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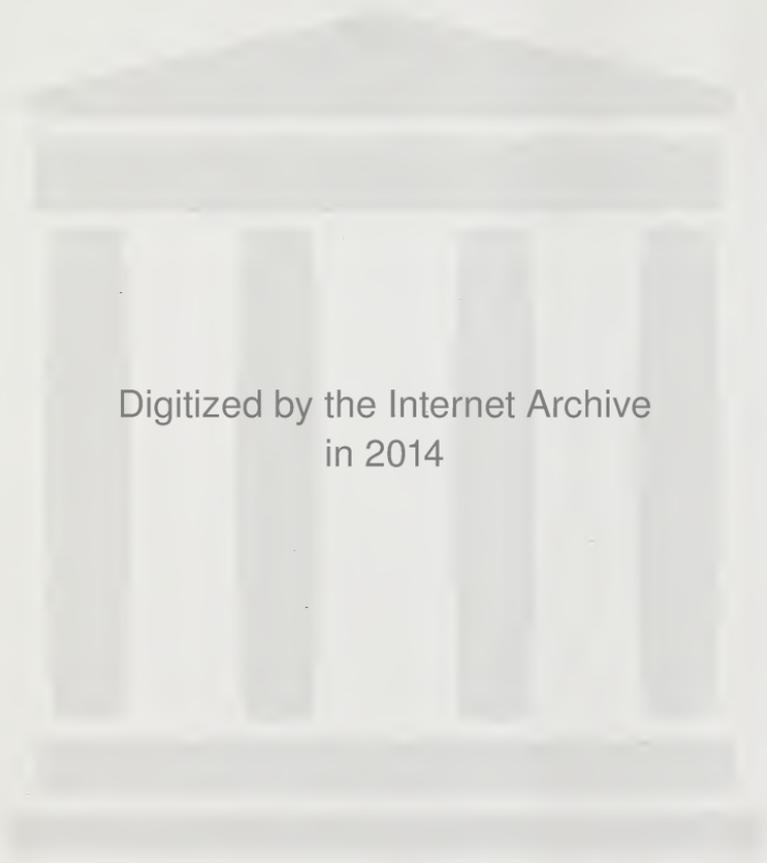
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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

SHROPSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY
AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1877.

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Initial letter of Charles the Second's Charter to Comynstry, 1673.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF THE

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held in the Museum, at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at half-past eleven, Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. The attendance was unusually large, owing, no doubt, to the fact that Mr. Leighton had been announced as chairman, and the natural wish of the Members to support him on the occasion.

Amongst those present were, the Revs. Canon Butler, W. A. Leighton of Shrewsbury, J. Evans, Whixall, J. Mitchell, Alberbury, Messrs. W. Wilding, Church Stretton, J. Bodenham, Newport, Askew Roberts, Oswestry, Dr. Cranage, Wellington, Revs. C. H. Drinkwater, T. Auden, S. W. Allen, Messrs. J. Morris, J. Sharpe, T. Onions, Oldroyd, T. Southam, S. C. Southam, J. P. White, W. Beacall, C. Cortissos, J. Calcott, W. Phillips, R. Taylor, J. P. Smith, E. J. Parry, A. B. Deakin, H. W. Adnitt, of Shrewsbury, &c., &c.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Adnitt) read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society again have pleasure in presenting their Report and Statement of Accounts to the Members. The Accounts show that the number of Members has but slightly decreased, and this has been occasioned by deaths and removals; the Council venture to hope that the number may be made up by the exertion of the present Members, and believe that if a special effort was made by those interested, the list might easily be increased to 350, which is the number of the copies of the *Transactions* printed.

The Accounts show a balance in hand of £63 5s. 4d., which is less than the balance in hand at the commencement of the year by £5 14s. 9d., but it must be remembered that the Council have purchased during the year a fine copy of *Eyton's Antiquities*, at a cost of £22, and made also other purchases of interest to the Museum.

During the year the *Transactions* have been issued to the Members, and the Council beg to thank all the contributors for their valued papers, and especially Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., for a further instalment of the Corporation Records of Oswestry, and the Rev. W. A. Leighton for his transcript of Taylor's MS., so far as it relates to Shropshire.

The Council in doing this cannot but refer to the late disastrous fire at the Shirehall, and venture strongly to suggest that the records of the county and borough may be at once carefully gone over, and, as far as possible, copies made. They feel thankful that those valuable documents, which were in the Strong Rooms, and the paintings, were entirely preserved.

At the Museum a considerable amount of work has been done by the curators, in arranging the different sections, but they find that, as referred to in the last report, they are sadly hindered for want of room, and the Council feel strongly that the time must shortly arrive when it will be imperative to take steps to erect or acquire a building worthy of the county and borough.

During the year valuable donations to the Museum have been received, which are acknowledged in the *Transactions*. The Council, in presenting their thanks to the donors, would especially mention a most interesting collection presented by Mr. T. C. Walker, formerly of Shrewsbury, and also W. Muckleston, Esq., of Meole Brace, for his donation of the Records and Charters, &c., of the Guild of Mercers and Goldsmiths, he being the last surviving member. Since the year has closed, a very large and valuable donation has been received at the Museum from T. Slaney Eyton, Esq., and the Misses Eyton, consisting of the late T. C. Eyton, Esq.'s, choice collection of shells, fossils, &c., which will be more fully recorded in the next year's report.

The Committee feel they cannot conclude without referring to the death of the late T. C. Eyton, Esq., who, from the foundation of the Museum, was a most earnest worker in the Zoological Section, and also the donor of many of its contents.

The number of visitors to the Museum have been by payment of 6d., 411, £10 15s. 6d.; 3d., 156, £1 19s.; total, £12 4s. 6d.; members' orders, 605; total, 1,172. Several societies have also been admitted free.

The Council have only to add that their thanks and those of the Members are due to the Editorial Committee, especially to the Rev. W. A. Leighton, and also to the Hon. Sec., Mr. Adnitt, for his willing exertions for the welfare of the Society.

The Council again solicit donations of objects of interest relating to the county, especially books, prints, drawings, coins, and specimens illustrating the archaeology, botany, zoology, and geology of the county.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., said—Gentlemen, as your Chairman it is my duty to move the adoption of the Report. The development of this and kindred societies is a most undeniable evidence of the attractiveness of Archaeology, and of the natural and becoming pride which intelligent men feel more and more, in what remains to them from generations past. I think I may congratulate the Society on the character of its supporters. The list, I hope, may become even larger, but nevertheless at present I think it contains the names of almost every peer connected with the county, and most of the principal landowners. It contains moreover a number of professional men, and men whose occupation lies chiefly in trade and agriculture; and I think it contains, without exception, all the men and women in Shropshire who are professional antiquaries. Gentlemen, as a member myself of several antiquarian societies, and also of what I suppose may be called the parent society, namely, the Chartered Society of Antiquaries in London, I have often wished that a more direct intercommunication between antiquarian societies could be brought about. The affiliation of local societies to the London Society would add strength to the one and dignity to the others, and give great encouragement to antiquarian pursuits throughout the whole

country. I understand that we may have an opportunity ourselves this year of showing hospitality and attention to the Cambrian Archæological Society, which purposes shortly to meet in Shropshire. I hope it will be found acceptable to our Council to give them an appropriate welcome. Gentlemen, the historical monuments of England will never be safe until they are regarded as precious in the eyes of all Englishmen. Not the Government, or a committee of the British Museum, but the people themselves must guard the evidences of their history. The antiquarian Societies are fitting custodians of such treasures, and upon us is voluntarily imposed the obligation to set the example. More often than some persons think an ancient monument has an absolute commercial value, and people will pay money for the privilege of seeing it. As an example I will mention Shakespeare's house at Stratford, and the famous stones on the Salisbury Downs. But in cases where money is out of the question, sentiment is usually found to be strong enough to induce the educated to subscribe for the sake of preserving an old landmark, even though the mark can be only recognised by the eye of an antiquary. Let me mention some instances in our own immediate neighbourhood. The mound of Oswestry Castle, the ruins of Ruyton Castle, the remnants of Wroxeter, the very hall in which our own Museum is collected, "Vaughan's Palace," as it was called in the old days, one of the rare specimens of the Domestic architecture of the 14th century, still extant in Shrewsbury, all these are examples of places saved from neglect by the associated action of private individuals. Perhaps, gentlemen, I shall not be overstepping the scope of a Chairman's address if I venture to throw out a suggestion. There is in Shrewsbury, as we all know, a precious and almost unique example of mediæval architecture and monastic manners, in the stone pulpit of the Abbey. Its conventual surroundings have now for a long time been removed from its neighbourhood. It stands like an unwelcome monitor in the centre of a railway station. There is difficulty in approaching it, to examine it is almost impossible. Danger threatens it on every side. Could not the Council of our Shropshire Archæological Society, or might not individual antiquaries, enquire how far it would be practicable to move the pulpit to some more congenial site—and how far those most interested in the Abbey to which it belongs would be willing to afford it a safe and dignified resting place, where it might be seen and appreciated? The removal of Temple Bar and the erection of it afresh elsewhere, stone for stone the same as it was, is a precedent in point. The figures in the front of the Town Hall, the one of Richard Duke of York, removed from the tower of the Welsh Bridge, the other of an angel bearing the arms of France and England, removed from the Castle Gate Tower, are precedents of our own. Gentlemen, it is an agreeable subject of congratulation that we are growing too big for our present premises, which we have occupied for 45 years. No more appropriate hall than the one we now rent could we possibly obtain, and we should certainly

make the most of it. I should be very sorry for it to be given up, but it is crowded to excess; we have been obliged to decline some valuable collections of natural history for want of room. We have lately received from the family of Mr. Eyton a most rich gift of shells and fossils. Our library is increasing; our maps and pictures require wall room which we cannot give them; so the time seems to have come when the antiquaries and naturalists of Shropshire might endeavour to provide themselves with two houses, one wholly devoted to natural history, and the other wholly devoted to archæology. For my part, I should be sorry to see a new building erected. I should like an old building better. One of the many ancient houses of Shrewsbury would afford a characteristic habitation for the Archæological Society of Shropshire. Gentlemen, if I am not improperly detaining you, I would say a word on the literary work and objects of our Society. The tendency of modern thought, which affects archæology as well as every other branch of knowledge, demands the production of proofs rather than the repetition of tradition. Therefore, we are more and more desirous of publishing original documents, noted and explained, of course, but yet depending for their main value on the fact that they are original. The number of original documents in Shropshire is enormous. Some of them have lately had a narrow escape. The contents of no manuscripts are safe unless they are printed. I will only refer to one class of them now—namely, the parish registers. They form one of the principal sources from which parochial histories are written. We are particularly desirous of encouraging that branch of our work. The church register is usually the oldest book in the parish, and the parish books often contain a fund of information beyond mere entries of account. The more of these original facts and figures which we can publish the better. The parochial registers are the annals of the people. They are the only authority to which we can refer, previously to the present century, for an approximate census of the people. They mark the migration of the population from one locality to another. In the prevalence of certain names they indicate varieties of race. They are our guides in testing the average duration of human life in the past three centuries. They are the highest evidences for proving family descent and pedigree. But, gentlemen, not one of these invaluable records of the English nation is perfect. They have perished, and they are perishing. 15,000 unindexed volumes in 15,000 places are from necessity a sealed book both to the student and to the nation. By those who have thought of these things, frequent proposals have been made to provide a remedy. Sir Thomas Phillips in 1832, Lord Romilly in 1837, Horace Mann in 1857, Lord Lyndhurst in 1860, Southerden Burn in 1868, have all endeavoured to draw attention to this subject, and have all failed to bring about a practical remedy because the popular mind remains still uninstructed and only partially interested. If the clergy, who are the custodians of these priceless records, and the antiquaries, whose business it is to teach the people the value of such things, were to combine in urging upon the Government the paramount

importance of saving the Registers from further decay, I doubt not but that a plan might be devised, at comparatively small cost, for printing and indexing every register in England, and making up volumes according to counties, and indexing again the larger collections, and thus making reference easy and destruction impossible, and removing from amongst us a national discredit. Gentlemen, I regard this Association as the highest and indeed the only collective authority in Shropshire which has a claim to speak to the public on achæological matters. The occasion of our annual meeting appears an appropriate one for making known our opinions and endeavouring to give effect to them, and for enlarging our influence. I beg leave to move the adoption of the report.

The adoption of the report thus moved by the Chairman was seconded by Dr. Cranage and carried.

The Rev. J. Mitchell then proposed, and Mr. Oldroyd seconded the re-election of the Council, with the addition of the names of Dr. Calvert and Mr. Calcott. The Rev. S. W. Allen proposed and the Rev. J. Evans seconded the re-appointment of the office-bearers of the Society. Mr. R. Taylor proposed and Mr. Askew Roberts seconded Mr. Onions and Mr. Oldroyd as auditors. Mr. Beacall proposed and the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater seconded a vote of thanks to the Donors to the Museum. Mr. Phillips proposed and Mr. Calcott seconded a vote of thanks to the Editors of the Society's *Transactions* and to the Hon. Sec., to which the Rev. W. Allport Leighton and Mr. Adnitt responded.

This was all the routine business. Canon Butler proposed the vote of a further sum of £10 to increase their collection of specimens of Birds, and suggested the destruction of some of the worm-eaten animals that now took up too much space in their rooms. Dr. Cranage, in seconding the motion, urged that they should not attempt to make a little British Museum of their building, but confine themselves to Shropshire specimens. Mr. Parry and the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater urged that the Council should keep an eye on the Schools with a view to its being a probable Museum of the future.

THE RUINS AT WROXETER.

The Rev. T. Auden said he and Mr. Phillips had been appointed by the Council to report on the condition of the excavations at Wroxeter, and they had done so. The man in charge did his work on the whole satisfactorily, but new fencing was wanted. Mr. Phillips supplemented what Mr. Auden had said, and it was agreed that they, with the addition of Mr. Beacall and Mr. White, should form a committee to execute the necessary repairs. It was also resolved that the question of rent should be laid before the Duke of Cleveland, who owned the property.

THE ABBEY PULPIT.

In reference to the remarks of the Chairman as to the removal of the Abbey Pulpit, an interesting discussion arose, in which Mr. J. P.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of fresh air. It was a relief after being stuck in traffic for hours. I looked around and saw a mix of people, some in suits and others in casual wear. The city seemed to be in a state of transition, with old buildings being replaced by modern ones. I walked towards the center of the city, where the buildings were taller and more densely packed. The streets were wide and clean, with a few cars and a lot of pedestrians. I felt like I was in a different world, one that was full of life and energy. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear blue. I took a deep breath and smiled. This was my chance to see the city from a different perspective, and I was not disappointed.

As I walked, I noticed that the city was very clean. There were no litter or trash on the streets. The buildings were well-maintained, and the streets were paved with smooth asphalt. I saw a few people walking with dogs, and a few children were playing in a park. The city seemed to be a very pleasant place to live. I continued to walk, and I saw a lot of interesting buildings. Some were very old, with intricate carvings and paintings. Others were modern, with glass and steel. I was fascinated by the mix of old and new. The city seemed to have a rich history, and it was clear that it was still growing and changing. I was in luck, as I had just arrived in the city at a very good time. The weather was perfect, and the city was in a state of transition. I was going to have a great time here.

The city was very beautiful, and I was in luck. I had just arrived in the city at a very good time. The weather was perfect, and the city was in a state of transition. I was going to have a great time here. The city was very clean, and the buildings were well-maintained. I saw a lot of interesting buildings, and I was fascinated by the mix of old and new. The city seemed to have a rich history, and it was clear that it was still growing and changing. I was in luck, as I had just arrived in the city at a very good time. The weather was perfect, and the city was in a state of transition. I was going to have a great time here.

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White, Mr. Taylor, and others took part. The general feeling was that no removal should be made unless the safety of the structure required it, although some held strongly to the opinion that as it now stood, a desolate looking object shorn of its surroundings, it would be better at once to take measures for its removal to a public spot near the Abbey.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Hon. Sec. said he had received a letter from the Rev. Trevor Owen, secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Society, saying that they had purposed meeting at Church Stretton in August.—The Chairman thought that arrangements should be made to co-operate with the Society when it made its visit, and give it a welcome,

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE Annual Excursion of 1880 came off on Tuesday, Aug. 31, the Ludlow district being the one visited. Amongst those who assembled were the following :—Rev. W. A. Leighton, Rev. Canon Butler, Mr. Callcott, Mr. J. P. White, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. J. P. and the Misses Smith, Rev. Loftus Owen, Rev. S. W. Allen, Mr. and Miss Jebb (The Lyth), Rev. Holland Sandford, Rev. W. C. Sparrow, Mr. C. Harper, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Whittaker (Manchester), &c. The first place visited was Stokesay Castle, where a paper was read by the Rev. J. D. La Touche, Vicar, after which the party proceeded to Ludlow to explore the Town, the Church, and the Castle. The members and friends then dined at the Feathers Hotel, and after the cloth was drawn Mr. Leighton read a paper on the Ancient Deanery of St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury.

July, 1881.

LIST OF MEMBERS, AUGUST, 1880.

- Acton, Mrs. Stackhouse, Acton Scott, Salop (*deceased*)
 Adnitt, Mr. W. H., Shrewsbury
 Allen, Rev. S. W., Shrewsbury
 Auden, Rev. T., Shrewsbury
- BERWICK, Right Hon. Lord, Attingham
 BRADFORD, Right Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire
 BROWNLOW, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham
 Babington, C. C., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
 Barber, John, Esq., Prospect House, Wellington, Salop (*deceased*)
 Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
 Barnes, Major J. R., Brookside, Chirk
 Barton, Rev. J., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop
 Beacall, W., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Beckwith, W. E., Esq., Eaton Constantine
 Benson, R. A., Esq., Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock
 Benthall, F., Esq., F.S.A., Hexton, Ampthill, Bedfordshire
 Beresford, Robert De la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry
 Bibby, J. J., Esq., Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury
 Bedford, The Right Rev. Bishop of, Stainforth House, Upper Clapton,
 London
 Blockley, Mr. John, Coleham, Shrewsbury
 Bodenham, J., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop
 Borough, J. C. Burton, Esq., Chetwynd Park, Newport, Salop
 Boucher, J. B., Esq., Bryn Derwen, Oak Hill, Surbiton, Surrey
 Boughton, Sir C. H. Rouse, Bart., Downton Hall, Ludlow
 Boughton, Miss Rouse, Larden Hall, Wenlock
 Bratton, James, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. Canon, The Hall, Wigan
 Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. J., Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
 Brooke, Rev. J., Haughton Hall, Shifnal (*deceased*)
 Broomhall, J., Esq., J.P., Surbiton, Surrey
 Burd, E., Esq., M.D., Newport House, Shrewsbury
 Burd, Rev. J., M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop
 Burd, Rev. F., Neen Savage, Bowdley
 Burr, G., Esq., Oaklands, Shrewsbury
 Butler, Rev. Canon, Shrewsbury

CLEVELAND, His Grace the Duke of, Raby Castle, Durham
 Calcott, John, Esq., Oakley Street, Shrewsbury
 Calvert, E., Esq., LL.D., Shrewsbury
 Campbell, C. M., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Caswell, Mr. S., Shrewsbury
 Childe, Rev. E. G., Kinlet Vicarage, Bewdley
 Cholmondeley, Rev. R. H., Hodnet Rectory, Salop
 Clayton, Rev. E. ff, The Rectory, Ludlow
 Clive, Ven. Archdeacon, Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal
 Clowes, Rev. Albert, Clee S. Margaret, Bromfield, Salop
 Cooper, C. J., Esq., Bridgnorth
 Corbet, Sir V. R., Bart., Acton Reynald, Shrewsbury
 Corser, Rev. George J., Burrington Rectory, Ludlow
 Corser, G. Sandford, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Cortissos, C., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Cosens, F. W., Esq., F.S.A., 27, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
 Cotes, C. C., Esq., M.P., Woodcote, Newport, Salop
 Cox, H. Ponting, Esq., Wem, Salop
 Cranage, J. E., Esq., Ph.D., Wellington, Salop
 Childe-Pemberton, C. O., Esq., Millichope Park, Church Stretton
 Corbett, John, Esq., M.P., Impney, Droitwich

Darby, Mrs., Little Ness, Shrewsbury
 Davies, Rev. Prebendary, Moor Court, Kington
 Davies, Mr. R. E., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
 Davies, J. Sides, Esq., The Poplars, Oswestry (*deceased*)
 Day, W. S., Esq., Lyndhurst House, Hendon
 De Bunsen, Rev. H. G., Donington Rectory, Albrighton, Wolver-
 hampton.
 Deakin, Mr. A. B., Shrewsbury
 Downing, William, Esq., Fern Cottage, Acock's Green, Birmingham
 Drayton, Mr. G. A., Shrewsbury
 Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., St. George's, Vicarage, Shrewsbury
 Dukes, Rev. E. R., Windsor House, Shrewsbury

Edgell, R. A., Esq., Claremont, Shrewsbury
 Edwards, Samuel, Esq., 4, Eliot Park, Lewisham
 Edwardes, Sir H., Bart., Wooton Hall, Ashbourne
 Edye, Thomas, Esq., 5, Paul's Road, Camden Square, London
 Egerton, Rev. Canon, Middle Rectory, Shrewsbury
 Evans, W., Esq., Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury
 Evans, Rev. Canon W. Howell, The Vicarage, Oswestry
 Evans, Rev. J., Whixhall Vicarage, Whitchurch
 Evans, Mr. P., Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury
 Everett, A. E., Esq., City Chambers, New Street, Birmingham
 Everall, Mr. R., The Priory, Shrewsbury
 Eyton, T. C., Esq., F.Z.S., Eyton, Wellington, Salop (*deceased*)
 Eyton, T. Slaney, Esq., Walford Manor, Baschurch
 Eyton, Rev. Robert W., Winchfield House, Hants.

Feilden, Rev. O. M., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry

Gasquoine, Rev. T., B.A., Northampton
 George, Mr. E., Column Villas, Shrewsbury
 Gleadowe, Rev., R. W., The Rectory, Frodesley, Salop
 Goodwin, Wm. Henry, Esq., Bank Buildings, Hastings
 Griffin, Harcourt, Esq., Pell Wall, Market Drayton
 Grazebrook, Geo., Esq., F.S.A., Oak Hill Park, near Liverpool

HARLECH, Right Hon. Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry
 HILL, Right Hon. Viscount, Hawkestone, Salop
 Harding, W. E. Esq., Shrewsbury
 Harding, Mr. M. J., The Square, Shrewsbury
 Harrison, Rev. W., Pontesbury
 Haycock, E., Esq., Castle House, Shrewsbury
 Hazledine, J. R., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Herbert, Hon. R. C., Orleton, Wellington, Salop
 Heywood Lonsdale, A. P., Esq., Gredington, Whitchurch
 Hodges, E., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop
 Hope-Edwardes, Mrs., Netley Hall, Shrewsbury
 How, T. M., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Hudson, C. Donaldson, Esq., M.P., Cheswardine, Market Drayton
 Humphreys, J. R., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Humphreys, John, Esq., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury
 Hughes, Mr. W., Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury

Ikin, Alfred, Esq., Cefngwifed, Newtown, Montgomeryshire

Jackson, H. B., Esq., Basford House, Whalley Range, Manchester.
 Jehu, Richard, Esq., 21, Cloudesley Street, London
 Jebb, Arthur Trevor, Esq., The Lyth, Ellesmere, Salop
 Jebb, G. R., Esq., The Laurels, Shrewsbury
 Jellicorse, Rev. W., Clunbury Vicarage, Salop
 Jeurwine, Rev. W., Chicheley Vicarage, Newport Pagnell
 Johnson, H., Esq., M.D., Ludlow
 Johnson, Mr. G., Shrewsbury
 Jones, Morris C., Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Powys-Land Club, Gungrog,
 Welshpool
 Jones, John, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry
 Jones, E. Maurice, Esq., Brookside, Welshpool
 Jones, Morris P., Esq., 27, Edge Lane, Liverpool
 Jones, Rev. John, B.A., Cantab, Raglan Place, Wednesbury
 Jones, W. Weaver, Esq., Cleobury Mortimer, Salop
 Jones, H., Esq., 1, Church Court, Clement's Lane, London
 Jones, J. Parry, Esq., West Holm, Oswestry
 Juson, Mrs., Shrewsbury

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the various aspects of the subject.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the various methods of the subject.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various applications of the subject.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various results of the subject.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various problems of the subject.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.

