated in the old practice of making bread for catechumens, which, being consecrated and blessed by the priest, was much prized. Owen and Blakeway mention, in 1825 (*A History of Shrewsbury*, volume 2, page 268), that soul cakes "were, within memory, given away on All Souls day by old-fashioned housewives to all who applied for them." Hulbert says, in 1838 (*The History and Description of the County of Salop*, introduction, page 80)—"The rude but diverting petitions of All Souls day,

Pray good dame a Soul cake,
An apple, a pear, a plumb, or a cherry,
Or any good thing that will make us all merry;
One for Peter, two for Paul,
And three for Him that made us all,
descends from generation to generation."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

VICARS OF WORFIELD (15 Sep., 1875).

"A. K." in recording the long residence of the four Vicars of Worfield, did not specially note the fact that two of them—the Barneys, father and son, filled the office exactly a century, viz., Barney, sen., 44 years, and Barney, jun., 56 years. Singularly enough, a century of service on the part of father and son has been celebrated this month at Kettering, where the Rev. Thomas Northcote Toller (the son of a solicitor in Somersetshire) settled as Independent Minister in 1775, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Thomas Toller, in 1820. The *Northampton Mercury*, Oct. 2, in reporting the interesting services connected with this event, concludes thus:—"Mr. Toller, 'junior,' was educated at Wymondley, and, we believe, preached his first sermon in public in the month in which the Battle of Waterloo was fought. For six months in the year 1817 he preached at Bungay, and in November of that year he settled at Wem, in Shropshire, as pastor of the church where, not many years earlier, Hazlitt, the elder, had been minister. In 1820 he was summoned to Kettering to assist his father, on whose powers time was beginning to tell, and he resigned the pastorate at Wem into the hands of the Rev. T. W. Jenkyn, afterwards the principal of Coward College, London. From that period Mr. Toller has remained at Kettering, and during the first fifty years of his ministry at that place, he was only prevented from doing duty by illness on four Sundays; and he now, at the end of sixty years of ministerial life, and approaching eighty years of age, is blessed with bodily health to a large degree, and mental powers unimpaired." The Mr. Jenkyn mentioned here was, for some time after he left Wem, minister of the Old Chapel, Oswestry. Mr. Toller (who married in Wem a descendant of Philip Henry's) has several relatives still residing in that district, and two of his daughters are married and settled in Oswestry. A. R.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (13 Oct., 1875).

As several remarks have appeared upon two publications issued to members of the English Dialect Society, viz.,

Mr. Parish's Sussex Glossary, and Captain Harland's Swaledale Glossary, I should be much obliged if you will allow me a few words of explanation.

It is perfectly a mistake to suppose that the "Sussex Glossary" is declared to contain words peculiar to Sussex. A list of such words would be absurdly short; there are probably not half-a-dozen such; indeed, I am not sure of so much as *one*. Neither does the Swaledale Glossary contain words peculiar to Swaledale, for the same remark applies there also. The same is true, of course, of Shropshire. If there is any word peculiar to the county, I should be glad to be told of it. I know somewhat of the dialect by personal experience, and a good deal about it from books, and I think that the more any one really understands the subject, the less he will be inclined to consider any word as absolutely peculiar to the county. Many words which are not much used elsewhere were once used much more widely, and can be found, as is notorious, in our old authors; and particularly in the publications of the Early English Text Society. The truth is this, that the authors of our best provincial Glossaries have frequently gone upon two principles at once. They frequently gave out as their theory, that they did not admit into their lists words that are common elsewhere; and they always acted, in practice, on the principle of admitting whatever they pleased. Their practice has, commonly, been admirable; and such books as the Glossaries of Brockett, Forby, Carr, Miss Baker, Moor, Wilbraham, Akerman, Barnes, and many others, are most useful compilations. Miss Baker, very sensibly, saw that the theory was wrong, and by enlarging her Glossary so as to include all that was at all out-of-the-way, succeeded in making the best extant list of common words and phrases that are not always easy to find in dictionaries. The true theory of making a Provincial Glossary is to adopt the *inclusivæ* system, the system on which all Glossaries published by the English Dialect Society will be made. Our rule is simply this. In making a Glossary of words current in a particular county, collectors need not stop to consider whether the words are known elsewhere or not. If the word is quaint or odd, or not generally current, it should be inserted. It is ridiculous to imagine that words can be limited by such an artificial barrier as a county-division; or else, what is a poor word to do when a piece of one county happens to be in the middle of another? May it not go where it likes? At any rate, it will do so.

Of course there are limits to this. Vulgar words, common over half of England, are not very valuable, and their omission is no loss. But if a word is really uncommon in ordinary conversation, or is fondly supposed (generally falsely) to be "peculiar" to the county, it should be inserted. The list can always be revised and shortened afterwards. A judicious editor can strike out words freely, and may often do so with good effect; but to insert words, when a list is nearly complete, is a much harder matter.

For example. The Sussex Glossary contains words which are, at any rate, in use in *Sussex*. That most of them are in use elsewhere, no man in his senses would doubt; and my own belief is, that very few of them are bordered by the county-line, and that every one of them is (or was) known elsewhere. I admit that the list is a little too full, but it is a fault on the right side; and the future compilers of the great Provincial Glossary of all English (the hoped-for result of our labours) will know how to reject what is worthless. But, meanwhile, the inclusive system is the only sensible one; and, as a matter of fact, it is the system which every author of a provincial Glossary has hitherto adopted, whatever he may have said to the contrary in his preface.

The list by "J. E." of words common to Sussex and Shropshire, &c., is one of a most valuable character. That is precisely what we shall do hereafter. We shall one day

get to know the exact limits of words, and shall be able to say that such a word is known in five or six defined counties, and so on. But we cannot reduce the results to system without first *collecting* the results. Scientific work is the same, whether we deal with language or geology. As in geology, the way to begin was to accumulate labelled specimens, carefully marked with their *locality* (though hundreds of places might have furnished similar specimens), so here we must mark the localities first, and afterwards tabulate and arrange them. In a word, we mean to do the work thoroughly at last, and on a regular and scientific system; and I hope something may come of it. The old hap-hazard method, which often induced glossarists to squabble over a word, and to claim it, each for *himself alone*, must be given up. Let it be understood henceforth that, if two counties claim a word, it is because it belongs to *both* of them; and each has a right to insert it in its own county-list. After all, this is but the method of common sense; and common sense lies at the root of all science that is of any use to men.

WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A.
(Director of the English Dialect Society).

In the list of words given in "Shreds and Patches" for the 1st of September we find the following:—"Lady cow, a well-known insect, *æ*. 'Lady cow, lady cow, fly thy ways home.' Used by children in Shropshire formerly, and, perhaps, now." It may not be generally known that the lines, as sung *still* by country children,

"Lady cow, lady cow, fly away home,

Thy house is on fire, thy children are gone." are identical with those of a German nursery ballad, with the exception that the insect is there called "bird" instead of "cow." *Guldvogel* or gold-bird is the common name in Germany, but in Sweden both "cow" and "bird," or rather "hen," is used. A Swedish rhyme runs thus—

"Guld-höna, guld-ko!

Flyg öster, flyg väster,

Dit du flyger der bor din klakade!"

"Gold-hen, gold-cow!

Fly east, fly west,

You will fly where is your lover."

I think it is a very curious coincidence that the little insect should be named "cow" in other countries, as it does not seem easy to account for its ever receiving such a title. The "Lady" of course latterly represented the Virgin, the sacred connection being shown by another German name "Mary-bird," though it has been proved to have originally referred to Freyja, the wife of Odin, in the Scandinavian mythology.* "Cow" is also used in Brittany, where the children sometimes call the little insect "la petite vache du bon Dieu." It is, perhaps, worth noticing that the peasantry of some of the northern European countries attach great importance to the number of spots on the Lady-cow, few spots being looked upon as foretelling a good harvest time, while if the number exceeds seven (a mystic number in all countries) it denotes a bad agricultural year. Doubtless, the name remains in England as it was introduced by some of our Scandinavian ancestors.

*Grimm, Kelly, &c.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWPORT.

The following interesting extract is from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1760:

"A great fire happened here in the last century, of which there is this account in the register. 'Mem. On Friday in the afternoon, being the 19th of May 1665, happened a sudden furious fire, which began in the house of Richard Shelton, a smith, then living at the Antelope, which on Saturday afternoon following were burned out of habitation about 162 families, besides the better part of ten ma-

houses pulled to pieces, and much prejudiced. Thomas Munck.—Newport sin no more lest a worse punishment befall thee. The loss amounted to about 80,000."

WATER SUPPLY AT NEWPORT.

"One Mr. John Symonds agreed with the lord of the manor of Church Aston to enclose a spring, called the *Wall head*, from whence he conveyed the water in lead pipes to Newport, and built six reservoirs in the town for the water. He also left a piece of land, now let at about 11*l.*, a year to keep the pipes in repair." G.

THE OLD TRADE GUILDS OF SHREWSBURY (20 October, 1875).

The following were the names of the chartered companies in the reign of Henry the Eighth. X.

"Bakers
Barbers
Barkers
Carpenters and Tylers
Corvysors
Fletchers and Bowyers
Glovers
Merceril
Pannarii (Drapers)
Sadlers
Shermen
Smythes
Taylors
Weavers."

SHROPSHIRE BANK NOTES.

In a catalogue of old books, &c., just published is the following:—"Bridgnorth Bank. A One Pound Note dated Jan. 22, 1813, and Signed 'John Macmichael,' very scarce, 10*s.* 6*d.*" I have a £1 note of the Ludlow and Bishop's Castle Bank, but the writing has faded, and the date is now illegible. How many Shropshire banks issued these notes, and how long have they been withdrawn from circulation? PROUD SALOPIAN.

LEINTHAL STARKS.

RESTORATION OF THE PARISH CHURCH.

Under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, the reopening of the venerable parish church of Leintnal Starks, near Ludlow (dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene), after its almost complete restoration, took place on Friday, the sacred edifice being filled to its utmost capacity. The church, which partakes of the Norman style of architecture, though unpretentious enough in itself, is seen nestled among magnificent old yew trees, a little to the right of the turnpike road from Ludlow to Wigmore. It has a small bell turret, with two bells, aisle, porch, chancel, and a fine old font; and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of A. R. B. Knight, Esq., of Downton Castle, who is also one of the churchwardens, and with Mrs. Knight and his fellow churchwarden, Mr. S. Urwick, of Leintnal, has taken a most active interest in the work of restoration. Thanks to the liberality of the gentry of the neighbourhood and the parishioners generally, aided in some measure by other help, the work of restoration has been most faithfully carried out. Mr. W. D. Ingham, of Leintwardine, undertook the restoration, and Messrs. Cook & Son, Ludlow, the painting and glazing, and the result is most satisfactory. Instead of the old cumbersome benches, new seats of pitch pine, stained and varnished, and exceedingly comfortable, have been neatly arranged, accommodation being provided for about 150 worshippers. The chancel roof is entirely new, but the design of the original has been strictly observed in its construction. A beautiful old carved oak screen has been fitted in at one end of the sacred edifice, altogether giving it a much more pleasant appearance than formerly. The cost of the restoration is something over £500, the greater portion of which has already been subscribed, the collection at the re-opening service being a very liberal one. The prayers were read by the Rev. E. Barton, the 1st lesson by the Rev. J. G. Corser, and the 2nd lesson by the Rev. T. P. Monnington; the Bishop of Here-

ford afterwards preaching a most eloquent sermon, in which his lordship expressed his admiration of the improvements carried out in that quiet village church, improvements which he felt bound to say had been undertaken and completed in the most christianly spirit by all concerned.

RARA AVIS.

A specimen of the little gull (*Larus minutus*) was killed at Atcham, on the river Severn, on the 21st of this month, and is now with Mr. John Shaw, of the Wyle Cop, for the purpose of being preserved. The appearance of this beautiful bird is of very rare occurrence in this country, and, in fact, is rare anywhere. Its chief habitat is the marshes in the vicinity of the Baltic Sea. We have no doubt Mr. John Shaw will be happy to show the bird to any one curious in these matters.

HAWKSTONE:

THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT HILL.

(From the *Gardener's Chronicle*.)

This fine place is situated about a dozen miles from Shrewsbury. The family is of considerable antiquity in the county of Shropshire, some of its members having resided here in the time of Henry VI. The principal entrance is at Weston-under-Red Castle, distant about a mile and a half from the hall. The lodge is a very handsome structure, in keeping with the mansion and grounds to which it leads. There is some consolation to see that, with few exceptions in the case of entrance lodges that are built at the present day, reasonable consideration is evinced towards the comfort of those who are to occupy them. Yet there are hundreds of lodges to be met with throughout the country that, so far as the health of those who are doomed to live in them is concerned, are not fit for human abodes; they realise the description given in a very old ballad of a "neat little cottage with ground for its floor," for they are all ground floor together—damp, dismal places, with insufficient light and ventilation, often under the shade of trees and not a room in them that you can do little more than stand fairly upright in. Why should this be so? Without incongruity a lodge may always be designed to harmonise with the style and character of the mansion to which it is an approach, without making it little better than a shed for deer or cattle, which many of them resemble much more than they do habitations for human beings. The lodge here is not only very handsome and substantial, but contains plenty of room, and gives a most favourable first impression of the place.

When fairly inside the park, which is 1,600 acres in extent, the visitor cannot fail to be struck with its beauty. So unlike the surrounding parts of the country, which is proverbially flat, a great portion of the grounds afford a complete contrast; open level spaces, gradual swelling undulations in some directions, and abrupt precipitous rocks, divided by deep gorges, stand out in bold relief; in others the highest parts densely clad with timber and undergrowth, amongst which are seen, almost equalling the trees in height, huge masses of perpendicular rock, eight or ten yards through, looking, at a distance, as if they were columns that had been hewn out of the solid rock. Judiciously exposed, flanked and backed up with dense green foliage, these enormous natural masses of stone have a peculiarly grand appearance. Right and left of the carriage drive here, on the lower grounds all through the place, are numbers of magnificent trees, the planting of which and after-management as to timely thinning has resulted in this being one of the most beautifully timbered parks to be met with. Not that the trees individually are extremely large, but each exhibits the full development of its natural habit, which is never to

be found except where, soil and climate being suitable, all have had sufficient room from their first commencing growth. To the left of the drive are quantities of grand beeches—the spread of the branches of one I measured was 27 yards in diameter, as dense as a bush of furze: numbers of others there were near it but little inferior—the ground they cover the present season being considerably encumbered by the weight of the extraordinary quantity of mast they are bearing, of which, without being seen, no idea could be formed, the branches being borne down like weeping willows, the nuts literally touching each other, and half covering the leaves. Elm and oak are associated with them, and quantities of old thorns with large heads and thick trunks—an evidence of the quality of the land, as these seldom attain much size except in good soil sufficiently dry.

Midway betwixt the entrance and the Hall some years ago the carriage-drive was diverted to the right from its then course, and now leads through a high tunnel that has been pierced through the ridge of solid rock. At the extremity of the park, on the opposite or Whitchurch and Market Drayton side, is an entrance in part used for the admission of vehicles which bring the public parties who are admitted by tickets obtainable at the hotel, to ramble about the park at their discretion, a privilege of which very large numbers avail themselves, even from places as far away as Manchester, which is fifty miles distant. They have ample space to roam about, for the roads alone inside the park are some seven miles in extent. This road leads on the lower ground not far from the lake, which is of considerable size, and at some distance below the Hall joins the carriage drive from the main entrance, already described, and by which is the principal approach. It proceeds for a considerable distance eastward, almost on a level with a large extent of slightly undulating ground northwards, to the left, and bounded to the right, or south side, by a gradually ascending high ridge. There is an approach from the east by an entrance at Leaper's Hill, on the Hodnet Road, by a long drive through the park in this direction, similar in character to that previously mentioned, open to the right or northern side, with a high wooded ridge to the south, running east and west. At this entrance commences a broad grass drive of a terrace-like character, following the before-named ridge. From this terrace the ground descends gradually to the park, or north side. On the south the descent is for a great portion of its length almost perpendicular. The drive is one of the finest imaginable, some three miles in length, the greater part leading through a mixed plantation of deodars, cryptomerias, spruce, pinus excelsa, and other similar coniferous and taxaceous trees, in splendid growing condition, and which may be counted by thousands. Winding up a gentle rise to the right are quantities of wellingtonias, picea pinsapo, and P. cephalonica—many of these are nearly fifty feet in height; some beautiful young trees of cedrus atlantica and araucaria imbricata and abies douglasii—of this beautiful examples. All coniferous and taxaceous trees that have been tried here appear to grow splendidly, except pinus insignis, which will not do at all, assuming from the first a stunted condition, such that at a distance it could not be recognised.

At about a mile distant from the commencement of the terrace are some splendid views, to the south over South Shropshire and Staffordshire, and still further on to the north over the neighbouring county of Cheshire—the old-fashioned town of Chester, 25 miles away, being visible from the highest point. I noticed here that some of the beeches were affected with the white, cocoon-like insects that have of late made their appearance in different parts of the country; they usually attack one side of the tree,

in time destroying the bark and ultimately causing death. It seems to do the most harm in districts where there is a light rainfall, and the soil is of a nature subject to drought. In this direction we come to a defile with a precipitous descent to the south, on the slopes of which is the site of what at one time was a vineyard. There are still some traces of the purpose for which it was used. A more suitable spot it would be difficult to find—hemmed in with perpendicular rocks from the northern and eastern winds, in a position to catch the full sun, the heat of which would be reflected from these natural walls, on which the vines were trained, they would be in a situation to do all that the climate would admit of. A little further on is the Glade, a beautiful walk on a hot day, shaded over by an avenue of limes; it leads down to the pleasure grounds. Near the top of this are some large Scotch firs and larch; the latter, from their size, must have stood long here—some of them are 10 feet in girth, without the slightest trace of the heart disease that so often attacks this valuable tree when it has attained considerable size. This brings us to the highest point in the park, 700 feet above the sea level; here is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London. It is in the shape of a tall shaft, with an inside spiral stair, supporting a statue; its height from the ground is 112 feet; on the top of the shaft is an observatory, from which, as might be supposed from its height and the elevation on which it stands, a splendid uninterrupted view of the surrounding country may be had. On an especially clear day, it is said, over a dozen counties may be seen. As far as the eye can penetrate in every direction there is nothing to intercept the view, the whole country being seen as from the car of a balloon. The bird's-eye view of the park and its immediate surroundings alone will repay the labour of ascending the shaft.