8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various principles of the subject.

9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various laws of the subject.

10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various facts of the subject.

11. The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the various phenomena of the subject.

12. The twelfth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various processes of the subject.

13. The thirteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various effects of the subject.

14. The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various causes of the subject.

15. The fifteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various conditions of the subject.

16. The sixteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various consequences of the subject.

17. The seventeenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various results of the subject.

18. The eighteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various problems of the subject.

19. The nineteenth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.

20. The twentieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various principles of the subject.

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23. The twenty-third part of the book is devoted to a study of the various phenomena of the subject.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various processes of the subject.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various effects of the subject.

26. The twenty-sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various causes of the subject.

27. The twenty-seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the various conditions of the subject.

28. The twenty-eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various consequences of the subject.

29. The twenty-ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various results of the subject.

30. The thirtieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various problems of the subject.

31. The thirty-first part of the book is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.

32. The thirty-second part of the book is devoted to a study of the various principles of the subject.

33. The thirty-third part of the book is devoted to a study of the various laws of the subject.

34. The thirty-fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various facts of the subject.

35. The thirty-fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various phenomena of the subject.

36. The thirty-sixth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various processes of the subject.

37. The thirty-seventh part of the book is devoted to a study of the various effects of the subject.

38. The thirty-eighth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various causes of the subject.

39. The thirty-ninth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various conditions of the subject.

40. The fortieth part of the book is devoted to a study of the various consequences of the subject.

Kenyon-Slaney, Col., Hatton Grange, Shifnal
 Kenyon, J. R., Esq., Q.C., Pradoc, Westfelton (*deceased*)
 Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., Hardwicke, Ellesmere

Laing, Mr. J., Shrewsbury

Leighton, Sir Baldwin, Bart., M.P., Loton Park, Shrewsbury

Leighton Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry

Leighton, Rev. W. A., F.L.S.; F.B.S. Edin., Luciefelde, Shrewsbury

Leslie, Henry, Esq., Bryn Tanat, Llansaintffraid, R.S.O., Montgomeryshire

Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire

Lewis, Mr. Henry, Oswald Road, Oswestry

Lichfield, Very Rev. Dean of, The Deanery, Lichfield

Lloyd, Rev. Canon, Whitehall, Shrewsbury

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Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, Llangedwin, Oswestry

Powis, Right Hon. Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool.

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Parry, E. J., Esq., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury

Payne, W. B., Esq., High Street, Shrewsbury

Peele, E. C., Esq., Prestfelde, Shrewsbury

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 Phillimore, Wm. P., Esq., Snenton, Nottingham
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 Pigott, Rev. E. V., Leaton, Shrewsbury
 Plowden, W. F., Esq., Plowden Hall, Lydbury North
 Potts, E. B. Esq., Broseley, Salop
 Price, John, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Price, B., Esq., Garthfawr Farm, near Llanidloes
 Price, Lewis R., Esq., 117, St. George's Square, London, S.W.
 Pryce, Mrs., Gunley, Chirbury
 Pritchard, John, Esq., Broseley

Quaritch, B., Esq., 15, Piccadilly, London

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 Ralph, Rowland W., Esq., Honnington Grange, Newport
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 Roberts, T. Lloyd, Esq., Crofton Manor, Craven Arms
 Robinson, C. B., Esq., Frankton Grange, Shrewsbury
 Robertson, Henry, Esq., M.P., Palè, Corwen
 Robinson, Mr. J., St. Alkmond's Square, Shrewsbury
 Roche, John, Esq., Clungunford House, Aston-on-Clun (*deceased*)
 Roche, Rev. T. Owen, Clungunford Rectory, Salop

SUTHERLAND, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall, Salop
 Salt, G. M., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Salt, Wm., Esq., Shrewsbury (*deceased*)
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 Salwey, Alfred, Esq., Overton, Ludlow
 Salwey, Alfred, Esq., Temeside, Ludlow
 Sandford, Rev. G., Eccleshall Vicarage, Sheffield
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 Sandford, Thomas Hugh, Esq., Sandford, near Prees
 Sandford, Rev. Holland, Eaton-under-Heywood, Salop
 Sandford, Folliott, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Saxton, Rev. E. Waring, D.D., The Elms, Shrewsbury
 Selwyn, Rev. W., Bromfield Vicarage, Salop
 Sharpe, Mr. J., *Eddowes's Journal*, Shrewsbury
 Shaw, H., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Shaw, John, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Smith, Hubert, Esq., Belmont House, Bridgnorth
 Smith, J. Onston, Esq., Dogpole Court, Shrewsbury
 Smith, J. Parson, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Smith, F. Rawdor, Esq., Sweyney Cliff, Coalport
 Smith, S. Pountney, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Sotheran, H., Esq., 136, Strand, London
 Southam, S. C., Esq., Shrewsbury

1. The first part of the document
 2. describes the general situation
 3. and the main objectives of the
 4. project. It also mentions the
 5. names of the participants and
 6. the date of the meeting.

2. The second part of the document

7. discusses the results of the
 8. research and the conclusions
 9. drawn from it. It also
 10. mentions the limitations of the
 11. study and the need for further
 12. research in this area.

3. The third part of the document

13. contains the references used
 14. in the document. It lists the
 15. names of the authors, the titles
 16. of the books or articles, and
 17. the publishers. It also
 18. includes the dates of the
 19. publications.

Southam, T., Esq., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
 Southwell, T. Martin, Esq., The Woodlands, Bridgnorth
 Southwell, C. J., Esq., 1, Stoke Newington Green, London, W.C.
 Southern, F. R., Esq., Ludlow, Salop
 Sparrow, Rev. W., LL.D., Ludlow
 Sparrow, Arthur, Esq., Preen Manor, Shrewsbury
 Spaul, W. H., Esq., Oswestry
 Spence, Jas. G., Esq., Heath Lodge, Shrewsbury
 Spence, Mr. Jas. Harper, 23, Whitehall Place, Shrewsbury
 Staniforth, Rev. T., Storrs, Windermere
 Stanton, George, Esq., Coton Hill, Shrewsbury
 Stewart, Robert, Esq., Ryton Grove, Shrewsbury
 Swainson, Rev. J. G., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms, Salop
 Smith, Charles, Esq., Shrewsbury

Taylor, F. James, Esq., F.S.A. Newc., Bishopswearmouth, Sunderland
 Taylor, R., Esq., Abbey House, Shrewsbury
 Thomas, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Meifod Vicarage, Welshpool
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 Trouncer, T., Esq., Astley, Shrewsbury

Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., 90, Edwardes Square, Kensington, London
 Venables, R. G., Esq., Old Colwall, Malvern

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., Rorington Lodge, Chirbury
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 Wenlock Reading Society, Wenlock
 White, J. P., Esq., Shrewsbury
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 Wintour, Rev. G., Ironbridge, Salop
 Wood, Rev. J. Cooper, The Clive Vicarage, Shrewsbury
 Wood, Rev. R. F., Moreton Corbet Rectory, Shrewsbury
 Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Chetham Society, Penrhos
 House, Rugby
 Wooler, Rev. W. G., Cleobury North Rectory, Salop.
 Woodall, Mr. E., *Oswestry Advertizer*, Oswestry
 Wright, E., Esq., Halston, Oswestry
 Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke

The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the proposed system.
 It is intended to provide a
 clear and concise summary
 of the main points.
 The following sections
 will deal with the
 specific details of the
 implementation.

The second part of the document
 describes the various components
 of the system and how they
 interact with each other.
 This section is intended to
 provide a detailed overview
 of the architecture.
 The final part of the document
 discusses the future work
 that needs to be done.

The third part of the document
 discusses the future work
 that needs to be done.
 This section is intended to
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 of the architecture.

The fourth part of the document
 discusses the future work
 that needs to be done.
 This section is intended to
 provide a detailed overview
 of the architecture.

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 that needs to be done.
 This section is intended to
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 of the architecture.

The sixth part of the document
 discusses the future work
 that needs to be done.
 This section is intended to
 provide a detailed overview
 of the architecture.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts to June 24th, 1880.

	£	s.	d.
1879. Balance brought forward from last Account	69	0	1
By Subscriptions and Arrears to June 24th, 1880.	269	17	0
„ Entrance Fees, Museum	..	12	14
		6	

	£	s.	d.
1879. By Rent of Museum 1 year to Lady Day, 1880	30	0	0
„ Miss Hewitt's Salary to May 2nd	..	30	0
„ Incidental Expenses,	..	3	7
„ Rent of Land from Duke of Cleveland, open to the public as the Wroxeter Excavation, to Lady Day, 1880	..	3	1
„ Poor and other Rates on ditto	..	3	18
„ Coals to June 24th, 1880	..	0	9
„ Water Rate	..	4	15
„ Cost of Printing Journal of Society, as per Estimate, Messrs. Woodall and Venables	..	0	10
„ Paid for Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations, Printing Circulars, &c.	..	0	10
„ Stamps for Posting Transactions	..	119	10
„ Subscription to Midland Union of Natural History Society	..	11	11
„ Expenses connected with Annual Excursion	..	1	5
„ Purchase copy of <i>Eyton's Antiquities</i>	..	1	12
„ Sundry Purchases	..	22	0
„ Balance of account for Case of Birds	..	0	0
„ Insurance, Museum	..	8	11
„ Sundry small Accounts	..	5	9
„ Collector's Salary and Commission	..	0	0
„ Stamps, &c., including One Subscription paid in error	..	3	3
„ Balance to next Account	..	2	10
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THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF
OSWESTRY.

BY STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.A.

(Continued from p. 148 of Vol. III.)

No. XXVIII.

18 Charles II. 1666.

22 Nov. } Indenture of Lease by William¹ Earl of Craven,
18 Charles II. } Viscount Uffington and Baron of Hampsted
1666. } Marshall, Berks, to Thomas Edwards the elder
of Kelehendrey, Salop, Esq., (for a sum of money in the
name of a fine) of a tenement in the Lordship of Oswestry in
a place called Coyd Ralth known by the name of Burchin

¹ William, first Earl of Craven, was the son of Sir William Craven, Knight, Lord Mayor of London. On returning from foreign service in 1625, he was raised to the peerage as a Baron, and afterwards in 1663 to a Viscounty and Earldom. He was a staunch Royalist in the wars, but does not appear to have taken a personal part in Shropshire affairs, though his Castle of Stoke-say (not many years before purchased from the Vernons) was garrisoned for the king, and captured by the Parliamentary forces. In 1624, Thomas first Earl of Suffolk, whom we have noticed as Lord of Oswestry about the year 1600, after the attainder of his half brother, Philip, Earl of Arundel, sold the Lordship and Castle of Oswestry, together with its appendant manors of Duparts and Trayne, to Lady Craven, the widow of Sir William Craven, and the mother of the first Earl of Craven. On the death, without issue, in 1697, at a very advanced age of the Earl of Craven, the Lordship of Oswestry passed to his great nephew, William Herbert, second Marquess of Powis, whose grandfather the second Baron Herbert had married Elizabeth, sister of the first Earl of Craven. On the death, without issue of G. E. Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, in 1801, his sister, Lady Henrietta Antonia, having married Edward, eldest son of the first Lord Clive, carried her great estates,

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Close otherwise Cay Beddow Farm with all lands &c. thereto belonging late in the possession of Thomas ap Evan with the herbage of the Forest of Coyd Ralth and all the cottages and quarries of stone there with liberty to sink for and get coals and to erect a grist or corn mill on the River Dee and with liberty of fishing in that river and also a moiety of the tithes of corn and grain in the tithing of Wiggington and Vaugh late in the possession of John Vaughan and Margaret Vaughan widow of John Vaughan. All which premises are situate within the Manor of Tryan and Lordship of Oswestry: Reserving all marble stone limestone and metal mines and timber trees &c. and liberty to the said Earl to hawk hunt fish and fowl: To hold for 99 years if Thomas Edwards gent. son of the said Thomas Edwards the elder Judith & Frances his daughters or any of them shall so long live, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. and also £3 every year for such part of the term as the lessee shall get coal on the premises. The lessee is not to demise the premises to anyone save his children or grandchildren without licence of the lessor. Covenant by lessee to repair and to pay dues taxes &c. Lessee to be allowed timber for repairs and estovers. Signed by lessee.

No. XXIX.

23 Charles II. 1671.

4 Sept., 1671. } Indenture of bargain and sale and release by
 23 Charles II. } Thomas Kynaston of London gen. at the
 request of Richard Jones and John Lloyd Esquires Bailiffs of
 Oswestry, Richard Edwards vicar of Oswestry, David Hanmer
 and Thomas Vaughan churchwardens of the parish of Oswestry,

including the Lordship of Oswestry, into the family of Clive. Her husband was created Earl of Powis in 1804, and assumed the surname of Herbert. In his family the Lordship remains (1880). In this note we have anticipated the subject of future notes, in order to point out the devolution of the Lordship of Oswestry. We have seen how the estates appertaining to the Barony of Oswaldstree became severed from the title on the attainder of Philip, Earl of Arundel, in 1590, and were afterwards assigned to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, by the Crown. The Barony, indeed, was revived in the House of Norfolk, but the Lordship and estate have been held in the three succeeding centuries by four distinct families, the Howards, Earls of Suffolk, the Cravens, Earls of Craven, the Herberts, Earls and Marquesses of Powis, and the Clives, Earls of Powis.

THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN
ENGLAND

BY JOHN CALVIN

Translated by G. W. CLARKE

Vol. II

Part II

The first part of this history, which was published in the year 1540, contained the history of the reformation in England, from the death of Henry VIII to the death of Elizabeth I. The second part, which is now published, contains the history of the reformation in England, from the death of Elizabeth I to the death of James I.

The second part of this history, which is now published, contains the history of the reformation in England, from the death of Elizabeth I to the death of James I. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the history of the reformation in England, from the death of Elizabeth I to the death of James I. The second part contains the history of the reformation in England, from the death of James I to the death of Charles I.

Close otherwise Cay Beddow Farm with all lands &c. thereto belonging late in the possession of Thomas ap Evan with the herbage of the Forest of Coyd Ralth and all the cottages and quarries of stone there with liberty to sink for and get coals and to erect a grist or corn mill on the River Dee and with liberty of fishing in that river and also a moiety of the tithes of corn and grain in the tithing of Wiggington and Vaugh late in the possession of John Vaughan and Margaret Vaughan widow of John Vaughan. All which premises are situate within the Manor of Tryan and Lordship of Oswestry: Reserving all marble stone limestone and metal mines and timber trees &c. and liberty to the said Earl to hawk hunt fish and fowl: To hold for 99 years if Thomas Edwards gent. son of the said Thomas Edwards the elder Judith & Frances his daughters or any of them shall so long live, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. and also £3 every year for such part of the term as the lessee shall get coal on the premises. The lessee is not to demise the premises to anyone save his children or grandchildren without licence of the lessor. Covenant by lessee to repair and to pay dues taxes &c. Lessee to be allowed timber for repairs and estovers. Signed by lessee.

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The first of these [1875] was the... [The text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list or a series of paragraphs.]

CHAPTER III

1875

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The... [The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.]

The... [The text is extremely faint and largely illegible.]

The parchment, which is slightly illuminated, is signed by John Trevor Seneschall.

RICHARD JONES }
JOHN GLOVER } Bailiffs.
MORGAN WYNNE Recorder.

No. XXXI,

1673.

We have now arrived at the period when the Charter which governed Oswestry from 1673 to 1836 was granted by King Charles II. The documents referring to the event shall all be put together in the present chapter. They will begin with a list of persons in the neighbourhood who subscribed towards the expenses of procuring the charter. We cannot find a single name in the whole list, the representative of which exists now in the male line. We notice also that the Lordship of Oswestry had lately been in the market and found a purchaser, in the son of a London Alderman—namely the first Earl of Craven. Then will follow in succession the petition of the Lord, the Bailiffs and Burgesses, for the Charter; the report of the Attorney-General; the Royal Warrant; the correspondence incident to the sending down of the Charter “in a long black box with a key,” probably the identical box in which the charter is still contained. The correspondence connected with the fees, of which the Lord was to pay half and the town half; but the Lord eventually was content to receive £50 instead of £93 13s. 8d. in consideration of “the low estate of the Borough of Oswestry.” Ralph Marshall, who appears to have acted for the town of Oswestry, received a gratuity of five guineas for his pains in passing the Charter, which he is said to have “dearly earned.” The grounds for asking for the grant of a new Charter, are stated to be the loyalty of Oswestry during the late wars and the destruction and sufferings it had undergone at the hands of the “late usurping powers.” The petition also asks that the “popularitie be excluded from the

election of Mayor Aldermen and Common Council for the prevention of blood shedding and other great disorders." The principal changes made by the new Charter were the substitution of a "Mayor Aldermen and Common Council" in lieu of the Bailiffs and Burgesses; the grant of a Court of Quarter Sessions; the reservation to the Crown of the appointment of Recorder; and the power of the Crown to remove the members of the Corporation. This rather dangerous prerogative was exercised by James II. throughout the kingdom, and the dissatisfaction aroused thereby materially contributed to his own removal from the throne. The chapter will conclude with a transcript of the Charter in full, and an abstract of its provisions:—

A Booke conteyning the names of countrey gent' p'sons of note and qualitie with the sums of money ment'ed y't each of them payd towards renewing of our Charter Anno Dom'i, 1673; these being Burgesses of the towne of Oswestrey in comitatu, Salop.

WHITTINGTON

¹ Doctor Robert Powell

¹ Of Park (see note p. 70, No. VIII., ante). Park Hall is one of the best examples of the timbered style of Architecture in Shropshire. Its date is about 1580. It is engraved in Nash's *Old English Mansions*. The elevation of the front is particularly characteristic. The arms of Powell, Corbet, and Needham over the door in the hall represent alliances of the Powells, with those families in the 16th century. On the mantelpiece in the panelled drawing-room is the date 1640. The hall is a long low room, and in it is a table of a single plank 23ft. by 4ft. and 2½ inches thick. A small domestic chapel occupies the southern wing. There is here some good plaster work, and a number of quaint Latin inscriptions carved in stone and in wood. On the sun dial which used to be in the garden with date 1578 were the following verses arranged in Adonic stanzas:—

(Which may be translated.)

Præterit ætas	The cycle is passing
Nec remorante	The ages no more
Lapsa recedunt	Return in their courses
Sæcula cursu	The same as before.
Ut fugit ætas	As passes the cycle
Utque citatus	As sure and as fast
Tarbinis instar	Is rolled by the year
Volvitur annus	As the breath of the blast.
Sic quoque nostra	And so too my own life
Precipitanter	Grows less unto me
Vita recedit	As the tide wave recedes
Ocyor undis	To the depths of the sea.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>¹ Thomas Lloyd Esq
 John Payne gent
 Edward Griffiths gent
 Mrs. Penelope Lloyd widdow
 Mr. John Jones</p> <p>² Mrs. Mytton of the Hallston
 Mr. Thomas Price
 Mr. Edward Morris of Pentre-
 kirnig
 Roger Trevor gent
 John Thomas & his neigh-
 bours
 Thomas Judson</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BLLODWELL</p> <p>David Maurice Esq^r.</p> <p>³ Roger Matthews Esq
 The gentlewomen of Aber-
 tanat</p> | <p>Mr. Raulph Kynaston</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LLANSILIN</p> <p>⁴ Edward Morris of Lloran Esq
 Richard Mydelton gent
 William Moris of Keven yb..
 gent
 John Lloyd of Lloran gent
 John Lloyd of Mollfry gent
 Mr. William Ellis
 Mr. John Muchleston
 Mr. Jones of Squenan
 Mr. John Arthur of Rhwlas
 Mr. Thomas Edwards of Lled-
 red
 Mr. Edward Davis of Rhwlas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SWYNEY</p> <p>⁵ Thomas Baker Esq</p> |
|--|--|

¹ Thomas Lloyd was the son of Col. Andrew Lloyd of Aston (see note, p. 142, vol. III., No. XXV.) He married Sarah, d. and coh. of Francis Albany of Whittington, and probably lived at Whittington during his father's lifetime.

² She was probably the widow of Gen. Thomas Mytton, and if so, was Margaret, the daughter of Sir Robert Napier of Luton, co. Bedford, and the sister of Lady Myddleton of Chirk.

³ Roger Matthews was of Blodwell Hall, a manor house picturesquely situated on the Welsh side of the Llanymynech Hill. The pillars of the entrance gate still remain, and there are some fine Spanish chestnut trees near the house. John Matthews, who married Jane, elder daughter and coheirress of Morris Tanat, Esq., of Blodwell, was the father of this Roger, whose d. and h., Ursula, married Sir John Bridgeman, Bart., the grandson of Lord Keeper Bridgeman, and the ancestor of the present Earl of Bradford, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire (1880).

⁴ The descendant of this Edward Morris married in the last century the heiress of the Corbets of Ynysymaengwyn, and his son Edward assumed the name of Corbet. The family is now extinct in the male line, and both Lloran and Ynysymaengwyn have been sold.

⁵ Thomas Baker of Sweeney was the son of Thomas Baker of the same place, who purchased the estate in 1623 from Andrew Chambre, whose father had purchased it in 1568 from Henry, last Earl of Arundel, of the Fitzalan surname. Thomas Baker was a Parliamentarian during the Civil Wars, but does not appear to have held any military command. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1649, and Knight of the Shire in 1653. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Col.

Roger Edwards Esq
 Mr. Richard Trevor
¹ Mrs. Dorothy Gough
 John Davies
 Richard Tomley
 John Tomley

Roger Tomley
 CRICKETH
 Mr. Richard Vaughan
 HORDLEY
² Roger Kynaston Esq^r.

Fenwicke, whose sister married Humphrey Mackworth, one of Cromwell's Councillors of State. He was a great favourer of the Independent preachers, and Gough in his *History of Middle* says he had heard Vavasour Powell "Pray and preach four houres together in the dining room at Sweeney, where many persons came to hear him; and when the people departed they had every one a quarter of a two-penny bun or cake, and every one a glass of beere, of about halfe a pint." Mr. Baker died in 1675, and was buried in the garden at Sweeney, where others of his opinions also lie buried. He built a new house at Sweeney, which was pulled down in 1805 by Thos. N. Parker, and the present one erected on its site. Having died without issue, he left his property to his kinsman Thomas Browne of Little Nesse. The family of Browne becoming extinct in the male line in 1783, Sarah Browne, niece of the last owner, carried the property into the family of Parker of Longdon, co. Worcester, by her marriage with Thomas Netherton Parker, and on the death without issue of his son, the Rev. John Parker, it passed to his daughter, Lady Leighton, in whose family it remains.

¹ Mrs. Dorothy Gough was the widow of William Gough, uncle to Gough the Historian of Middle, who thus writes of her (p. 103 Gough's *Hist. of Middle*): "William Gough was the wealthiest man of our family. I have heard that he had £500 per annum in lands and leases before he died. He never married until the sixty-eighth year of his age, and then hee took to wife Mrs. Dorothy Griffiths, a jolly widow in Oswaldstree By his last will (which hee called his wife's will) he gave all his lands to his wife's friends (except such as he had given to my brother in law (Glover). He left some small crumbs of legacies in money to his relations. Nevertheless hee left £5 per ann: for ever to the parish of Middle, for setting out of apprentices, and the like yearly sum for the like use to the parish of Oswaldstree; and a Noble yearly to a minister, to preach a sermon in the English tongue, in Oswaldstree on St. Stephen's day, because hee was told that hee was borne on that day; butt I believe it was a mistake, for I finde by the Register that hee was baptised on the 23^d. of February, and I believe they did not keep him above two months after hee was borne before they baptised him."