Westwards from this point are some fine Spanish chestnuts. This tree grows at Hawkstone proportionately larger than most others; numbers of fine examples are to be met with in different parts of the grounds. Hereabouts are many acres of rhododendrons, that must in the blooming season produce a fine effect, coming up from seed as freely as weeds. At a short distance is cut a winding passage through one of those immense masses of isolated rock standing perpendicularly, as if it had been dropped from the clouds. This leads to a narrow defile, at the head of which is the "Hermit's Cave," historically connected with an ancestor of the family, who was an adherent of Charles I., and is said to have been concealed here, but afterwards confined in the adjacent fortress of Red Castle. At present the hermit is represented by an automaton, so life-like in every way as to have led to some laughable deceptions. The views from this part of the grounds, where the descent for several hundred feet is almost perpendicular, are such that few places with a cultivated landscape can command. On the rising ground, at the opposite side of this valley, stands the remains of the old fortress of Red Castle already alluded to. It is an interesting ruin of bygone times. The high ground as it exists here is evidently the result of one of Nature's convulsive upheavings, the traces of which are much more apparent than often met with. In one direction there is a rugged pathway some hundreds of yards in length right through a rent in the rocks, nearly twenty feet in depth, the sides almost as upright as a wall; the stone is of a very soft nature, and has been cut out and widened at the bottom so as to form a narrow footpath, in the centre of which for nearly the whole length is seen the bottom of this natural rent, here reduced to an inch or two in width. This leads to a cavern of considerable extent, cut in the rock, the work

of many winters for the unemployed labour of the district; it extends in several directions, but ultimately terminates in a spacious grotto of several roomy apartments at the opposite side of the hill: it is a fitting termination to an interesting natural curiosity. The roof and walls are studded with beautiful specimens of stalactite, seen to advantage through the dim light admitted by small openings filled with coloured glass. At the extreme western point of the ridge some fine views are obtained of the Welsh mountains. This brings us to the opposite end of the lake before alluded to—a fine piece of ornamental water about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

The mansion is a large building, with an imposing appearance, and commands a good view over the park and surrounding country. It consists of a massive block facing westwards, with wings right and left, forming three sides of a square; these latter I am given to understand were built, and other additions made, some fifty years ago. The ceiling of the dining-room is a splendid work. From the east front there is a considerable rise. Immediately facing the windows is a fountain and basin, beyond which the ground is laid out in two raised terraces, at the commencement of which are a number of moderate-sized vases filled with pelargoniums and similar plants; these are clad with ivy. Up the centre of these terraces a broad gravel walk leads to a stone temple, around which are several large vases filled with plants, and covered with ivy similar to those below. This walk extends further, some 400 yards in all, to a second temple like the preceding. On either side of these grass terraces right and left are good examples of coniferous trees; hollies and rhododendrons are also in fine condition. Interspersed with these are some Irish yews that contrast well with the broad-headed trees and shrubs to which they form a fore-ground. Here, too, are some good specimens of *abies morinda*, about thirty feet in height. To the right on the higher ground is a piece of ornamental water pumped up by a couple of rams from the lower grounds near Weston: this supplies the garden—a most essential provision for any establishment, large or small. I noticed here some fine examples of weeping willow, the pendent branches of which are effective amongst the surrounding forms. Turning to the left we follow a walk that leads to the rose garden; this was re-modelled last spring by Mr. Judd. It was formerly in grass. The beds have now been enlarged so as to occupy the whole space; walks, all in gravel with box edging, the principal of which intersect the garden, running east and west, north and south, are covered with high and substantial iron arches, to the uprights of which are planted climbing roses, which will shortly cover the whole. All the roses in this garden are on their own roots, those in the beds will be each year pegged down. Below this is the flower garden, which is in a well-chosen position, nicely secluded, well sheltered by surrounding shrubs and trees, without being unduly shaded. It is laid out in the irregular geometrical style in grass, with a few intersecting walks, gravelled. By this arrangement there exists all the charm which a sufficient breadth of green turf imparts to the colours of the flowers, with an ability to see the whole from these gravelled paths at times when the grass is damp and not in a condition to walk upon with any degree of comfort. It is well arranged, and at the time of my visit in August was in excellent bloom.—*T. Baines.*

THE BISHOP OF GOULBURN.

The Bishop of Goulburn, in New South Wales, who has been for some months in this country collecting funds in aid of the urgent want of his extensive diocese, which to use his own words, is as large as the whole of

England and Scotland, preached at St. Chad's Church, on Sunday night, Oct. 17, when, without any previous notice, a sum exceeding £10 was collected. His Lordship preached in the School chapel in the afternoon, and at Oxon in the morning. The Bishop of Goulburn, Dr. Mease Thomas, was a day boy at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was successively vicar of Tuddenham, St. Mary, Ipswich, and Attleborough; also secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. He was consecrated first bishop of Goulburn, March 25th, 1863.

NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

SHREWSBURY CHURCHES (4 August, 1875).

There was no Church of St. Gregory in Shrewsbury. That mentioned by Camden, and alluded to by "W. H." (17 March, 1875), was the Church of St. Gregory at Morville, the lands of which were granted to the monks of Shrewsbury Abbey, by Earl Roger, and this circumstance probably gave rise to the mistake. R. E. D.

INSCRIPTION IN SHIFNAL CHURCH

(October 20, 1875).

In reply to the question put by "H."—"When did Shifnal cease to be called Idsall, and why?" I beg to refer him to Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ii, p. 265. I enclose the following copy of extract in case "H." has not access to Eyton's work:—

"ITESHALE, IDSALL, OR SHIFFNALL."

Note.—It is probable that the names Idsall and Shifnal originally represented two districts lying respectively West and East of the small stream which divides the Town. Each however has in its turn served to describe the whole place. The name Schuffenhale, as that of the *Vill* first occurs to me in a deed of 1820; but deeds of that and four following centuries speak of the "Lordships, Manor, Fee, and Church of Idsall," sometimes adding '*alias Shiffnall*,' sometimes not. Now, at length, the latter name is the only one recognised by common usage. I take both to be Saxon words: Ideahcal is the Hall of Ide, Sceapan-hall the Hall of Sceapa."

I remember to have heard, when at Shiffnall many years ago, from no mean authority on archaeology, that there is a local tradition that Idsall was destroyed by fire, and moved and rebuilt on a new site, or, as we say in Salop, "shifted." Hence *Shiffen*-hall. It was said that there is extant a book or print, I forget which, *The Burning of Idsall* W. J.

THE BISHOP OF GOULBURN (October 27, 1875).

Kidder's Journal of Oct. 20, says, in noticing a recent visit of the Bishop to Shrewsbury, "Dr. Mease Thomas was a day boy at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge."

The *Oswestry Advertiser* of the same date says, "The Bishop of Goulburn visited Oswestry School on Monday. After delivering an address to the boys, in which he described his own experience as a boy at the school under Dr. Donne, he added a few kind words of advice and warning, and concluded with a request for a half-holiday in honour of his visit."

How was it the embryo bishop was removed from Oswestry to Shrewsbury School? And how came he to those schools at all? Was he a native of Shropshire, or the borders? N. W. S.

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn having entertained all his tenantry to dinner at Wynnstey, October the 29th, 1875,

to celebrate his recovery from illness, it may be of interest to some of your readers to insert, from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the bill of fare on the coming-of-age of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, April 19, 1770.

30 Bullocks	166 Hams
1 do. roasted whole	100 Tongues
50 Hogs	125 Plumb puddings
50 Calves	103 Apple pies
80 Sheep	104 Pork pies
18 Lambs	80 Beef pies
70 Pies	34 Rice puddings
51 Guinea fowls	7 Vension pies
37 Turkeys	60 Raised pies
12 Turkey poalts	80 Tarts
84 Capons	30 Pieces of cut pastry
25 Pie fowls	24 Pound cakes
800 Chickens	60 Savoy cakes
860 Fowls	80 Sweetmeat cakes
96 Ducklings	12 Backs of bacon
48 Rabbits	144 Ice creams
15 Snipes	18000 Eggs
1 Leveret	150 Gallons of milk
5 Bucks	60 Quarts of cream
421 pounds of salmon	80 Bushels of potatoes
80 Brace of tench	6000 Asparagus
40 Brace of carp	200 French beans
86 Pike	5 Dishes of green peas
60 dozen of trout	12 Cucumbers
106 Flounders	30 Hogheads of Ale
109 Lobsters	120 Dozen of wine
96 Crabs	Brandy, Rum, and Shrub
10 Quarts of Shrimps	Rock work shapes, landscapes
200 Crawfish	in jellies, blanchmange, &c.
60 Barrels pickled oysters	A great quantity of small
1 Hoghead rock oysters	pastry
20 Quarts of oysters for sauce	One large cask of ale, which held twenty-six hogheads

It is thought that there were at least 15000 people at dinner in Sir Watkin's park, all at the same time.

NOTABLE SALOPIANS.

"THOMAS GATAKER, younger son of William Gataker, was a branch of an ancient family, so firmly planted by divine providence at *Gataker-hall*, in *Shropshire*, that they have flourished the owners thereof by an uninterrupted succession from the time of King Edward the Confessor. This Thomas, being designed a student for the law, was brought up in the Temple, where in the reign of Queen Mary he was often present at the examination of persecuted people. Their hard usage made him pity their persons, and admirable patience to approve their opinions. This was no sooner perceived by his parents (being of the *old persuasion*) but instantly they sent him over to Lovain, in the Low Countries, to win him to a compliance to the Popish religion; and, for his better encouragement, settled on him an estate of £100 per annum, old rent. All would not do. Whereupon his father re-called him home, and revoked his own grant; to which his son did submit, as unwilling to oppose the pleasure of his parents, though no such revocation could take effect without his free consent. He afterwards diverted his mind from the most profitable to the most necessary study—from law to divinity—and, finding friends to breed him in Oxford, he became the profitable Pastor of St. Edmund's, in Lombard-street, London, where he died anno 1593, leaving Thomas Gaaker, this learned son, heir to his prayers and piety."

"THOMAS HOLAND, D.D., was born in *Shropshire*, in the confines and marches of *Wales*; bred in *Exeter-college*, in Oxford, and at last became rector thereof. He did not with some, only sip of learning, or at the best but drink thereof, but was *drowned* in his books, so that the scholar

in him almost devoured all other relations. He was, saith the author of his funeral sermon, so familiar with the Fathers as if he himself had been a Father. This quality commended him to succeed Dr. Lawrence Hnmphrid in the place of Regius Professor, which place he discharged with good credit for twenty years together. When he went forth of his college on any journey for any long continuance, he always took this solemn valediction of his Fellowes:—"I commend you to the love of God, and to the hatred of Popery and superstition." His extemporaries were often better than his premeditations, so that he might have been said 'to have been out, if he had not been out.' He died in March, 1612, and was buried in Oxford with great solemnity and lamentation."

"ABRAHAM WHELLOCK was born in *Whitechurch* pariah, in this county; bred Fellow of *Clare-hall*, library-keeper, Arabick professor, and minister of *St. Sepulcher's*, in *Cambridge*. Admirable his industry, and no lesse his knowledge in the Oriental tongues; so that he might serve for an interpreter to the Queen of *Sheba* coming to *Solomon*, and the wise men of the east who came to *Herod*, such his skill in the Arabian and Persian language. Amongst the Western tongues he was well versed in the Saxon, witness his fair and true edition of *Bede*. He died in 1654."

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE AT THE MARKET DRAYTON THEATRE IN 1801.

In an old periodical of this date is the following humorous story, which appears at the time to have been duly authenticated. It runs thus: "A ludicrous circumstance lately occurred at the *Market Drayton* Theatre. The company were performing *Pizarro*, when during the hymn to the sun, the lights being placed too near to the transparent scene of that luminary, it unfortunately took fire. The manager, who was officiating as high priest just after singing the words 'O power supreme!' observed the mishap, and shouted out to the stage-keeper, 'The sun's on fire!' Still, however, he proceeded with the hymn, and again, after the words before quoted, the poor manager frantically exclaimed, 'Gracious, man, put out the sun! don't I tell you it's on fire!' The sun, however, continued to blaze, and the manager to alternately sing, and even swear, till the audience, notwithstanding their fears, were literally convulsed with laughter. The sun, however, was ultimately extinguished, and the play proceeded!"—Another writer adds: "The late theatrical accident in *Shropshire* is not the first instance of a manager being scorched by a flame of his own kindling. During the time of Mr. Garrick's performance in *Goodman's-fields*, the stage rose so much from the lamps to the back scenery that it was very difficult for a performer to walk properly on it, and unfortunately it was then the custom to introduce their ghosts (in the play of *Hamlet*) in a complete suit—not of gilt leather—but of real armour. The dress for this august personage was one night, in honour of Mr. Garrick's *Hamlet*, borrowed from the Tower, and was consequently rather too ponderous for the royal Dane! The moment, therefore, that he was put at the trap-door, unable to keep his balance, he rolled down the stage to the lamps, which catching the feather in his helmet the ghost seemed in danger of being consumed by mortal fires, till a gentleman roared out from the pit, 'Help! help! the lamps have caught the oak of your spirits, and, if the iron hoops fly, the house will be in a blaze!' The commotion may be easily imagined! The curtain dropped, and the affrighted attendants ran on the stage, carried off the ghost, and quenched the fire by laying him in a tub of water!"

THE LATE ADMIRAL FURBER.

Retired Vice-Admiral Thomas Furber died at 11, Hereford Road, Baywater, on Saturday morning last, aged 91

years. He entered the navy in August, 1785, and went on board the frigate *Undaunted*, which was wrecked a twelvemonth afterwards. During his lieutenancy he served on board several vessels, and exhibited great bravery in the many engagements in which he shared. At length, on 1st September, 1824, after having held a lieutenant's commission for 23 years, ten of which had been passed as first lieutenant of frigates and line-of-battle ships, he was promoted to the command of the *Helicon*, sloop. In that vessel he returned home from Carthage in July, 1825, with Colonel Hamilton, the senior commissioner, on board, bringing at the same time the first treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Columbia. He was then paid off, and has not since been employed. The deceased Admiral was a native of Market Drayton, in this county, being the son of Mr. William Furber, of that town, and brother of the late Mrs. Sooltook, of Princess Street, Shrewsbury.

NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

THE ENGLISH BRIDGE (July 29, 1874).

The question has naturally arisen in many minds as to what provision was made for traffic during the re-building of the bridge, formerly known as the "Stone Bridge," and now as the "English Bridge." I have lately met with a document which clears away all doubt on this subject. It seems that a temporary wooden bridge was constructed on the south side of the old bridge, in 1767, pending some repairs that were then considered necessary. Subsequent to this time, judging from the document in question, the destruction of the old bridge was deemed expedient, and I should be glad to know what circumstances arose which brought about this determination. As history is silent on this point, I know no better mode of solving the query than resorting to the columns of *Shreds and Patches*. Subjoined is a copy of the document referred to, which contains the specifications for the temporary bridge.

W. H.
Shrewsbury, April 20, 1767.

THE Trustees for Repairing the *Stone Bridge*, having fixed upon a Design, for erecting a Temporary Bridge across the *Severn*, on the South Side of the present *Bridge* extending from the Island to the West Abutment, in Length about 280 Feet, in Breadth 14 Feet in the Clear, and in Height from the deepest Part of the Bed of the River, to the lower Side of the Bearers in the Centre of the *Temporary Bridge* 20 Feet, sloping two Feet to each Extremity; to be all of good Oak Timber except the Planks, which may be of 8 inch red Deal,

GIVE NOTICE,

That they will receive Proposals for Executing the said Design, which must be finished by the first day of *October* next. The Undertaker is to complete the whole Work according to the Plan, in a Substantial and Workmanlike Manner (to be approved of by the Surveyor) finding all Scaffolding, Tools, Implements, and all Materials except Gravel, and that he is to get and carry from a Place not exceeding 600 Yards from the Work, for the Sum to be agreed on, and to keep the same in Repair for 5 years. And if at the End of that Term the Trustees should have further Occasion for the said *temporary Bridge*, the same is to be continued in Repair by the Undertaker for their Service after the Rate of a certain Sum per Month to be agreed on; and when it shall be no longer wanted, the Whole is to be taken down and removed by the Undertaker, who is to take again all the materials to his own Use, except the Gravel, which will be wanted for the *new Stone Bridge*. The Points of the Piers of the *present Stone Bridge* necessary to be removed for the Construction of the *temporary Bridge* will be taken down and carried away at

the Expence of the Trustees.

The Plan with the Scantlings of the Timber and Iron Work will be left with the Trustees Clerk, to be shown to any Persons desiring to see the same.

All Persons willing to undertake the said Work are desired to send in their Proposals sealed up to the said Clerk, on or before *Munday* the 18th day of *May* next at 11 o'Clock, when the Trustees are to meet to take the same into Consideration.

N.B. Security will be expected for completing the Work within the Time limited.

THE SCANTLINGS.

- The Sills..... along the Bed of the River into which the Standards are to be mortised, are not to be less than 6 Inches by 12, and in Length 30 Feet.
- The Standards ... not less than 10 Inches Square.
- The Caps..... into which the Standards are to be mortised at the Top, not less than 9 Inches by 12, and in length 22 Feet.
- The Bearers not less than 12 Inches Square.
- The Trusses to the Standards not less than 10 Inches Square.
- The Piles to fix the Sills to the Bed of the River not less than 8 Inches Square, to be shod with Iron not less than 12 Pounds to each Pile; there are to be 16 Piles to each Sill, driven at least 6 Feet into the Ground, and an Iron Bolt is to pass through every two Piles and the Sill betwixt them. N.B. That the 8 Piles of each Sill nearest the *Stone Bridge*, are never to drawn out, but must be left in the Bed of the River sawed off level with the Ground.
- The upper Railing 6 Inches by 4 } not to exceed in length 8
The lower Railing 4 ditto by 3 } Feet from Mortise to Mortise.
- The Stiles 6 Inches by 4, in Height above the Gravel 4 Feet.
- The Trusses to the Railing, 4 Inches by 3.
- The Planks..... for supporting the Gravel to be 3 Inches thick, and 14 Feet in Length.
- The Side Planks.. for confining the Gravel 2 Inches thick.
- The Gravel to be 1 Foot thick on the Sides, and 15 Inches in the Middle when trodden down.
- The Bolts to be of good Iron an Inch Square, with a Nut and Screw to each.
- All the Bearers are to be rabbeted to the ends one over another, a Bolt passing through both Rabbets with the Caps, and to be screwed.
- The Form of the Proposal to be signed by the Undertaker is hereto subjoined."
- On the third page is a form of tender as follows:—
- "PROPOSAL.
- To the TRUSTEES for repairing the *Stone Bridge*,
Shrewsbury.

GENTLEMEN,

I Hereby propose, and am willing to execute the above-mentioned temporary Bridge, in Form, Disposition, and Quantity, according to the Drawings shewn me by your Clerk, and according to the requisite Quality and Perfection mentioned in the above Particulars. That I will take the utmost Care to provide forthwith the necessary Materials, and convey them in the most expeditious Manner, and execute the said Work with the greatest Diligence, Skill and Effect, by the first Day of *October* next, or sooner. That the Quality and Disposition of the Materials, together with the Execution of the Work, shall be

subject to the Opinion and Approbation of your Surveyor. And I hereby engage to perform the said Work as aforesaid, and Support, and Maintain the same at my own Expence, for the space of three Years from the first of October next, for the Sum of _____ and for the further Sum of _____ for each Month the Trustees shall make Use of the said Temporary Bridge beyond the said three Years, I being at Liberty to take down, and carry away the same, and convert to my own Use all the said Materials, except what is above excepted, when the Trustees shall no longer want the said Bridge, of which I expect one Month's Notice. And I consent that the said Trustees may alter the said Design in such Manner as they shall think proper, provided the Alterations do not increase the Expence of the said Work; but if the Alterations should increase the Expence, I will refer it to the Surveyor to make me such additional Recompence for the same as he shall think reasonable.

Day of

1767.

Witness my Hand,"

NAMES OF STREETS IN SHREWSBURY (29 September, 1875).

The path from the Mount to St. George's Church is now called "Hermitage Walk," and a new plate has been fixed up by the Corporation. Is this a mere fancy name, or did a hermitage once exist in the neighbourhood? There was one between Shrewsbury and Meole Brace in bygone days, and a tea garden at Belle Vue was known as "The Hermitage" within memory of the last generation.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE BANK NOTES (27 October, 1875).

Much scarcer than the pound notes, mentioned by "Proud Salopian," are guinea notes. I have only met with one, which was issued by the Drayton and Shropshire Bank. It is dated April 19th, 1806, and signed, for Davies, Son and Co. by Samuel Davies. R. E. D.

THE BREIDDENITES.

This club, which met once a year on the Breidden (at the close of last and beginning of the present century), was in the habit of electing a president, poet-fearneat, and recorder. The duty of the latter was to keep notes of the proceedings; and these, I presume, would include the ode recited by the poet-fearneat? I have never seen more than two of these odes; the famous one by Dovaston, and that by his friend Mr. Rylance, composed in 1816. Are there any recorders' minutes in existence? And what was the "Breidden Glee" sometimes given after the recitation of the ode? An account, generally, of the club of "Breiddenites," and of the other society that met to commemorate Rodney's victory, would be interesting.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

THE LATE DAVID PARKES.

The following letter of Mr. David Parkes to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he was a frequent contributor, will be read with interest by those who remember the author. Many more there are who know him only by name, as an able scholar, artist, and antiquarian. I propose to send you a number of Mr. Parkes's contributions to the periodical of the day, so that they may be collected in a small compass in *Shreds and Patches*. G. H.