² Roger Kynaston was grandson of Roger Kynaston, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1603. He suffered for his loyalty to Charles I., being obliged to compound for his estate in the sum of £921. He was Sheriff of Shropshire 1640 (Blakeway's *Sheriff's of Shropshire*). From

¹ Robert Owen Esq. of Woodhouse	John Davies
Mr. William Jones of Sandford	Mr. James Hanmer of Dwyfrwyd
Mr. William Jones of Sandford	LLANYMYNECH
Mr. John Wittaker of Cotton	Mr. John Edwards
Mr. Thomas Kynaston of Ruyton	William Jones of Karakova Esq
MELVERLEY	Mr. Lewis Lloyd
Mr. Edward Kynaston of Melverley	Mr. Andrew Bentley
	PORKINGTON
	² W ^m . Owen Esq

him was descended Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart., M.P., Steward of Oswestry at the commencement of the present century; and the late Sir John Roger Kynaston of Hardwick and Hordley, on whose death, without issue, in 1866 the estates passed first to his sister, Mrs. Sutton, and on her death to the Rev. W. C. E. Owen, who has assumed the name of Kynaston, and is the present (1880) owner of Hardwick. The Kynastons twice preferred an unsuccessful claim to the dormant Barony of Grey de Powis.

¹ Robert Owen was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1667. He was grandson of Robert Owen who was Sheriff in 1618. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.) The Owens of Condover, of whom was Judge Owen, are of the same stock as the Owens of Woodhouse. On the extinction of the male line of the Owens in the 18th century, Woodhouse was devised to the Mostyns of Bryngwyn, co. Montgomery, maternally related to the Owens, whose surname they have assumed. Arthur Mostyn Owen is the present owner of Woodhouse.

² William Owen of Porkington, who married Katherine, only child of Lewis Anwyl of Parke, co. Merioneth, was the son of the famous royalist, Sir John Owen, who was condemned to death by the Parliament, together with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lords Capel and Goring. He was reprieved, but the others were executed, and there is still in the possession of the family a rapier with the following inscription:—"Lord Capel the day before his execution presented this sword to Sir John Owen, by whom he said he was convinced it would be worn with honour." There is a portrait of this Sir John, who was Vice-Admiral of North Wales, at Brogyntyn. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire* says of this family: "The family of Owen, originally of Bodsilin, in Anglesea, came into possession of Porkington, with considerable estates in Carnarvonshire, through the marriage of John Owen of Bodsilin, with the granddaughter of Sir William Morris of Ctenenny, in Carnarvonshire, who had married the heiress of the Lacons, for several generations the possessors of Porkington. Robert Godolphin Owen, the last of the name, died in the year 1792, and was succeeded in his possession by

¹ Mr. John Hanmer of Pentrepant
 Mr. Roger Hanmer of Pentre Davidd
 Tho Davies of Vron
 Tho Hughes
 Meredith Lloyd

LLANVORDA

² Edw. Lloyd Esq
 Thomas Benion

LLOYNYMAEN

³ Edw Lloyd Esq and his son

ASTON

⁴ Andrew Lloyd Esq
 Mrs. Owen widdow
 Thos Rogers and Phillip his brother
 Andrew Hickson
 Richard Barkley

Mr. Richard Lloyd of Giffoord

MAESBURY

Mr. Nycholas Davies
 Mr. Richard Glover

Margaret his sister and coheir, married in 1777 to Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, in the co. of Sligo. Their only daughter, Mary Jane, carried the large estates of her family in marriage to William Ormsby Gore, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1817," and for many years Knight of the Shire. The title of Baron Harlech was conferred on his eldest son, Ralph, in 1876, with remainder to his second son, who shortly afterwards succeeded to the peerage. The house, which in the course of centuries has undergone many alterations, has lately been considerably enlarged, and its present name is Brogyntyn.

¹ See notes ante vol. III., pt. i., p. 91, No. XIII., and p. 136, No. XXI.

² Son of Edward Lloyd of the same place (see note vol. III., pt. i., p. 102, No. XVII.) He sold Llanvorda to Sir William Williams, Bart., about 1685, and died without legitimate issue. It is stated in the *History of Oswestry*, published by Edwards, p. 53, that "It is recorded that he kept a small light carriage with four wheels, drawn by dogs, and that he frequently used to ride in it to Oswestry, on which account, the public house now called the Coach and Dogs, which was his property, had that sign put up." This public house stands at the corner of Church Street and Upper Brook Street.

³ Edwards' *History of Oswestry* also says that "Richard Lloyd dying in 1508 divided the estate, and left Llanvorda to his eldest son John, and Llwynymaen to his second son Edward." Both these branches are now extinct. In the pavement of Oswestry Church, before their removal at the restoration of the Church in 1874, were slabs with the following inscriptions:—"Here lyeth interred the body of Edward Lloyd of Llwynymaene Esq^r who departed this life the 10th day of Jan'y 1686, aged 64." Also, "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Lloyd widow of Edward Lloyd of Llwyny . . . Esq^r interred May . . . An. Dom. 1697,—Meyrick Lloyd died June ye 17th 1735 aged 30." And, "Richard Lloyd of Llwynymaen was interred July 11, 1705. W. G. died March 1st 1771."

⁴ See note ante vol. III., pt. i., p. 142, No. XXV.

1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	
...

The first part of the history of the ... is ...

The second part of the history of the ... is ...

The third part of the history of the ... is ...

The fourth part of the history of the ... is ...

The fifth part of the history of the ... is ...

The sixth part of the history of the ... is ...

The seventh part of the history of the ... is ...

The eighth part of the history of the ... is ...

The ninth part of the history of the ... is ...

The tenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The eleventh part of the history of the ... is ...

The twelfth part of the history of the ... is ...

The thirteenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The fourteenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The fifteenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The sixteenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The seventeenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The eighteenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The nineteenth part of the history of the ... is ...

The twentieth part of the history of the ... is ...

Mr. William Kynaston	Thos Vaughan his brother
Nycholas Evance	SALOPP
Moris Jones	Mr. Richard Muchleston Tan-
Tho Ffoottman	ner
John Robert	MAESBROOKE
David . . Thomas	John Bayley
CHIRKLAND	PENTREGAER
¹ Sir Tho. Mydleton K ^t . and	Thomas Evance
Bart	ST. MARTINS
² Sir John Trevor K ^t .	Edward Phillips
³ John Edwardes of Chirke	John Evance
Esq	LLANARMON DYFFRIN
. . . . Lloyd gent	KEYRIOG.
DUDLESTON	David ap Richard
⁴ Morgan Wyne Esq ^r .	Hugh Hughes & Tho Hughes
⁵ Mr John Morrall	CROGEN ITHON
Mr. Roger Jennings	Owen Edwards
Mr. John Vaughan	

¹ Sir Thos. Myddleton was the son of Sir Thomas "a distinguished character in the commonwealth. He was member for the County of Denbigh, took the field on the part of the Parliament when he was near sixty years of age, was a Sergeant Major to the forces in North Wales, and in conjunction with Sir William Brereton in 1643, took the Castle of Holt. In 1644 he relieved Oswestry, and beat the King's forces in a sharp action at Montgomery, for which he had the thanks of the House." (York's *Royal Tribes*, p. 108). He appears in 1648 to have left Cromwell's party, and in 1659, having risen in favour of Charles II., his castle was besieged and taken by General Lambert. He died in 1666 at the age of eighty. His son was created a Baronet, and married a sister of Sir John Trevor of Brynkinallt. The Baronetage expired in 1718, when the estate devolved upon the issue of the second son of the old soldier, Sir Thomas. In 1796 that branch of the Myddletons becoming extinct in the male line, Chirk Castle passed to a sister and coheir of the last owner, who married Robert Biddulph of Ledbury, in whose family it remains. Chirk was once a royal castle, and it is a rare instance of a feudal castle still inhabited. It was purchased in 1595 by Sir Thomas Myddleton, a merchant of London, from Lord St. John of Bletso. (York's *Royal Tribes*, p. 107).

² See note post.

³ The names of John Edwardes of Chirke, Esq, both the elder and the younger, appear in two trust deeds connected with the Yale charity in 1638. (See vol. III., pt. i., p. 136, Nos. XXII—XXIII.)

⁴ The Recorder named in the Charter.

⁵ The Clerk of the Town named in the Charter.

PANT GLAS

The Edwards Moris Lewis
Edward ap Thomas
Rich. Edwards & Lewis
Edwards

BERGILL

Gryffyth Williams
James Dryer (?)

KOEDYRALT

Richard Kyffin

LLANGOLLEN

Evan ap Howell & Edw
Howell
Edward Joⁿ. hy yn y ddoll
Harry ap Richard hy yn y
ddoll
Hugh Price Crogen

HAULTON

John David
Tho. Moris & John Moris

MYDLETON

Thomas Rogers
Edward Badam
Widdow Gryffyths
John Barkley
John Browne

LLOYNITYDMAN

Edward Edwards
Tho Edwards

LLANARMON Mynydd Mawr

Edward Morris
Richard Morris
David Moris . . . Kyriog

[1673]. } Petition of William Earl of Craven, Lord of the
} Manor and Borough of Oswestry, and of the Bailiffs
and Burgesses of the said Borough, to the King. The Town
has several charters and in the late wars was made a garrison
town for the King's father, when it was taken by storm and
the suburbs all burnt, and the Walls, Castle, and Church
demolished by the late usurping powers. The *quo warranto*
issued out against them has put them to great charges. Pray
for renewal of their charter with additions and alterations.
The Petition is referred to the Attorney General to report
thereon.

[The additions?] 1. That they may be incorporated by
name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Bur-
gesses of Oswestry.

2. The "popularitie" to be excluded from the election of
the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, "for the preven-
tion of bloodshedding [and] other great disorders."

[16]73 } Report by Sir H. Finch, Attorney-General on
13 August. } the foregoing Petition. The liberties may be
granted, reserving to His Majesty the approbation of the
Recorder.

[16]73 } Royal warrant to the Attorney-General to
24 August. } prepare a Bill to pass under the great Seal con-
taining a Charter to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Oswestry,
incorporating them by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen,

Common Council and Burgesses of Oswestry, and confirming the ancient liberties and privileges granted to them by James I. with alterations and additions, reserving the approbation of the Recorder.

1673(-4). } Letter from Ra. Marshall to Mr. ¹Richard Pope.
3 January. } (The latter did not wish to take upon him the
Mayoralty this year.) It is too late to alter the charter, which
is about to pass under the Great Seal.

1673(-4). } Letter from the same to the same. (The latter
24 January. } is addressed as Mayor of Oswestry. In his
absence, to be opened by Mr. Edward Owen, Coroner). The
Charter passed the Great Seal yesterday. Sends an account
of his disbursements, whereof "his Lordship" [the Earl of
Craven] will pay one moiety. If the new Fair is to be kept
this March, they must get the Charter down with speed.
Would have put it [the Charter ?] into the Gazette ere this,
as Mr. Davenport desired, but there was an intention to enter
a *caveat* to stop it at the Great Seal. It shall be put in the
Gazette next week. News as to negotiations for peace with
the Dutch.

1673(-4). } Letter from the same to the same. Sends the
6 February. } Charter by Johnson in a long black box, with
the key.

1673-4 } Letter from the same to the same, touching hi^s
7 February. } disbursements, and the portion to be paid by his
Lordship [the Earl of Craven]. Mentions Sir John Trevor's
fee, and Serjeant Bramston's. Sends [a paper] to disprove
assertion made by Capt. Jones as to the Charter having cost
too much. The Charter to Gloucester came to a great deal
more.

[1673-4.] } Letter from the same to the same. Is glad the
No. date. } Charter came safe to the Mayor's hands. Has
acquainted "my Lord" [the Earl of Craven] with what the
Mayor writes about the Maces, &c. Peace with Holland pro-
claimed.

¹ At the entrance to the North Chancel Aisle of St. Oswald's Church on a flat gravestone, buried at the restoration of the Church by Mr. Street, in 1874, might once have been read the remains of an inscription which began—"Here lyeth the body of Richard Pope, Esqf. Mayor. . . ." Next to this monumental stone was another "Here lieth the body of Richard Pope gent. deceased May 15th, 1719, aged 83; also here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Pope, daughter of the above." This is all which we have been able to discover concerning the first Mayor of Oswestry.

1674.) Letter from the same to the same. States
 18 April.) Serjeant Bramston's advice as to the election
 of aldermen and common council-men. The places of those
 who refuse to take the oaths, or do not appear, to be declared
 void. The Serjeant dissuades from fine and imprisonment
 "till you be better settled."

1679(-80)) Receipt by Ra. Marshall of Mr. Richard Pope by
 21 February.) the hands of Nathaniel Jones, of £50, which
 the Earl of Craven was content to receive in full satisfaction of
 £93 13s. 8d., which his Lordship (on the representation by Mr.
 Pope and Mr. Ralph Davenport of the low estate of the Borough
 of Oswestry) agreed to accept in lieu of a moiety of the charge
 disbursed by his Lordship in altering and renewing the charter
 lately granted to the said Borough, though their moiety
 amounted to a much greater sum; for which £93 13s. 8d., an
 action was lately brought by his Lordship against Mr. Pope.
 Also of five guineas received by Marshall as a gratuity for his
 pains in passing the Charter, which he "dearly earned."

THE CHARTER.

CAROLUS SECUNDUS DEI GRATIA Anglie Scotie
 Ffrancie et Hibernie Rex fidei Defensor &c OMNIBUS ad
 quos p'sentes litere pervenerint Salutem Cum Villa et Burgus
 de Oswaldestree alias Oswester alias Osestrie alias Oswestrey
 in Comitatu nostro Salop' Antiquus sit Burgus sive Villa et
 valde populosa Neenon Ballivi et Burgenses Ville et Burgi
 predicti ac Inhabitantes ejusdem Burgi Divers' Libertat'
 franchises' Immunitates et prehemineces ex Antiquo habuer'
 vsi et gavisii fuerunt tam per Cartam Carissimi avi nostri Jacobi
 nuper Regis Anglie ——— beate memorie Et per Chartas
 diversorum aliorum progenitorum et predecessorum nostrorum
 nuper Regum et Reginarum Anglie eis Antehac fact' concess'
 sive Confirmat' quam etiam racoe' diversarum prescrip'con
 usum et Consuetudinum in eodem Burgo et Villa a Tempore
 cujus contrarium memoria hominum non existit vsitat' Cumque
 predilectus et perquam fidelis. Consanguineus et Con-
 siliarius noster Willielmus Comes de Craven Dominus Domini
 et Burgi sive Ville de Oswestrey Neenon predilecti et fideles
 Subditi nostri presen' Ballivi et Burgenses ejusdem Burgi
 Nobis humilime Supplicaverint quod nos in Considerac'oe pre-
 missorum Ac pro meliori rerum Administrac'oe infra Burgum
 illum ex gracie nostre amplitudine eis et Burgo illi amplioria
 privilegia Concedendo favore dignaremur Nos Burgenses et
 Burgum illum benigno aspectu intuentes ipsos benignitatis
 nostre influxu veterat' non tantum Confirmando sed nova etiam

Conferendo ornare et animare statuimus sperantes quod predicti Ballivi et Burgenses Authoritate nostra vestiti et favore nostre animati Artificia foveri pacem nostram infra eundem Burgum conservari detortas morum pravitates severiori Justitie Bladio corrigi ac premia bene merentibus condigna constitui et tribui facient prout decet *Sciatis* igitur quod Nos de gratia nostra Speciali Ac ex certa Scientia et mero motu nostris VOLUMUS Ordinavimus Constituimus Declaravimus et Concessimus Ac per presentes VOLUMUS Ordinamus Constituimus Declaramus et Concedimus quod predictus Burgus de Oswaldestrey alias Oswester alias Osestrie alias Oswestrey in Dicto Comitatu nostro Salop' de cetero imperpetuum Sic et erit *Liber Burgus* de se, Quodque Ballior' et Burgenses Ac etiam Omnes et Singuli Burgenses et liberi homines ejusdem Burgi per Quodcunque Nomen sive per quecunque Nomina antehac cognit' vocat' vel incorporat' fuer' aut retrum Antehac incorporat' fuer' sive non et Successores Sui decetero imperpetuum Sint et erunt Vigore presentium *unum Corpus incorporatum et politicum* in re facto et Nomine per Nomen *Majoris Aldermannorum Communis Consilii et Burgensium Burgi de Oswestrey in Comitatu Salop'* Et eos per Nomen Majoris Aldermannorum, Communis Consilii et Burgensium Burgi de Oswestrey in Comitatu Salop' Unum Corpus Corporatum et politicum in re facto et Nomine realiter et ad plenum pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris facimus Ordinamus Constituimus Confirmamus et Declaramus et per presentes Quodque per idem Nomen habeant *Successionem perpetuam* Neenon quod ipsi per Nomen Majoris Aldermannorum Communis Consilii et Burgensium Burgi de Oswestrey in Comit' Salop' sint et erunt perpetuis futur' temporibus *personae habiles et in lege capaces* ad habend' perquirend' percipiend' et *possidend' Terr' Tenemen' Libertat' privileg' Jurisdic'ion ffranches' et hereditamen'* ejuscunq' generis vel Specie fuerint sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et perpetuitate Ac etiam bona et Cattalla ac alias res quascunq' ejuscunq' fuerint generis natur' vel Speciei Neenon ad dand' Concedend' dimittend' et Assignand' Terr' Tenemen' et hereditamen' Bona et Cattalla ac omnia alia facta et res faciend' et exequend' per Nomen predictum ET QUOD per idem Nomen Majoris Aldermannorum Communis Consilii et Burgensium Burgi de Oswestrey in Comitatu Salop' *placitare et implacitari respondere* et responderi defendere et Defendi valeant et possint in quibuscunq' Curiis ——— placeis et locis Ac coram quibuscunq' Judicibus et Justiciariis et al' personis et Officiariis nostris heredum et successorum

nostrorum in omnibus Sectis Querelis placitis Causis rebus materiis et Demandis quibuscunque real' personat' seu mixt' et cujuscunque sint generis natur' vel Speciei eisdem modo et forma prout et ligei n'ri hujus Regni n'ri Anglie persone habiles et in Lege capaces placitare et implacitari respondere et responderi defendere et Defendi Ac habere perquirere recipere possidere dare Concedere et dimittere valeant et possint ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS Ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefato Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti quod ipsi et Successores sui habeant imperpetuum *Commune Sigillum* pro Causis et negotiis suis et Successorum Suorum quibuscunque agend' deservitur Quodque bene liceat et licebit eisdem Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predict' pro tempore existen' et Successoribus suis Sigillum illud ad libitum suum——de tempore in tempus frangere mutare et de novo facere prout eis melius fieri et fore videbitur VOLUMUS etiam ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus —— prefat' Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predic' et Successoribus suis quod de cetero imperpetuum sit et erit infra Burgum predict' *Vnus* de probior' et discretior' Inhabitantibus Burgi predict' in forma inferius in hiis presentibus menc'onat' eligend' qui erit et nominabitur *Major Burgi* predicti Quodque Similiter Sint et erint infra Burgum predictum *duodecim probi et discreti Inhabitantes* ejusdem Burgi in forma inferius in hiis presentibus menc'onat' Similiter elegend' qui erant et Vocabuntur *Aldermanni Burgi* predicti quodque ulterius sint et erint infra Burgum predictum *Quindecim probi et discreti* Inhabitantes ejusdem Burgi in forma inferius in hiis presentibus menc'onat' eligend' qui erunt et Vocabuntur *Commune Consilium* Burgi predicti VOLUMUS etiam ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefat' Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis quod de cetero imperpetuum Sit et erit infra Burgum predictum *Vnus* probus et discretus Vir in forma inferius in hiis presentibus menc'onat' eligend' qui erit et nominabit' *Seneschallus Burgi* predicti Quodque similiter Sit et erit infra Burgum predictum unus alius probus et Discretus Vir in Legibus Anglicanis peritus qui erit ac nominabitur *Recordator* ejusdem Burgi ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefatis Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis, quod *omnes*

et singuli persone qui nunc sunt liberi homines et Burgenses Burgi predicti atque imposterum in Libertatem predictam admittentur Sint et erint ac nominabuntur Burgenses Burgi predicti VOLUMUS etiam ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefatis Majori Aldermannis Communi Concilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti quod ipse et Successores sui de Cetero imperpetuum Habeat et habebunt infra eundem Burgum libertat' vel precint' ejusdem unum *Domum Communis Convenc'on Sive Convoc'ion* que erit et vocabitur *Le Guildhall Ville* et Burgi de Oswestrey Quodque liceat et licebit prefat' Majori Aldermannis Communi Concilio Seneschallo et Recordator et Successoribus Suis de tempore in Tempus toties quoties eis vel majori parti eorundem convenien' vel necessar' videbitur in predicta Domo vocat le Guildhall aut in aliquo alio convenienti loco infra Burgum predictum Libertate et precinet' ejusdem seipsos Congregare et Assemblare Quodque iidem Maior Aldermanni Commune Consilium Seneschallus et Recordator vel maior pars eorundem sic *Congregat'* et assemblat' plenam habeant et habebunt potestatem et auctoritatem Condendi Constituendi et Stabiliendi hujusmodi *Leges Statuta* Constituc'oes Decreta Ordinac'oes raconabil quascunque que ipsis et maiori parti eorundem bon' salubr' vtil honest' et necessar' iuxta eorum discrec'ion fore videbuntur pro bono regimine et Gubernac'ion Burgi predicti libertat' et precinet' ejusdem Ac omnium et Singulorum Officiariorum Ministrorum Artificum Inhabitantium et Residentium infra Villam et Burgum predictum vel precinet' ejusdem Neenon pro Declarac'oe quo modo et Ordine predict' Major Aldermanni Commune Consilium et Burgens' Ac omnes et Officiar' ministri Artifices Inhabitantes et Residentes infra Burgum predictum de Tempore in Tempus in Separalibus et respectivis Officiis ministeriis et negotiis Suis Sese habebunt et gerent Ac aliter pro uberiori bono et publico utilitate et Regimine Burgi illius ac Victulac'oe ejusdem Ac etiam pro meliori preservac'oe Gubernac'oe Disposic'oe locac'oe et Demisione Terrarum Tenementorum possessionum Revencionum et hereditamentorum prefatis Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis per presentes aut aliter dat' Concess' Assignat' sive Affirmat' aut in posterum dand' Concedend' Assignand' Sive Confirmand' Ac res et Causas alias quascunque Burgum predictum aut Statum Jus aut interesse ejusdem tungen' seu quoquo modo Concernen' Quodque liceat et licebit prefatis Majori Aldermannis Communi Consilio Seneschallo et Recordari Burgi predicti pro tempore existen' vel Majori parti

eorundem quotiescunque ipsi aut Maior pars eorundem hujusmodi Leges Statut' et Ordinac'on Condiderint fecerint Ordinaverint vel Stabiliverint in forma predicta hujusmodi rac'onabil, *penas* penaliter et *punic'oes* per Imprisonamentem *Corporis* vel *per fines* et *amerciamen'* vel eorum utrumque erga et Super omnes Delinquentes contra hujusmodi Leges Statut' et Ordinac'oes Sive eorum aliquod vel aliqua *imponere* et *Assidere* quot et que eisdem Maiori Aldermannis Communi Consilio Seneschallo et Recordatori pro tempore existen' vel maiori parti eorum ut prefertur rac'onabil et requisit' fore Videbunter Quorum quidem finium Imposic'on et amerciamen' VOLUMUS quod vna *medietas levabitur* et *Colligetur ad usum Domini honoris et Domini* de Oswestrey et heredum suorum altera *Vero Medietas ad usum* prefatorum *Maioris* Aldermannorum Communi Consilii et Burgensium Burgi et Successorum suorum imperpetuum absque Impedimento nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum aut aliquorum Officiarorum seu ministrorum nostrorum hered' vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque Ac absque Computo proinde nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris Reddend' vel faciend' que omnia et Singula Leges Statut' et Ordinac'oes sic ut prefertur fiend' obsevari' volumus sub *penis* in eisdem Continend' Ita quod predict' Leges Statut' Ordinac'oes Imprisonamen' *ffines* et *Amerciamen'* rac'onabil sint nec repugn' seu Contrar' Legibus Statutis Consuetudinibus sive Juribus Regni nostri Anglie aut preiudicial' Domino Dominii sive manorii de Oswestrey vel heredibus Suis aut suo vel eorum Juri hereditario *Et pro meliori* execuc'on Concession' nostrarum predict' in hae parte *Assignavimus* Nominavimus Constituimus et fecimus Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ASSIGNAMUS nominamus Constituimus et facimus *Dilectum Nobis Richardum Pope Generosum* fore et esse primum et modernum Maiorem Burgi predicti VOLENTES quod idem Richardus Pope in Officio maioris ejusdem Burgi erit et Continuabit a Confecc'oe presentium usque at diem Veneris prox' sequen' post festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli qui erit Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo Septuagesimo Quarto Et ab inde quousque Unus alius de Aldermannis Burgi predicti pro tempore Existen' ad Officium illud prefectus et Juratus fuerit iuxta Ordinac'oes et Constituc'oes in presentibus Express' et declarat' si idem Richardus Pope tandiu viverit ASSIGNAVIMUS etiam Nominavimus Constituimus et fecimus Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ASSIGNAMUS Nominamus Constituimus et facimus dilectos Nobis *Johannem Trevor Militem Morgan Wynne*

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlements on the Atlantic coast to the present day, the nation has expanded its territory and diversified its economy. The early years were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule, followed by a period of territorial acquisition and westward expansion. The mid-19th century saw the rise of sectionalism and the Civil War, which resolved the issue of slavery. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by industrialization, urbanization, and the emergence of a powerful federal government. The 20th century has been a period of global leadership, social progress, and technological innovation. The United States has played a central role in shaping the modern world, and its history continues to influence the course of human events.

Armigerum *Edwardum Owen* Generosum *Richard Edwards*
 Generosum *Richardum Llofd* de *Leffords* Generosum pre-
 fatum *Richardum Pope* Generosum *Gabrielem Edwards*
Ianarium Hogonem Price Lanor' *Johannem Jones* Mercer
Richardum Jones Generosum *Johannem Blodwell* Genesosum
 et *Johannem Lloyd* Mercer fore et esse primos et modernos
 Aldermannos Burgi predicti Continuand' in Offic' ill' durant'
 vitis suis naturalibus nisi interim pro aliqua Causa rac'onabil'
 per Maiorem et melior' partem Aldermanor' et Communis Con-
 siliu predicti Burgi pro tempore existen' quorum Maiorem
 unum esse Volumus amovebuntur aut eorum aliquis amovebit'
 ASSIGNAVIMUS etiam Nominavimus Constituimus et
 fecimus Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus
 nostris ASSIGNAMUS Nominamus Constituimus et facimus
 Dilectos Nobis *Richard^m Price* Brassiatorem *Richardum*
Jones Mercer *Johannem Glover* Coriarium *Richardum Jones*
 Chirothecarium *Edwardum Evans* Pharmacopot' *Johannem*
Jones Chirothecarium, *Johannem Muckleston* Crepidarium
Thomam Edwards Generosum *Thomam Edwards* panificem
Nathanielen Jones Brasiatorem *Huyonem Edwards* Crepid-
 arium *Timotheum George* mercer *Thomam Vaughan* Lucer-
 natorum *Willielmum Price* Lanior' et *Thomas ffeltham*
 Crarium fore et esse primum et Modernum Commune Con-
 silium predicti Burgi continuand' in Offic' illud durant' vitis
 suis naturalibus nisi interim pro aliqua Causa raconabili per
 Maiorem et maiorem partem Aldermannorum et resid' Com-
 munitis Consilii predicti Burgi pro tempore existen' quorum
 Maiorem unum esse Volumus amovebuntur aut eorum
 aliquis amovebitur ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS Ac per
 presentes pro Nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris *Con-*
cedimus pefat' Maiori Aldermannis Communi Consil' et
 Burgensibus Burgi Predict' et Successoribus suis quod Maior
 Aldermani et Commune Consilium ejusdem Burgi pro
 tempore existen' vel maior pars eorundem quorum Maiorem
 pro tempore existen' unum esse Volumus de tempore in
 tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus potestatem et Authorit-
 atem habeunt et habebunt annuatim et quolibet Anno in
 Die Veneris prox' post festum Sancti *Michaelis Archangeli*
 semet vel eorum maiorem partem assembland' in *Guilhada*
 Burgi predicti vel in alio loco conveniend' infra eundem
 Burgum iuxta eorum discre'on limitand' et Assignand' et
 ad tunc et ibidem nominandi et elegandi *Unum* de Alder-
 mannis vel Communi Consilio Burgi predicti pro tempore
 existen' qui erit Maior Burgi predicti pro uno Anno integro
 extunc prox' sequen' quodque ille postquam sic ut preferitur

Nominamus et Electus fuerit in Maiorem Burgi predicti Antequam ad Officium illud exequend' *Admittatur Sacramentum Corporale Super Sacrosanct' Dei Evangeliiis in die Elecc'ois* si presens fuerit et si Absenc' fuerit tunc infra Viginti Dies prox' sequen' post dictum Diem Elecc'ones coram Maiore Burgi predicti pro tempore existente ultimo predecessore suo aut in ejus absenc' coram duobus vel pluribus Aldermannorum Burgi predicti pro tempore existente ad Officium illud recte bene et fidelit' in omnibus Officium illud' tangen' exequend' prestabit Et quod post hujusmodi Sacramentum sic prestitit' Offic' Maioris Burgi predicti usque ad diem Elecc'ois tunc prox' sequend' exequi possit et valeat' Et ulterius quousque Un' aut de Aldermannis vel Communi Consilio Burg' predicti debito modo et forma in Maiorem Burgi predicti Electus prefectus et Jurat' fuerit iuxta Ordinac'oes et Constitue'oes in hiis presentibus express' et Declarat' **ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS** Ac per presentes pro Nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus p'fat' Maiori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod si Contigerit Maior Burgi predicti aliquo tempore in posterum infra Unum Annum postquam ad Officium Maioris Burgi predicti ut p'fertur prefectus et Jurat' fuerit obire vel ab Officio Suo amoveri vel decedere quem quidem *Maiorem se non bene geren' in Officio* illo aut pro aliqua alia Causa *raconabili amobilem esse Volumus ad beneplacitum* Aldermannorum et Communis Consilii Ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existente vel maioris partis eorundem quod tunc et toties bene liceat et licebit Aldermannis et Communi Consilio Burgi predicti pro tempore existente vel maiori parti eorundem semet vel eorum maiorem partem infra *Quatuordecem dies* prox' sequend' ipsius Maioris mortem Amoc'oen vel decess' Assemblare in Guihalda Burgi predicti aut aliquo alio loco conveniend' infra Burgum predictum ut p'fertur et ibidem Nominare elegere et p'cifere Unum probum et idoneum Virum de Aldermannis vel Communi Consilio ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existente in Maiorem et pro Maiore Burgi predicti in locum maioris Sic mortui vel ab Officio Suo amot' vel deceden' Et quod ille in officio majoris sic electus et prefectus Sacramento Corporali in forma predicta prius prestito Officium illud habeat et excedat durante residuo ejusdem Anni et ex inde quousque Unus alius de Aldermannis vel Communi Consilio predicti Burgi ad Officium illud debito modo electus et Juratus fuerit Et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit Et quodocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos de Aldermannis Burgi predicti

mori vel ab Officio Aldermanni vel Aldermannorum ibidem Amoveri vel decedere quos quidem Aldermannos et eorum aliquos vel aliquem pro Causa raconabili ad discreoem et bene placitum maioris ceterorum Aldermannorum Superviven' et remanen' et Communi Consilio Burgi predicti pro tempore existente vel maioris partis eorundem quorum maior unus sic amobilem et amobiles esse VOLUMUS quod tunc et toties bene liceat et licebit predict' Majori Aldermannis Superviven' et remanen' et Communi Consilio vel maiori parti eorum ut prefertur ad hoc in Guihalda predict' vel alio loco convenien' Congregat' et assemblat' de tempore in tempus infra tempus conveniens post hujusmodi Aldermanni vel Aldermannorum mortem Amac'oem vel decessum unum alium vel plures alios probos et idoneos Viros de Communi Consilio Burgi predicti pro tempore existente in Aldermannum vel Aldermannos ejusdem Burgi Nominare eligere precipere ad supplend' predictum Numerum duodecim Aldermannorum Burgi illius quodque ille sive illi sic in Aldermanum vel Aldermanos Burgi predicti de tempore in tempus nominand' et elegend' Sacramen' Corporat' ad Officium illud bene et fideleter in omnibus et per omnia Officium illud tangen' exequen' coram Maiore vel in ejus absene' coram duobus Aldermannorum Burgi predicti pro tempore existente Super Sanctum Dei Evangelium prius prestit' Offic' Aldermani vel Aldermannorum Burgi predicti habeant et exerceant habeat et exerceat durante Vita sua naturali et Vitis suis naturalibus respective nisi interim pro Causa raconabili modo et forma predict' amovebunutr seu amovebitur et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit Et quodocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos de Communi Consilio Burgi predicti mori vel e Communi Consilio Burgi predicti amoveri vel decedere quos quidem de Communi Consilio et eorum aliquos vel aliquem pro Causa raconabili ad discreoem et bene placitum Maioris et Aldermannorum et Ceterorum de Communi Consilio Burgi predicti pro tempore existente Supervivend' et remanen' vel maioris partis eorundem quorum Maior unus sit amobilem et amobiles esse Volumus quod tunc et toties bene liceat et licebit predict' Maior Aldermannis Ceterisque de Communi Consilio Super Viven' et remanen' vel maiori parti eorum ut prefertur ad hoc in Guihalda predict' vel alia loco convenien' ut prefertur Congregat' et Assemblat' de tempore in tempus infra Tempus conveniens' post hujusmodi persone vel personarum de Communi Consilio Mortem am'con' vel Decessum Unum alium vel plures alios de magis discret' et probior Burgens' Burgi predicti in Com'unc Consilium ejusdem

Burgi Nominare elegere et preficere ad Supplend' *predictum Numerum Quindecim de Com'uni Consilio Burgi* predicti quodque ille sive illi sic in Commune Consilium Burgi predicti de Tempore in tempus nominand' et Elegend' Sacramen' Corporal' ad Officium illud bene et fideliter in omnibus et per omnia idem Offic' tangen' exequend' coram maiore vel in ejus absenc' coram duobus Aldermannorum Burgi predicti pro tempore existente Super Sanctum Dei Evangelium prius prestand' Officium unius de Communi Consilio Burgi predicti habeant et exerceant habeat et exerceat durante Vita sua naturali et Vitis suis naturalibus respective nisi interim pro Causa raconabili modo et forma predict' Amovebuntur seu Amovebitur **VOLUMUS ETIAM** Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris *Concedimus* prefatis Maioris Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis Quod si Contigerit Maiorem Burgi predicti pro tempore existente sic egretudine laborare quod necessar' negotia Burgi predicti intendere non possit aut ex Burgo predicto pro aliqua Causa raconabili per Licentiam Aldermannorum et Communis Consilio ibidem pro tempore existente vel maioris partis eorum Egredi intendet et postea Egredietur quod tunc et toties bene liceat et licet Maiori Burgi predicti pro tempore Existente facere et *Constituere Unum discretum Virum de Aldermannis Burgi predicti fore et esse Deputat'* ipsius Maioris pro tempore existente Sic egretudine laborand' aut pro causa raconabili sic ut prefertur allocat' continua' in eodem Offic' in absenc' vel duran' egretudine istius modo Maioris predicti pro tempore existente qui quidem Aldermannus in Offic' Deputat' Maioris Sic deputand' et Constituend' ea omnia et Singula que ad Officium Maioris Burgi predicti infra dictum Burgum pertinent seu pertinere debent faciend' et exequend' et exequi Valeat et possit durante tempore absenc' et Egretudinis Maioris pro tempore existente Vigore harum Literarum Nostrarum patentium adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout Maior Burgi predicti si presens esse Virtute harum Literarum nostrarum patentium aut aliquo alio modo exequi valeret et posset hujusmodi Deputat' Sacramentum Corporal' ad omnia et Singula que ad Officium Deputat' Maioris Burgi predicti pertinent recte bene et fideliter exequend' coram maiore aut aliquibus duobus vel pluribus Aldermannorum Burgi predicti pro tempore existente prius prestante Et sic toties quoties casus sic acciderit **ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS** Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America in search of a better life. These early pioneers, including the Pilgrims and the Puritans, established small communities in the eastern part of the continent. They faced many hardships, but their determination and hard work led to the survival and growth of these settlements.

As the years passed, more and more people came to America, bringing with them different cultures, languages, and ways of life. The United States became a melting pot of various ethnicities and religions. This diversity, while sometimes causing tension, ultimately led to a rich and unique American identity.

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, fought between 1775 and 1783. The revolution was led by men like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin. They fought for the right of the American people to govern themselves and to create a new form of government.

The result of the revolution was the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787. The Constitution established a system of government with three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. This system of checks and balances was designed to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.

The early years of the United States were marked by westward expansion. As the population grew, people began to move westward in search of new land and opportunities. This led to the discovery of gold in California and the opening of the transcontinental railroad. The westward expansion also led to conflicts with Native American tribes, who were being displaced from their ancestral lands.

The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was another major event in American history. It was a conflict between the Northern states, which were opposed to slavery, and the Southern states, which were in favor of it. The war was a turning point in the nation's history, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the Union.

Following the Civil War, the United States entered a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The invention of the steam engine, the telegraph, and the railroad revolutionized transportation and communication. This led to the growth of large cities and the rise of a new middle class.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were also marked by social reform movements. The Progressive Era saw the rise of leaders like Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, who sought to address the problems of poverty, corruption, and social inequality. This led to the passage of laws that regulated business and protected workers' rights.

The United States entered World War I in 1917, and World War II in 1941. These wars were major events in the nation's history, as they led to the United States becoming a world superpower. The war against Japan in 1945 led to the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which ended the war.

The Cold War, which lasted from the end of World War II until the early 1990s, was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. This was a time of nuclear arms race and proxy wars around the world. The United States emerged as the dominant power in the world after the end of the Cold War.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have seen significant changes in the United States. The end of the Cold War led to a period of relative peace and economic growth. However, the 9/11 attacks in 2001 led to a new era of global conflict and terrorism. The United States has been involved in several wars in the Middle East and has faced significant challenges in the global arena.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and achievement. Despite many challenges and hardships, the United States has grown from a small collection of colonies to a global superpower. The values of freedom, democracy, and equality that were established in the early years of the nation continue to shape the United States today.

Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus Suis quod ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt infra Burgum predictum unum Virum discretum et in Legibus Anglie erudit' qui erit nominabitur *Seneschallus* Burgi predicti et erit unus duodecim Alderman' ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' VOLUMUS ETIAM Ac per presentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Nominamus Constituimus et appunctuamus prefat' *Johannem Trevor* modo Seneschallum predict' Domini de Oswestrie fore et esse *Seneschallum* predict' Burgi de Oswestrie VOLENTES Ac per presentes Ordinantes quod Seneschallus Domini de Oswestrie predict' pro tempore existente sic et erit de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora post hec in futuro Seneschallus et unus Aldermannorum Burgi predicti VOLUMUS ETIAM Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefat' Maiori Aldermannis et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt infra Burgum predict' Unum Virum discretum et in Legibus Anglie erudit' in forma inferius in hiis presentibus menc'onat' eligend' qui erit et nominabitur *Recordator* Burgi predicti et pro meliori Execuc'oe Voluntat' nostre in hac parte ASSIGNAVIMUS Constituimus et fecimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris ASSIGNAMUS Constituimus et facimus prefatum *Morganum Wynne Armiger'* fore et esse Recordatorem Burgi predicti Continuand' in Offic' ill' durant' Vita sua naturali VOLUMUS etiam ac per presentes pro Nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS predictis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus Suis quod post Mortem prefat' Morgan' Wynne ac de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora quotiescunque Officium Recordatoris Burgi predicti Vacuum deveniet bene liceat et licbit *Maiori Aldermannis et Communi Consilio predicti* Burgi pro tempore existente vel maiori parti eorum quorum Maiorem Unum esse Volumus infra unum Mensem post quam predict' Offic' Recordatoris Vacuum deveniet' et noticiam superinde habit' seipsos Assemblare in Guihalda Burgi predicti aut aliquo alio loco Convenien' infra Burgum predict' eo libertat' ejusdem ac ad tunc et ibidem *Nominare eligere et Constituere* unum probum et discretum Virum et in Legibus Anglie erudit' fore et esse Recordatorem Burgi predicti VOLUMUS tamen quod tan predictus *Morgan', Wynne* necnon omnes alii in Offic' ill' Successor' antequam in predictum Officium Recordatoris Burgi predicti exequend' Admittantur Sacrament' Corporal'

ad Offic' ill' bene et fideliter in omnibus exequend' coram Maiore vel duobus vel pluribus Aldermanorum Burgi predicti pro tempore existen' prestabunt et eorum quilibet prestabit VOLUMUS ETIAM quod post mortem vel sursum reddicon' prefati Morgan' Wynne nullus Recordator Burgi de Oswestrey predict' de cetero eligend' sive Constituend' in Officio illo ullo modo de cetero intromittat' *antequam ipse approbatus fuerit per nos Heredes vel Successores nostros* aliquo in presentibus content' aut aliqua alia re Causa vel materia quacunque in contrarum inde non obstan' ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefatis Maiori Aldermanis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predict' et Successoribus Suis quod predictus *Richardus Pope* et quilibet Maior Burgi de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existente durante tempore Maioralitatis sue Ac etiam prefat' *Johannes Trevor* durante toto tempore quo ipse *Seneschallus* erit Burgi predicti et quilibet alius *Seneschallus* ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existente Neenon *prefatus Morgan Wynne* durante toto tempore quo ipse erit Recordator Burgi predicti et quilibet alius Recordator ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' ac etiam predictus *Edwardus Owen* post hac in presentibus nominat' et Constitut' fore Coronator Burgi predicti durante toto tempore quo ipse erit Coronator ejusdem Burgi et quilibet ac Coronator Burgi illius pro tempore existente et quilibet eorum coniunctim et seperatim de cetero imperpetuum Sint et erunt Justiciar' nostri Heredum et Successorum nostrorum ad pacem Nostram Heredum et Successorum nostrorum infra predict' Burgum de Oswestrey et Preeint' Liberat' et Limit' ejusdem Conservand' et Custodiend' ac Conservari et Custodiri faciend' absque aliquo Brevi Com'issione sive aliquo alio precepto inde fiend' per nos Heredes vel Successores nostros Ac etiam ad Custodiend' et exequend' ac observari et exequi faciend' Statut' conservend' Artifices et Laboratores pondera et mensuras ac omnes alias Leges et Statuta nostra quecumque quibuscum et per que Justiciar' nostri ad pacem se intromittere valeant et possint aut puniend' et Corrigend' hujusmodi personas qui aequaliter contra eadem aut aliqua alia Leges et Statuta nostra offenderint in talibus modo et forma prout casus requireret ac prout Offic' et debito Justiciar' pacis incidens sit aut aliquis Justiciar' pacis nostre facere possit Ac ad compellend' illos qui aliquam personam sive aliquas personas de vita et membris aut de Incendio Vivorum cominabuntur invenire et dare bonam et Sufficientem securitatem pacis pro se bene gerendo erga nos et eunctum populum

nostrum Et si quis hujusmodi securitatem invenire et dare recusabit hujusmodi recusantes Ad Gaolam nostram committere ibidem remansur' donec bona et Sufficientem Securitatem ut prefertur invenient Et quod ipsi prefat' Richardus Pope ac omnes al' Maiores Burgi predicti pro tempore existente durante tempore Maioralitatis sue Johannes Trevor Seneschallus Burgi predicti durante tempore quo ipse Seneschallus erit ejusdem Burgi et Seneschallus Burgi illius pro tempore existen' Morgan Wynne Recordator Burgi predicti durante tempore quo ipse continuabit Recordator Burgi illius et Recordator ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' Et Edwardus Owen Coronator Burgi predicti durante tempore quo ipse continuabit Coronator Burgi illius et Coronator ejusdem Burgi pro tempore Existen' aut aliqui tres vel duo eorum quorum maiorem pro tempore existente Unum semper esse Volumus sint et erunt Justiciar' nostri et heredum et Successorum nostrorum ad inquirend' per Sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum Burgi predicti per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit de Omnibus et *omniumod ffelon' murdris homicid' veneficiis Incantac'on Magijs arte magia Transgression' fforestallar' Reqrator' Ingrossator' et Extorconibus quibuscunque* ac de omnibus et singulis aliis malefactis et Offens' quibuscunque de quibus aliqui alij Justiciar' pacis nostre Heredum vel Successorum nostror' inquirere possint vel debent per quoscunque aut qualitercunque antehac in futuro comiss' vel perpetrat' fuerint infra Burgum predictum aut precinct' et Libertat' ejusdem ac etiam de illis qui ad perturbac'on pacis nostr' heredum et Successorum nostrorum riotose ambulabant seu equitabant infra predictum Burgum vel precinct' et Libertat' ejusdem Ac etiam de Omnibus illis qui Antehac vel imposterum insidiat' fuerint ad occidend' vel mutuland' aliquos Ligeos nostros de aut infra predictum Burgum aut precinct' aut Libertat' ejusdem Ac etiam de Omnibus et Singulis aliis personis que antehac vel imposterum infra Burgum predictum vel precinct' et Libertat' ejusdem in abusu ponderum et mensurarum aut in Vendic'one Victual' Offenderint contra formam Ordinac'onum Legum et Statutorum inde pro Com'uni bono hujus Regni nostri Anglie fact' et provis' Ac etiam de omnibus Constabular' Custodibus prisonarum Ac omnibus al' Officiar' quibuscunque qui in execuc'oe Separal' Officiorum Suorum antehac vel imposterum se male gesserint aut negligentes vel remiss' fuerint Necnon de Omnibus et Singulis Articulis punctis Circumstantiis et rebus quibuscunque per quoscunque et quandocunque comiss' sive fact' infra Burgum predictum aut precinct' et