"GREY FRIARY, SALOP.

Friars-house, Shrewsbury, Oct. 18, 1795.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE inclosed a view of the Franciscan, or Grey Friary, in this town, and hope you will give it a place in your useful *Miscellany*. This view was taken in December, 1793, and was an exact representation of the building

then; but its appearance now is different, being made into small dwellings, by which the windows, &c. are much altered. As I have not been able to find any better account of this building than that which Mr. Phillips, in his *Antiquities of Shrewsbury*, has given, I shall take the liberty of quoting his words as far as I have occasion:

'We have no particular account of the time this House was founded, neither how endowed, or valued at the Suppression; probably it was founded before Austin's Friars, as, in the 30th Hen. III. A. D. 1246, John, son of Ralph de Mortimer, is mentioned as a Grey Friar there. Geoffrey Lord Powis is said by some to be the founder; but Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. VI. p. 10. says, 'My Lord Powis saith, that Hawise, wife to the Lord of Powis, was the causer that the Grey Friars college, in Shropshire (where she lyeth buried under a flat marble by Chorlton's tombe), was builded.'

A stone coffin, which was found in the building, had lain in the path adjoining for many years, and was only a receptacle for filth, was last month cleaned and removed into my garden, which joins the building, and was undoubtedly once the burying-ground belonging to it.

This building stands on the banks of the Severn, near the East bridge. The inside, before the late alteration, contained nothing worth notice, having been used as a malt-house more than forty years. D. PARKES."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (October 20, 1875).

The *Architect* of Saturday, the 30th ult., contains a very good engraving of the beautiful pulpit which was designed by Mr. S. P. Smith, of this town. The pulpit is erected against the north-west pier of the great arch of the cross, between the nave and the choir, and is approached from the north transept. The material used in its construction is Caen and fine Grinshill flag rock—the latter being used in the pedestal and staircase only. The design was based on the style of architecture prevailing in the nave arches of the church, elaborated. The plan is five sides of an irregular octagon, three sides having sculptured panels, two being niches for figures. The engraving, which is taken from Mr. L'ing's admirable photograph, shows the south and west panels and the south-west niche. The foliated shafts and the richly-moulded and sculptured bracket and cornice, the leafage and tooth work characteristic of the style which enrich the mouldings, are under cut clear into the deep hollows in which they appear. The capitals are also relieved in the most delicate manner, so as to admit a play of light and shade. The subjects in the panels are the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord. The niches contain statuettes of St. Peter and St. Paul. These were executed by Richardson, of London, the celebrated restorer of the Temple monuments. The boss intervening between the supporting shaft and the bracket was executed from a full-sized model by the architect, as were the capitals and other architectural sculpture; Mr. George Landucci being the carver.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS (July 14, 1875).

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

(Before the Right Hon. the PRESIDENT.)

PROBATE CAUSES.—Nov. 6.

POWELL AND ANOTHER V. POTTER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bayford appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. G. Browne for the defendants.

The testator, John Potter, was a miner, and at the date of his death, which occurred on the 2nd of August, 1874, at Worthen, in Shropshire, was possessed of property of the value of £1,000, which he had amassed by frugality and industry. His will was executed shortly before his death, and by it he made a Mrs. Higgs, his stepdaughter,

the chief object of his testamentary bounty. Its validity was contested by the next of kin. The inquiry occupied a considerable time, and there was the greatest conflict of evidence upon almost every point in the case, including a statement by one of the witnesses who was present at the testator's death, and who deposed that as the deceased, who was upwards of 70 years of age, was "dying fast up-hill," as she termed it, *his feet were put into hot water, it being a belief in Shropshire that such an application expedites a dying man's end.* The evidence in this case was summed up by counsel on Monday on behalf of their respective clients, and

His LORDSHIP reserved judgment.

NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

GEORGE BARNWELL (Feb. 24, 1875).

I send you another letter by Mr. D. Parkes which is on a subject already ventilated in Shreds and Patches. G. H.

"Lillo's celebrated Tragedy of *George Barnwell* having by some been imputed to fiction, and by others to an event said to have happened at Camberwell; and the whole still remaining in apparent obscurity; the following observations, which arose from visiting a place near Ludlow in Shropshire, may be deemed worthy of notice by the curious. The place alluded to is called *Hucks Barn*, a short mile from Ludlow, on the Leominster road, which is said to have been the residence of the Uncle of George Barnwell; and a plot of land near it still bears the appellation of Barnwell's-green, so named from his waiting there to rob his uncle, as he returned from Leominster fair; near to this green is a wood, or thicket, in which he perpetrated the horrid deed. The following extract from the old ballad will farther corroborate the fact of its being at or near Ludlow:

'Nay, I an uncle have;
At Ludlow he doth dwell;
He is a grazier, which in wealth
Doth all the rest excell.'

The uncle might reside in Ludlow, and keep the house and land in his possession at Hucks Barn for the convenience of keeping cattle, and an occasional residence, which is the case with the present possessor. The house is likewise a pretty clear index to the ballad, it being, according to its general appearance, of the time of King James I. From the above observations it seems evident, that the Play was founded on a sad catastrophe that really happened at this place.
D. PARKES."

ADMIRAL BENBOW (May 5, 1875).

In an old magazine I found the following extract:—

A.
"The following lines were cut with a diamond on a pane of glass, in a window of one of the bed-rooms belonging to the house in which the renowned Admiral Benbow was born, at Cotton Hill, Shrewsbury.

* Then only breathe one prayer for me,
That far away, where'er I go,
The heart that would have bled for thee
May feel thro' life no other woe.
I shall look back, when on the main,
Back to my native isle,
And almost think I hear again
That voice, and view that smile.
Then go, and round that head, like banners in the air,
Shall float full many a loving hope, and many a tender prayer.'

At what time, or by whom these lines were written, is not known; it is certain they were in existence upwards of eighty years ago, and at that time were spoken of by the

then occupiers of the house, as referring to the Admiral.

At three different periods the window had been blown out, and every pane broken, except that alluded to; but on the very stormy night on the 26th of November, 1821, it was blown out a fourth time, when it was entirely annihilated.

You will probably deem this worth preserving among your literary curiosities."

SHROPSHIRE LEGENDS (15 September, 1875).

A paper on the "Local Legends of Shropshire," by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., was read before the British Archaeological Association at Shrewsbury, in August, 1860. In this paper Mr. Wright gives a prose version of the Legend of the Wrekin (which appeared in a poetical form in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*), and, after referring to the traces of giants and their exploits on the Titterstone Clew Hill and the Stiperstones, says, "I have heard related, in regard to the origin of our celebrated mountain, the Wrekin, a still more curious legend of this kind, the authenticity of which I have no reason to doubt." He supposes that the cobbler was, in a degraded form, the crafty god Thor, who "was perpetually engaged in hostility against the giants, who were the enemies of the universe itself." When the giant threw down the Wrekin, some of the mould stuck to his spade, this he pushed off with his foot, and it formed the Ercall hill, which still adjoins its loftier neighbour.
PROUD SALOPIAN.

JOHN WILKINSON, ESQ., IRONMASTER OF
BROSELEY.

From the *Commercial and Agricultural Magazine*,
November, 1799:—

"This gentleman was born in the year 1728, at Clifton in Cumberland; from which he was removed to Kendal's; and there, in due process of time, put to school under the Rev. Mr. Rotherham. Having passed through the usual course of education, he, at the age of 17, was apprenticed to a respectable merchant in Liverpool. With him, he continued about five years; then, returning to the place of his nativity; began those improvements in mineralogy and agriculture, which are too well known to be insisted upon here. In the year 1755, he married a young lady of the name of Mawdaley. By this lady he had a daughter of very promising talents, but who, unfortunately, no longer exists; and in 1756, he had the peculiarly severe affliction to lose Mrs. Wilkinson. Removing, in the year ensuing, to Broseley, he erected the founderies at Willey, near that place. These were, at first, carried on by a company called the *Willey Company*. But, from some mismanagement in the partnership, the concern was a very leasing one: And we finally perceive Mr. Wilkinson as sole proprietor of these works, by purchase. In 1763, he, a second time, married. This lady, blest with an ample fortune, who is still living, and who is one of the best ornaments of that circle of primitively domestic life in which she moves, was a Miss Lee of *Wrottesley* (sic). Mr. Wilkinson, in 1757, erected the first Iron Furnace at *Bradley*, to blow wholly by a fire engine; and, of this, the merits, though now sufficiently admitted, were, at first, considered as very dubious. After various progressions in different improvements, he, at length, furnished the important one of boring *cannon* from the *solid*, instead of casting them hollow, by means of cores, as formerly. The treatment he experienced in consequence of this, though pretty generally understood, we forbear, at present, to descant upon. He, next set about the *refining pig for bar-iron with coak*, since carried to great extent. And this, together with his *manufacture (by patent) of lead-pipe*, form very valuable eras in the application of science to the useful arts. The details of

divers others of his undertakings for the advancement of practical knowledge, although possibly at a future day they may be given, are beyond the limits of a publication like the present: And we shall content ourselves with observing; that his punctuality, precision, and acuteness in business; are surprising; and that, in the private sphere, he adds to the character of the most affectionate of husbands, the habit (often summoned forth to active effect) of benefiting the meritorious part of his fellow-creatures, of whatever country, in whatever situation, or of whatever persuasion, religious or political. His property, honourably acquired, and as honourably diffused, is very great." Z. Z.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.

Mr. Hulbert, at page 817 of his "History and Description of the County of Salop," published in 1837, says:—"The *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, established in 1772 by my venerable father-in-law, the late Thomas Wood, contributed, in a great degree, to the improvement of the town and county, no less, probably, its rival, the *Salopian Journal*, established in 1793 or 4, by the late Joshua Eddowes. At the period when the *Journal* stepped into being, it was intended to support the *Whig* interest, in opposition to Mr. Wood's *Tory Chronicle*." What next—and next?

JABOO.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY AT CONDOVER HALL.

From the *Gentleman's Magazine* of June 9, 1767.

"As some workmen were employed in pulling down part of Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury, they found, on removing some stones in the vault, an Iron Box of about 20 inches long and 14 broad, in which was contained several very curious ancient medals, together with a brass Statue about 16 inches long, which is supposed to be the statue of some heathen god." A.

REMARKABLE OLD OAK TREE AT LUDLOW.

"An Oak Tree was felled Sept. 20, 1767, at Ludlow, in Shropshire, the produce of which were 27 tons of timber, 43 cords of wood, 200 park pales, and 5 cords of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was cut down, which weighed 7 tons and a half, and three men were employed a month in stacking it. The whole tree was valued at £140."

This is extracted from a magazine about 100 years old. Q.

WHITCHURCH (April 21, 1875).

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of July, 1770, is a summary of the trial in the Court of King's Bench, July 5, wherein the Rt. Hon. Lord G—— was plaintiff, and H.R.H. the Duke of C—— was defendant, for Crim. Con., and in which the damages were laid at £100,000. The trial partakes of a local nature inasmuch as H.R.H. met Lady G—— at Whitechurch, Salop, among other places, and in order to meet her without danger, H.R.H. adopted several names. He used to be called at the inns the Fool, especially at Whitechurch; where on a noise being heard of passing from one room to another, it was disregarded by the people of the house, who said it was only the Fool. The inn he chose at Whitechurch was the Red Lion, and Sarah Robinson, a servant at the inn, was called to give evidence. She said the Duke of C—— and his companion, Mr. Gedding, stayed at the inn, and that the Duke passed for a squire, one Squire Morgan, and that he was under the care, on his rambles, of the other gentleman, Gedding, who passed under the name of Squire Trusty. The verdict was given for the plaintiff, damages £10,000. H.

NOVEMBER 24, 1875.

CARACTACUSIAN SOCIETY (7 April, 1875).

Mr. Pennant has a description of *Caer Caradoc* in a part of his tour in Wales:

"A society of gentlemen, struck with admiration of the virtues of Caractacus, met annually on the hill to celebrate his name in prose and verse. In one year a gentleman, distinguished as much by his modesty as by his great ingenuity, inspired with the subject, almost instantly extolled the most brilliant part of the history of *Caractacus* in the following lines, which I flatter myself will relieve my long-suffering readers after the satiety of my *Welsh* pen, now hung up for ever."

The following is from Mr. Justice Hardinge's *Memoirs of Dr. Sneyd Davies*, and, with the letter of Archdeacon Corbett, sheds much light on this interesting society:—

"I have a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Corbet, of Longnor, addressed by him to Mr. Kynaston Powell, Knight of the shire for the county of Salop, which throws more light upon this Poem [which shall be given next week], and is admirably well written by a most admired and respected person, as I have always heard from those who are acquainted with him. I shall extract from it what immediately relates to this Poem, with grateful thanks to him, as well as to Mr. Powell, who recommended my wishes to his attention.

DEAR SIR. Longnor, Dec. 26, 1815.

"The late Rev. William Russell, originally of Sidley Hayes, not far from *Caer Caradoc* (or the *Caradoc Hill*), afterwards of Overton in Flintshire, who died some years ago at Chester, was supposed by my father to have instituted the *Caractacian* meeting, by making parties to ascend the hill, where they partook of a cold collation, and where Mr. Read, the Rector of *Munslow*, made an oration in honour of *Caractacus* one year, and perhaps other gentlemen spoke at other times. The dinner at the top of the hill was soon discontinued; and the encouragers of the meeting ascended the hill before dinner, but returned to dine at the Bowling-green house at Longnor.

"Dr. Davies called at the inn upon one of the days of meeting; and, hearing the purport of it, composed for the next year some verses, which he transmitted, and which were then, and for many succeeding years, recited by some one of the company before dinner.

"Your letter led me to see what positive information I could add to the general idea which I had formed upon the subject.

"Dr. Davies's verses were recorded in letters of gold upon a black frame hung up in the Bowling-green house at Longnor. When that ceased to be a public house, they were brought to Longnor Hall.

"When I fitted up a court-house for the manors of *Sydney* and *Cardington*, within which is the *Caradoc*, I removed the verses thither.

"The only inscription which they bear is *Caractacus*, 1757. I conclude, therefore, that was the year in which they were composed.

"The meeting could not then be of long standing. Mr. Russell, the founder of it, was born in 1733; and though all who remember him will give him praise for inventing schemes of amusement at early age, yet, as he would be only 24 years of age at 1757, there had not been, I should think, many returns of this celebration of *Caractacus* prior to that year.

"Mr. Wilding, of *All Stretton*, informs me that the first meeting at the top of *Caradoc* was called by Mr. John Russell, of *Enchmarsh*, a person of some estate within the manor. He was High Constable, and summoned the Petty Constables of the Hundred of *Munslow* to meet him at the

top of the Hill, where he directed an Innkeeper from *Church Stretton* to bring cold meat and liquor. This probably suggested the idea to *Mr. Russell, of Sydeley Hayes* of establishing an annual meeting. JOSEPH CORBET. A.

WENTNOR (21 April, 1875).

Hartshorne gives the derivation of Wenchnor (Wentnor) thus, "Nor; in composition, or in connexion with the name of a place means *new*, from the Islandic. (See Hal-derson, and Verel, in Indic.) *nyr*, novus. Thus we have in Shropshire; Norton, or the new town: Wenchnor, or the new habitation, from the A. Sax. *Wunenevre*, habitatio; *wunian*, habitare." (*Salopia Antiqua*, page 518).

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE

(Oct. 27, 1875).

Your able correspondent, "J. E.," has (in a private communication as well as in your columns) pointed out that I had no business (Sep. 15) to "complain of Oswestrians for using 'right' as a qualifying word;" and I saw, as soon as my note appeared in print, that I had been unfortunate in my illustrations. Of course I am aware that the use of the word in this way is universal, but on the borders, it seems to me, we use it much more freely, and more oddly than they do anywhere else. For instance, a mother will say of her child, "She's a *right* naughty girl," or, "I gave her a *right* ~~some~~ good beating," or (of somebody else's child), "Eh, her is *right* ugly!" Such examples as these, I think, will give the word a "right" to a place in a local glossary. If "J. E." will refer to my note of Sep. 15 again, he will find that the special object of it was to call attention to the odd use of universal words. A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

NOTABLE SALOPIANS (3 November, 1875).

Since the account given of Thomas Gataker, B.D., in *Shreds and Patches* of the 3rd inst., we find the following note of information as to this celebrated divine at page 150 of *Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway* (by Hubert Smith). "Three excellent sermons referring to marriage, entitled "A good wife God's gift," "A wife indeed" and "Marriage duties" published in the *Spiritual Watch* in 1622 by the eminent theologian, Thomas Gataker, B.D. He was the author of many learned works and his annotations on "Marcus Antoninus" are well known to scholars. Thomas Gataker was born in 1574 of a very old and ancient family still retaining their ancestral heritage of Gatacre, in Shropshire. The former Hall of Gatacre was built of stone, three sides of the exterior of the mansion being entirely covered with a glaze of greenish glass. It has puzzled many to account for the method by which the walls received their vitreous coating, effectually preserving the stone from the action of the weather. The foundation of a building on the estate where the glass was supposed to be made still retains the name of the "Glass House." We have in our possession some of the stone with its covering of glass given to us by one of the family. The roof of the mansion is said to have been supported by an enormous oak tree turned upside down. This interesting relic of former ages was pulled down during the last century and replaced by the present large and spacious brick-built Hall of the Gatacres of Gatacre." B. J.

COINS AT URICONIUM.

"Dr. Stukeley related to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1725, a story of a certain schoolmaster at Wroxeter, who was accustomed to send his boys to gather 'Dinders, as they call Roman moneys,' after a shower of rain, and he melted all the silver coins into a tankard. He also stated,

in reference to the quantity of coins and relics found there, that the Lord of the Manor of Wroxeter, put a clause into his leases, that the tenants should bring in all antiquities, found there, on pain of forfeiture of their leases; and that a vast quantity of coins and other objects discovered there were brought to Ashmole, and had perished in the fire of London." The foregoing, which tells a sad tale of wholesale destruction, is taken from "Notices of Wroxeter, the Roman Uriconium, in Shropshire," by the Rev. Harry M. Scarth, M.A., in volume 16 of the *Archaeological Journal*.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

ST. WENEFREDE'S WELL AND LEGEND.

"*Shrewsbury*, Feb. 21, 1804.

"In the summer of 1800, I undertook a journey into North Wales to make drawings and observations of some curious remains of antiquity, and other romantic beauties peculiar to that principality. My intention for the present is to furnish you with a drawing of the elegant remains of the Chapel of St. Wenefrede, erected over the (formerly) wonder-working fountain at Holy Well, in Flintshire. The East end of the Chapel is pentagonal; the windows were elegant, but are most now filled up with brick and stone. It was formerly a free Chapel in the gift of the Bishop, but has been used many years as a Free School. The length of the Chapel is 52 feet, the breadth about 20 feet. This building nearly joins the Parish Church, as may be seen by the buttress of the Church to the right in the view. The spring, or well, which this Chapel covers, boils with vast force out of a rock, and is said to throw up twenty-one tons of water every minute; a polygonal well covered with an elegant arch, supported by pillars, receives it. The roof is superbly carved in stone. On a pendant projection, over the fountain, is the legend of St. Wenefreda. The arch is secured with a number of ribs, the intersections of which are united with a sculpture; some are grotesque figures merely works of fancy; others are compliments to the Stanleys, through whose munificence most probably the building was erected. There is a painting of the legend against the wall which supports the roof, but it is much mutilated; over it is the following inscription:

In honorem Sancte Wenefrede, V. et M.