Libertat' ejusdem vel imposterum ibidem faciend' sive Com-
 mittend' que premissa predicta vel eorum aliqua quoquo modo
 concernent Et ad faciend' et Continuand' processum et pro-
 cessus Super Judicia et Inquis'ones sic capt' versus hujus-
 modi personam vel personas que sic indictat' fuerint donec
 ipsi capientur aut semet sursumreddent vel ut legabuntur
 Ac puniend' Offendentes et quemlibet eorum pro sepealibus
 Offensis Suis per finem Lytrum Imprisonament' forisfactor'
 aut aliter prout ijdem Offendentes vel eorum aliquis per Leges
 et Statuta hujus Regni nostri Anglie puniri debent vel debet
 Ita quod ipsi pefat' Maior Burgi predicti pro tempore existente
 durante tempore maioralitatis sue et pro uno Anno integro
 tunc prox sequen' Seneschallus et Recordator ejusdem Burgi
 pro tempore existen' et eorum aliquis non procedant vel
 precedat' ad triac'on prodicon' murdr' ffelonie aut alicuiv
 alius Offensi cujuscunque concernen' amissionem Vite vel
 membri infra Burgum predictum Libertat' et precinct' ejus-
 dem sine Speciali Warranto aut Licenc' nostr' heredum et Suc-
 cessorum nostrorum ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS quod pefat'
 Richardus Pope Superius in presentibus menc'onat fore
 primus et modernus Maior Burgi predicti in execuc'one Officij
 Justiciar' pacis se nullo modo intromittet Antequam ipse
 coram Dilectis et fidelibus pefat' *Johanni Trevor Milit'*
Robert Owen de Woodhouse in dicto Comitatu nostro Salop'
 et *Edwardo Kinaston de Ottley* in eodem Comitatu Armiger'
 vel uno eorum Sacramentum Corporale Officium predictum
 bene et fideliter exequend' Necnon Sacramentum per Leges et
 Statut' hujus Regni nostri Anglie per Justiciar' pacis prestand'
 appunctuat' prestiterit Quibus quidem *Johanni Trevor Roberto*
Owen et *Edwardo Kinaston* et Cuj libet eorum per presentes
 Damus plenam potestatem et Authoritatem dandi et adminis-
 trandi Sacramenta predicta pefato *Richard Pope* absque
 aliquo alio warrante sive Com'issione a Nobis Heredibus vel
 Successoribus nostris in ea parte obtinend' ET ULTERIUS
 VOLUMUS quod predictus *Johannes Trevor* Seneschallus
 Burgi predicti et quilibet alius qui imposterum fuerit Sene-
 schallus ejusdem Burgi Necnon predict' *Morgan' Wynne*
 Recordator Burgi predicti et quilibet alius Recordator ejusdem
 Burgi pro tempore existen' Ac etiam pefatus *Edwardus Owen*
 Coronator Burgi predicti et quilibet alius Coronator ejusdem
 Burgi pro tempore existen' omnesque et Singuli que impos-
 terum fuerint Maiores Burgi illius antequam ipsi vel eorum
 aliquis ad execuc'oem dicti Offic' Justiciar' pacis nostro aut
 Heredum vel successorum nostrorum admittantur Sacrament'
 Corporal' Maiore Burgi illius quo tempore existen' ad Offic'

ill' bene et fideliter exequen' ac etiam Sacramentum per Leges et Statuta hujus Regni nostri Anglie per Justiciar' pacis prestand' appunctuat' prestiterint Qui quidem Maiori pro tempore existen' Damus et Concedimus plenam potestatem et Autoritatem dandi et Administrandi de tempore in tempus Sacramenta predicta Justiciar' pacis nostre Burgi predicti et cuilibet eorum absque aliquo alio Warranto Sive Com'issione a nobis Heredibus vel Successoribus nostris in ea parte procurand' aut obtinend' ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefat' Majori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis quod predict' Maior Burgi predicti pro tempore existen' durante tempore Maioralitatis Sue et pro uno Anno integro tunc prox sequen' ac Seneschallus et Recordator ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' aut aliqui tres vel duo eorum quorum Majorem pro tempore existen' Unum esse Volumus habebunt et tenebunt ac habere et tenere Valeant et possint General' Sessionem pacis nostre Heredum et Successorum nostrorum infra Guihaldam predictam aut aliquem alium locum convenien' infra predictum Burgum Libertat' et precinet' ejusdem de et pro omnibus rebus materijs vel offens' surgen' acciden' vel Comiss' infra Burgum illum Libertat' et Precinet' ejusdem Quodque faciant et exequantur omnia et Singula in dictis Generalibus Sessionibus in tam amplis modo et forma prout alij Justiciar' pacis nostre dicti Comitatus nostri Salop' Aut Ballivi Ville nostre de Salop' infra eandem Villam facere et exequi possint aut debeant ET VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis quod Maior Burgi illius pro tempore existen' durante tempore Maioralitatis sue Ac Seneschallus Recordator et Coronator ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' Justiciar' pacis nostre ut prefertur et quilibet eorum per eius eorum Warrant' in Scriptis per duos vel un' eorum Subscript' com'ittere Valeant et possint ad Com'unem Gaolam predict' Comitatus nostri Salop' omnes et quamlibet personam et personas de tempore in tempus capt' sive Capiend' Arrestat' sive Arrestand' Attachiat vel attachiand' infra Burgum predictum Libertat' vel precinet' ejusdem pro Aliquibus proditionibus Murdris Homicid' aut aliqua alia feloniam quacunque aut pro Suspicionem alicuius vel aliquorum predictorum in Offens' ibidem remansur ad respondend' pro sepealibus Offensis suis coram Justiciar' nostris Assignat' vel Assignand' pro deliberacione Gaole nostre infra dictum Comitatum nostrum Salop'

VOLENTES ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris Mandantes Vicecomiti ejusdem Comitatus pro tempore existen' Necon Custod' Com'unis Gaole Comitatus illius pro tempore existen' quo ipsi et eorum alter de tempore in tempus recipient et recipiet Corpus et Corpora hujusmodi persone et personarum ipsis vel eorum alteri per Justiciar' pacis predicti Burgi Libertat' et precinct' ejusdem vel eorum aliquem Sic ut prefertur comittend' in eius et eorum Custodiam et Custodias ac personam et personas Sic Comiss' Salv' Custodient ad respondend' pro Seperal' Offensis Suis coram Justiciar' nostris de Oyer et Terminer et Justiciar' nostris ad Gaolam nostrum deliberand' Assign' vel Assignand' Et hœ Litere nostre paten' vel Irrotulament' earundem dictis vicecomiti Comitatus nostri Salop' et Custodi Com'unis Gaole ejusdem Comitatus pro tempore Existen' et eorum alteri bon' et sufficient' erunt' Warran' in ea parte VOLUMUS ETIAM AC per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et successoribus nostris MANDAMUS quod nullus aut Custos aut Justiciar' pacis aut aliquis al' Officiar' nostr' Heredum vel successorum nostrorum ut Justiciar' pacis nostre indicto Comitatu nostro Salop' cum aliqua persona vel aliquibus personis pro aliqua materia Causa seu re quacunque infra predict' Burgum de Oswestrey aut Libertat' et precinct' ejusdem acciden' ullo modo se intromittet ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et successoribus nostris Concedimus prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et successoribus Suis Quod Maior ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' et successores sui de tempore in tempus post hac in futuro eligent nominabunt et appunctuabunt et eligere nominare et appunctare valeant ut possint hujusmodi personam et personas Liberos Burgenses vel Inhabitan' Burgi predicti qual' sibi placuerit fore et esse Constabular' officiar' et inferior ministros pro servicio nostro Heredum et successorum nostrorum et servicio ejusdem Burgi ac ipsos sic elect' et appunctuat' vel eorum aliqu' pro causa rac'onabili amovebunt et dimittent ac amovere et dimittere valeant et possint prout visum fuerit Quodque hujusmodi Constabular' Officium et Ministr' et eorum quilibet sic ut prefertur eligend' et appunctuand' Sacramentum Suum Corporal' Super Sanctum Dei Evangelium coram Mai're predicti Burgi pro tempore existente ad officia et Loca sua respectiva iuste integre et obedientur prefato Maiori et aliis Justiciar' pacis predict' infra Burgum predictum pro tempore existente performand' et exequen' duran' continuac'on sua in seperalibus officijs suis prestabunt et quilibet eorum prestabit VOLUMUS ETIAM

ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et successoribus nostris *Concedimus* prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Bugensibus Burgi predicti quod ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt infra Burgum predictum duos officarios sive Ministros per Maiorem Burgi predicti pro tempore existente ann'atim nominand' qui erunt et vocabuntur *Servien' ad Clavas* Quodque predicti servientes ad Clavas erint et eorum alter erit de tempore in tempus et ad omnia Tempora attendentes in et Super Maiorem Burgi predicti vel eius deputat' pro tempore existen' et per Maiorem ibidem ann'atim et quilibet nominabuntur et appunctuabunter continuand' in offic' ill' pro et durante uno anno integro si ipsi vel eorum alter tam diu vixerit ac se bene gesserint vel gesserit in officio suo predicto quodque iidem servientes ad Clavas sic ut prefertur nominand' Jurati erint et eorum alter iurat' erit coram Maiori predicti pro tempore existente ad officia sua bene et fideliter exequent' **VOLUMUS ETIAM** quod predicti duo servientes ad Clavas Burgi predicti de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora ac in omnibus Locis infra Burgum predictum Libertat' et precinct' ejusdem et publice portabunt et eorum alter habebit et publice portabit Clavas Argenteas vel Deorat' *Signo Armorum nostrorum Durante vit'* nostr' ac post decessum nostrum Signo Armorum Heredum et Successorum nostrorum ad Superiorem partem inde Ac Signo *Armorum Domini Manorij de Oswestrey* pro tempore Existente ad inferiorem partem inde sculpt' et ornat' quas quidem Clavas predicti Servientes ad Clavas aperte in manibus suis vel super humeros suos in Solemni et decore modo nudo Capite coram Maiore vel eius Deputat' pro tempore existen' toties quoties per predictum Maiorem vel eius Deputat' precept' fuerint portabunt quodque vocabuntur servientes ad Clavam pro Burgo de Oswestrey predict' et erint Ministri Attendentes in et super Maiorem Burgi predicti pro tempore existen' vel eius Deputat' ac in et super Curiam et Curias nostras de Recordo in et pro eodem Burgo imposterum tenend' quodque facient et exequentur et facere et exequi valeant et possint omnia et omniand Brevia process' precept' Warrant' attachment' Mandat' Curie sive Curiarum et Maioris predict' secundum Leges et Statuta hujus Regni nostri Anglie **ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS** ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** prefat' Maior' Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predict' et successoribus suis quod *Maior* Burgi predicti pro tempore existente et *Seneschallus* Domini Mancrij de Oswestrey pro tempore existente de cetero imperpetuum sint et erint et

eorum quilibet sic et erit *Clericus et Clerinus* mercati nostri Heredum et Successorum nostrorum per et infra predictum Burgum de Oswestrey quodque facient performabunt et exequentur ac fieri et exequi possint et valeant omnia et singula acco'nes facta et res in et per predictum Burgum Libertat' et precinct' ejusdem in tam amplis modo et forma prout aliquis alius Clerinus aut aliqui alij Clerici mercati in aliquo alio Comitatu Civitate villa et Burgo huius Regni nostri Anglie quocunque facere performare et exequi valeant et possint **VOLUMUS** insuper ac per presentes mandamus quod *nullus Clericus Mercati Hospitij* nostri aut alius Clerinus Mercati nostri Heredum vel successorum nostrorum aliqu' act' factum sive rem quamcunque officium Clerici mercati Burgi predicti aequaliter tangen' sive concernend' infra eundem Burgum Libertat' vel precinct' eiusdem *agere* exequi vel performare *presumat'* **ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS** ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** et ordinamus quod de Cetero imperpetuum sit et erit unus Coronator infra dictum Burgum de Oswestrey qui erit et vocabitur *Coronator* Burgi de Oswestrey **VOLUMUS ETIAM** et per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et successoribus suis quod Coronator virtute presentium de tempore in tempus nominat' et appunctuat' nominand' et appunctuand' habebit ac habere valeat et possit plenam potestatem et authoritate faciendi et exequendi omnes et Singulos Actus infra predictum Burgum Libertat' et precinct' ejusdem in tam amplis modo et forma prout aliquo Coronator aut aliqui Coronatores infra aliquam Villam Incorporat' vel aliquem Comitatum infra Regnum nostrum Anglie de iure facere et exequi potest vel possint Et pro meliori exeme'oe Concessionis nostre in hac parte **ORDINAVIMUS** Constituimus et appunctuavimus ac per presentes **ORDINAMUS** Constituimus et appunctuamus predictum *Edwardum Owen* Generosum fore et esse primum et Modernum Coronatorem Burgi predicti et Continuand' in Offic' ill' usque *ad diem Veneris prox' post* festum Sancti Michaelis Achangeli qui erit in Anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo Septuagesimo quarto si ipse tamdiu vixerit et abinde donec Novus Maior Secundum formam et Ordinem in ea parte Superius in hijs presentibus express' nominabitur Elegitur et iuratus fuerit si ipse prefat' Edwardus Owen tamdiu vixerit **VOLUMUS TAMEN** quod prefat' Edwardus Owen in Offic' predict' se non intronnet Antequam ipse Sacramentum suum Corporale

coram predicto Richardo Pope ad Officium suum predictum vere iuste et indifferenter exequend' Cuiquidem Richard Pope plenam potestatem et authoritatem administrandi Sacramentum predictum pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris DAMUS et Concedimus per presentes absque aliquo alio vel ulteriori Warranto vel Comissione a nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris in ea parte procurand' aut obtinend' ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefatis Maiori Aldermanis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod de tempore in tempus ac ad omnia tempora post hoc in futuro Annuatim *Ultimus Maior* Burgi predicti pro tempore Existente imediate ab et post et quamcito Officium Suum Maioris predict' Determinabit erit et vocabitur *Coronator* nostre Heredum et Successorum nostrorum et in per predictum Burgum Libertat' et precinet' ejusdem Quodque ipse ut Coronator plenam habebit potestatem et authoritatem ad faciend' et exequend' infra Burgum predictum et Libertat' ejusdem Omnia que per Leges et Statuta hujus Regni nostri Anglie ad Officium Coronatoris spectabit vel pertinebit aut spectare vel pertinere possit VOLUMUS TAMEN Ac per presentes MANDAMUS quod predictus *Ultimus Maior* Burgi predicti pro tempore existente non exercebit vel exequetur Officium Coronatoris Burgi illius antequam ipse Sacramentum Corporale ad Offic' illud vere iuste et indifferenter exequend' Coram Maiore ejusdem Burgi pro tempore existente vel eius Deputat' prestiterit VOLUMUS INSUPER ac per presentes Mandamus quod nullus alius Coronator seu Coronatores nostri heredum vel Successorum nostrorum ad aliquod quod ad Offic' Coronatoris pertinet vel pertinere possit faciend' infra Burgum predictum aut Libertat' vel precinet' ejusdem ullo modo se intromittat vel intromittant ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes CONCEDIMUS quod si Contigerit Coronator Burgi predicti aliquo tempore imposterum infra unum annum postquam ad Offic' Coronatoris Burgi predicti ut prefertur prefectus et iurat' fuerit obire quod tunc bene liceat et licebit Maiori Aldermanis et Com'uni Consilio predicti Burgi pro tempore existente vel Maiori Parti eorum nominare et Eligere Unum alium ex Aldermanis qui fuerit Coronator ejusdem Burgi ad Dictum Officium Supplend' et Exercend' pro et durante tali tempore qual' Coronator sic moriens idem Officium si vixisset tenuisset Quodque ipso sic Nominatus et Electus Sacrament' Corporal' modo et forma predict' prestabit ET ULTERIUS de Uberiori gratia nostra Ac ex certa Scientia

et mero motu nostris VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis quod ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et teneant ac habere tenere possint et valeant infra Burgum de Oswestrey predict' in Guihalda ibidem *unam Curiam de Recordo* quolibet die Veneris in qualibet Septiurana per an'um diebus festis Solu'modo exceptis Coram Maiore Burgi predicti pro tempore existente vel ejus Deputat' tenend' Et quod in Curia illa tenere possint querel' in eadem Curia levand' Omnia et Omnimod' placita Acc'ones sectas et demand' de quibuscunque transgressionibus Vi et Armis seu aliter in contempt' nostri Heredum aut Successorum Nostrorum fact' seu faciend' perpetrat' seu perpretrand' seu Contra formam aliquorum Statutorum ac de quibuscunque alijs transgressionibus Offencis et Malefactis infra Burgum predictum aut Libertat' vel Precinet' ejusdem fact' mot' seu perpetrat' vel imposterum faciend' movend' sive perpetrand' Ac de omnibus et omnimod' placitis et Acc'onibus super Casum decepe'on compt' debit Convenc'on detenc'on Cartarum Scriptorum vel Munimentorum et Catallorum Cap'onibus et Detenc'ombus Averiorum Bonorum et Catallorum ac alijs contractibus quibuscunque ex quibuscunque Causis sive rebus infra Burgum predictum Libertat' vel Precinet' ejusdem emergent' contingen' vel existen' in tam amplis modo et forma ad omnes intenc'oes et proposita prout Ballivi et Burgenses Ville et Burg' de Oswestrey predict' Antehac habuerunt tenuerunt usi vel gavisii fuerint infra eundem Burgum quodque hujusmodi placita querel' sect' et Acc'ones ibidem Audiantur et determinantur coram Maiore Burgi predicti pro tempore existente vel eius Deputat' in Guihalda ejusdem Burgi per tal' et consimil' pross' et mod' Legibus et Consuetud' huius Regni nostri Anglie concentan' Ac adeo plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout in Cur' de Recordo Burgi predicti aut in aliqua alia Curia de Recordo in aliqua Civitate Burgo sive Villa Incorporat' infra Regnum nostrum Anglie usitat' et consuet' fuit aut fieri potest aut debet quodque predict' Maior Aldermanni Com'une Consilium et Burgenses Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et Authoritatem ad Attachiand' seu Attachiari Causand' per Corpora sua secundum cursum Legum nostrarum Omnes et Omnimod' personam et personas qui erunt vel suspect' fuerint fore insufficiend' vel insolven' in quibuscunque acc'onibus et placitis de debit' Compot' Transgression, detencon'.

ac Omnibus at placitis et ac'conibus personalibus antehac mot' citat sue exhibit vel imposterum movend' sitand' vel exhibend' infra Burgum predict' Libertat' vel precinct' eiusdem coram Maiore eiusdem Burgi pro tempore Existente vel eius Deputat' in Guihalda ibidem ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod Maior Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successores sui imperpetuum habebunt ac habere valeant et possint *unam medietatem* Omnium et Omnimod' ffr' Exit' Redemc'ond' Amerciamen' forisfactur Recognic'on et Recognic'onum pro non apparen' pro quacunque Causa vel quibuscunque Causis Comiss' vel comittend' Neenon Omn' perquisicon' quarumcunque infra dictam curiam de Recordo predicti Burgi vel in aliqua alia Curia vel aliquibus alijs Curijs tent' infra eundem Burgum coram aliquo Officiario vel aliquibus Offic' Burgi Illius Surgen' acciden' vel provenien' *alteram vero medietatem* predictorum ffrinuum exit' Redemc'on amerciamen' penalitat' et forisfactur' *pro nobis heredibus* et Successoribus nostris DAMUS et Concedimus *Domino Dominij* sive manerij de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existente et heredibus suis Dominus eiusdem manerij VOLUMUS ETIAM ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS Prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt infra Burgum predictum unum Virum probum discretum et ideneum qui erit et nominabitur *Com'unis Clericus Burgi* predicti Cui quidem Com'uni Clerico Burgo illius pro tempore existente pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris per presentes DAMUS et CONCEDIMUS plenam potestatem et Authoritatem ad omnia faciend' et Exequend' que tam ad Offic' Com'unis Clerici eiusdem Burgi quam ad Offic' Clerici Curie Burgi illius spectant' vel pertinent' AC pro meliori Execuc'oe Voluntatis nostre in hac parte ASSIGNAVIMUS Constituimus Ordinavimus et fecimus ac per presentes ASSIGNAMUS Constituimus Ordinamus et facimus Dilectum Nobis *Johannem Morrall* Generosum fore et esse Communem Clericum Burgi predict' ad faciend' et Exequend' Omnia et Singula Ad Offic' Com'unis Clerici Burgi predict' et ad Offic' Clerica Curie eiusdem Burgi spectan' vel pertinen' et in dicto Officio' Continuand' durante Vita sua naturali VOLUMUS ETIAM ac per presentes Concedimus quod si Com'unis Clericus Burgi predicti pro tempore existente ad aliquod tempus in futuro

infra Burgum predictum non residet vel negotia Officij Sui in propria persona sua non intendet tunc durante tali sua non residentia vel absentia ipse idem Com'unis Clericus Unum probum discretum et idoneum virum non existen' Attorn' Cur' Burgi predict' ac per Seneschallum Burgi predicti pro tempore existente per Scriptum sub Manu et sigillo suo de tempore in tempus Allocand' fore et esse *deputatum* suum faciet Nominabit et appunctuabit VOLUMUS ETIAM ac per presentes precipimus et Mandamus quod Com'unis Clericus Burgi predicti pro tempore existente vel eius Deputat' de cetero imperpetuum Omn' et Omnimod' ffines et Amerciamenta infra Burgum predictum imposit' vel assessat' imponend' vell assesand' in Curia de Recordo eiusdem Burgi sive dilac'one irrotulabit vel irrotulari causabit VOLUMUS INSUPER ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS quod de cetero imperpetuum Clerico et nominac'o Com'unis Clerici predicti Burgi pro tempore existente erit et facta fuerit *per Dominum manerij sive Dominij* de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existent' quodque tam pifat' Johannes Morrall quam quilibet alius Com'unis Clericus per Dominum Manerij sive Dominij de Oswestry predict' pro tempore existente Elect' et Nominat' Antequam ad Offic' ill' exequend' Admittatur Sacrament' Corporal' ad idem Offic' bene et fideliter in Omnibus exequend' coram Maiore Predicti Burgi pro tempore existente prestabit Cui quidem Maiori huiusmodi Sacrament' tam predicto Com'uni Clerico pro tempore existente quam Constabular' Servientibus ad Clavam et Omnibus alijs Officiarijs infra Burgum predictum Libertat et precinct' eiusdem dandi et Administrandi plenam potestatem et Authoritatem Damus et Concedimus per presentes absque aliquo alio Warranto sive Com'issione a nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris procurand' vel obtinend' ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS Ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus prefatis Maiori Aldermanis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus suis quod de cetero imperpetuum sint et erunt infra Burgum predict' *Sex probi et discreti Viri* que erunt et vocabuntur *Attornati* predictae Curie de Recordo quorum *quatuor* Volumus eligentur et Nominabuntur per Maiorem Burgi predicti et Successores suos Maiores eiusdem Burgi et *alteri duo* per Seneschallum Burgi illius pro tempore existen' qui quidem quatuor Attorn' per Maiorem sic ut pferetur nominal' et nominand' in Officijs Suis respective continuabunt donec per Maiorem Burgi predicti vel Successores Suos amovebuntur alteri vero duo per

Seneschallum sic ut prefertur Nominat' et nominand' in Officijis suis continuabunt donec per Seneschallum Burgi predicti pro tempore existen' amovebuntur CONCESSIMUS INSUPER ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et Successoribus Suis quod de cetero imperpetuum Sic et erit infra Burgum predictum Unus probus et discretus Vir qui erit et Nominabitur *Mareschallus* et proclamator predicte Curie Burgi predicti Quique elegitur et Nominabitur per Maiorem Burgi illius pro tempore existen' et in Offic' ill' Continuabit donec per Majorem eiusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' amovebitur Ac etiam durante Continua'con Sua in Offic' predict' faciet et exequetur ac facere et exequi possit et valeat omnia et Singula que ad Offic' suum in Curia predict' pertinent vel pertinere debeant VOLUMIS ETIAM quo tam predicti' *Sex Attornati* quam *Marischallus* Curie predicte pro tempore existen' Sacramenta sua Corporal' super sanctum Dei Evangel' Coram Maior' Burgi predict' pro tempore existen' vel eius Deputat' ad officia sua respective bene et fidelitur Secundum eorum optimam scient' et intellectum Exequend' prestabunt et quilibet eorum prestabit ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefat' Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi predicti et successoribus suis quod ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt infra eundem Burgum ac infra Libertat' eiusdem *Unam Gaolam Sive prison'* pro Custod' et Salva detencon' Ominum et Singularum prisonar' Attachiat vel Attachiant' vel qui ad eandem prisonar' per Maiorem Seneschallum et Recordate'r predict' vel eorum aliquem pro tempore Existen' adjudicat' Miss' sive Commiss' fuerint pro aliqua Causa Sive re que ipsis bon' et convenien' videbitur ibidem remansur' donec ab inde per debitum Legis cursam exonerat' acquietat' vel deliberat' fuerint Quodque prefat' Maior Burgi predict' pro tempore existen' et Successores sui Custodes dicte Gaole sive prisonar' de tempore in tempus durante Maioralitate sua nominabunt facient et Appunctuabunt ac nominare facere et appunctuare possint et valeant Et quod huiusmodi Custos et Custodes Sic appunctuat' et appunctuand' respondebit et respondebunt et indemn' servabit et servabunt predict' Maiorem Sive Corporat'on in et pro Salva Custod' Prisonariorum et delinquesium' ad eius vel eorum Custod' Commiss VOLUMUS insuper ac per presentes Ordinamus quod predict' *Maior Recordator Clericus Mercati Communis Clericus Burgi*

predicti *Attornat' Marischallus Curie Custos Prisone et Servientes ad Clavam* pro tempore existen' et Successores sui de Cetero imperpetuum ac de tempore in tempus habebunt capient' demandabunt et recipient' ac habere capere demandare et possint et valeant omnia et omnimod' tal' huiusmodi et consimil' reconabil feod' et profic' sectarum in Curia et Curijs ac extra Curiam et Curias qual' Ballivi Recordator Coronatores Clericus Mercati Com'unis Clericus Burgi Attornati Marischallus Curie Custos Prison' et servientes ad Clavam *Ville Ludlow aut predicti Burgi* vel eorem aliqu' habeat Capiunt demandant et recipient habuerunt ceperunt demandaverunt vel reciperunt aut habere capere demandare et recipere debent vel possint ET ULTERIUS SCIATIS quod nos de gratia et favore nostris ac pro incremto profic' et Comodi predicti Burgi de Oswestrey CONCESSIMUS et Confirmavimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus prefatis *Maiori Aldermanis Com'uni Consilio* et Burgensibus eiusdem Burgi et Successoribus suis quod de cetero imperpetuum omnes et singule persone que fuerunt sunt vel imposterum fuerint *Inhabitantes vel Residentes* infra Burgum predictum aut Libertat' eiusdem tam *liberi Burgenses Burgi* illius quam non *liberi* in omnibus auxilijs *taxacon' contribu'onibus Scot' Lott' Assessament' et Solu'con* quibuscunque ad usum nostrum heredum vel Successorum nostrorum vel ad usum predicti Burgi pro Manutenc'on' boni Status et profic' ejusdem Burgi taxabuntur censebuntur et reconabiliter Assessabuntur *unam cum alijs Burgensibus* Burgi illius quod pefat' Maior Burgenses Com'une Consilium et Burgenses Burgi predicti et Successores sui *adusum profitium* et in vacamen' eiusdem Burgi levabunt et levari possint per Servientes Officiarios vel Ministros suos eadem *Auxilia Taxacon' Contribucon' Sulucon' Scot et Lott'* de tempore in tempus per distric'onem sive districcones Bonoum vel Catallorum vel Bonorum et Catallorum huiusmodi persone vel personarum sic et pferetur taxat vel Assessat' que quidem persone Inhabitantes et Residentes cuiuscunque sortis generis vel qualitat' de tempore in tempus ac ad omnia tempora posthec in futuro onerat' et onerabit fuerint cum eisdem Auxilijs Taxac'on Scot et lott' et alijs Contribu'on' et eorum quibuslibet ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus prefatis *Maiori Aldermannis Com'unium Consilio* et Burgensibus et Successoribus suis quod ipsi et maior pars eorum de tempore in tempus ac ad omnia tempora posthec in futuro plenam habeant et habeant potestatem et