The legend of the well is briefly as follows:

"In the seventh century lived Wenefrede, a virgin of noble parents; her father's name was *Thewit*, a potent Lord, who resided where Holy-well now stands; the mother *Wento*, of an ancient family in Montgomeryshire, and sister of St. *Beuno*. The uncle perceiving great piety, wisdom, and sweetness of temper in his niece, undertook to superintend her education; having fixed on a spot of ground belonging to her father, said to be near the place where the well is, which he made his residence. A neighbouring prince, *Cradocus*, son of King *Alen*, having often seen the fair Wenefrede, he became much enamoured with her beauty, and determined to gratify his amorous desires. He made known his passion, which was rejected by the virgin with abhorrence. She fled up the hill towards her father's house, but was overtaken by *Cradocus*, who cut off her head with his sword. Justice immediately punished the crime with death, for the impious *Cradocus* fell down dead, and the earth opening swallowed his lifeless body. The head of the virgin rolled down the hill, and stopped at the spot where the well is situated, which at that instant burst out with the vast force before-mentioned, and which was before a valley of uncommon dryness. St. *Beuno* took up the head, and offering up his devotions, joined it nicely to the body, which re-united, and the virgin survived her decollation 15 years. She died at Gwytherin, co. Denbigh, where her bones rested till the time of King Stephen, when after divine admonition they were brought to Shrewsbury and placed in the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul there.

A fraternity and guild was established in honour of the Saint at Shrewsbury; it had its common seal; in the centre of it a representation of the martyrdom: and round the verge the following inscription:

*Stigillu co'e fraternitat' b'ate Wenefride virginis
s' ecc'ia sc'e cruce t' fra monaster,
s'e'ti Petri Salopie.*

The two great events of her death and translation are still commemorated: the former on the 22nd of June, and the latter on the 8rd of November.

"Her sanctity, says her historian, was proved by numberless miracles after her death. The waters had such a sanative quality, that all human infirmities met with a cure or relief; the hand-barrows, crutches, &c. still to be seen pendent over the well, remain as evidence. The number of pilgrims for many years, I was informed, had decreased; still many Catholics and others visit this fountain; I saw several up to their chins, and with apparent devotion, moving round the well, as it seemed, a prescribed number of times.

"The waters, I have no doubt, are endowed with superior qualities as a cold bath, and have, I believe, been attended with good effect in numberless cases. The spring is now made subservient to great and valuable mechanical purposes. In its course of something more than a mile from its source to where it joins the Chester Channel, this stream works one large corn-mill, four cotton manufactories, a copper and brass work, and other extensive concerns. Yet with all this bustle of mechanism, the valley has a truly picturesque appearance; its deep glen, and fine wooded banks, with the venerable Gothic building over the well, claim the attention of every person of taste.

Yours, &c.,

D. PARKES."

CURIOUS CUSTOM.

THE NEW MAYOR AND THE LUCKY WOMAN.

When Mr. Alderman Cross, the newly-elected Mayor, took his seat on the Bench at the Borough Police Court, there was only one prisoner, by name Margaret Lawless. She was charged with being drunk and riotous on the previous evening. Ignorant of what has of late been transpiring in the ancient borough of Shrewsbury she was unaware that she would have to appear before the new Mayor, and judging by her downcast expression she appeared to be unaware of the fact that there is in this town a singular custom, and perhaps not a few even of the old gaoil birds are equally in the dark. The Mayor, with a wonderful smile considering the scenes he has witnessed of late, told the unfortunate woman that she might "go," as it was the rule for the new Mayor to let off the prisoner in the first ease of drunkenness brought before him upon his taking his seat after his election! The Council and the woman will think it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

DEATH OF THE REV. HENRY HUGHES, M.A.

The following notice of the death of an Old Salopian is from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Nov. 20th, 1875:—

"Our obituary contains a notice of the decease of the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., who was for upwards of 28 years the Rector of Haddenham. He was a native of Shrewsbury, and after passing through Shrewsbury Grammar School with distinction, became a graduate of Oxford. He was indefatigable in his labour for the social and spiritual improvement of his parishioners. During his residence at Haddenham he succeeded in rebuilding the parochial schools, in constructing gas works, in obtaining a railway station in the parish, in forming two new cemeteries (one consecrated, in which he now rests, and one for the dissenters). With the aid of the Archdeacon of Ely, who is the patron, he rebuilt the rectory house, and commenced the thorough restoration of the Parish Church. Benefit

clubs and other parochial organizations found in him a methodical, painstaking secretary and treasurer. Although his voice and bodily physique were always naturally a little weak, he was a most constant and earnest worker, never complaining of feeling tired, nor shirking any work he considered it his duty to do. His monument in his Parish Church in course of restoration; from an almost ruinous structure, it will, in about two years hence, at an outlay of £6,000, become one of the finest parish churches in the diocese. The anxiety with which he regarded this work and the difficulty and labour of raising money for it, brought on an attack of paralysis more than a year ago; recently, fits of epilepsy and apoplexy supervened, and he passed to his rest on the 11th inst.

"On Tuesday last the funeral took place. The corpse was preceded by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Ely and eight neighbouring clergymen in surplices, to the temporary church, where there was a large sorrowing congregation, and thence to the grave. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers as it was lowered, and many children of the poor, feeling they had lost a great friend, cast flowers into the grave. At the conclusion of the solemn burial service the Archdeacon of Ely, standing at the head of the open grave, addressed the numerous assemblage of sorrowing people, and pointed out the awfulness of the occasion on which they had met, the great loss the parish had sustained, and the warning that open grave was to all. He never met with any clergyman who seemed so thoroughly earnest in his Master's work, and in training souls for Heaven as their late parish priest. Whether in the secular work of parish business, in the Sunday School, in the Day School, in Church, and more especially by the sick bed, their late pastor was always ready for any work that was to be done for the benefit of his parishioners. Only the day before he died he addressed his candidates for confirmation with a reality derived from his sense of nearness to the unseen world. His greatest joy, hope and anxiety were to see their fine old parish church restored and made fit for God's service; but in the dispensation of His Providence, he had not been permitted to see the conclusion of his labours while here below. It frequently happens in God's decrees, that a man does not see the consummation of his work; one sows, another reaps; one man begins a good work and it is finished by his successor. The archdeacon said, although he had often looked forward to the happy day when he might, by the side of their late rector, enter in joyful procession their renewed parish church, singing together hymns of praise; yet as one was removed already, perhaps he (the archdeacon) might be removed also before that time. God only knew. 'Whether you see the inside of your church or not after its completion, live a life of holiness as your rector did, and then when your summons shall come, as come it will, you may soar to realms above, and with him adore the Lamb among the jubilant company of the Church triumphant.'

"After the archdeacon had pronounced the Benediction with uplifted hands, the large congregation slowly dispersed.

"A meeting of the clergy and friends present immediately took place, when it was decided to call a public meeting to adopt measures for placing a memorial in the parish church."

RE-OPENING OF FORD CHURCH.

This once extremely plain old-fashioned church, after many needful repairs, and "restoration" that has bordered on almost entire reconstruction, was re-opened for divine service on Wednesday last. During the alterations the congregation worshipped in the parish school-room. Those who remember the old church, and the condition of the parish before Mr. Auden's time, know now how much can be done by an able, zealous, and

popular vicar. What was once a miserably uncomfortable dilapidated place has been transformed into a pretty little church. A rectory has been built, and schools have been built—stagnant, spiritual, and intellectual life has been quickened—and Ford has in many respects become a model parish. Mr. Auden has been greatly aided in his labours by his neighbours, and among those who have subscribed liberally to the restoration fund we may mention the following:—The Rev. E. L. Burton, £300; Mrs. Hawkins and family (Dinhill), £165; Rev. T. Auden, £125; the Waring Family, £100; Henry Lee, Esq. (Enson), £50. The work of restoration commenced on the 4th of May, and was on Wednesday completed, six weeks before the specified time. The alterations may be thus briefly described:—

The doorway of the west porch, which was erected a few years back, has been blocked up, a window has been inserted, and by the opening out of an arch this part of the church has been thrown into the nave and made available for seats. The gallery and square pews, &c., have disappeared. The old disused south doorway has been restored and opened and a new porch added. A 15th century lancet window is re-fixed in the south nave wall, and a considerable portion of this wall has been rebuilt. Nave and chancel aisles, as well as a vestry, have been built out on the north side. The nave arcade is of three bays. The chancel aisle, which is provided for the school children, opens by arches into the chancel and nave aisle. A three-light east window takes the place of a modern square-headed one, and new tracery windows have been substituted for those of the last century "churchwarden" type throughout the church; they are glazed with thick cathedral tinted glass, in quarries and patterns, by Mr. W. Dona. New floors are provided. The chancel is paved with Maw's encaustic tiles. The nave and north aisle, &c., are fitted with convenient open seats of pitch pine, and the chancel with stalls of the same material. The rest of the fittings, viz.: pulpit, altar table, altar rail, and credence are of oak. The old oak screen between nave and chancel has been restored, and the interesting carved oak reredos (presented by a former vicar, Rev. E. N. Pemberton) is re-fixed. The new font stands at the west end of the north nave aisle. The removal of the plastered ceiling exposed to view—over the greater part of the nave—a beautiful roof. This has been carefully restored where necessary. The roofs over the chancel and western part of the nave, though not equally rich in point of detail, have also been repaired, and the timbers are shewn. The two old bells are hung in a new stone turret, built over the western arch of the nave. The roofs are covered with Mr. J. Parson Smith's Ridge Hill (Staffordshire) tiles. New drainage and spouting and down pipes, &c., have been provided. Mr. W. Dodwell supplied the warming apparatus. The accommodation is for 185 persons, being an increase on the ground floor to the extent of about 80 sittings. The cost has been about £1,500. The work has been well and expeditiously carried out by Messrs. Bowdler and Darlington, from the designs and under the direction of the Salopian-Herford Diocesan architect, Mr. Haycock.

As now restored, the church is an extremely handsome building, and we are glad to know that all the seats are "free and unappropriated." Divine service commenced on Wednesday, at 8-10 a.m., when Holy Communion was administered. At eleven o'clock the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Atlay, preached from Isaiah lvi. 7—"My house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." At the conclusion of a very able sermon, his Lordship referred to the circumstances which had called them together that day. He said that it seemed to him but as yesterday when he came on a certain Sunday to Ford and witnessed the condition of the church, which was very different from its present state, and showed what could be done when there was a willing mind and sober judgment to undertake such work. Referring to the work of church restoration going on all over England, the right rev. prelate said that he once heard, what perhaps some present had read, for it was afterwards published, a speech delivered by one of our greatest orators on church building, in the College Hall at Hereford. It was to the effect that as men's minds became more and more impressed with the spiritual beauty of the church, they began to realise the need of material beauty, and thus there seemed to come back the better spirit of our ancestors, who built churches not for the rich or respectable, but for the honour of Almighty God himself, and where all the poor were freely given place within the house of their Common Father. And as that old spirit of their ancestors—so wise, so loving, and so beautiful—comes back to our thoughts, so also the old beauty of their buildings. We no longer seek to make comfortable churches, but to make churches worthy of God. He did not like to hear people talk about the beauty of simplicity, since it had been well remarked that there

was no piety in ugliness, and that the House of God should be the most beautiful in our midst. For the sake of the poor he wished that churches should be as beautiful as possible, since their dull colourless lives needed as much beauty and joy as could be provided for them, and everything possible should be done to welcome the poor and make them feel happy in God's House. He had no doubt that it was in accordance with such feelings the work of restoring Ford Church had been undertaken and so successfully carried out, and he trusted that by their constant attendance the parishioners would show they properly valued the boon that had been conferred upon them.

In the afternoon the Ven. Archdeacon Waring preached. Among the clergy present we noticed:—Rev. Thomas Auden, vicar of Ford; Rev. E. L. Burton, Shrewsbury; Rev. E. Warter, Hanwood; Rev. J. Breeze, Hanwood; Rev. W. W. Edwards, Cardiston; Rev. E. N. Cooper, Oxon; Rev. A. G. Brooks, Shrawardine; Rev. C. Woodhouse, Minsterley; Rev. J. Lewis, Buttington; Rev. W. T. Burgess, Shrewsbury; Rev. J. Mitchell, Alberbury; Rev. T. Aston, Habberley; Rev. H. F. Bather, Moolle; Rev. G. Armitage, Silverdale. There were large congregations both morning and evening. In the morning the vicar read the first portion of the service, the first lesson being read by the Rev. E. L. Burton, the second lesson by the Rev. H. F. Bather, and the litany by the Rev. G. Armitage. The psalms chanted were 27, 84, 122. The following hymns were sung by the choir and congregation, "Pleasant are Thy Courts above" (on the entrance of the clergy in procession); "We love the place, O God," and "Lift the strains of high thanksgiving." The church was densely crowded. After the forenoon service the company adjourned to Mr. Wainwright's house, where luncheon was provided. The chair was occupied by the Vicar.

DECEMBER 1, 1875.

THE FORESTS OF SHROPSHIRE (2 June, 1875).

The following notes are selected from *Shropshire: its early History and Antiquities*, 1864. X.

"Morf Forest lay to the east of the Severn. Not only have traces of our early British ancestors, in the shape of tumuli, been found within the precincts of Morf forest, but reminiscences of each successive race that obtained the ascendancy in this island, have also been discovered there."

"Around the Wrekin, in ancient times, stretched the Forest of the Wrekin, or Forest of Mount Gilbert, as it was afterwards called. Gradually this forest was encroached upon, until, in the year 1300, the *Hayes of Welinton* was all that remained to the lord king."

"The Long Forest involved within its regard nearly the whole of the *Domesday* Hundred of Condover, besides a number of manors belonging to other Hundreds. Embracing a vast district bounded on the south-east by the mountainous range known as Wenlock Edge, which extends fifteen miles in a direct line north-east; the Long Forest anciently included all the country between Wenlock Edge and the Long Mynd and Lyth Hills."

"Contiguous to Wenlock, in former times, existed the forest of *Shirlet*. Compared with that of Merf, Shirlet Haye exercised not nearly so wide a regard or jurisdiction, yet this pervaded a district the length of which has been estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at five."

"In ancient times flourished the great *Olee* Forest, a well-wooded expanse, which, in the Saxon era, was appurtenant either to the Mercian earl's manor of Ditton, or to the Anglo-Saxon king's manor of Corffham. At the Conquest, this wood became a palatine, and afterwards one of the royal forests of Shropshire."

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (4 August, 1875).

Of *Buildwas*, the Rev. E. W. Epton speaks thus, in a paper communicated to the Historical Section, at the Meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Shrewsbury in 1856: "Beeld, Bield, or Beide, a word signifying shelter, or a place of shelter, is probably of Anglo-Saxon origin,

and cognate with the Saxon verb *Byldan* (to build). The termination *was* is nothing else than the Saxon word *was* (water), whence came the Saxon verb *wæscan* (to wash). *Buildwas*, surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of hills, and bounded on the fourth by the River Severn, has therefore a name, which unchanging Nature still stamps as appropriate."

There are two places in Shropshire called *Marion* where there are large pools. The name was perhaps derived thus, *Mere-town*, *Mare-town*, and *Marion*. *Mere* is often pronounced "mare" in this county. There is a "Mare Pool" not far from Sutton Spa. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SERP-CLOTH (29 September, 1875).

It appears to me that *serp-cloth* was the ancient spelling of "sereloth" or "serecloth." This was a coarse linen cloth, with wax rubbed into it (whence its name). It was put on the altar slab before the frontal and super frontal, and it symbolised the grave clothes with which our blessed Lord was wrapped in the tomb. J. R. C. S.

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN (Nov. 3, 1875).

On this date you published, "from the *Gentleman's Magazine*," the bill of fare on the coming-of-age of Sir Watkin, April 19, 1770." I cannot make this statement tally with known facts. The first Sir Watkin was killed in 1749, and the second Sir Watkin was married in 1769—and became a widower a few weeks afterwards. As I have in preparation a volume about "Wynnstay and the Wynns" I should be glad of any information in the form of anecdotes or incidents that would be likely to interest the public. A. R.

Croeswylan, Cewestry.

COINS AT URICONIUM (24 November, 1875).

The following coins, found at Wroxeter, were in the possession of the late Mr. David Parkes, of this town.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

SILVER.

Alexander Pius Aug.

Gordianus Pius F. Aug.

COPPER.

C. Cæsar Aug. Germanicus.

Nero Cæsar Aug. Germ.

Nero Cæsar Aug.

Serv. Sulp. Galba Cæsar Aug.

Gallienus Aug.

O. Diocletianus P. F. Aug.

Constantinus Jun. Nob. O.

Constantinus Nob. O.

Dn. Valens P. F. Aug.

Dn. Gratianus Augg. Aug.

Carausius P. Fl. Aug.

Urbs Roma.

CHARACTACUSIAN SOCIETY (24 November, 1875).

The following are the verses recited at the Annual Meeting of this Society, as referred to in *Shreds and Patches* last week:— A.

"All *Rome* was still—the Nation stood at gaze;
Forth came the mighty chief, august in chains,
Unbroken, unsubdued;—his lofty air
Stern as in field of battle; round he look'd
With stedfast glare, a lion in the toils,
Yet mindful of his fate—to *Cæsar's* throne
He bow'd majestic, and majestic spoke:

"Had moderation sway'd my prosp'rous days,
Rome had beheld me *Cæsar's* guest and friend,
Nor blush'd, for I am of a scepter'd race
That rul'd *Britannia's* independent Isle
Beyond all annals of recording Fame.

"If *Rome* commands, must vassal worlds obey?
What! not resist?—The undefended rights
Are vanish'd—cowards only are your slaves.
Yes, I had arms, and wealth, and friends, and fame;
What? tamely give them up! disgrace indeed!
That I so long withstood your baffled powers
Forgive me, *Roman* virtue, that offence.
Had I a cheap and easy conquest prov'd,
My ruin and your glory had been less;
Oblivion soon had veil'd my dastard name,
Unworthy *Cæsar's* triumph: death or life
Are at his dread disposal: that or this
I neither fear to meet, nor scorn to ask."

"Yes, noble Captive," said the Lord of *Rome*,
"Thy life is sacred, and thy freedom sealed.
My sole ambition soaring high, requires
Around my banners and triumphant cars
To bear thy valiant Country's glorious name."

"He spoke, and thund'ring acclamations rung,
Shouts that half rent the Capitol proclaim'd
Imperial mercy to the gallant Pbe.
All eyes were put in wonder; some admire
His front erect, broad limbs, and martial port;
All, the unwear'd valour that had cop'd
With *Roman* prowess, and well nigh prevail'd.
Not hold *Jugurtha*, nor the *Syrian* King,
Nor *Persia's*, 'reft of *Alexander's* crown,
Attracted more regard, or gazing awe:
Ev'n *Claudius*, in his radiant seat sublime,
The world's great master, with his legions fierce
And glitt'ring eagles, with his trophied pomp
And pride begirt, look'd little on his throne.

"Brave *Caradoc*' applauded by thy foes,
What shall thy friends, thy grateful *Britons*, say?
To thee what columns and what shrines are due!
Thrice told five hundred courses of the sun,
Thy age is green, thy laurels fresh in leaf,
Still on thy well-fought hill, whose stony brow
O'erlooks the subject plains, the gen'rous youth
Gladsome repair with annual flow'r and song,
And festal music, to record thy praise.
But whither fled is thy heroic fame?
If aught regarding this dull orb of earth,
Boils not thy wrath, and chafes not thy renown,
To see the rivals of all-conquering *Rome*,
Thy hardy *Britons*, foil'd by tinsel *France*?
Imagination, frowning, pictures thee
With featured veneration, scorn, and shame—
Henries! and *Edwards!* thunderbolts in war,
Where is the lion-heart, and sweeping sword,
That purpl'd *Agincourt*, and *Cressy's* field?
Assist—inspire our host! But chiefly thou,
The champion-guardian, Genius of the Isle,
Hover around our tents, thy lance in air,
Direct, and spread the visionary shield;
Call—rouse thy countrymen—to arms, to arms!
Ye ancient Bards, ye mystic *Druids*, hail!
Prophetic transport seizes me—I see,
Though dim in prospect, from this craggy height,
Unrolling clouds illuminate a scene
Of joy and triumph!—Hark—they shout—I see
Britannia's Trident vindicate the main,
Her colours waving in *Columbian* skies
Victorious—Peace returns, and *Albion* smiles;

Proceed, ye Britons! mark the kindled fire
In this unwarlike breast—my *vet'ran Muse*
Shall march along in spirit-breathing strain.
Sound her *Pærian* trumpets, to awake
Her sleeping Country, and her laurel'd hand
A wreath shall bear to grace the Victor's brow."

NOTABLE SALOPIANS (24 November, 1875).
ALEXANDER BRODIE.

The following is from the *Commercial and Agricultural Magazine* of December, 1799 :—

"MEMOIR OF ALEXANDER BRODIE, Esq., Iron master at Broseley.

" Alexander Brodie, Esq., Iron master at Broseley, Shropshire, was born the 27th of February, 1733, Old Style, at the Rigs of Traquair Minahmore, in the parish of Traquair, Tweedale.

" In 1751, at the age of eighteen, he left Scotland for England, furnished with letters of recommendation by Lady Coniers, mother-in-law to Lord Traquair. Mr. Brodie visited Huntingdonshire, where, excepting a few months which he passed in London, he remained upwards of three years.

" In 1755, Mr. Alderman Alexander, ironmonger and whitesmith, employed Mr. Brodie, on his return from Huntingdonshire. He remained in his employment two years. From 1757 to 1758 Mr. Brodie was employed by Mr. Brodbent, in making engines to extinguish fire. In 1758, he was employed in Huntingdonshire where he made several excellent engines.

" In 1759, he returned to London, and became a master blacksmith, in Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields; where he distinguished himself as a cramp-maker to chair and cabinet makers. In 1760, he removed into Old Boswell-court, Clements-inn.

" In 1760, he married Miss Mary Howard, daughter to Mr. Richard Howard, of Chiswick, Middlesex, by whom he had two children; both died in infancy. Mrs. Brodie died in 1777. Mr. B. remains a widower.

" In 1764, he removed to Fore-street, Strand, Temple-bar, where he made the Register Stove. Dr. Williams was the first person who used it. He, two years after, took out a patent for it. It has received no material improvement, although thirty-two years have passed since it was first made. It has a sliding bottom, which opens a valve behind, by which means the dust is carried off from the fire as it falls on the hearth; at the same time the heavy soot falls behind. A door frame, which is the register, is fixed above the cheeks of the stove, which is carried up with brick-work. The register is fixed to fall to the back of the chimney, to carry the soot, rain, or hail, which may fall down the chimney, to the back part of the fireplace. The chimney-sweeper, when in the chimney, by shutting the register-door, prevents any part of the soot falling into the room. In summer, the register may be kept shut so as to exclude rain, hail, &c., while an air-course is kept open by a valve at the bottom of the register. The register is very easily regulated; in cold weather the handle needs only to be turned till the smoke begins to return, at which point the register-handle must be turned one degree in an opposite direction, to remain so. If the room be too hot, by raising the register as high as it will go, the circulation is rendered as great as if no stove were there.

" In November, 1779, Mr. Brodie put up a register-stove in the state-room at Windsor, where her Majesty's celebrated needle-work is to be seen. Mr. Brodie, during this, took an opportunity of presenting to his Majesty's attention a model of a ship's hearth. Sir Alexander Hamilton had ordered one of these ship's hearths for the ship the *Lascalles*, East-Indianman. His Majesty was

pleased to command Mr. Brodie to present it to the Navy Board, which he did, accompanied by Sir Alexander Hamilton, and Mr. Wells, a distinguished builder. There were some objections, which were groundless, made against the ship's hearth at the Navy Board. Mr. B. received an order for two; the one to be put in the *Fortitude*, of 74 guns, and the other in the *Minerva*, of 38 guns. The trial completely established the superiority of Mr. Brodie's ship's hearth to those in general use; and Commodore Fielding's testimony, of the great benefit he received in the *Minerva*, by iron boilers in preference to copper boilers, was much to Mr. Brodie's credit. The old hearths were fixed with brick, stone, mortar, &c., which requires several different mechanics to fix them: Mr. Brodie's hearth has neither brick, mortar, nor stone, but is made of wrought iron, well fortified with strong plates of cast iron; is easily fitted up, and requires little or no repairing; is seven tons lighter than former hearths, and takes up but one-fifth of the room. Mr. Brodie has much improved distillery and baking by his hearths. He and other authors of inventions like these, are the best benefactors to mankind. Their abbreviations of labour are the sources of augmented wages to the labourer; and the new accommodations which they provide, tend to improve the general comforts of human life.

" In 1786, Mr. B. purchased the Calcet mines, stock, houses, &c. near Broseley: from which government receives large supplies of cannon, and the country in general, iron of the first quality. Mr. Brodie may justly boast of possessing one of the most complete boring machines for cannon in Europe.

" His active mind induced him to hold a considerable share in an iron-foundry at Manchester: and feeling a strong predilection for his native soil, he established, in 1792, an extensive woollen manufactory, in the parish of Inverleith, opposite to Lord Traquair's. At Peebles, in Scotland, he has purchased an estate, which he calls Temple Bar and Long-Side: which is joined by a place called Smythfield: which occasions the worthy artist jocularly to boast, he can walk from Temple-Bar to Smythfield on his own ground.

" Mr. Brodie made a purchase, last summer, of a house and estate at Upper Tutton, in the parish of Strotton; which enables him to retire to the country from business occasionally.

" The extraordinary successes of Mr. Brodie are not greater than his integrity. He is distinguished for charitable donations. He is worth £100,000 sterling.

" M. N."

DECEMBER 8, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (December 1, 1875).

MARKET DRAYTON.—Though the name of Drayton is not confined to Shropshire, the town therein which bears it, is of equal, if not greater, antiquity than any of the other twenty-five. The origin of the name is therefore a legitimate subject of enquiry, as it is scarcely likely to have been a "copy" of some other. The Rev. J. R. Lee, an antiquarian of considerable research, in his *History of Market Drayton*, published in 1861, says:—

" Drayton is undoubtedly a very ancient town; but no decisive records exist of its history during the obscure periods which preceded the reign of Edward the Confessor. The name is common to no fewer than twenty-six towns or villages in England, and probably is to be referred to the early British period. Dr. Wilkes derives it from *Drai*, a river; Mr. Baxter prefers to deduce it from *Draith ruddun*, a village on a road; but these conjectures are by no means satisfactory, and the original meaning of the word

has never been clearly and decisively explained. Perhaps it may be connected with 'derru' an oak, and with 'Druid'; but it is impossible to speak positively on such an uncertain point. The most ancient book which contains the name is a History of the Britons, written in Latin by Nennius, a monk of Banchor, about a thousand years ago. He gives a list of ancient British cities, and among them we find a place which he calls 'Cair Draithon.' Where Cair Draithon was situated, no one seems to know, and Bishop Kennet maintains that it is quite useless to enquire: but the historians who copied their account of British cities from Nennius, seem to have been acquainted with the spot, for Hollinshed speaks of 'Cair Draiton, now a slender village,' as if he knew the locality; and Henry of Huntingdon mentions 'Cair Draiton or the town of Draiton.' Now we find that in the Saxon times Drayton-in-Hales was a place of some importance, as appears clearly from Domesday Book; there is, therefore, some reason to suppose that it is the place alluded to by Nennius; but of course this is a mere conjecture."

At the time of Domesday survey the name was spelt *Draitune*, and several extracts therefrom were made by Mr. Lee. With reference to these he says:—

"I have not thought it necessary to present the original Latin, which, to most readers, would be almost unintelligible, owing to the strange contractions and peculiar mode of spelling; but the extracts have been carefully translated. The first extract relates to the property of William Pantulf, and the manor no doubt represents what is now called Great Drayton. The passage is as follows:—'The same William Pantulf held one manor, Draitune. Godwin, a freeman, formerly held it. There were two hides of land subject to a tax. The land in cultivation employs 8 ploughs. In the lord's demesne there is one carucate of land. There are also two herdsmen, a priest, and two farm-labourers, with one carucate of land. The value was 20 shillings in Saxon times; now it is 10 shillings.' Here we find a most important fact—that even in the Saxon period, 800 years ago, there was a resident clergyman and consequently a church, in the town. Now, the church must have been in existence some time before, as the priest is spoken of as a matter of course. In fact, it is very probable that Drayton, Hodnet, Prees and Ightfield are places of great antiquity, for Domesday mention the residence of priests there; and, although no information is tendered as to the date at which the churches were built, it is satisfactory to know that our Saxon forefathers enjoyed the blessings of Christianity. The church at Drayton was probably constructed of wood. The present church is of Norman origin. The next extract from the Survey appears to refer to what is now called Little Drayton. 'The same Turold held Draitune. The Countess Godeva formerly held it. There was one hide of land, subject to a tax. The cultivated land employs 5 ploughs. In the lord's demesne is one ploughland with two herdsmen and one villain. In the time of King Edward it was worth eight shillings, now only 6s. 8d.'" W. H.

ST. WENEFREDE'S WELL AND LEGEND

(24 November, 1875).

Presuming that the account of St. Wenefrede's Well, in a distant part of Wales, was introduced into *Salopian Shreds and Patches* on the strength of the connection between the saint (or rather her bones) and this town, I have collected from Archdeacon Owen's *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury* a few notes on the subject. "In the reign of King Stephen, when the superstitious veneration for relics had arrived at the most deplorable height, the Monks of Shrewsbury became anxious to possess the remains of some popular saint, as the only means want-

ing to complete the opulence and celebrity of their house. Wales seemed to offer the most probable ground for accomplishing their wishes. Among the many names of celebrity in the legend of ecclesiastical antiquity which that country had produced, they fixed upon St. Wenefrid, the traditions concerning whom are not outdone in gross and absurd falsehood by any tale of these dark ages.' After many unsuccessful attempts, the monks sent their Prior and other ecclesiastics to obtain possession of the relics. "These skilful negotiators, by pretended visions and divine admonitions, prevailed upon the unsuspecting Welsh, to deliver up the dust of their Saint, and they returned in triumph with their prize to Shrewsbury. As they approached, they received orders from the Lord Abbot, to deposit the relics on the altar of the Church of St. Giles where prayers were offered up night and day, until a shrine worthy their reception could be prepared in the Abbey Church. On a day nominated by the Bishop, the body of the Saint was borne by Priests in grand procession towards the Abbey, amidst an immense crowd, who, as it passed, shed tears of joy, as if on an event that regarded their immortal welfare. It was received at the gates of the Monastery, by the Lord Abbot and his whole Convent, arrayed in their richest vestments; and solemnly enshrined, near the high altar of St. Peter and St. Paul." PROUD SALOPIAN.

SERPICLOTH (1 December, 1875).

The entries in the Hopton Castle parish books, which relate to the Serpicloth, belong to the latter half of the eighteenth century. At that period the Popish cerecloth would, of course, not be used in our churches, and therefore the suggestion of "J. K. C. S." cannot be accepted. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE PRELATES BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

The following notice of Shropshire prelates before the Reformation is taken from an old book! H. W. A. "ROBERT OF SHREWSBURY was, in the Reign of King JOHN, preferred Bishop of Bangor, 1197. Afterwards the King, waging war with *Leoline*, Prince of Wales, took the Bishop prisoner in his own Cathedral Church, and enjoyn'd him to pay *three hundred Hawkes* for his Ransome. Say not that it was improper that a Man of Peace should be ransomed with Birds of Prey, seeing the Bishop had learnt the Rule—*Reuime te captum quam queas minimo*. Besides, 300 Hawkes will not seem so inconsiderable a matter to him that hath read how, in the Reign of King Charles, an English Nobleman (taken Prisoner at the Ile Ree) was ransomed for a brace of Greyhounds. Such who admire where the Bishop on a sudden should furnish himself with a stock of such Fowl will abate of their wonder, when they remember that about this time the men of Norway (whence we have the best Hawkes), under *Magnus*, their General, had possessed themselves of the neighbouring Island of Anglesea. Besides, he might stock himself out of the Ayries [eyries] of *Pembrokeshire*, where Perigrines did plentifully breed. However, this Bishop appeareth something numerous by one passage in his Will, wherein he gave orders that his Body should be buried in the middle of the Market-place of *Shrewsbury*! Impute it not to his profaneness and contempt of consecrated ground; but either to his humility, accounting himself unworthy thereof; or to his prudential foresight that the fury of Souldiers (during the intestine war betwixt the English and Welsh) would fall fiercest on Churches, as the fairest Market; and men, preferring their profit before their piety, would preserve their Market-places,

though their Churches were destroyed. He died in 1215.

"ROBERT BURNEL was Son to Robert, and brother to Hugh, Lord Burnel, whose prime seat was *Acton Burnel Castle*, in this County. He was by Edward I. preferred Bishop of Bath and Wells; and first Treasurer, then Chancellour of England. He was well vers'd in the Welsh affairs, and much used in managing them; and, that he might more effectually attend such employment, caused the Court of Chancery to be kept at Bristol. He got great wealth, wherewith he enriched his kindred, and is supposed to have rebuilt the decayed Castle of *Acton Burnel* on his own expense. And, to decline envy for his secular structures left to his Heirs, he built for his successors the beautiful Hall at *Wells*, the biggest Room of any Bishop's Palace in England, pluck'd down by Sir John Gabos (afterwards executed for Treason), in the Reign of Edward VI. English and Welsh affairs being settled to the King's contentment, he employed Bishop Burnel in some business about Scotland, in the Marches whereof he died, in 1202; and his body, solemnly brought many miles was buried in his own Cathedral.

"WALTER DE WENLOCK, Abbot of Westminster, was no doubt so named from his Nativity at *Wenlock*, in this County. He was Treasurer of England to King Edward I., betwixt the 12th and 14th years of his Reign; and enjoyed his Abbott's office six and twenty years, lacking six dayes. He died on Christmas-day, at his *Mawor of Perriford*, in *Gloucestershire*, in 1307; and was buried in his Church at Westminster, beside the High Altar before the Presbutery, without the South dore of King Edward's shrine; where *Abbas Wallerus non fuit Austerus* is part of his Epitaph.

"RALPH OF SHREWSBURY, born therein, was, in the 3rd year of Edward III., preferred Bishop of Bath and Wells. Being consecrated without the Pope's privity (a daring adventure in those dayes), he paid a large sum to expiate his presumption therein. He was a good Benefactor to his Cathedral, and bestowed on them a Chest, port-cullis-like, barred with iron, able to hold out a siege in the view of such as beheld it. But what is proof against Sacrilege? Some Thieves (with what Engines unknown) in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth forced it open. But this Bishop is most memorable for erecting and endowing a spacious Structure for the Vicars-Choral of his Cathedral to inhabit together, which in an old picture is thus presented:

The Vicars' humble Petition on their Knees.

'To us dispers'd i' th' streets, good Father, give
A place where we together all may live.'

The Gracious Answer of the Bishop sitting.

'Your merits crave, that what ye crave be yielded,
That so you may remain, this place we've builded.'

Having now made such a *Palace* (as I may term it) for his Vicars, he was (in observation of a proportionable distance) necessitated in some sort to enlarge the Bishop's Seat, which he beautified and fortified *Castle-wise*, with great expense. He much ingratiated himself with the Country people by disforested *Mendip*—Beef better pleasing the Husbandman's palate than Venison. He sat Bishop 34 years, and dying Aug. 14, 1363, lyeth buried in his Cathedrall, where his statue is done to the life.

"ROBERT MASOAL was bred and born at *Ludlow*, in this County, where he became a Carmelite. Afterwards he studied in Oxford, and became so famous for his Learning and Piety that he was made Confessor to Henry IV., and Counsellour to Henry V.; promoted by the former Bishop of Hereford. He was one of the three English Prelates which went to, and one of the two which returned from, the Council of Constance. He died in

1416, being buried in the Church of *White friers*, in *London*, to which he had been an eminent Benefactor.

"RICHARD TALBOTE was born of honourable Parentage, in this County, as Brother unto John Talbote, the first Earl of Shrewsbury. Being bred in Learning, he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, in 1417. He sat two and-thirty years in that See (being all that time a Privy Counsellour to King Henry V. and VI.), twice Chief Justice, and once Chancellor of *Ireland*. He deserved well of his Church (founding six Petty Canons, and as many Choristers therein); yea, generally of all *Ireland*, writing a Book against James, Earl of Ormond, wherein he detected his abuses during his Lieutenancy in *Ireland*. He died Aug. 15th, 1449, and lieth buried in St. Patrick's, in Dublin, under a marble stone, whereon an Epitaph is written not worthy the inserting. The said Richard was unanimously chosen Archbishop of Armagh, a higher place; but refused to move, wisely preferring Safety, above either Honor or Profit.

"GEORGE DAY was born in this County; and successively Scholer, Fellow, and Provost of King's Colledge, in Cambridge, which he retained with the Bishopric of Chichester, to which he was consecrated in 1543. A most pertinacious Papist, who, though he had made some kind of Recantation in a Sermon (as I find it entered in King Edward VI.'s own Diary), yet either the same was not satisfactory, or else he relapsed into his errors again, for which he was deprived under the said King, and restored again by Queen Mary. He died in 1556."

DECEMBER 15, 1875.

FIRST INTRODUCTION OF THE BALLET IN ENGLAND AT SHREWSBURY (12 May, 1875).

"A. R." asks if the names of the Shrewsbury folks who figured in the comedy of *The Recruiting Officer* have been preserved. The following information on the subject was supplied by an old lady who died in 1766.

JUSTICE BALLANCE was Francis Berkeley, Esq., recorder of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth.

John Hill, Esq., Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1689, was one of the other JUSTICES.

MELINDA was Miss Dorothy Harnage, daughter of Edward Harnage, Esq., of Belwardine. She died in 1743, aged 68, and, as SERJEANT KITE in the play oddly anticpates, unmarried.

SYLVIA was Laconia Berkeley, daughter of the recorder. She married Edward Browne, Esq., of Caughley, and died in 1736.

PLUM was supposed to represent Farquhar himself.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

RICHARD BAXTER (4 August, 1875).

The character of this saintly Salopian was a many-sided one. Dean Stanley says he was "known, feared, hated, beloved, throughout the realm." Canon Ryle has well sketched an outline of his career—"From the time of his ordination to his death, Baxter's life was a constant series of strange vicissitudes, and intense physical and mental exertions. Sometimes in prosperity and sometimes in adversity; sometimes praised and sometimes persecuted; at one period catechising in the lanes of Kidderminster, at another disputing with bishops in the Savoy Conference; one year writing the *Saint's Rest*, at the point of death, in a quiet country house, another year a marching chaplain to a regiment in Cromwell's army; one day offered a bishopric by Charles the Second, another cast out of the Church by the Act of Uniformity; one year arguing for monarchy with Cromwell, and telling him it was a blessing, another tried before Jeffreys on a charge of seditious

writing; one time living quietly at Acton in the society of Judge Hale, at another languishing in prison under some atrocious ecclesiastical persecution; one day having public discussions about infant baptism with Mr. Tombes in Bewdley Church, another holding the reading-desk of Amersham Church from morning to night against the theological arguments of Antinomian dragoons in the gallery; sometimes preaching the plainest doctrines, sometimes handling the most abstruse metaphysical points; sometimes writing folia for the learned, sometimes writing broad-sheets for the poor. Never, perhaps, did any Christian minister fill so many various positions; and never, certainly, did any one come out of them all with such an unblemished reputation. Always suffering under incurable disease, and seldom long out of pain; always working his mind to the uttermost, and never idle for a day; seemingly overwhelmed with business, and yet never refusing new work; living in the midst of the most exciting scenes, and yet holding daily converse with God; not sufficiently a partisan to satisfy any side, and yet feared and courted by all; too much of a Royalist to please the Parliamentary party, and yet too much connected with the Parliament and too holy to be popular with the Cavaliers; too much of an Episcopalian to satisfy the violent portion of the Puritan body, and too much of a Puritan to be trusted by the bishops. Never, probably, did Christian man enjoy so little rest, though serving God with a pure conscience, as did Richard Baxter."

PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE NEW POST OFFICE, SHREWSBURY.