Authoritatem Nominandi Constituendi Eligendi appunctuandi
 et faciendi aliquam personam vel personas quascunque que
 infra Burgum predictum sicut *Apprentitius* vel *Apprentitij*
 Servivit vel servierunt servibit vel servibunt vel infra predictum
 Burgum Libertat' vel precinct' eiusdem Familiam per spacium
 Septem Annorum habuerunt vel habebunt fore et esse liber'
 Burgensem et liberos Burgenses eiusdem Burgi quod que
 Maior Aldermanni et Com'une Consilium Burgi illius pro
 tempore existen' et Seneschallus Domini Manerij de Oswestrey
 predict' pro tempore existen' et maior pars eorundem quorum
 Seneschallum Domini Manerij predicti pro tempore existen'
 unum esse volumus habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem
 et authoritatem Nominandi Elegendi appunctuandi et faciendi
 aliquam personam sive personas quascunque *liberum Bur-*
gensem vel liberos Burgenses Burgi predicti VOLUMUS ETIAM
 quod huiusmodi persona vel persone sic ut prefertur Nominand'
 Eligend' appunctuandi et faciend' erit et vocabitur erunt et
 vocabuntur liber Burgens et liberi Burgenses dicti Burgi de
 Oswestrey Quodque habeat teneat et gaudeat habebit tenebit
 et gaudebit habebunt tenebunt et gaudebunt per presentes
 Omnia privilegia franchisesias et Libertates predicti Burgi plene
 libere et absolute sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum *nisi ipsa*
vel ipse pro aliqua justa equa et raconabil' Causa et Considera-
c'on' per predict' Maiorem Aldermannes et Com'une Consilium
 vel maiorem partem eorundem *ex-pellentur* amovebuntur vel
 Disfranchisabuntur quibuscunque Maiori Aldermannis et
 Communi Consilio predict' Burgi et Successoribus Suis
 imperpetuum vel maiori parti eorundem pro Nobis heredibus
 et Successoribus nostris DAMUS et Concedimus per presentes
 plenam potestatem et Authoritatem de tempore in tempus
 super aliquam justam equam raconabilem et legalem Causam
 et Considerac'on' expellendi Amovendi et Disfranchisandi
 aliquem Burgensem sive aliquos Burgenses eiusdem Burgi
 ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis
 heredibus et successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confir-
 mamus p'fat' Maiore Aldermannis Communi Consilio et
 Burgensibus predicti Burgi et successoribus suis quod *nullus*
Peregrinus vel extraneus nisi sic liber' Burgen' eiusdem Burgi
 Ac etiam liber de societate in qua comerium facere intendet vel
 uti apprenticius ad ffacultatem illam Anglie Trade infra
 Burgum predicti per Spacium Septem Annorum Servierit ad
 aliquod tempus posthec in futuro nisi in *tempore fferiarum*
 eundem Burgum imposterum tenend' vendet seu vendic'oni
 exponet aliquas Merces Sive Merchandizas infra Burgum illum
 Libertat' et precinct' eiusdem aliter quam in grosse preter

victual pro alimento relevio et sive Sustentac'one eiusdem Burgi et Inhabitant' eiusdem nec aliquam Shopam tenebit aut' aliquo Ministerio occupac'on' vel Arte Manual' utetur infra Burgum illum aut Libertat' eiusdem sine speciali Licent' et Elecc'on Maioris Aldermanorum et Com'unis Consilij eiusdem Burgi pro tempore existen' vel maioris partis eorundem quorum maiorem pro tempore Existen' unum esse Volumus in Scriptis Sub Com'uni Sigillo Burgi predicti prius inde habit' et obtent' Sub pena displacente nostre ac tal' penalitat' et florisfactur' qual' per Leges et Statuta huius Regni nostri Anglie super personam vel personas sic offenden' pro eius et eorum Contempt' et in obediencia infligi vel imponi possint DAMUS etiam ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS prefatis Maiori Aldermannis et Com'uni Consilio et Successoribus suis plenam postestatem et Authoritatem de tempore in tempus regulandi et puniendi huius modi peregrinos et Extraneos qui libertatem predicti Burgi vel alicuius inde partis intrare vel infringere presument per imposc'on' raconabilis ffinis Offensarum Suarum qualitati equivalenceat' vel per Seisuram bonorum Suorum si Leges nostre sic permittent quos quidem ffinem et ffines et Seizuras VOLUMUS quod Maior Aldermanni et Com'une Consilium predicti Burgi pro tempore existen' per *Viam Districtic'onis* super bon' et Catal' huiusmodi Delinquencium levabant et habebunt tenebunt et gaudebunt Un' *medietatem inde* ad usum et beneficium eiusdem Burgi alteram vero medietatem ad usum Domini Dominij de Oswestrey pro tempore existen' ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris Concedimus et Confirmamus predict' Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus et Successoribus suis quod nec ipsi nec eorum aliquis aliquo modo Compellentur sive Compelletur ad Comparend' coram nobis heredibus vel Successoribus nostris aut Coram aliquo Iudice vel Justiciar aut al' Officiar' sive Officiarijs nostris heredum vel successorum nostrorum in vel super aliquibus Jurat' assisi Recognic'on' vel inquisic'on' quibuscunque Extra Burgum predictum vel Libertat' ejusdem VOLENTES ac per presentes Mandantes quod nullus Vicecomes Coronator antehac Officiarius vel Officiarij Comitatus nostri Salop' post hec in futuro aliquos Burgenses predicti Burgi de Oswestrey in vel Super aliquas Juras Assizas Recognic'ones sive inquisicones quascunque extra eundem Burgum aut Libertat' eiusdem contra voluntatem eorundem Burgensium retornare vel impannellare presument sub pena displaciencie nostre CONCESSIMUS etiam ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus

et Successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** et Confirmamus predictis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus et Successoribus suis quod ipsi et Successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt *Retorn'* omn' et omnimod' Brevium precept Billarum et warrant' nostrorum heredum et Successorum nostrorum Ac etiam Sum'onicon' Extractorum et precept' Scaccarij nostri et Scaccarij heredum et Successorum nostrorum Ac etiam precept' Omn' et Singulorum Justiciar et Judicum nostrorum quorumcunque Nec non Omnium Attachiamen't tam placitorum Corone quam aliorum placitorum quorumcunque Surgen' vel crescen' aut que imposterum Surgent' vel crescent' *infra Burgum* de Oswestrey predict' et Libertat' vel precinet' eiusdem omnia que quidem Retorn' **VOLUMUS** quod per Maiorem Burgi predicti pro tempore Existen' facientur *Ita quod nullus Vicecomes* Ballivus aut alius Officiar' vel Minister' nostr' heredum vel Successorum nostrorum in eundem Burgum vel Libertat' eiusdem de cetero *intrare presmat'* ad aliquod Officium suum Sive Officia sua concernen' faciend' nisi in defectu Maioris Burgi de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existen' officiarior' suorum **ET ULTERIUS** **VOLUMUS** ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** et Confirmamus predict' Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus Suis quod ipsi et Successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt *Recognic'on'* Omn' et Omnimod' placitorum et Acc'on' debit' Compot' transgression' Convenc'on' Decepc'on' Detenc'on' Catalogorum Cartarum ac omn' aliarum Acc'on' et querel' personat' quarumcunque que Antehac surrexerunt' Acciderunt vel creverunt aut imposterum Surgent' accident' vel crescent' *infra* predictum Burgum vel Libertat' et precinet' eiusdem in tali modo ut prefertur unacum Omnibus preficuis et Emolument' quibuscunque exinde prevenç'on' **CONCESSIMUS** etiam et Confirmavimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris **CONCEDIMUS** et Confirmamus predictis Maiore Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus suis quod Maior Burgi predicti pro tempore Existen' Unacum Clerico per nos heredes et Successores nostros ad Recipiend' *Recognic'on'* debitorum secundum formam Statuti Mercator et Statut' de Acton Burn'll Deputat' vel Deputand' de Cetero imperpetuum plenam habeat et habebit potestatem et Autoritatem recipiend' aliquam *Recognic'on'* vel aliquas *Recognic'ones* inter mercatorem et mercatorem Ac Super inde Execuc'onem secundum formam *Statuti Mercator et Statuti de Acton*

Burnell nuper Antehac fact' et provis' faciend' Necnon Vigore et Virtute predictorum Statutorum vel eorum alicuius faciendi et Exequendi omnia et Singula que ad aliquem Maiorem alicuius Civitatis facere vel exequi spectant' Vigore et Virtute predictorum Statutorum vel eorum alicuius VOLUMUS in super ac per presentes Ordinamus quod *Com'unis Clericus* predicti Burgi pro tempore existen' de cetero imperpetuum erit *Clericus pro recep'on Recognic'on'* Debitorum secundum formam Statu'tom predictorum vel eorum Alterius Quodque *Com'unis Clericus* predict' imperpetuum plenam habeat et habeat potestatem et Authoritat' faciendi et exequendi Omnia et Singula que ad Officium Clerici ad recipiend' *Recognic'on'* pro Debitis Secundum formam Statutorum predictorum vel eorum alterius Vigore et Virtute eorundem Statutorum faciend' et exequend' aliquo modo spectant' Ac etiam per presentes Ordinamus Nominamus Constituimus et appunctuamus *Com'unem Clericum* Burgi de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existen' de cetero imperpetuum fore et esse *Clericum Recognic'on'* predict' infra Burgum de Oswestrey predict' Libertat' et Precinct' eiusdem Secundum formam Statutorum predict' fact' ad Acton Burnell' quodque ipsi de cetero imperpetuum habeant et habebunt *unum Sigillum pro Sigilla'on Recognic'on'* predictorum Secundum formam Statutorum predict' ET ULTERIUS pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus predictis Maiori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus et Successoribus Suis liberam licitamque Libertatem et Licentiam habendi tenendi perquirendi possidendi et recipiendi sibi et Successoribus Suis imperpetuum Maneria Messuag' Terras Tenementa prata pasc' pastur' Boscus Rectorias Decimas Redditus Revenc'on' et al' hereditamenta quecunque tam de Nobis quam de quacunque alia persona et quibuscunque alijs personis non imediate tent' de nobis heredibus vel Successoribus nostris in Capite vel per servicium Militare seu de aliquibus alijs personis per servitia Militar' Ita quod eadam Maneria Messuag' Terras Tenementa et al' hereditamenta in toto et insimul Clarum annual' Valorem *Quinquagint Librarum* per Annum ultra et Supra Omnibus Oneribus et Repris' non excedant Statuto de Mortman aut aliquo alio Statuto Actu Ordinac'one sive provisione antehac fact' sive Ordinat' in Contrarium in aliquo non obstan' ET ULTERIUS CONCEDIMUS *Omnibus et Omnimodis* personis et heredibus Suis quibuscunque *consimilem liberam* licenciam et libertatem *Dandi Concedendi Vendendi Legandi* et alienandi aliqua Maneria Messuag' Terras Tenementa et here-

ditamenta quecunque predictis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus suis Ita quod eadem imediate de nobis heredibus vel Successoribus nostris in Capite nec per Servic' Militare nec de aliqua alia persona vel aliquibus alijs personis per Servicium Militare non tenentur Ac Ita quod eadem Maneria Messuagia Terras Tenementa et hereditamenta Sic Dand' et Concedend' Legand' Vendend' vel alienand' Clarum Ann' Valorem *Quinquaginta librarum* ultra superque Omnibus Oneribus et Reprisio in toto non excedant Statuto de Mortman aut aliquo alio Statuto Actu Ordinac'one Sive provisione in contrarium inde aliquo non obstan' CUMQUE NOS *Credibiliter* informamur quod Ballivi et Burgenses Burgi de Oswestrey predict' de tempore cuius contrarij memoria hominum non existit duo *mercati in qualibet Septimana* per ann' viz unum mercatum super quemlibet *Diem Lune* et unum aliud mercatum Super quemlibet *Diem Veneris* et tres *fferia* annuatim viz^t primam *fferiam* super primum et Secundum diem *Maij* Secundam *fferiam* super *quartum et quintum* diem *Augusti* et terciam *fferiam* Super *Vicessimum nonum et triscesimum diem Novembris* tenuerunt SCIATIS ULTERIUS quod nos de uberiori gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa Sciencia et mero motu nostris Concessimus et Confirmavimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus predictis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus suis quod ipsi et Successores sui de cetero habeant teneant et gaudeant ac habere tenere et gaudere Valeant et possint infra Burgum predictum Libertat' et precinct' eiusdem *duo Mercata* in qualibet Septimana per Ann' imperpetuum Viz^t unum Mercatum Super quemlibet diem *Mercurij* in qualibet Septimana per Ann' et unum alterum Mercatum Super quemlibet *diem Veneris* in qualibet Septimana per Ann' Quodque habeant teneant et gaudeant ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint infra eundem Burgum *quatuor fferias* Annuatim Viz^t primam *fferiam* super *Secundum tertium et quartum dies Martij* Secundam *fferiam* super *primum et Secundum dies Maij* terciam *fferiam* super *quartum et quintum dies Augusti* et *quartam fferiam* super *Vicesimum nonum et tricesimum dies Novembris* in quolibet Anno imperpetuum Et si aliquis vel aliqui predictorum dierum in quo vel in quibus aliqua vel alique predictarum *fferiarum* Sic ut prefertur teneri debent acciderit vel acciderint esse dies Dominicus vel dies Dominici tunc et in tali casu VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis

heredibus et Successoribus nostris, CONCEDIMUS mandamus et precipimus quod hujusmodi fferia vel fferie in et super Diem Dominicum sic ut prefertur accidens vel accidentes in et super diem Lune tunc proxim' sequen' incipiet et tenebitur incipient et tenebuntur ac per duos dies integros continuabit et durabit continuabunt et durabunt CONCESSIMUS etiam et Confirmavimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus predictis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus Suis quod ipsi et Successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant teneant et gaudeant ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint tempore respectivarum fferiarum predictarum infra Burgum predict' Libertat' et precinct' *eiusdem Curiam pedis pulverizat'* ac omnes alias privilegias infra eundem Burgum Libertat' et precinct' ejusdem per Ballivos et Burgenses Burgi illius temporibus fferiarum Antehac habit' Capt' et usitat' Unacum Omnibus *Theolon' Tolnet' et proficiis huiusmodi mercatis et fferijs et cuiuslibet* eorum Spectan' vel pertinen' Omnibus iuribus Libertatibus prehemencijs Curijs privilegij profit' et soluc'on ad aliquod tempus Antehac vel imposterum Domino vel Dominis Dominij de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existen' debit vel debend' omnino semper *Except' et fforisprizat'* ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris CONCEDIMUS et Confirmamus predictis Maiori Aldermannis Communi Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus Suis imperpetuum Omnia et Omnimod' Libertat' ffrachusias Immunitat' Exempc'on' privileg' Jurisdicc'on Vias Vasta Com'unia ac Omnia alia hereditamenta quecunque Ballivi et Burgenses Burgi predicti aut que Burgenses eiusdem Burgi vel eorum aliquis modo habent tenent utuntur et gaudent aut habere tenere uti vel gaudere valeant et possint aut que ipsi vel predecessores Sui per quocunque Nomen sive per quecunque Nomina aut per quemcunque Incorporac'on vel per quemcunque Pretextum' Incorporac'onis Antehac habuerunt tenuerunt usi vel gavis fuerunt aut habere tenere uti vel gaudere debuissent vel potuissent Necnon Omn' *Statut' hereditar' et Successiones* per aliquas Chartas Sive Literas patentes vel rac'one aliquarum Cartarum Sive Literarum patencium per aliquos progenitores vel predecessores nostros Reges et *Reginas Anglie aut per aliquem principem Wallie vel per aliquem Dominum Dominij* de Oswestrey ante hec fact' Concess' Sive Confirmat' aut rac'one alicuius Legalis usus Consuetudinis Sive prescripton' ibidem Antehac habit' vel Usitat' licet ipsa vel eorum aliqua vel

aliquod ad aliquod tempus Antehac non usa abusa discontinuata vel forisfacta non usum abusum discontinuatum vel forisfactum fuerint vel fuerit Ita quod ipsa vel eorum aliqua vel aliquod Legibus et Statutis huius Regni nostri Anglie contraria vel Contrarium non sint vel fuerint sit vel fuerit Omnibus et Singulis Juribus privilegijs et proficijs Domino Dominij de Oswestrey predict' pro tempore existen' debit quoquomodo Semper Except' et forisprizat' QUARE VOLUMUS ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris firmiter Iniungend' precipimus et Mandamus quod predict' Maior Aldermani' Commune Consilium et Burgenses Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successores sui habeant teneant Utantur et gaudeant Ac plene libere et integre habere tenere uti et gaudere Valeant et possint imperpetuum Omnes Libertates liberas Consuetudines privilegia Authoritat' Jurisdiction' et quietant' predict' secundum tenorem et effectum harum Literarum nostrarum patencium sine Occasione impetitione vel impedimento nostri heredum vel Successorum nostrorum aut aliquorum Officiariorum et Ministrorum nostrorum heredum et Successorum nostrorum quorumcunque NOLENTES quod iidem Aldermanni Com'une Consilium et Burgenses Burgi predicti aut Successores sui vel eorum alicui vel aliquis ratione premissorum vel eorum alicuius per nos heredes vel Successores nostros Judiciar' Vicecomites Escaetor' Ballivos aut al' Officiar' vel Ministros nostros heredum vel Successorum nostrorum quoscunque Occasionentur Molestentur importantur vexentur graventur seu in aliquo perturbentur VOLENTES etiam ac per presentes Mandantes precipientes tam Thesaurar' Cancellar' et Baron' Scaccarij nostris Westmonasterij quam Attornat' nostro general' pro tempore existen' ac al' Judiciar' et Officiar' nostris heredum et Successorum nostrorum et eorum cuilibet quod nec ipsi nec eorum aliquis vel aliqui aliquod Breve sive Sumonic' oem *De quo Warranto* sive aliquod al' Breve sive process' nostr' quecunque versus prefatos Maiorem Aldermannos Commune Consilium et Burgenses et eorum aliquem vel aliquos pro aliqua Causa re Materia Offensa Clameo vel usurpatione seu eorum aliquo pro ipsorum aut eorum aliquorum debite et iusto Clamat' visitat' Attempt' habit sive usurpat' ante Diem Confeccon' harum Literarum nostrarum patencium prosequantur aut Continuont' aut prosequi vel continuari facient seu causabant vel eorum aliquis faciet seu Causabit VOLENTES ULTERIUS quod Maior Aldermani' Commune Consilium et Burgenses Burgi de Oswestrey predict' vel eorum aliqui per aliquem vel aliquos Judiciar' Officiar' vel Ministr' predict' aut pro debito usu Clameo vel abusu aliquarum aliarum Libertatum franchess'

aut Jurisdicc'on infra Burgum predict' Libertat' vel precinct' eiusdem *Ante Diem* Confecc'onis harum Literarum nostrarum patencium minime molestentur aut impetantur aut ad ea vel eorum aliqua vel aliquod Respondere compellantur **VOLUMUS** deinque ac per presentes **CONCEDIMUS** prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Com'uni Consilio et Burgensibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' et Successoribus suis *Quod he Litere* nostre patententes vel Irrotulament' eorundem ac omnes et singula Clausula et Concession' in eisdem content' sint et erint bone firme valide et effectuat' in omnibus et per omnia secundum veram intenc'onem nostrum ac accipientur Construentur reputabuntur et adiudicabuntur in omnibus Curijs nostris et Coram quibuscunque Judicibus Justiciar' Officiar' vel Ministris nostris heredum vel Successorum nostrorum Maxime et benign-issime in favorem predictorum Maioris Aldermannorum Communis Consilij et Burgensium et Successorum suorum ergo et Contra Nos heredes et Successores nostros **NON OBSTANTE** non Nominand' aut non recte vere seu particulariter nominand' vel men'ionand' aliqua Manoria Messuagia Terras Tenementa prat' pasc' Bosc' Rector' decimas Redditus Revercen' hereditament' Authoritat' Libertat' Consuetud' immunitat' privileg' franchess' aut exemp'con' per Burgenses et Inhabitantes Burgi de Oswestrey predict' per quodcunque Nomen sive Incorporacon' antehac habit' visitat' seu gavis' **ET NON OBSTANTE** non Capiendo aut non inveniendo aliquam Inquisic'onem Virtute alicuius Brevis nostri de ad quod damnum Vicecomit' Comit' Nostri Salop' diligend' ad inquirend' de damno preiudicio vel nocumento premissorum Aut eorum alicuius **ET NON OBSTANTE** aliqua alia incertitudine vel imperfec'one in hijs presentibus aut in aliqua Clausula sive Concessione in eisdem Content' **ET QUOD EXPRESSAMENTO** de vero Valore Annuo aut de aliquo alio valore seu certitudine premissorum vel al' eorum alicuius aut de aliquibus Donis Cartis vel Concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem vel aliquos progenitorum seu predecessorum nostrorum Regum vel Reginarum Anglie aut per aliquem principem Wallie vel Dominium Dominij de Oswestrey Ballivis et Burgensibus liberis hominibus seu Inhabitantibus Burgi de Oswestrey predict' vel eorum aliquibus per quodcunque Nomen vel per quecunque Nomina dict' vocat' sive Nuncupat' fact' seu Concess' in presentibus minime fact' existit' aut Aliqu' Lege Statuto Actu Ordinac'one provisione proclamac'one sive Restrict'one Ante hac tempora fact' edit' promulgat' Ordinat' seu provis aut aliqua alia re Causa vel materia quacunque in Contrarium inde in aliquo non obstante **IN CUIUS** rei Testimon'um has

Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentis TESTE me ipso apud Westmonasterium Decimo tercio die Januarij Anno Regni nostri Vicessimo quinto

Per Breve de privato Sigillo

FIGOTT

p'Fine vjl xiijs iiijd

Fuich C

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER.

13 Jan. 25th Charles II. 1674.

Whereas the Vill and Borough of Oswestry is an ancient Burgh very populous and the Bailiffs and Burgesses and inhabitants thereof certain liberties etc have enjoyed under a charter of our most beloved grandfather James etc.

And whereas our beloved and very faithful cousin and councillor William Earl of Craven Lord of the Lordship and Borough of Oswestry, and moreover our beloved and faithful subjects the present Bailiffs and Burgesses have petitioned etc.