The view of the New Post Office, now in course of erection on Pride Hill, naturally suggests a brief epitome of the rise and progress of the Post Office business, so far as Shrewsbury is concerned. There are not many persons who can extend their memories beyond the limits of the last fifty years, at the commencement of which the whole of the business connected with the Post Office was conducted in a small front room, on the ground floor of the house now known as the Shropshire Eye and Ear Hospital, in Dogpole. The size of this room is 10 feet by 12, which limited space was reduced by the necessary fittings, such as cupboards, pigeon-holes, desks, &c. The space, small though it was, was then sufficient for the establishment, which consisted of the post-master, Mr. Goodwin, who lived near the Raven and Bell, on Wyle Cop, and whose duties were not so onerous as to require constant attendance at the office, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. Towers, who was *de facto* postmaster and lived on the premises, and who on the death of Mr. Goodwin became *de jure*, and whose appointment if not actually procured, was materially aided, by a memorial in his favour to the Postmaster General, signed by every inhabitant of the town whose name bore any weight. The staff of clerks, sorters, and letter-carriers, was condensed in the persons of two individuals, who, though sometimes hard worked, managed to get through their labours without breaking down. These were Mr. John Dovaston, who died before the office was removed from Dogpole, and Mr. John Crippin, who lived to enjoy his well-earned pension until December 12th, 1874, when he died at the ripe old age of 85. The extension of business consequent on the introduction of the Penny Post necessitated a change, and the Office was removed to more commodious premises in the Corn Market, that portion of the Public Rooms more recently occupied by the Shropshire Chamber of Agricul-

ture. These premises, if we may be excused an Irishism, grew too small for the work that was to be done, more hands were required, and more space for them to work in; and in 1854 the department leased the ground floor of the Old Talbot Hotel, a place in every way suitable for the purpose, being in the centre of the business part of the town, and tolerably convenient of access. A few years ago the acquisition of the Electric Telegraphs by the Government, the great extension of the Money Order system, and the introduction of Post Office Savings' Banks, together with the approaching expiration of the lease, induced the authorities to look out for a site whereon might be erected offices to accommodate all the Government officials, not only those of the Post Office, but also of the Inland Revenue generally. With this view the site of the Old Butter Market on Pride Hill was purchased from the Corporation for the sum of £1,200. It was afterwards discovered that there was room only for the Postal and Telegraph departments, the official staff of the former being 36, besides rural postmen, and that of the latter 24, and the "Stamps and Taxes" have had to look out for accommodation elsewhere.

The New Post Office will be an elegant and substantial structure in what may be termed the Modern Gothic style, and cannot fail to prove an additional architectural attraction to the town. It will be separated by narrow passages from the Clarendon Hotel on Pride Hill, and in St. Mary's Street from the Drapers' Alms Houses. Access is gained to the Water Tower by the latter, the Company's mains passing through the basement. The building will be of red brick with Grinabill stone dressings, the roof being covered with green Bangor slates. On the basement floor are kitchen, lavatories, &c., for the use of the letter carriers and sorters. On the ground floor is the public office, 36 by 25 feet, in the front of the building facing Pride Hill. The Postmaster's room and the sorting office occupy the whole of the one story building facing St. Mary's Street. They will be 60 by 32 feet. The public entrance is on the south side of Pride Hill, and a staircase therefrom gives access to the upper rooms. The first floor is taken up with rooms for the telegraph clerks, boy messengers, lavatories, and stores. The second floor is occupied by the instrument room, which is a large apartment, 37 feet square, with an average height of 20 feet, and having a large lantern light in the centre. The estimated cost is £7,300 for the building, and £1,000 for office fittings; total, £8,300.

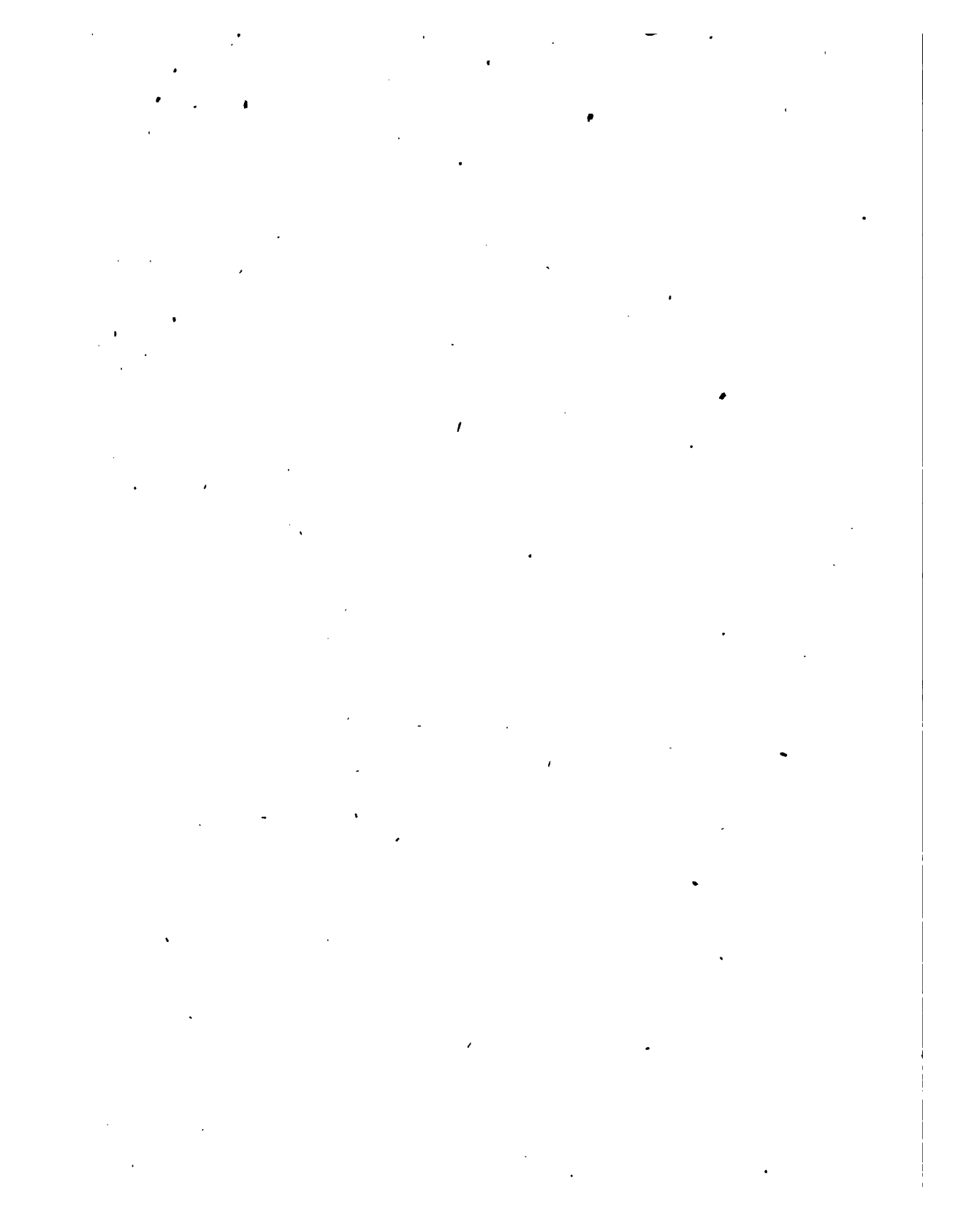
The architect is Mr. Richardson, of her Majesty's Offices of Works; and the contractors, Messrs. Bull and Sons, of Southampton, and Mr. C. W. M. Dunken. Mr. T. Dunstan is clerk of the works. The building is being rapidly proceeded with, and will in all probability be completed before the end of next summer.

SHROPSHIRE PRELATES BEFORE THE REFORMATION (8 December, 1875).

ROBERT OF SHREWSBURY. With regard to the statement that this prelate left orders for his body to be buried in the Market place, Shrewsbury, Archdeacon Owen remarks: "This circumstance is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible:—and it is submitted to the judgment of the reader whether for *foro*, the market-place, we should not substitute *coro*, i.e., choir, the choir:—and suppose the



THE NEW POST OFFICE, SHREWSBURY.



Bishop desirous of sepulture in the choir of that church (Shrewsbury Abbey) of which he had been so long a monk."

Two other Shropshire men who attained to episcopal honours before the Reformation may be added to the list.

THOMAS CHARLTON of Apley, consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1327. He was Lord Treasurer of England, and Chancellor of Ireland. He died in 1344.

DAVID CHIRBURY, born at Chirbury, became Bishop of Dromore. He afterwards returned to his native county, and dwelt at the Convent of Carmelites, Ludlow, where he died and was buried in 1420. PROUD SALOPIAN.

SHROPSHIRE PLACE NAMES (Dec. 8, 1875).

There are in Shropshire, as well as elsewhere, a number of places the names of which have the termination *wardine*. This means simply a village, but the syllable prefixed (for there is usually but one) must have a special signification with reference to some peculiarity of site or some particular event in history. I have given below a list of some, and should be glad to know the origin of the names.

- Stan-wardine
- Wrock-wardine
- Shra-wardine
- Bels-wardine
- Ches-wardine
- Ing-wardine
- Leint-wardine (Herefordshire)
- Bred-wardine "
- Ridg-wardine "
- Lug-wardine "

There are doubtless others which I cannot at present recollect, and which might be referred to hereafter.

SUMLELLUG.

SHREWSBURY IN THE TIME OF THE SAXONS.

In an old manuscript are the following notices of Shrewsbury:—

"ALFRED. In this King's reign it was numbered among the Britton's Cities by the name of Caerpengwern. Ethelfleda, Daughter of the King, founded St. Alkmund's Church, and is also said to have Re-edify'd the whole town.

"EDWARD. In the reign of this Monarch there was a mint for coinage of money here, as appears from a piece of Coin with this Inscription thereon, viz., 'Edward Rex Ang.,' and on the reverse, 'A. E. L. M. A. E. O. N. S. C. R. O. B. E.'

"EDGAR. This King gave great revenues to the Church of St. Alkmund, and founded ye prebends therein.

"ETHELRED. This King in the Christmas kept his court at Shrewsbury, and being unable to resist the Danes who then invaded England Called a Council there, who advised to pay 8000 to procure a peace. 1006, Edric Streon, husband to Egitha, second Daughter to King Ethelfred, and by him created Duke of Mercia, near Shrewsbury murdered Duke Atholm, a prince of the blood, which he affected by this wise: having Invited him to a Banquet to Shrewsbury, he took him out a Hunting, and led him into a wood where was laid in ambush for that purpose one Goodwinn Porthand, a Butcher of this Town, who was hired by Edric to kill the Duke, and spying his Opportunity, accordingly fell on him and murdered him, from whence Probably Came the Custom of the City of Salop, Recited in Doomsday Book, that twelve of the Chief Citizens should Guard the King's person During his Stay here, and the Like number when he should go on Hunting.

"1016. Edmund, Son of King Ethelred, march'd with his Forces from the north to Shrewsbury, which Revolted

to Canute the Dane, and taking the Town spard not to Excersise any Cruelty on the Inhabitants as a punishment for their revolt.

"ETHELRED—1016. Mention is made in Doomsday Booke of a mint for coinage at Shrewsbury in this King's reign, as also of the following Churches:— St. Alkmund's, St. Julian's, St. Alton, St. Chad's, and the monastery of St. Peter's, being the parish Church of the City." W. H.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. H. A. PHILIPPS, OF PICTON CASTLE.

This gentleman, who would be better known as the Rev. Mr. Gwyther, formerly vicar of Madeley, in this county, died on the 3rd instant, at Picton Castle, Pembroke-shire. When at Madeley the rev. gentleman endeared himself to his parishioners by his earnest and untiring efforts for their spiritual welfare. He became possessed of the Picton estate on the death of Lord Milford (Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant), his half-brother, in 1857, and assumed the name and arms of Philipps. The funeral of the deceased took place on Friday last, at Madeley.

The body, hearse, and mourning coach having arrived at Madeley Market Railway Station, the mourners, bearers, &c., met at the Royal Oak soon after 12-0 noon, and the funeral procession being formed, thence proceeded to the church in the following order:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Clergy: | |
| Rev. G. E. Yate | Rev. G. Edmonds |
| Rev. Mr. Harris | Rev. H. Leo |
| Rev. T. Ward | Rev. Mr. Whitehouse. |
| Fall Bearers: | |
| Mr. J. White | Rev. Mr. Wynne |
| Mr. D. White | Mr. E. W. Smith |
| Mr. W. P. Bartley | Mr. C. W. Pearce |
| Mr. T. Bartley | Mr. J. A. Anstice |
| Mr. Jos. Yate | Mr. H. Dickinson |
| Mourners: | |
| Mr. Fisher | Master Fisher |
| Mr. Oram | Mr. Matthias. |
| | Mr. Sharpe. |

A great number of friends and tradesmen also followed. The remains of the deceased gentleman were then, after the solemn service had been performed, consigned to their "last resting-place" in Madeley churchyard.

Out of a numerous family only two daughters survive. The elder of these married in 1868, C. E. G. Fisher, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and it is said that the youthful son of this gentleman will succeed to the estates.

DECEMBER 22, 1875.

SHROPSHIRE TENURES (2 June, 1875).

"Most of the estates in Chirbury hundred had to furnish soldiers to keep the castle of Montgomery. Part of Parslow hundred was under the same kind of obligation to the castle of Wigmore. Similar services was also paid to the towns; Robert Devile held land in Wigley, by the tenure of guarding the Tower of Ludlow fifteen days in time of war. Many houses, &c., in Ludlow were bound by similar tenures to furnish different articles to Ludlow castle. William Millar of Ludlow held the old fish pond (vetus vivarium) by paying at the feast of St. Mary Magdalen a pound of wax to the castle of Ludlow. At Bridgenorth, the manor of Little Bridgenorth was held by a similar obligation to furnish coals for the castle whenever the king should happen to be there. Godfrey de Thorpe held the hamlet of Aston Major, dependant on the manor of Edgemund, by the service of presenting to

Henry de Alditheley on Christmas-day a pair of gloves of the value of one penny"—Wright's *History of Ludlow*, 1852. "In 1302, Edmund de Lenham and his wife held Little Buildwas under the Abbot. Their services were as follows:—Edmund and his wife were to place the first dish on the Abbot's table at Buildwas every Christmas-day, and were to ride with the Abbot anywhither within the four seas, at the Abbot's charges."—*Shropshire, its Early History and Antiquities*, page 139.

PROUD SALOPIAN.

A FEW THINGS ABOUT RICHARD BAXTER, AND HIS CONNECTION WITH BRIDGNORTH AND SHREWSBURY (December 15th, 1875).

I once visited Kidderminster for the purpose of seeing the place where Richard Baxter spent fourteen of the most valuable years of his life; and of ascertaining if any relics were to be found connected with the history of this remarkable man. Baxter thought much of Kidderminster, for with strong feeling he says, respecting this place, in his poem on "Love breathing Thanks and Praise" (Poetical Fragments, 1st edit., 1681):—

"But among all, none did so much abound
With fruitful mercies, as that barren ground,
Where I did make my best and longest stay,
And bore the heat and burden of the day;
Mercies grew thicker there than summer flowers;
They over numbered my daies and hours.
There was my dearest flock, and special charge,
Our hearts in mutual love thou didst enlarge:
'Twas there that mercy did my labours bless,
With the most great and wonderful success."

While prosecuting my inquiries I was shown the house in which he is said to have resided. It is situated in the High Street, and was, at the time of my visit, inhabited by a grocer; but I had my doubts, from a difference of opinion I had heard stated as to its being the actual house. After looking at this house, I visited the vestry of the Unitarian Chapel, and examined the pulpit; Job Orton's chair was also shown me, as well as that of Bishop Hall. From all I could learn at the time, and since, I should say that there is not the slightest probability of any engraving having been published of this pulpit. Sketches may have been made by private hands, this I have found since to have been the case, as one was kindly sent me by Cuthbert Bede, but nothing I believe in this way has ever been given to the public. I have long taken a deep interest in anything pertaining to Richard Baxter. I some years ago collected ninety-seven out of the one hundred and sixty-eight works which he wrote, most of them the original editions, and principally on controversial subjects. After they had served the purpose for which I purchased them, I parted with them, reserving to myself the choicest of his practical writings. The folio edition of his works contains only his practical treatises. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the history of Baxter, is the prodigious amount of mechanical drudgery to which he patiently submitted in the production of his varied publications. The executive power of the brain was wonderful, and his readiness and aptitude for work surprising. He never flagged or hesitated in any production he undertook. He worked with all his soul and strength, as one who felt his solemn responsibility in relation to his mission, and the shortness and uncertainty of human life, especially in connection with a naturally weak and fragile body. He was unmoved and immovable in the work of the Lord, and proclaimed with holy and unflinching boldness the truth as it is in Jesus, and he did this in the midst of all opposition and even when surrounded by the persecutions of his bitterest

enemies. He was a noble-minded man, and it is an honour to have had him in any way (even indirectly) connected with the history of any town. He had a very delicate frame, he was continually unwell, and often greatly afflicted. To this constant ailment of body he refers in a very affecting note in his Paraphrase on the New Testament, under the fifth verse of the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. John. The reference is to the impotent man at the Pool of Bethesda, who had an infirmity thirty and eight years:—

NOTE. "How great a mercy is it, to live eight and thirty years under God's wholesome discipline! How inexcusable was this man, if he had been proud, or wordly, or careless of his everlasting state! O my God! I thank thee for the like discipline of eight and fifty years. How safe a life is this, in comparison of full prosperity and pleasure."

His ministerial duties were of an arduous nature, and yet he found time to write largely on theological subjects, and to plunge perpetually into theological controversy. *The Saints Everlasting Rest*, by which his fame will ever be perpetuated, was published in 1649, 4to. It is in four parts, and dedicated respectively to the inhabitants of Kidderminster, Bridgnorth, Coventry, and Shrewsbury. I here give the dedication to the two places in the County of Salop:—

"To my dearly beloved Friends, the Inhabitants of Bridgnorth, both Magistrates and People. Richard Baxter Devoteth this Part of this Treatise in Testimony of his unfeigned love to them, who were the first, to whom he was sent (as fired) to publish the Gospel, and in thankfulness to the Divine Majesty who there privileged and protected him. Humbly beseeching the God of Mercy, both to save them from that spirit of Pride, Separation and Levity, which hath long been working among them; and also to awake them thoroughly from their negligence and security by his late heavy judgments on them; and that as the flames of War have consumed their houses, so the Spirit of God may consume the sin that was the cause, and by these flames they may be effectually warned to prevent the everlasting flames, and that their new built houses may have new born inhabitants, and that the next time God shall search and try them he may not find one house among them, where his word is not daily studied and obeyed, and where they do not frequently call upon his Name."

"To my Dearly beloved friends in the Lord, the Inhabitants of the Town of Shrewsbury, both Magistrates, Ministers, and People, as also of the neighbouring Parts. Richard Baxter Devoteth this Practical Part of this Treatise, as a Testimony of his Love to his Native Soyl, and to his many Godly and Faithful Friends there living. Heartily prying the Lord and Head of the Church, to keep them in Unity, Peace, Humility, Vigilance, and Steadfastness in the Truth; and to cause them to contribute their utmost endeavours for the setting up of able faithful Teachers, and building up the House of God, which hath so long been neglected, and which hath now so many hands employed to divide and demolish it, and that the Lord would save them in their hour of temptation, that they may be approved in this tryall, and not be found Light when God shall weigh them, and that he would acquaint them with the daily serious exercise of this most precious, spiritual soul exalting work of Heavenly Meditation, and that when the Lord shall come, he may find them so doing."

With what intense pleasure must his dear friends in Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury have received and read those parts of his Treatise dedicated to them. In the midst of painfully changing scenes, and the desolations of civil war, how these meditations must have refreshed their

spirits and cheered them on their pilgrim way. They no doubt often thought of that Home, to which their thoughts were so lovingly directed by this holy and devoted man. Perhaps there are in each of these places some houses still standing in which his dear Christian friends resided. They no doubt found, as all have done since, that the devout reading of this book, is to the soul "as the lying down in green pastures, and walking beside the still waters."

The *Saint's Rest* was the first book he wrote, and the second he published (the *Aphorisms of Justification* being the first published), it was written under the daily expectation of dying. The names of Brook, Hampden, and Pym, which have a place in the first edition, are, singularly enough, omitted in the later ones. Fifty years after the appearance of the *Saint's Rest*, and a few months only before his death he published the strangest of all his productions, it is—*The certainty of the World of Spirits, fully evinced by unquestionable Histories of Apparitions and Witchcrafts, Operations, Voices, &c. Proving the Immortality of Souls, the Malice and Misery of Devils and the Damned, and the Blessedness of the Justified. Written for the Conviction of Sadducees and Infidels*, 12mo., 1691.

Baxter died on Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, December 8, 1691. *Reliquia Baxteriana*, folio, 1686, is the text-book for the actual every-day life of this eminent divine. H. M. BEALBY.

Gerrard's Cross, Slough.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* has furnished a list of collections upon Briefs at Clent, Worcestershire from 1672 to 1705, in which appears—"1703—S. Gyles in Shrewsb—Col. upon a Briefe for ye rebuilding of St. Gyles Church in Shrewsbury. 4.6." I was unaware that the Church, or any part of it, had been rebuilt at that time, there being no reference to such fact in any of the histories. Perhaps some of the correspondents of *Shreds and Patches* can verify it. G. H.

ST. CHAD'S OLD CHURCH.

The following brief account of the old Church appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of 1807, under the signature of "H." G. H.
"The Church stood in the cemetery, the present *indecent* state of which has been so justly reprobated by some of your Correspondents, and on the spot which once contained a palace of the ancient princes of Powis. One of the Saxon Kings of Mercia founded this Collegiate Church, for a dean, ten prebendaries, vicars choral, &c. which existed till the 1st of Edward the VIth, when the College was dissolved, and the Church remained parochial only; served by a curate. The Deanery was in the patronage of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, and had been filled by many persons of eminence. Although unadorned, the exterior aspect of St. Chad's was stately and interesting; within, it possessed a venerable dignity seldom seen in a parish church. The walls of the nave rested on round Saxon arches. Four noble Pointed arches sustained the square tower in the centre, in which hung a peal of ten bells. The arches of the choir and transept were round, while the windows were narrow and lancet shaped, adorned with slender shafts and foliated capitals. In the large East window was the painted glass, now in St. Mary's church; and at the Western extremity of the nave was a very handsome organ. The length, from East to West, was 160 feet; of the transept, from North to South, 94.

DEATH OF THE REV. C. WALCOT, OF BITTERLEY COURT.

We this week record the death of the Rev. Charles Walcot, M.A., for 41 years Rector of Bitterley, in this county. The family of Walcot derives its descent from one of the ancient Septs of Wales, and the surname from the marriage of an ancestor with the heiress of the knightly house of Walcot. They were seated at Walcot, in this county, from time immemorial until the sale of that property to Lord Clive. In an old manuscript which was in the possession of the late Canon Newling, of Lichfield, the family is said to be of Saxon origin, and to be derived from Wald (nemus) and Cote (tigurium). The deceased was the only son of the Rev. John Walcot, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., and succeeded his father in 1834. He was born January 23, 1794, and married in 1818 his cousin Ann, daughter of Major William Walcot, of Ferry Park, near Dublin, and afterwards of the Moore Park, near Ludlow, and had three sons. The eldest, John, is rector of Ribbesford, near Bewdley, the second is an officer on the Commissariat Staff, and the youngest, who married the eldest daughter of the late Robert Burton, Esq., of Longner Hall, was a captain in the 47th Bengal Native Infantry, and died at Canton in 1859. He married secondly Charlotte, daughter of John Molyneux, Esq., of Ludlow, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., by whom he had no issue; and thirdly Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Rooke, of Clungunford, by whom he has a son, Reginald Herbert, born 1855. He was patron as well as Rector of Bitterley, and a magistrate of the county of Salop.

DECEMBER 29, 1875.

THE LEARNED WRITERS OF SHROPSHIRE (23 July, 1875).

The Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, F.S.A., was born at Broseley in 1802. He was an eminent and industrious antiquary, and published many valuable books, besides contributing numerous papers to the archaeological journals, and other periodicals. His best-known work was the *Salopia Antiqua*, which has often been referred to in *Shreds and Patches*. It was printed in 1841, and is an enquiry into the Early Remains in Shropshire and the North Welsh Borders, with a Glossary of Words used in the County of Salop. In 1829 his *Book Rareities of the University of Cambridge* appeared, and in 1840 *The Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire*, which was followed by *Historical Memorials of Northampton*. Later still came *English Medieval Embroidery*, and in 1858, *Memoirs Illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Northumberland*. In 1829 he edited a volume of *Ancient Metrical Tales*, and Sir Walter Scott praised the labour and care with which he performed the task. He also edited *Fulke's Defence of the Translation of the Bible*, published by the Parker Society. Amongst his other valuable papers those on the Parliaments of Shrewsbury, Acton Burnell, &c., may be mentioned. PROUD SALOPIAN.

THE LATE DAVID PARKES (10 Nov., 1875).

I send you two other letters written by the late D. Parkes, one on Bosobel House and the Royal Oak, and the other on White Ladies. G. H.

"Shrewsbury Jan. 17.
"Spending a few days in the neighbourhood of Shifnal, co. Salop, in July, 1807, I was induced to visit the fine

old Church of Tong, the curious remains at White Ladies, Boscobel House, and the Royal Oak. As the whole of my observations in this excursion would be too much for an article in your Magazine, I shall at present confine my remarks to *Boscobel* and the *Royal Oak*, of which I have inclosed you correct drawings.

"**BOSCOBEL HOUSE**, rendered remarkable in English History as an asylum to King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester, in 1651, stands on the very border of Shropshire, in the hundred of Brimstry, and nearly adjoining the county of Stafford. The end and back part of the House remain nearly in the original state; but some of the other parts have been much altered, even since I visited the place in 1791, particularly a sitting parlour constructed from an out-building, the principal entrance removed, and the area of unenclosed land in front of the house laid out with taste, as pleasure-ground. The inside of the house has likewise been much altered; but I am happy to say, that everything relative to the King's concealment is preserved with the greatest care, and even attended to with veneration. The secret places in which the King was concealed, are chiefly in and adjoining the large chimney shewn in the annexed view: the principal place was probably in the garret, or, as it is termed, the gallery, entered by a trap-door. From this hiding place you may descend by a step-ladder to the next hiding-place; and from thence to a door near the bottom of the chimney, and that leads to the garden, which is undoubtedly much altered, though the tumulus with a seat upon it still remains. The large wainscoted parlour is nearly in its original form; the concealing-place behind the wainscot has been long stopped up; and the gloves and garters, said to have been left by the King, were lost before the present possessor came to the house.

"The **ROYAL OAK** stands near the middle of a large field joining the garden. This tree, which is fine and thrifty, is said to have originated from an acorn of the old Oak; I do not vouch for the authenticity of this remark. The wall which was ruinous is rebuilt, of brick, and an inscription graven on a brass plate, of which the following is a copy:

'*Quercus amica Jovi,
Felicissimam hanc Arborem, quam in
Asylum Potentissimi Regis Caroli II.
Deus Optimus Maximus, per quem
Reges regnant, hic crescere voluit,
tam in perpetuam, Rei tantæ Memoriam,
quam in specimen firmæ in reges Fidei,
Muro cinctam Posteris commendant*

*BASILIUS et JANA
FITZHERBERT,
Quod pietatis monumentum jam
vetustate*

*collapsum paternarum virtutum Hæredes,
et avite in Principes Fidel Emulatores,
in integrum restituerunt*

*BASILIUS et ELIHA
FITZHERBERT,
III cal. Junii An. Hum. Sal.
MDCCLXXXVII'*

"It would be rather ungrateful to conclude the account of *Boscobel* without mentioning the polite attention and hospitable reception I received from the worthy possessor, though an entire stranger to him. After a fatiguing day in my researches, and in a part of the country where refreshment was not to be purchased, the liberality evinced by John Lockley, esq. will be mentioned with gratitude, and remembered with pleasure.

"D. PARKES."

"*Shrewsbury. Aug. 8.*

"Having given so accurate a representation of *Boscobel House* and the *Royal Oak*, you will probably have no objection to giving a View of the remains of *White Ladies*, a Priory of *White Cistercian Nuns*, in the same neighbourhood and same county. This curious piece of antiquity is about three-quarters of a mile from *Boscobel*, and one of those sequestered scenes so favourable to meditation. All our Antiquaries, ancient and modern, are silent respecting this building; and I have not been able to ascertain by whom it was founded, or how endowed. The View annexed shews the principal part of the Church; which, with the gate-house, of more modern erection than the other building, now a labourer's dwelling, are all that remain. The circular arches in the walls, and having no pillars, indicate it to be of Saxon origin; but this I shall leave for the decision of more veteran Antiquaries. The place is extra-parochial; and the area of the Church is still used as burying-ground, I believe mostly for Catholics. On opening a grave a few days before I visited the place, a figured quarry was dug up different from any before discovered there. Fig. 2 and 3 are remains of doorways on the North and South sides now stopped up. Fig. 4, is a small grave-stone, with the inscription in the following uncouth style:

'Here lyeth
The Bodie of A Friende
The King did CaLL
Dame Joane.—
But Now Shee is
Deceast and Gone,
Interr'd Anno: Do'.
1689.'

Some account of *Dame Joane* may be seen in your vol. LXIII. p. 127. There are other grave-stones, but none that contain inscriptions worthy of notice. I was so delighted with the scenery in this neighbourhood, and so lulled into contemplation in surveying this lonely remain of ancient art, that I did not leave it till the setting sun, and the clouds of approaching night, reminded me of my distant home.

"The following beautiful lines struck me at the time too forcibly to be omitted:

'When darkness now with silence reigns around,
As the faint sun withdraws his glimmering beams;
(Save when to render horror more profound,
On the rough grate the pale moon quivering gleams,
And through the lengthening aile the owl screams;) Then, lulled by Fancy's visionary train,
His long-lost friends frequent his blissful dreams;
He spends his days of childhood o'er again,
'Till sounds the midnight bell, and proves his vision vain.'

"Yours, &c. D. PARKES."

DIALECT OF SHROPSHIRE (24 Nov., 1875).

Can any of your correspondents give the derivation of the word "Skork," used for the core of an apple in Shropshire? WARUM.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS AT LUDLOW CHURCH.

In 1540, Richard Langford and William Lacon, churchwardens of St. Lawrence's, Ludlow

"paid to the bellmon for yve and holve at Chrystemas, ijd."

At the present festive season, this quaint item of the parish accounts may be thought worthy of a corner in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*. R. E. D.

DISCOVERIES AT THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

During the excavations which are now in progress on the site of the old Butter Market to provide for the basement floor of the Postoffice buildings a number of encaustic tiles of various patterns have been found at the depth of six feet, as well as a quantity of green mediæval pottery. About ten feet deep, in the sand, were found some remains of a dark pottery similar to the Roman, and a cave or hole sunk in the sand contained a quantity of iron slag, charcoal, and bones; the dark pottery above mentioned being found scattered around this place. A few copper coins were found, but they were completely oxidized by the ammonia contained in the soil. An early tin coin was found with the representation of a bird on one side and a horse on the other. This, with a specimen of the copper coins and the best of the pottery, is now in the Shrewsbury Museum. It is very probable that this is the spot alluded to by Phillips "where stood a religious house on the site of Mr. Fartridge's house below the Cross," and this being one of two houses on the direct road from Uriconium to Chester (referred to in *Shreds and Patches* April 14, 1875) might have been a Roman outpost or halting place, and frequented by the Romans on their route to and from Chester and Uriconium, the pottery found being such as would have been used for cooking in a camp or on a march; and it is not improbable that some works for the manufacture of iron were carried on by the Romans on this spot. The subject is well worth investigation.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOLS.

The following interesting article is from *The Lancet* :-

The school at Shrewsbury was established in the reign of Edward the Sixth as a grammar school for the free education of the sons of the townsmen, the head master being permitted to receive boarders into his house who were to be maintained at their parents' charges. Shrewsbury, in spite of the comparative smallness of its numbers, has always held a prominent position among our chief public schools, and during the last forty years its career has been most brilliant. Shrewsbury men have repeatedly attained the distinction of Senior Classic at the University of Cambridge, and quite recently this honour has been obtained by them three years in succession; whilst since 1848 no less than twenty-one Porson Prizes at the same University have fallen to their share, and since 1868 they have carried off ten University (not College) scholarships. Such success is, we believe, unparalleled, and appears marvellous when we consider that the school rarely exceeds 170 in number, and that there are no entrance scholarships to attract boys of special promise to it.

The school buildings are situate in the town on a rising slope of ground overlooking the river on the west, and occupy about two acres and a half of ground. The school proper consists of a block of stone buildings, three storeys high, which contain the class-rooms, the library, and chapel. The houses belonging to the head and second master lie at right angles to the main buildings, forced back into a somewhat cramped position on the edge of the slope. At the entrance from the town is a small house containing studies. All the buildings are extremely old, and, with the exception of those having class-rooms, decidedly insufficient for the requirements of the school. In consequence of this cramped and crowded condition of the buildings containing the studies and dormitories, the governing body have determined to remove the institution to a more spacious and open site. It may be asked, - What use can any criticism of ours be now, as the school is to be removed? We reply, that the sanitary arrangements at Shrewsbury show what school authorities can do towards rendering their buildings healthy under the most disadvantageous circumstances; and a description of what has been done at Shrewsbury will serve as a useful example to those schools which still lag behind in matters of sanitary reform. It has been remarked that the health of the Shrewsbury students has been "inconsistently" good, considering the close and narrow quarters they have had to live in; but this inconsistency is explained when an examination of the premises made, and the care expended on minute sanitary

details observed. Great credit is due to Dr. Kennedy (the late) and the Rev. H. W. Moss (the present head master), for their labours in this direction; and we almost think that the school has benefited in having the advice and assistance of Sir James Paget, who is a member of the governing body.

The school at present numbers 175 boys, 115 of whom are boarders. The majority of the boarders reside with the head master in two houses, one house for juniors, the other for seniors; about 15 boys reside in the second master's house; all these buildings being on the school premises. Twenty-seven of the junior boys also board with the French master and one of the assistant masters at their private residences in the town. The remaining thirty-three boys live with their parents and friends in the town, going backwards and forwards to school once or twice a day. Our inquiry only extended to the houses occupied by the head and second masters actually situate on the school premises. The houses in question are, as we have said, extremely old, and look perhaps more dilapidated than they are really in consequence of the walls being nearly all panelled with wood, which successive generations of boys have hacked and hewed about. The staircases are narrow, the rooms small, and pushed as it were altogether. Three-fourths of the boys have studies, about four boys to one room; they sleep in small dormitories, which contain from three to four beds as an average number. The rooms perhaps are not large enough in any case for the number of occupants, but every means has been adopted to secure efficient ventilation; and this has been more easily carried out than is usually the case, owing to the huge old-fashioned chimneys which abound throughout the building. In addition to the studies, the senior boys have two large common sitting-rooms, in which they usually prepare their work, though they are not limited to these or to the studies, for Mr. Moss has wisely permitted the boys to prepare their work in any part of the school premises, a privilege that the boys fully avail themselves of, and in this way the most is made of a very confined space. The class-rooms are situate in the main block of buildings, and are airy and light; if the seats were arranged across the room instead of with the backs to the windows it would be better, as by the present arrangement the shadow must be cast before the boy on to his book or paper at some time of the day; by the other arrangement the shadow would be thrown aside of him, either right or left, but clear of the book or paper. The hours at Shrewsbury are as follows: - Chapel at 7-45, breakfast at 9, school from 10 to 12, and on long-class days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5. Practically the long-class days are only two in number, one generally being taken as a holiday. We therefore get seventeen hours a week as the average work in school, to which must be added about twenty hours more as time expended in preparation of lessons. This gives six hours of work a day; the success of the Shrewsbury boys certainly cannot therefore be attributed to undue cramming or severe pressure put upon them. The junior boys go to bed at 9, the senior boys at 10 o'clock. The last meal is supper, which is served at 9 o'clock, and consists of bread and cheese. Nothing is served out to the boys in the morning before breakfast, but Mr. Moss says the boys have always plenty of biscuit, which they are at liberty to eat at that time if they require it. The bathing arrangements in the house appear primitive, but they are efficient. Cold bathing is practised by many of the boys throughout the year, and they are particularly attached to the cold douche. During the summer months they bathe in the Severn, some distance above the outlet of the town drainage we are glad to say, and are taught swimming by an attendant; no boy is allowed to enter the water unless he is present. Boating is carried on to some extent by the boys, but none are allowed to row without first having learned to swim. Three medical men are attached to the school; Dr. Edwyn Andrew and Mr. A. G. Brookes attend at the head master's house, and Mr. J. R. Humphreys at the second master's. There is no regular medical supervision, and no certificate is required on a boy's entrance or return to school from the holidays. The head master says that as yet the necessity for such precaution has never been forced upon him, as during the eight years he has had the management of the school there has been no outbreak of fever; he was disposed to think that the suggestion was a valuable one. The numbers being small, and the medical men constantly visiting the school, boys of weak and delicate constitution speedily come under observation, and so, though not in the degree that we should like to see, some sort of supervision is exercised.

Shrewsbury is one of the few schools that has a system of sewerage separate from that of the town. The school sewer is ventilated. Every waste, sink, and overflow-pipe is discon-

nected from the sewer, is carefully trapped, and empties outside the building over a grating, which is again trapped before entering the sewer. The water-closets in the house are all ventilated. The consequence is that the interior of the school-buildings, notwithstanding the way in which they are packed together, is perfectly sweet and fresh. The water used in the building is from two sources—that for the closet-cisterns is from the town water-supply; the drinking-water is obtained from a conduit near the school, the water of which is brought from springs at Kingsland, so that the drinking-water is quite distinct from that used for the closets. The drinking-water is of excellent quality. We ought to say that the second master prefers the water from the Castle-wall, and in his house this is used.

The governors, as yet, have not, for want of space, been able to provide a separate sanatorium for infectious cases. Whenever a case of scarlet fever has occurred it has been removed to a cottage in the neighbourhood, and hitherto the accommodation thus obtained has been sufficient. In the event, however, of an outbreak occurring it would be necessary to break up the school. A sick room, however, is set apart for ordinary cases of illness in the master's house. All boys not in school have to report themselves at once to the doctor, so that in the event of any infectious illness appearing it can at once be isolated. There is no regular playground provided for the boys beyond a slip at the back of the school, on the slope of the hill, on which a five court is built. Here also are a range of out-door privies and urinals. In one of these urinals we saw an arrangement worthy of general adoption. Instead of the perforated iron pipe, dribbling miserable little jets of water, there was a powerful water-tap turned, the full stream of which effectually washed the urine, and kept the place sweet and clean. As there is no regular playground attached to the school, the head master rents a field about half-a-mile away for the use of the boarders, and hitherto the rent has been defrayed by him, and not by the school.