- 1 To be a free Borough.
- 2 To be a Body Incorporate and Politic by the name of Mayor Aldermen Common Council and Burgesses of the Borough of Oswestry.
- 3 Perpetual succession.
- 4 Power to hold lands and chattels.
- 5 Power to sell land.
- 6 Power to sue and be sued in all actions real personal and mixed.
- 7 To have a common seal.
- 8 To have a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 15 Common Council-men.
- 9 A Steward.
- 10 A Recorder.
- 11 Burgesses to consist of all freemen at present Burgesses and those who shall hereafter be nominated.
- 12 To have one house of Common Assembly to be called "The Guildhall."
- 13 To meet at the Guildhall for the administration of the Borough and Borough property.
- 14 Power to imprison and fine.
- 15 Half the fine to go to the Lord half to the Corporation.
- 16 Roger Pope gentleman to be the first or modern mayor.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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- 17 John Trevor Kt
 Morgan Wynne Esq
 Edw. Owen gentleman
 Richard Edwards gentleman
 Richard Lloyd of Giffords gentleman
 The above named Richard Pope gentleman
 Gabriel Edwards linen-draper
 1 * Hugh Price linen draper
 * John Jones mercer
 Richard Jones gentleman
 John Blodwell gentleman
 John Lloyd mercer
 18 Richard Price brewer
 * Richard Jones mercer
 John Glover tanner
 Richard Jones glover
 * Edward Evans apothecary
 * John Jones glover
 John Muckleston shoemaker
 * Thomas Edwards gentleman
 * Thomas Edwards baker
 Nathaniel Jones brewer
 Hugh Edwards shoemaker
 * Timothy George mercer
 * Thomas Vaughan Chandler
 William Price tanner
 * Thomas Ffeltham brazier
 19 Mayor to be elected on the Friday next after Michaelmas Day.
 20 If the Mayor be removed for death or misconduct another to be elected.
 21 The Aldermen to hold office during life unless they be removed for misconduct, and they are to be elected from the Common Council-men by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.
 22 The Common Council-men to hold office during life unless removed for misconduct and to be elected by the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council-men.

To be modern
Aldermen

To be modern
Common Council-
men.

¹ Those marked with an asterisk appear to have been defaulters, and in their place on the 5th May, 1674, the following persons were elected. Richard Price and John Glover were elected Aldermen—and Peter Griffiths, Richard Williams, Humphrey Ffoulkes, Thomas Edwards, William Pierce, Thomas Richard, Thomas Tomkies, William Skye, Hugh Jones, and Joshua Roberts common councilmen. (From an old manuscript book in the possession of Mr. Askew Roberts.)

- 23 Power for Mayor to appoint a Deputy.
- 24 Steward to be one of the twelve Aldermen.
- 25 John Trevor Kt to be the Steward.
- 26 Morgan Wynne Esq to be the Recorder.
- 27 Approval of the Crown necessary for the election of future Recorders.
- 28 Richard Pope Mayor, John Trevor Steward, Morgan Wynne Recorder, Edward Owen Coroner, to be Justices of the Peace of Oswestry.
- 29 Richard Pope to be sworn Mayor before John Trevor Kt Robert Owen of Woodhouse, and Edward Kynaston of Ottley, Esq.
- 30 The Steward, Recorder, and Coroner to take the oath of office before the Mayor.
- 31 The Mayor to hold general sessions of the Peace.
- 32 Power to commit to the common goal of the county prisoners to be tried by the Judges of goal delivery.
- 33 The Crown not to interfere with the Borough jurisdiction.
- 34 Corporation to appoint constable and other inferior officers.
- 35 There are to be two "Sergeants at mace."
- 36 The maces to be of silver or silver gilt and to have the Kings Arms at one end, and at the other the arms of the Lord of Oswestry. The sergeants at mace to be the servers of warrants precepts etc.
- 37 The Mayor and Steward to be the Clerks of the market, and to be free from interference of any Crown officer.
- 38 Edward Owen of Woodhouse to be Coroner.
- 39 Every Mayor in future to be Coroner the year after his mayoralty.
- 40 If Coroner die in office another to be appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.
- 41 Court of Record.
- 42 Half the fines to go to the Lord and half to the Corporation.
- 43 John Morrall gentleman to be the first Town Clerk.
- 44 Power of Town Clerk to appoint a Deputy approved by the Steward.
- 45 Town Clerk to keep the Borough accounts.
- 46 Appointment of Town Clerk to be in the Lord of the Borough.
- 47 Six attorneys to be appointed for the Court, four by the Mayor and two by the Steward, and to continue until removed by the Mayor or the Steward.
- 48 The Crier of the Court to be appointed by the Mayor.
- 49 Both the Attorneys and the Crier to take the oath of office.
- 50 The Mayor and his successors to have the custody of the common goal.

10 The first of these is the...

11 The second is the...

12 The third is the...

13 The fourth is the...

14 The fifth is the...

15 The sixth is the...

16 The seventh is the...

17 The eighth is the...

18 The ninth is the...

19 The tenth is the...

20 The eleventh is the...

21 The twelfth is the...

22 The thirteenth is the...

23 The fourteenth is the...

24 The fifteenth is the...

25 The sixteenth is the...

26 The seventeenth is the...

27 The eighteenth is the...

28 The nineteenth is the...

29 The twentieth is the...

30 The twenty-first is the...

31 The twenty-second is the...

32 The twenty-third is the...

33 The twenty-fourth is the...

34 The twenty-fifth is the...

35 The twenty-sixth is the...

36 The twenty-seventh is the...

37 The twenty-eighth is the...

38 The twenty-ninth is the...

39 The thirtieth is the...

40 The thirty-first is the...

41 The thirty-second is the...

42 The thirty-third is the...

- 51 The same fees to be demandable as are used to be demanded at Ludlow.
- 52 Corporation to levy rates.
- 53 Apprentices who have served their time, to be free Burgesses, and Corporation to have power to elect free Burgesses.
- 54 Power to disfranchise a free Burgess for reasonable cause.
- 55 Foreigners not to trade or keep a shop in Oswestry except at fair times, and then only to sell wholesale.
- 56 Penalty on Foreigners by fine or distress, the one half to go the Lord the other to the Corporation.
- 57 Exemption of Burgesses from serving on juries at county assizes.
- 58 Corporation to have return of all precepts of the Crown within the Borough.
- 59 No Sheriff to interfere within the Borough except in default of Mayor and his officers.
- 60 The Mayor to take cognizance of all actions.
- 61 The Mayor to receive recognizances under the statute Merchant of Acton Burnell.
- 62 The Common Clerk to be the Clerk for taking recognizances and to have a seal for sealing them.
- 63 Licence to Corporation to hold land up to 50£ a year and to sell land.
- 64 Two markets every week on Wednesdays and Fridays.
- 65 Four Fairs a year—first on the 2' 3' & 4' March; second on the 1' & 2' May; third on the 4' & 5' August; fourth on the 29' & 30' November.
- 66 A Court of "Pie-powder" at the time of the Fairs.
- 67 The tolls due to the Lord to be reserved to him.
- 68 Corporation to enjoy all their old privileges and statutes inherited or granted by letters patent or charters etc by any Kings or Queens of England or Prince of Wales or Lord of the Lordship of Oswestry or enjoyed by reason of legal custom.
- 69 No "Quo warranto" to be issued for the use of privileges before the present Charter is granted.

No. XXXII.

Two letters from ¹ Sir John Trevor, K^t.

1674. 22 Sept., Emrall.	}	Letter from Sir John Trevor to Richard Pope, Esquire, of Oswestry. Sends half a buck. Desires to be excused from being
-------------------------------	---	--

¹ Sir John Trevor was the son of John Trevor, of Brynkynalt, and

Pope's successor in the Mayoralty. By the charter the Mayor on his retirement must be coroner, and as such cannot make a deputy. The Recorder could not satisfy the writer on this point at Captain Barton's on Sunday last. If such a deputy can be made, he is ready to serve the Corporation.

[1674.] } Letter from the same to the same, touch-
 . . . October, } ing the election of a Mayor on Pope's
 Emrall. } retirement. Mr. Edward Owen is too much
 impaired in health. The place wants a diligent and stirring
 man.

Mary, daughter of John Jeffreys, of Helon co. Denbigh. He was first cousin to Judge Jeffreys. The Trevors had lived at Brynkynalt from about the year 1500.

He was entered at the Inner temple in 1654. Roger North says of him "that he was bred a sort of clerk in the chambers of old Arthur Trevor, an eminent and worthy Professor of the law in the Inner Temple," and further on "that he was indebted to his cousin (Judge Jeffreys) with whom he contracted an early friendship (repaying it according to common report by intriguing with his wife) for some of his future preferments." The dates of his public appointments are the following :—

1671 Knighthood.

1674 Treasurer of Inner Temple.

1675 Autumn Reader Inner Temple.

1675 Mayor of Oswestry.

1679 M.P. for Beeralston.

1681 M.P. Denbighshire and afterwards for Denbigh Boroughs.

1681 Speaker of House of Commons.

1685 Master of the Rolls.

1690 Again Speaker and M.P. for Yarmouth.

1695 Expelled from the Speakership for receiving bribes, when the wits commenting upon his natural obliquity of sight, remarked "Justice, was blind, but bribery only squinted."

He continued Master of the Rolls for 22 years after his expulsion from the House of Commons.

He was at one time one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal.

1705 Constable of Flint Castle.

1717 Died at his house in Clement's Lane, and buried in the Rolls Chapel.

He married Jane, d. of Sir Roger Mostyn, and widow of Roger Puleston, of Emral. Anne, daughter and eventual heir of Sir John Trevor, married Michael Hill, of Hillsborough, co. Down, and had two sons. From the younger Arthur was descended the late Arthur Hill Trevor, 3rd Viscount Dungannon, who died without issue at Bryn-

No. XXXIII.

A.D. 1674.

Names of Burgesses.

Auncient burgesses that make their claimes of burgeship in the time of Sr John Trevor, mayor.

	£	s.	d.
Rec'd of John Tomley, of Crickheath, hee heretofore payinge to Mr. John Glover 2s.	00	4	08
Rec'd of Mr. Roger Tweyford, of Haughton, beinge an auncient burgesse, the sume of	00	10	00
Rec'd November 27, 1674, of Hugh Price, of Croyenroladis, in County Denbigh, six shillings eight pence	0	6	8
Rece'd more of Hugh Price... ..	0	3	4
Att an Assembly held the 19th day of December anno d'ni 1674, Hugh Hughes, Thomas Morris, David ap Richard, 'being all of Llanarmon Dofryn Kyrodd, in the County of Denbigh, came this day to claime their right of burgesships and haveinge not any Testimoniall to p'duce Edward Griffiths of this Towne being a toll gatherer for seu'all yeares in this Towne did make oath that he beleeve that they are auncient burgesses and that hee did p'mitt them to passe tole free and that they have now contrybuted six & eight pence, and have taken their oaths as burgeses	1	00	00
Att an Assembly, the 19th day of December, 1674 David ap Hugh, butcher of Oswestrey is admitted and sworne burgesse of the Towne of Oswestrey and hath paid for the same two pounds	2	0	0

kynalt in 1862. From the elder son is descended the present Marquess of Downshire, whose uncle Lord E. A. Hill Trevor inherited the Brynkynalt estates on the death of his kinsman, and was created Lord Trevor in 1880. (Foss's *Judges of England*, Burke's *Peerage*, Williams's *Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*). It is worthy of notice that the daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, and the great grand-daughter of this Sir John Trevor, was the mother of the first Duke of Wellington.

REVOLUTION

OF 1776

BY J. H. STODOLSKY

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MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

No. XXXIV.

1677. Bye-Laws.

Oswestry Towne & Borough
 In coun. Salop. } At an assembly held there for the saide
 Towne and Borough the fourteenth day of
 January anno Dom. 1677 By the Mayor
 Aldermen and Common Council thereof
 and the King's Majesty's Letters patents then read which
 empower the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council to make
 byelaws within themselves for the better government of this
 Towne and Borough and the due attendance upon the Mayor
 for the time being, doe hereby order constitute and make these
 Byelaws followinge (Viz.)

That the mayor for the time being shall have the casting
 vote in all assemblies.

That any person inhabiting within the said towne, or any
 fforeigner coming to vend any merchandize (except at a ffaire)
 being not a Burgess shall be assessed and pay such sums of
 money as accustomed and usually payd called "Tensery" as
 shall by the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council be im-
 posed not exceeding Twenty Shillings p. annum for his or
 their contempt.

That an assessment be imposed upon the Inhabitants to-
 wards the charge of renewinge the charter being one hundred
 pounds and upwards and that all Burgesses inhabiting within
 the Towne or Borough be assessed according to their special
 and respective advantages and abilities and that all fforeigne
 Townshipp claiming to be freed by ancient custom from Toll
 (paying a penny for every faire) be assessed towards the afore-
 said charge according to their advantages enjoyed by the saide
 custom as the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council think
 fitt.

That Summons be given to all Burgesses inhabiting within
 the Towne (not before sworne as Burgesses) to be sworne be-
 fore the mayor within the space of one yeare or loose their
 right of Burgesshipp and be disfranchised, and that if any
 shall refuse to serve Alderman or Common Councilmen (being
 duely elected) to forfeite tenne poundes, and if any shall
 (being duely chosen) refuse to serve mayor shall forfeit thirty
 poundes.

That the Mayor for the time being shall dispose of to his
 own use all small tolls to bee collected by whom hee shall
 think fitt, as the Bailiffs heretofore had, and alsoe the benefit
 of weighing wool and yarne, and the standings in the streets
 and hall, the wool and yarne markt to be all in the Towne hall

in Bayly Streete head. And alsoe the Mayor to have the stallage and pitching penny as the presedent Bailiffs had. And also the profitts and disposition of the office of sealinge leather as the Bailiffs formerly had. And that no attorney be continued or admitted into the Court (except a sworn Burgess.)

That every Inhabitant within the walls shall pave to the ridge or crest stone before his house or grounds att his own charge and an assessment on all lands without the walls for and towards the paving the suburds and Libertyes as far as the Libertyes reach.

That all and every sum or sums of money imposed as aforesaid according to the true meaninge of the aforesaid ordinances shall be leavied by the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council by distress or otherwise without favour or pardon.

Examinat & approbat 2do. die Augusta Ann. 1678,

W. MOUNTAGU,	} Justic' } Assisar'.
R. ATKYNS,	

No. XXXV.

1681.

Memorandum of Election of ¹Sir George Jeffreys
K^t. a Burgess.

¹ He was a younger son of John Jeffreys, of Acton, near Wrexham, a gentleman of ancient stock but slender means, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Thos. Ireland, of Bensey, co. Lancaster. He was born in 1648, educated at Shrewsbury School, where there is a portrait of him, afterwards at St. Paul's and Westminster. His grandfather had been one of the Judges of North Wales. In 1671 he was elected Common Sergeant of the city of London, and was appointed Recorder in 1678. His promotion now became rapid. He was Chief Justice of Chester in 1680; in 1681 he was created Baronet of Bulstrode, co. Buckingham, where he built a mansion; in 1683 he was made Chief Justice of England. Bishop Burnet says of him—"All people were apprehensive of very black designs when they saw Jeffreys made Lord Chief Justice, who was scandalously vicious and was drunk every day." "He, however, justified the King's approbation of him by his zeal and active aid to the Court in obtaining the surrender of the Charters of Corporate Boroughs." In 1685, after the trial of Titus Oates, he was created Baron Jeffreys of Wem, co. Salop, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire; and, on his return from the "bloody assize" consequent on Monmouth's defeat at Sedgemoor, during which he condemned 330 persons to be executed, he was made Lord Chancellor of England. On the fall of James II.

No. XXXVI.

Memorandum of Election of ¹Sir Roger Puleston
K^t. a Burgess.

No. XXXVII.

1689.

Agreement amongst the Members of the Tanners' Company against infringement of their rights by a foreigner.

1689. } Paper signed by 19 members of the Com-
1 Wm. & Mary } pany of Tanners of Oswestry, whereby they
29 August. } agree to bring an action at law against William
Rogers, a foreigner to the said Company, who buys hides and
skins within the said borough, infringing the Company's rights,
contrary to the letters patent of Charles II., and to defend all
suits brought against them by Rogers.

No. XXXVIII.

1699.

Letter of Muckle Muckleston.

1699 } Letter from "Muckle Muckleston" to —
13 June. } touching some arrears due from the writer
and his mother to the Mayor Vicar Churchwardens and
Overseers [of Oswestry]. Proposes to make payment at Llon-
idlas fair, on 8th July. (This letter is written on the dorse of
a leaf of a document in draft, relative to lands in Cardiganshire,
granted by Stephen Jenkins to ——— Muckleston and others.)

he was captured while endeavouring to escape from London, and having narrowly escaped summary justice from the mob, was lodged in the Tower, where he died on the 18th of April, 1689. He was twice married, first to Sarah, daughter of the Revd. Thos. Neesham, and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Sir Thos. Bludworth, Lord Mayor of London and M.P. for the city, and widow of Mr. Jones, a gentleman from Montgomeryshire. The Barony expired on the death of his son John in 1702. (*Foss's Judges of England*, *Garbet's History of Wem.*)

¹The families of Trevor, Jeffreys, and Puleston were intimate at this time, and it was probably through this intimacy that Sir George Jeffreys and Sir Roger Puleston were made Burgesses of Oswestry. Jeffreys and Trevor were cousins, and some of the letters of Sir John Trevor, which have appeared before, were written from Emrall, Sir Roger Puleston's house. Sir John Trevor married the widow of Sir Roger Puleston, who was the daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn.

THE HISTORY OF THE

MORETON CORBET.

By the kind permission of the Rev. Robert F. Wood, the Rector of this little parish, containing only about 200 inhabitants, we are enabled to print the earliest Register, beginning 1580, verbatim down to 1660, and afterwards the principal entries. To these a few illustrative notes have been added, and a full Pedigree of the Corbets of Moreton Corbet, the principal family in the parish.

W. A. L.

A Register of all weddings chrystenings and burials w'thin the Parische of Mourton Corbett.

Will'm Axton pastor

An'o D'ni 1580.

Robarte the sonne of George Badley baptized Julie the 10th.

Andrewe¹ the sonne of Vincent² Corbet Esquier baptized August 28.

Daniell the sonne of Roger Bolas baptized Auguste 28.

An'e the daughter of Mr. Adam Mainwaringe baptized Octob^r 20.

Martha the daughter of Robarte Pitchforde³ baptized Novemb^r 30.

Jhon Pitchforde buried Feb^v 28.

Brian Hole and Jane Genions were married together Feb. 6.

An'o D'ni 1581.

Andrewe the sonne of Will'm Adeney baptized April 16.

Robarte the sonne of Robarte Dichar baptized April 16.

Robarte the sonne of Robarte Whore baptized April 16.

Jane the wife of Brian Hole was buried Maye 20.

Nathaniell the sonne of Will'm Whorde baptized June 2.

Michaell Puller and Joan Ellis were married together June 26.

¹ Afterwards Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Boothby, of co. Stafford, Esq., and had six sons and nine daughters.

² Afterwards Sir Vincent Corbet, Knight, third son of Sir Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, who died 1578, by Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Nedham, of Sheinton, co. Salop, Knight. He married Francis, daughter of Wm. Humfreston, of Humfreston, co. Salop, Esq., and had two sons and two daughters.

³ This family was at Shawbury Park.

MEMORIAL COURT

By the kind assistance of the Rev. Father B. Wood
the members of this Court were enabled to visit
the monument on the 10th of the month
of August, 1860, and were most
impressively and profitably
instructed in the history of the
Revolution. It was a
most interesting and profitable
visit, and we were all
of us deeply indebted to the
kindness of the

W. A. J.

A list of all members present and their names
is on file in the Court House

Wm. Wood
Secy.

There is a list of names of members of the Court
on file in the Court House

Wm. Wood

The names of the members of the Court
are on file in the Court House

Wm. Wood

The names of the members of the Court
are on file in the Court House

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An'o D'ni 1582.

Richard Woode and Marie Sotherne were married together Novemb^r 4.
An'e the daught^r of George Badley baptized Feb^y 25.
An'e Fisher was buried Marche 15.

Lewys Taylour pastor An'o D'ni 1583.

Thom's the sonne of Will'm Adeney baptized July 26.
Robarte Corbett esquie^r1 was buried Julie 28.
Thom's the sonne of Will'm Adeney was buried Octob^r 28.
Margaret the daughter of Thom's Downes was buried Novemb^r 7.
Will'm the sonne of Thom's Crosse was baptized Janu'ry 29.
Margeret the daughter of Hugh Itheriche baptized March 15.

An'o D'ni 1584.

Richard Frances and Katerine Haule married together June 14.
Jane the daughter of George Woode baptized July 19.
Ellen Whorde was buried July 22.
Margerett the daught^r of Will'm Adeney baptized Septemb^r 6.
Margery Hatton was buried Septemb^r 28.
Jhon Warre was buried Feb^y 21.

An'o D'ni 1585.

Jane the daughter of Rycharde Frances baptized Maye 19.
Rycharde Tither and Margerett Eyre were married together Julie 12.
Will'm the sonne of Jhon Husbande baptized August 14.
Robart Badley was buried Feb^y 4.

An'o D'ni 1586.

Will'm Henbury and Joan Preston were married together May 8.
Will'm Houle and Ales Simcocke were married together May 14.
Lewys Taylour and Margerie Downes were married together May 31.
Ellen the wife of Thom's Downes was buried June 20.
George the sonne of Will'm Adeney was baptized June 25.
Marie the daught^r of Roger Hatton baptized Novemb^r 20.
Isabell the daught^r of George Badley was baptized December 4.
Ales the daught^r of George Wood baptized Decemb^r 13.
Frauncs the sonne of Thom's Massy baptized January 1.
Robarte the sonno of Thom's Crosse baptized January 1.
Marie the daught^r of Robarte Pitchforde baptized Marche 3.

An'o D'ni 1587.

An'e the daught^r of George Badley buried April 13.
Andrewe the sonne of Lewys Taylour baptized April 13.
George the sonne of Will'm Adeney was buried April 27.
Margerett the daught^r of Will'm Adeney was buried April 28.
Elizabeth the daught^r of Thom's Peate baptized August 27.

¹ Son and heir of Sir Andrew Corbet and Jane Nedham, his wife, married Ann, daughter of Oliver, Lord St. John, of Bletso, and had two daughters. See also "Early Chronicles of Shrewsbury," sub anno.

Jhon Hall was buried Septemb^r 15.
 Anne Halle buried Septemb^r 21.
 Sara the daught^r of George Bostock baptized Novemb^r 6.
 Humfrey Weston was buried Feb^y 26 beinge of the age of 115 years.
 David Beddowe was buried March 5.
 Elen the wife of Robart Pitchforde buried March 7.

An'o D'ni 1588.

Valery the daught^r of Will'm Adeney baptized April 5.
 Jane the daught^r of Thom's Massy baptized May 19.
 Rychard Frauncs was buried Aprill 28.
 Edmonde the sonne of Lewis Taylour baptized Decemb^r 22.

An'o D'ni 1589.

Thom's the sonne to Arthur Downes baptized Novemb^r 23.
 Mary the daughter of Thom's Crosse baptized March 22.

An'o D'ni 1590.

Margeret the daughter of Thom's Dunne was baptized April 21.
 George the son of George Badley baptized May 31.
 Anne the daught^r of Thom's Massie baptized July 5.
 Jane the wife of Humfrey Weston was buried August 11.
 Jhon the sonne of Will'm Adeney baptized August 23.
 Philip Sockett and Marie Eyre were married together Janurii 17.
 Rychard the sonne of Lewis Taylour baptized January 24.
 Vincent the sonne of Will'm Downes baptized Feb^y 14.

An'o D'ni 1591.

Rycharde the sonne of Jhon Dawson baptized March 25.
 Rycharde the sonne of Arthur Downes baptized Aprill 4.
 Sara the daught^r of Jhon Taylor baptized Aprill 17.
 Jane the wife of George Badley was buried Septemb^r 2.
 Mary the daught^r of Jhon Husband baptized Novemb^r 1.
 Jhon the sonne of Robarte Pitcford baptized Marche 13.

A'no D'ni 1592.

M^r Frauncs Corbett was buried March 23.
 Rycharde Baily was buried Maye 20.
 Rycharde the sonne of Thom's Massie baptized Novemb^r 10.
 Jane the daught^r of Jhon Taylor baptized Novemb^r 12.
 Vincent the sonne of Jhon Drakford baptized Decemb^r 25.
 Ales the daughter of Jhon Drakeforde buried January 13.
 Thom's Downes buried March 24.

An'o D'ni 1593.