The great drawback at Shrewsbury, therefore, is want of space, and the evil increases yearly as the school develops. It has been long felt, that as Shrewsbury has gained such a high reputation, some means should be adopted to extend its usefulness and place the school on a basis of permanent prosperity. For twelve years the question of removal to another site has been under discussion, and several attempts have been made to effect it, but have fallen through. Now, however, the Governing Body have secured from the Corporation a very eligible site at Kingsland, a suburb on the other side of the river Severn. This site embraces every advantage; it is quite separated from the town by the river, yet not too far off to hinder the attendance of the town boys—being, in reality, for many of them, not further than the present buildings. The situation is extremely beautiful, and comprises about twenty-seven acres of ground. It is situated at the top of a hill, at the foot of which winds the Severn, the opposite bank of which is fringed with a noble avenue of trees, which almost hides the town. The soil is dry (of red sandstone), and the natural drainage good. An independent water-supply for the school could be secured from the springs in the neighbourhood. A large brick building at present occupies the brow of the hill, and which for many years has been used as a workhouse. The general feeling of course is in favour of the removal of this edifice and the erection of a building more suitable to school purposes; but we fear the question of new buildings is a question of money and not sentiment, and the Governing Body are not wealthy. We think perhaps it would be more prudent to utilize the present buildings till sufficient funds are forthcoming to build a really handsome school. We hope, however, the Governing Body will not be left unaided in their endeavours to erect a house worthy of the fame of the school. Both Shrewsbury and Shropshire owe much to their school, and liberal donations ought to be forthcoming to aid it on the present occasion.

BISHOP HEBER.

Though not strictly Salopian, i.e., by birth, Reginald Heber was sufficiently identified with the county to justify a brief notice of him. His father was the Rev. Reginald Heber, sometime Rector of Chelsea, and afterwards of Malpas, Cheshire, and Hodnet, Salop, and his elder brother was Richard Heber, the celebrated collector of rare and choice books. He was educated first at a private school, and then at Brasenose College, Oxford. The able editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, Dr. Blakie, in a paper published

two years ago, gives a brief biography of this remarkable man, from which we quote, by permission, a few extracts. He says:—

"A strong memory, vigorous though not very profound intellectual powers, a lively imagination, and a keen love of books, soon gained him a position at Oxford; but previous attainments were outshone by his prize poem "On Palestine," written in 1808, when he was in his twentieth year. It happened that one morning Walter Scott, then known as the editor of the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' came to breakfast with him. Palestine became the subject of conversation, and the poem was produced and read. 'You have omitted one striking circumstance,' said Mr. Scott, who knew his Bible well, 'in the account of the building of the temple, that no tools were used in its erection.' Heber retired to a corner of the room, and before the party separated, produced the lines on that point that now form part of the poem. Twenty-three years after, when Sir Charles E. Grey pronounced his eulge in Calcutta, he made a very beautiful use of these lines; expressing his own hope, as it had also been that of Heber, that not amidst discord, and noise, and bloodshed, and confusion of tongues, but in quietness and beauty the Christian Church might arise in India like that new temple where 'no hammer or axe, nor any tool of iron, was heard whilst it was building; or, in the words of the Bishop himself—

'No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rang;
Like some tall palm, the majestic fabric sprung!'

The effect of the recitation of 'Palestine' in the theatre was wonderful. It is said that the thunder of applause so shook the frame of the old man his father, at the time weak and wasted by long illness, that he never recovered it and may be said to have died of joy. On returning from the theatre, Reginald withdrew himself quickly from the tumultuous circle of congratulatory friends that crowded his room; and on his mother, impatient of his absence, going to look for him, she found him on his knees giving thanks to God, not so much for the talents that had brought him such honour, as for the happiness which they had enabled him to give to his parents.

"We pass over the era of his travels and early literary enterprises and aspirations, and also his efforts to secure the return of his brother as member for the University of Oxford, pausing at his settlement in 1807, as rector of Hodnet, a valuable family living in Shropshire, where his brother was lord of the manor. Here he became the pastor of his friends and neighbours, who had been wont to know him as the squire's brother and an officer of volunteers; and no doubt, while pleasant, the situation was in some respects trying. He entered however, into his pastoral work with great ardour, and while his early rising and other active habits enabled him to continue to cultivate his literary tastes, he confesses that he found it difficult to combine literature and the pastorate, and that sometimes he had thoughts of burning his books, and confining himself solely to the duties of the ministry. As a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, he wrote largely on classical and other literary subjects, and for his own instruction he laboriously compiled a Dictionary of the Bible, which he hoped one day to finish and publish. For dogmatical theology he had evidently little taste, and the mere fact that he could describe Augustine and Calvin as 'miserable theologians' prepares us to find his Bampton Lectures a somewhat crude and unsatisfactory performance. But his efforts to do good among his people were unceasing, and the pains bestowed even in individual cases were remarkable. We find him, for example, writing a very long letter—a little book in fact—to a Roman Catholic in his parish who had married the daughter of one of his people. The letter was kindly and persuasively written, but it had not the effect which its writer desired.

"Of his life at Hodnet, his friend Mr. Blunt wrote after his death, 'In no scene of his life, perhaps, did his character appear in greater beauty than while he was living here, seeing God's blessings spring out of his mother earth, and eating his own bread in peace and privacy.' . . . He was daily among his parishioners, advising them in difficulties, comforting them in distress, kneeling, often to the hazard of his own life, by their sick beds; exhorting, encouraging, reproving, as he saw need; when there was strife, the peacemaker; when there was want, the cheerful giver. Yet, in all this, there was no parade, no effort, apparently not the smallest consciousness that his conduct differed from that of other men; his duty seemed to be his delight, his piety an instinct.

"Heber had always had a high appreciation of hymns; he seemed to feel deeply how much they warmed and brightened Wesleyan worship, and he was most desirous of securing for them in his own Church all the prominence that high authority could give. Early in life he published a volume of hymns and poems, and he had correspondence with several bishops on the subject of getting their sanction for the use of his hymns in public worship. The history of 'Greenland's icy mountains' is remarkable. In 1819, a royal letter was granted, authorising collections to be made in every church and chapel of England in furtherance of the eastern operations of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. Mr. Heber went to Wrexham to hear his father-in-law, the Dean of St. Asaph, preach on the day appointed. A suitable hymn being desired, and the ready poetical gift of Mr. Heber well known, he was requested to supply the want. The hymn which is now almost indispensable at all missionary meetings was written for the occasion, and was sung first in the Cathedral of St. Asaph.

"Missionary enterprise had long had a great attraction for Mr. Heber, and we must remember that fifty years ago it required more courage to stand up for missions than it does now. To India his thoughts had been more specially directed; with Henry Martyn he had in idea traversed its sultry regions, and shared alike in his joys and sorrows, and when Dr. Middleton was appointed first Bishop of Calcutta, his interest in the country increased, and he watched with deep anxiety the progress of his onerous task. In 1833, on the death of Bishop Middleton, the offer of the see was made to Mr. Heber, by his intimate friend, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, who was then President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. Very eager was Mr. Heber to know his duty in the matter. An only child was an object of great consideration to him, and, chiefly on her account, he twice declined the offer. Then, feeling his conscience not at rest, he withdrew his declination, and accepted the post. His friends were amazed—could not understand his accepting. To leave an earthly paradise like Hodnet, all the scenes and friends of his youth, an aged mother, who had cherished him from infancy with a love surpassing that of mothers, and a sister with whom he had grown up, and with whom all his early happiness and early sorrow were associated—was a grievous trial. But he was graciously supported to bear it. One thing that had much weight was that the post was an onerous one, and not easy to fill up. Mr. Hare, in the 'Memorials of a Quiet Life,' tells how his mother, then Miss Lyecester, parted with Mr. Heber and his wife: 'Maria Lyecester walked up with them to Hodnet for the last time, and through life remembered the kindness of Reginald Heber during that walk—the affectionate manner in which he tried to soothe her grief at parting with them, and to talk of future happy times—the assurances he gave her that amidst the new interests of India he should often turn to former friends, and think of the days they had passed together—and that they should still ever be united in prayer.'

"The bishopric of Calcutta being then the only one in India, and no small arrears of work awaiting him, his first labours were very great.

"It was about the end of 1823 when he arrived in Calcutta. On the 15th of June, 1824, he set out on his visitation, a visitation that was to embrace the whole continent. His course lay along the banks of the Ganges and the Jumna, as far as Delhi and Meerut, whence he struck south-westwards to Bombay. From Bombay he went by sea to Ceylon, but being obliged to postpone the visitation of Madras, he returned from Ceylon to Calcutta, which he reached on October 21st, 1825. The fatigue, hardships, and anxieties of such a journey must have been very great, but his interest in the country, and especially in missions, grew greatly. 'Notwithstanding the immense labour,' says his widow, 'under which in so depressing and enervating a climate, even his energies would occasionally sink; and notwithstanding the painful separation from his family, which that climate had caused, such was the unbounded interest he took in the country and in his duties, and so great was the gratification he felt at the cheerful furtherance of all his schemes, that he more than once said that, were it possible to educate his children in India and to preserve their health, he would give up all thoughts of returning to England, and would end his days among the objects of his solicitude.'

"The comfort and convenience of eastern travelling compelled him to be more unconventional than some of his subordinates thought consistent with his dignity. Archdeacon Barnes, who accompanied him on part of his journey, says, 'The Bishop's manner everywhere is exceedingly popular; and though there are some points, such as his wearing white trousers and a white hat, which I could wish were altered with more regard to his station, and which perhaps strikes me the more after being accustomed to the particular attention of Bishop Middleton in such points, yet really I feel compelled to forgive him when I observe his unreserved frankness, his anxious and serious wish to do all the good in his power, his truly amiable and kindly feelings, his talents and piety, and his extraordinary powers of conversation, accompanied with so much cheerfulness and vivacity.' It appears that on his journeys the bishop wore a white 'solar' hat, with broad brim made from the pith of the bamboo. The white trousers he adopted soon after his arrival in India, from their greater coolness; and he recommended them to his clergy on all ordinary occasions.

"At Calcutta he stayed only a few months, and in the beginning of 1826 set out for Madras. Hardly had he begun his voyage when he found that a detachment of invalid soldiers were on board the ship, and thinking that they must be in an ignorant and careless condition, after long residence in a heathen land, he proposed to the Rev. M. Robinson, who accompanied him, that they should go on alternate mornings and converse and pray with them. Mr. Robinson offering to do it all himself, the Bishop would not allow him. 'I have too little,' he said, in my situation, of these pastoral duties, which are so useful to the minister as well as to his people; I am delighted with the opportunity thus unexpectedly afforded me; it will remind me of dear Hodnet.'

"Arrived at Madras, he drew the hearts of the English there, as he had everywhere else—his youthful appearance and simple dignity combining with his warmth of feeling and captivating manners to make him an object of attraction to every eye. From Madras, he went to Tanjore, the scene of the labours of Schwartz, and there he was impressed by what he saw to the pitch of enthusiasm.

"Leaving Tanjore, the Bishop arrived at Trichinopoly on April 1st, 1826. On Sunday, the 2nd, he preached in the Government church, and he held a confirmation ser-

vice in the afternoon. In the evening, his conversation with Mr. Robinson turned chiefly on the blessedness of heaven. He complained of slight headache and a feeling of languor. At daybreak on the third he went in a close carriage to the fort, where he held a confirmation service in Tamul for the natives. A few other duties having been performed, he went to his room, and, as he had done on the two preceding mornings, he took a cold bath.

"Half an hour after, his servants, alarmed at his long absence, entered, and found him in the bath lifeless. Every means to restore animation was tried, but in vain. The shock of the cold water had been too great on a frame exhausted by heat and fatigue."

DEATH OF THE REV. SPENCER MANSEL.

We regret to record the death of the Rev. Spencer Mansel, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, and vicar of Trumpington, near Cambridge. His father, the late Rev. Spencer Perceval Mansel, who for many years lived at Meole Brace, and as a frequent and eloquent preacher at the several churches (especially St. Julian's) in this town will long be remembered, was the son of the Right Rev. Dr. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol. The deceased was for some time curate of Trinity Church, in this town, and fulfilled his various pastoral duties with praiseworthy zeal and assiduity until his appointment by his College to the vicarage of Trumpington, in 1870. He had undertaken to conduct the special services at Trinity Church during the Mission week in November last, but was prevented doing so by an attack of illness, which terminated in his death on Christmas-day.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. HENRY HUGHES (November 24, 1875).

At a public meeting recently held in the Board School Room, Haddenham, Isle of Ely, the Ven. Archdeacon Emery in the chair, it was resolved unanimously "That an effort be made to raise sufficient funds, from parishioners and friends for placing a stained glass window at the east end of the chancel of Haddenham pariah church, in affectionate memory of the late Rev. Henry Hughes, suddenly called to his rest in the midst of active pastoral work." The cost of the proposed window, which consists of three round-headed lights, is estimated at £150. The subscription already amounts to upwards of £120. It is not generally known that the late rector is the fourth old Salopian who has been closely connected with Haddenham within the last fifty years, viz., the Rev. Richard Spearman, late of Oxon, Rector of Preston, in this county, and of Haddenham, Cambridge. He died June 4th, 1828, aged 58 years, and was buried at Bicton. The Rev. Polliott Sandford, of The Isle, who afterwards became vicar of Edgton, in this county, was for some time curate of Haddenham, and a mural monument in the chancel records the death of his wife during that period. The Ven. Francis France, who attained such high University distinction, became Archdeacon of Ely, and as such Patron of the living. Lastly, the late rector, who held the incumbency for twenty-eight and a half years.

THE CHURCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A few weeks ago we had occasion to notice a visit to Shrewsbury, his former home, of the Bishop of Goulburn, whose sojourn in England after an absence of twelve years is about to terminate. His visit to Shrewsbury School, in the chapel of which he preached, gave rise to a suggestion that the Bishop's former connection with the School should be commemorated by placing in the Cathedral at Goulburn, now in course of erection, an east window of stained glass, to be called "The Shrewsbury Memorial Window." The matter has been

taken up warmly, and many "Old Salopians" have contributed towards the fund. Amongst these are the Bishop of Manchester (and £5 for Cathedral), £5; the Bishop of Goulburn, £10; Rev. H. Shaker, M.A., £5; Rev. C. J. Sule, M.A. (and £15 at Bishop's disposal), £5; J. F. Edgerley, Esq., £2 2s.; Rev. H. W. Moss, M.A., Head Master, £3 3s.; H. Jones, Esq., £10; H. Sandford, Esq., M.A., £5; Rev. G. Sandford, M.A., £1 1s.; Rev. T. Butler, M.A., £10; Rev. Prebendary Humphry, M.A., £2 2s.; Colonel Pughe, £5; St. Barbe Sladen, Esq., £5; the Bishop of St. David's, £5; Rev. N. Cooper, £1 1s.; Rev. H. Sandford, £2 2s.; A Friend (W.), £1; Canon Walsham How, £2 2s.; Rev. G. E. Yate, 10s.; Rev. G. T. Hall, £1 1s.; T. M. How, Esq., £2 2s.; Rev. Mynors Bright, £2 2s.; Major Alexander Shaw, £2; Polliott Sandford, Esq., £2; T. J. Barstow, Esq., £5; J. Field Wright, Esq., £5; E. R. Williams, Esq., £1 1s.; Rev. W. M. Williams, £1 1s.; Rev. E. Montagu, £1 1s.; Rev. E. Pedder, £1 1s.; Captain Vaughan, £2 2s.; Rev. T. Bucknall Lloyd, £2 2s.; Archdeacon Cooper, £2 2s.; Rev. J. M. Baker, £2 2s.; T. A. Bentley, Esq., £1 1s.; and others who have promised to subscribe. The object will commend itself to all true friends of the Church of England, and it will be a source of unbounded gratification to Dr. Mesas Thomas to carry back with him to his enormous diocese, which covers an area of 84,000 square miles (about equal in extent to Great Britain), so pleasing a memento of his old school, while the contributors will feel that they are not merely paying a compliment to the Bishop for the sake of "auld acquaintance," but that they are extending the right hand of fellowship to the Church in the remotest quarter of the world. As an instance of the toil and peril of the post which he holds, and which entitle him, as well as all in a similar position, to the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, we may just mention the fact that immediately upon his arrival in Australia the Bishop will commence a visitation tour of 1,500 miles without railways or macadamised roads, and with very few bridges. Apart, however, from general considerations, and purely as an expression of local feeling, we earnestly commend the "Shrewsbury Memorial Window" for Goulburn Cathedral, to all Old Salopians. We understand that J. F. Edgerley, Esq., of the National Provincial Bank, has kindly undertaken the duties of Treasurer, and the Rev. N. Cooper, M.A., Oxon Vicarage, and T. A. Bentley, Esq., the Schools, Shrewsbury, to act as secretaries.

Having now reached the end of vol. 1, it only remains for us to offer our sincere thanks to those numerous contributors who have so far helped us on our way. We trust they will not forget that little "shreds" such as we have occasionally collected in these pages sometimes help to "patch" up a hole, and supply a missing link in the chain of history. We have also to acknowledge the kind liberality of Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, which has enabled us to present, as a fitting frontispiece, a facsimile copy of Speed's Map of Shrewsbury.

6 Judge Ballou's Thumb.. I have checked
vol. 2 of the Journal containing this paragraph;
it is simply an ordinary "general" para-
graph copied from some other paper,
and has no "local" connection.

8. "2." in his reply to my query
sets rather into a fog. I have said that
Sir Charles Paget was even a candidate
for Shrewsbury, or that he was on the list
of voters. That the affair was as "neither"
is shown at page 10, where "B. K." (Mrs.
Pork Scottock) takes me to task by saying
my saying could have been "avoided"
had I presented "elderly friends" to consult.
My saying should be avoided on an interesting
subject I cannot imagine! I used his
information in Age-guns Mar 15, 1876

11. Shropshire & North Wales Standard. I don't
see why the writer in this serial who signs
himself "Nimrod" should not have been the
Apperley. It is scarcely likely that any other man
who could write so well as the one in this way.
Nimrod worked near the same de plume at the very
time when the "Nimrod" was contributing to several
of the leading English serials. Apperley lived in France
from 1830 to 1842, but he was no less staffy & worked
English papers all the time, and he often found English

12 Rodney's Pillar. "N.H." misunderstands my query. Of course I know who Rodney was, but wish to be informed why an obelisk of all places a monument should be erected in his honor.

15. I mean heard that Whittington was a Derbyshire man as "W.M." asserts. In an article on the "Merchant Princes of ~~London~~ London," in London Society, Apr. 1864, he is said to have been "the youngest son of the William Whittington, a descendant of an ancient Warwickshire family, and perpetuator of the manors of Pauntley, in Gloucestershire, and Solars Hope, in Hereford, who died in 1360. The family possesses property to William, the first baron and, on his early death, to Robert, the second son, High Sheriff of Gloucester in 1402, and again in 1407, and ancestor to the Whittingtons of Hamouell, existing to this day." Gregory's Shropshire Gazetteer gives The Herons, near Edwemore, as the birthplace of Whittington, and other local historians connect him with Whittington Court, doubtless because of the name "Fitz-warren" being connected both with the hero of the cat and with the prince. See Dyce-gives Aug. 17, Sep. 23, 1874. Mr. Alfred Rimmer, in his Ancient Streets & Homesteads of England, published in 1877 mentions Whittington Court as the birthplace of Rich Whittington, which statement the Saturday Review dealt largely; accordingly in a letter to the Chronicle through May 26, Mr. Rimmer acknowledges his error. See Reprint in Dyce-gives May 2 and 30, 1877.

22 Paige: to face page. "Proud Salopian"
thinks Paige thus used must be an uncommon
word & it would be in Walker and not
in Hartshorn. On the other hand it is not
in Halliwell, where it would have been had
it not been an ordinary word. I suspect
"Proud Salopian's" knowledge in these matters is
very much confined to Walker and Hartshorn.

37, 39. Coleridge was only in Shropshire
three weeks altogether, and part of this time
he spent at home with Haylett the elder.
See Bye-gones Oct 21, Nov 4 & 18, 1874. Also
Carver Haylett's Life of William Haylett, v. 1. p. 39

47 Shrewsbury School Library. For more
about William Clark, A.M. see Salisbury's
Notes in Bye-gones, also Shrobs & Paltin
Feb 7, 1877.

76. Flannel Market at Oswestry. The
expression "Oswestry Beaten" in my reply on
page 76 refers to a matter of passing interest.
Just then Shrewsbury was agitating for a
weekly cattle fair, which Oswestry had
already established, and the Oswestry Advertiser
bearing a playful article "Shrewsbury Beaten"
a Shrewsbury tradesman kicked at it at
a meeting held in the country town to
promote the weekly fair movement.