Rycharde the sonne of Will'm Adeney baptized June 4.
 Jane the daught^r of Arthur Downes baptized June 10.
 Frauncs Coule buried June 21.
 Mary the daught^r of Lewis Taylour baptized August 26.
 Mary the daught^r of Clement Culcope baptized Septemb^r 2.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Will'm the sonne of Robart Pitchforde baptized Octob^r 14.
Mary the daughter of Jhon Drakeforde baptized Janu'ry 27.

An'o D'ni 1594.

Samuell the sonne of Ch'rles Bedowe baptized June 15.
Corbett the sonne of Jhon Taylor baptized Decemb^r 22.
Elizabeth the daught^r of Jhon Hopkine baptized Janu'ry 5.
Corbett the sonne of Cleme't Culcope baptized Janu'ry 18.

An'o D'ni 1595.

Andrewe the sonne of Lewis Taylour buried May 26.
Andrewe the sonne of Arthur Downes baptized August 3.
George the sonne of Will'm Adeney baptized July 25.
Sara the daught^r of Lewis Taylour baptized Janu'ry 6.
Margeret the daught^r of Thom's Crosse baptized Feb^r 1.

An'o D'ni 1596.

Samuell the sonne of Clement Culcop baptized April 25.
Jhon Genions and Isabell Garmson maried together June 21.
Mary Coule was buried June 23.
David Meyricke buried Augst 11.
Fraunces the daughter of George Kilvarte baptized August 29.

An'o D'ni 1597.

Robarte the sonne of Jhon Genions baptized April 10.
Rycharde Croxon and Jane Garmson were maried together July 11.
Edwarde Reynes was buried Septe'b^r 11.
Elinor the daughter of Will'm Socket was buried Octob^r 20.
George the sonne of Arthur Downes baptized Janu'ry 15.
Anne the daught^r of George Kylvart baptized Janu'ry 22.
Reginalde the sonne of Will'm Whorde was buried Janu'ry 23.
Anne the wife of Will'm Whorde buried Janu'ry 29.
Jaue the daught^r of Lewis Taylour baptized March 19.

An'o D'ni 1598.

Hierom Corbett esquier¹ was buryed July 30.
Griffit Morice & Anne Peake were maried togeth^r Septemb^r 4.
Joan the wife of Humfrey Genions buried Septemb^r 12.
Robart the sonne of Will'm Adeney baptized Decemb^r 10.
M^{rs} Anne Corbett the daughter of Vincent Corbett esquier buryed
March 18.

An'o D'ni 1599.

Rycharde the sonne of George Kilvart and of Margerett his wife
was baptized April 20.
Margerett the daught^r of Robert Pitchforde and of Anne his wife
was baptized April 22.

¹ Of Beslow, one of the Council of the Marches, fourth son of Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, who died 1538, by Ann, daughter of Andrew, Lord Windsor. He married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Poyner, of Beslow, co. Salop, by whom he had two sons and one daughter,

THE HISTORY OF THE

Joan the daught^r of Jhon Lowe and of Elenor his wife was baptized May the 20.

Katherine the wife of Edwarde Peter was buried June 18.

Patie'ce the daughter of Jhon Genions & of Isabell his wife was baptized June the 20.

Will'm Weston was buried June the 26.

Jhon Coule was buried July 3.

Elizabeth the daught^r of Jhon Drakeforde and of Jane his wife was baptized Auguste 24 day.

Anno 1600.

Vrian Hole buried May xiijth day.

Isaac the sonne of Francis Loton was baptized Julie the xth day.

Robarte the sonne of George Kilvart and of Margeret his wife was baptized Novemb^r 2 day.

Rycharde Haselwoode was buried Novemb^r 25 day.

Jhon the sonne of Jhon Lowe and of Elinor his wife was baptized Feb^r 22.

Mary the daught^r of Jhon Drakforde was buried May 31 A. D. 1601.

A. D. 1601.

Mary the daughter of Jhon Genions and of Isabell his wife was baptiz^d Septemb^r the 6.

Reginalde Garmson was buried Jan'ry the 4.

Katherine the daughter of Jhon Drakeforde and of Jane his wife was baptized March 7 day.

Anno D'ni 1602.

William the sonne of Lewys Taylor and of Margery his wife was baptized June 27 day.

Anno D'ni 1603.

William Bennet was buried Aprill 28.

Willia' the sonne of Jhon Lowe and Elinor his wife was baptized the ixth day of Octob^r.

Samuell the sonne of Jhon Genins and of Isabell his wife was baptized Novemb^r the 6.

George the sonne of George Kilvart and of Margerett his wife was baptized Decemb^r 9 day and was buried the 16.

Margery Smithe was buried the 12 of March.

Margaret the daughter of Vincent Genins and of Elizab. his wife was baptized the 18 of March.

A. D. 1604.

Margery the wife of Lewys Taylor was buried Maie the 16 day.

Joan the wife of Will'm Weston was buried Maye the 18 day.

Margerett the daught^r of George Kilvart and of Margeret his wife was baptized Novemb^r 30 day.

Marie the daught^r of Rychard Sockett & Ales his wife was baptized March 17 day.

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

CHAPTER

... of the ...

A. D. 1605.

Jane the daught^r of Lewys Taylor was buried June 27.

Marie the daught^r of Lewys Taylor was buried June 28.

Anne the wife of Jhon Coule was buried August the 21.

Thom's Corbett of Stanerdine esquier¹ and Margerett Corbett the daughter of Vincent Corbett esquier² were married together the 13 day of Septe'b'.

Ales the daughter of Jhon Lowe and Elinor his wife was baptized the 13 day of Octob^r.

George the sonne of George Kilvart & of Margerett his wyfe was baptized the 10 day of November.

Jane the daughter of Vincent Genins and of Elizab. his wife was baptized December the xvth day.

Andrew Neunes & Francs Payne were married together Jan'y the 7 day.

Thom's Dunne was buried Marche the 6.

Anno D'ni 1606.

Will'm the sonne of Jhon Genins and of Isabel his wife was baptized the 13 day of July.

S^r Rychard Corbett knight³ of the honorable ord^r of the Bathe was buried the 29 day of Septemb^r.

Margeret the daught^r of Vincent Genins was buried the xix day of Decemb^r.

Susana the daught^r of George Kilvart and of Margeret his wife was baptized February the 1 day.

Prissilla the daught^r of Samuell Brooke & of Elizabeth his wife was baptized February 22 day.

A. D. 1607.

Robart the sonne of Roger Hall and of Margeret his wife was baptized Maye the 2 day.

Walter Dun'e and Magerett Collett were married together Auguste the 9 day.

Margerett the daughter of Rycharde Corbett⁴ & of Ales his wife was baptized Septemb^r the 26 day.

Jane the daughter of John Drakford and of Jane his wife was baptized Septemb^r 27 day.

Houmfrey Genins was buried the 28 day of Feb^r.

Anno D'ni 1608.

Richarde Collett and Katherine Heynes were married together Aprill the 27.

¹ Son of Robert Corbett, of Stanwardine, by Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Kynaston, of Wulford, co. Salop. By his wife he had one son and one daughter. His widow married Thos. Scriven, of Frodesley, Esq.

² By Francisca Hunnfreston, his wife.

³ Second son of Sir Andrew Corbet and Jane Nedham, married twice, but died s. p.

⁴ Second son of Sir Andrew Corbet and Elizabeth Boothby,

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the creation of the world and the first ages of man. It is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of much speculation and inquiry.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the various nations and empires that have arisen since the first ages of man. It is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of much speculation and inquiry.

The third part of the history of the world is the history of the various religions and philosophies that have arisen since the first ages of man. It is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of much speculation and inquiry.

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The seventh part of the history of the world is the history of the various discoveries and inventions that have arisen since the first ages of man. It is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of much speculation and inquiry.

The eighth part of the history of the world is the history of the various improvements and progress that have arisen since the first ages of man. It is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of much speculation and inquiry.

Ales the daughter of Vincent Genions & of Elizab. his wife was baptized Aprill 24.

Margerett the wife of Walter Dunne was buried May the 27.

Rycharde Cureton and Margerett Taylor were married together the 16 of January.

Isabell Garmson was buried Feb^y 24.

Thomas the sonne of Jhon Lowe & of Elinor his wife was baptized Feb. 5.

Anno D'ni 1609.

Margerett the daughter of Roger Hall & of Margerett his wife was baptized March 26.

Jane the daught^r of Robert Badley & Judith his wife bap. 26 June.

Edmonde Sockett was buried the 10 of December.

Elenor the daughter of Rychard Sockett and of Ales his wife was baptized March the 18.

Anno D'ni 1610.

Jane the daught^r of Thom's Bostock and of Joan his wyfe was baptized Maye 27.

Betriche¹ the daughter of Andrewe Corbett esquier and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized Novemb^r the 25 day.

Elizabeth the daughter of Jhon Genins and Isabell his wife was baptized Decemb^r the 28 day.

Jhon Lowe was buried February the xvth day.

Anno D'ni 1611.

Margeret the daughter of Vincent Genins and of Elizab. his wife was baptized March 26 day.

Margeret the wife of George Kilvart was buried Aprill the 3 day.

Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Badley & of Judithe his wife was baptized Aprill the 6 day.

Thom's Payne was buried Aprill the xxvjth day.

Nathaniel Whorde was buried June 23 day.

Elizabeth the daught^r of Roger Haul & of Margerett his wyfe baptized July 7 day.

Mary the daught^r of John Lowe & of Elinor his wife was baptized August the 23 day.

Raphe Egerto' was buried August 27 day.

Hughe Johnes and Margret Griffiths were married together February the 23 day.

Will'm Whord was buried March 22 day.

Anno D'ni 1612.

Edward Stancy was buried Maye 24 day.

Jhon the sonne of Will'm Haselwood and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized May the 17 day.

¹ Married Francis Thornes, of Shelvoek.

Thomas the sonne of Walter Dun'e & of Isabell his wife was baptized
June the 14 day.

Jhon the sonne of Thomas Bostocke and of Joan his wife was baptized
June 21 day.

Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Sockett and of Ales his wife was
baptized Julie 25 day.

S^r Rycharde Hussey Knight and M^{rs} Marie Corbett the daughter of
S^r Vincent Corbett Knight¹ were married together August 27 day.

Jhon Geniens was buried January 29 day.

Will'm Adeney was buried February 7 day.

Thomas the sonne of Walter Payne and of Katherine his wyfe was
baptized Feb^r 14 day.

A.D. 1613.

Sara the daughter of Vincent Genins and of Elizabeth his wife was
baptized the 13 day of January.

Heugh Powell and Jane Whord were married together July the 4 day.

An'e the wife of Thom's Dun'e was buried the xiiijth day of July.

Samuell the sonne of Andrew Adeney and of Dorethe his wife was
baptized the xvijth day of July.

Frances² the daughter of Andrwe Corbett esquier and of Elizabeth his
wife baptized Augst the 1 day.

Rycharde the sonne of Will'm Haseldine³ and of Mary his wife was
baptized Octob^r the 10 day.

George Badley was buried Dece[']ber vth day.

Marie the daught^r of Robart Badley and of Judith his wife was
baptized the vth day of December.

Robart Genins was buried Feb^r 9 day.

Elizabeth the daughter of Rychard Sockett was buried Marche the
xjth day.

A.D. 1614.

Jhon the sonne of Jhon Hinkes was buried Marche 28.

Jhon Pitchford was buried July the xjth day.

Thom's Geers and Joan Nocke were married together Augst the xjth
day.

Marie the daughter of Robart Pitchforde & Margerett his wife was
baptized August xiiijth day.

Jayer the sonne of Elen Lowe baptized Septemb^r 10 day.

Walter the sonne of Water Dun'e & of Isabell his wife baptized the
v day and buried the ix of Decemb^r.

Anne Taylor of Longe⁴ was buried the xxv day of Feby.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Bostocke and of Joan his wife was
baptized February the 26 day.

¹ and Francisca Humfreston his wife.

² Married Captain Edmaund Taylor, of Wigmore.

³ Ancestors of Wm. Hazledine, the celebrated iron-founder of Shrewsbury.
His own baptism is in Shawbury Register.

⁴ Longden-on-Tern, co. Salop.

A.D. 1615.

Andrewe the sonne of Rycharde Sockett and of Ales his wife was baptized Maye the vjth day.

Vincent the sonne of Robart Corbett esquier¹ and of Bridgett his wife was baptized June the iiijth day.

Rychard Nun'iley and Mary Du'ne were maried together August the third day.

Fra'ces the daughter of Walter Payne and of Katherine his wife was baptized August the 13 day.

Sara Egerton was buried Septemb^r the 8 day.

M^{rs} Margerett Corbett² the daughter of Andrewe Corbet esquier and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized December the 3 day.

Frances the daughter of William Haselldine & of Mary his wife baptized Decemb^r 10.

George Hodges and Sara Taylor were maried together February the vjth day.

Lady Frances Corbett³ was buryed the 13 day of February.

A.D. 1616.

Joan the daughter of Robert Badiley and of Judeth his wife was baptized y^e 28 of March.

Rycharde the sonne of Will'm Newans and of Jane his wife was baptized Aprill 28 day.

Thomas Hopton and Lucy Mancell were maried together Maye the 1 day.

A.D. 1617.

William the sonne of Walter Dune and of Isabell his wiffe was baptized the 30 day of Marche.

Joane the daughter of Tomas Palmer and Constans his wiffe was baptized Aprill the vj day.

Margeret the daughte^r of George Boutler and of Isabell his wife was baptized June the 7 day and was buried June 8.

William Taylor was buried June 15.

Vincent the sonne of Andrew Corbet Esqui^r and of Elizabeth his wiefe⁴ was borne the 13th day of June and was baptized the 13th day of July.

Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Pitchford and of Margaret his wiefe was baptized the 13th day of July.

Patience Genions was buried Aug. 6 day.

¹ Of Humfreston, second son of Sir Vincent Corbet, by Francisca Humfreston, his wife, married Bridget, daughter and heiress of Sir James Price of Ynysmaengwyn, county Merioneth, and had five sons and five daughters, of whom Vincent was the eldest.

² Married Thomas Barkley.

³ Francisca Humfreston.

⁴ Son of Sir Vincent Corbett by Francisca Humfreston.

Sara the daughter of Robert Badley and of Judith his wife was baptized the xxvijth day of January and was buried the seconde day of February.

Anne the daughter of Robert Badley and of Judith his wife was baptized the 2 day of February and was buried the 9th of February.

Elizabeth the daughter of Robart Corbett esquire¹ and of Brigett his wife was baptized March the sixth day.

Andrewe the sonne of Andrewe Farmer & of Fraunces his wief was baptized March the xvth day.

Rychard the sonne of Richarde Sla'ter and of Isabell his wief was baptized Marche the xvijth day.

A.D. 1618.

Robarte Dichar of Edgbouldon² was buried January the 7th day.

Andrew the sonne of Robert Badley and Judith his wief was baptized February the eight and twentieth day.

Alice the daughter of Thomas Bostocke and of Joan his wief was baptized the first day of March and was buried y^e third day of March.

Richarde the sonne of Robert Crosse and of Alice his wief was baptized March the one and twentyth day.

A.D. 1619.

Andrew the sonne of Walter Payne and of Katherine his wife was baptized the third day of October.

John Trigge and Ales Downes were married together January the tenth day.

Sara the daughter of Will'm Somerfeylde of Stanton³ and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized February the twenty seventh day.

Richard Armysher was buried March 5th day.

A.D. 1620.

Isabell the daughter of Walter Dun'e and of Isabell his wife was baptized Aprill the thirtieth day.

Reginald Dicher was buried the xijth day of Maye of Edgbouldon.

Mary the daughter of Richard Downes and Mary his wife was baptized the 28 May 1620.

Elizabeth Hussey the daughter of Sr Richard Hussey Knight and of La. Mary his wief was baptized the 29 of July.

Richard Benbow the sonne of Marke Benbow and of Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 8^d of December.

Jane the wife of Arthur Downes was buried January the 19.

Margaret the daughter of Robert Crosse and of Alice his wife was baptized the fift of February.

Thomas Crosse was buried the sixteenth day of February.

¹ Of Humfreston, by Bridget Price.

² In the adjoining parish of Shawbury.

³ Stanton-on-Hine Heath, co. Salop.

1621.

Richard Badley the sonne of Robert Badley & Judith his wife was baptized the 27th of March.

Mary the daughter of John Adney and of Sara his wife was baptized the 8th of April.

Thomas Hayward and Mary Crosse were married together the tenth day of July.

Thomas Felton & Mary Duffin were married together the 29 of July 1621.

Anne Twisse was buried Agust 30.

Richard the son of Marke Benbow was baptized the 20 of November, 1620.

Ales Egerton was buried September 7.

Martha the daughter of Richard Downes was baptized the 26 of February 1621.

Richard Grinsell of Draytonn in Halles and Elizabeth Benbow of Stoke were maryed together the eight and twentieth day of January.

[Ambrice] the sonne of Robarte Pitchford & of Margrete his wife was baptized March the 23rd.

A'no Dni 1622.

Thomas the sonne of Thomas Haiward and Marie his wife was baptized Sept^r. 8.

Beatrice Sockett the daughter of Richard Sockett & Alice his wief was baptized the 12th of January.

Margrett the wife of Lewis Taylor was buried the sixte day of February.

William the sonne of Thomas Witcherley & Margrett his wife was baptized the 9th day of February.

S^r Vincent Corbett knight was buried the nineth day of March.

William the sonne of Thomas Witcherley was buried March the eighteenth,

Anno D'ni 1623.

Lewis Taylor Rector of Morton Corbett was buried May 12th

Arthur the sonne of Richard Downes & Marie his wife was baptized the two and twentieth day of June.

Thomas the sonne of John Adney & Sara his wife was baptized the twentieth day of July.

Katherine the daughter of Marke Benboe & Elizabeth his wife was baptized the twentieth day of July.

Pelham Corbett esq¹ & M^{rs} Anne Corbett daughter of S^r Andrew Corbett knight were married the eight day of January 1623.

1624.

Richard the² sonne of S^r Andrew Corbett knight & of Lady Elizabeth his wife was baptized September 26.

¹ Of Leigh, co. Salop, son of Wm. Corbett, of Leigh, by Ann, daughter of Sir Wm. Pelham, Knight.

² Second son,

1625.

Robert y^o son of Ro. Pitchford & Margret his wife was baptized April 28.

Thomas the sonne of Richard Downes and of Mary his wife was baptized Octob. 23.

Francis Thornes of Shelvocke¹ Esq. was married to Beatrice Corbett y^o eldest daughter of S^r Andrew Corbett and Elizabeth wife the twelfth day of December.

Arthur the² sonne of S^r Andrew Corbett knight & of Lady Elizabeth his wife was baptized Jan. 22.

1626.

Robert Pitchford buried April 7th.

Pelham the sonne of Robert Badley and of Judith his wife was baptized May the 29.

Samuell the sonne of Richard Taylor [Blocke] and of Margrett his wife was baptized August the 27.

Richard the sonne of Thomas Heyward and of Mary his wife was baptized November the 12.

Nicholas Crane alias Glover was buried March 11.

1627.

Walter the sonne of Andrew Corbett knight & of Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 14 day of May.

Martha the daughter of John Adney and Sara his wife was baptized the 3 day of June.

Walter the sonne of Andrew Corbett knight & of Elizabeth his wife was buried August the 15 day.

Mary the daughter of Richard Taylor & of Margrett his wife was baptized the 18 day of November borne the 10th

Andrew the sonne of Francis Thornes Esq and of Beatrice his wife was baptized the 13 day of January.

1628.

Andrew the sonne of Pelham Corbett Esq and of M^{rs} Anne his wife was baptized March 30.

Vincent the sonne of Vincent Downes & Elinor his wife was baptized May 25.

Margret Armishere buried April 27.

Hanna the daughter of Robert Pitchford & of Margerett his wife was baptiz. July 13.

Andrew the sonne of Pelham Corbett Esq: & of M^{rs} Anne his wife was buried July 28.

John Morrice of the parish of Wem & Jane Braine of this parish were married the 29th day of September.

Margrett Paine buried October the 30th.

¹ In the parish of Ruyton-of-11-Towns, co. Salop.

² Fifth son.

- S^r Richard Hussey knight was buried the 10th day of January.
 Katherine the daughter of Thomas Yate & of Moade his wife was
 baptiz: Febr: 15.
 John the sonne of Francis Thornes Esq. & of Beatrice his wife was
 baptized the 10th day of March.

1629.

- Timothy the sonne of Richard Taylor and Margrett his wife was
 baptized the 3 day of May borne the 25 of Aprill.
 Mary Adney widdow buried Septemb.
 Robert the sonne of Pelham Corbett Esq. and Anne his wife baptized
 the 25 day of October.
 Richard Downes the sonne of Richard Downes and of Mary his wife
 was baptized the 26 of February.
 Alice the daughter of S^r Andrew Corbett and of Elizabeth his wife
 was baptized July the 4.

1630.

- William Taylor was buried May 9.
 Timothy the sonne of John Adney and of Sarah his wife was baptized
 May 23.
 William the sonne of Andrew Corbett Knight and of Elizabeth his
 wife was baptized August 31.
 Thomas the sonne of Francis Thornes and of Beatrice his wife was
 baptiz. Sept^r 26.
 Joane the wife of William Downes was buried Novemb. the 7th
 Elizabeth the daughter of Pelham Corbett esq. and of Elizabeth his
 wife bapt. Jan. 5.
 Sarah the daughter of Richard Taylor and of Margrett his wife was
 baptized January 16 and borne the 12 day.
 Matthias the sonne of Thomas Evans and of Mary his wife bapt.
 March 6.

Anno D'ni 1631.

- Margret Crosse widdow was buried Sept. 5.
 Henry the sonne of Andrew Corbett Knight and of Elizabeth his wife
 was baptized Jan. 22.
 Isabell the wife of Walter Dunne was buried Febr. 12.
 Rebecca the daughter of Robert Pitchford and of Margrett his wife
 was baptized Febr. 12.
 Elizabeth the wife of William Haselwood was buried Febr: 17.

1632.

- Anne the daughter of Pelham Corbett Esq. and Anne his wife was
 bapt. Aprill 21.
 Richard the sonne of Richard Dunne & of Mary his wife was baptized
 Septemb^r 2^d.
 Andrew the sonne of Richard Taylor & of Margrett his wife was
 baptized November the 18 borne 13 at 8 of clocke at night.

the magnetic force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner. The force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner.

1841

The magnetic force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner. The force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner.

1842

The magnetic force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner. The force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner.

1843

The magnetic force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner. The force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner.

1844

The magnetic force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner. The force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner, and the direction of the force is not constant, but varies in a regular manner.

Edward Baylie of Lacon in the p'ish of Wem and Jane Gennins of Preston¹ in this p'ish were married the Feb. 11.

1633.

William the sonne of S^r Andrew Corbett Knight and of Lady Elizabeth his wife was buried Aprill the 21.

Richard the sonne of John Adney and of Sara his wife was baptized Aprill.

Samuell the sonne of Robert Crosse and of Alice his wife was baptized May.

Jane the daughter of S^r And. Corbett Knight & of Lady Elizabeth his wife was bapt. May 26.

Mary the daughter of Polham Corbett Esq. and of M^{rs} Anne Corbett his wife was baptized June the 19.

William Haselwood was buried 13 of 10b^r.

1634.

Margret the daughter of Robert Sockett and of Dorothy his wife was baptized June 15.

Abigail the daughter of Richard Taylor Minister of Moreton Corbett & of Margret his wife was baptized June 29.

Thomas the sonne of Edward Baylie & of Jane his wife was baptized June 29.

Judith the daughter of S^r And: Corbet Knight & Lady Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 24 day of August.

Samuel Gennins was buried the 16 day of November.

George y^o sonne of Ric : Downes and of Mary his wife was baptized Jan: 4.

1635.

Captaine Edmund Taylor of Wigmore² and M^{rs} Frances Corbet daughter of S^r And. Corbet and of Lady Eliz. his wife were married the 14 day of May.

Thomas the sonne of Robert Higginson and of Anne his wife was baptized June 7.

Katherine the daughter of Robert Pitchford & of Margret his wife was baptized the 12 day of July.

Katherine the daughter of Robert Pitchford & of Margrett his wife was buried.

William Downes was buried Jan. 25 aged about 8.

John Adney the sonne of John Adney & of Sara his wife was baptized Feb. 28.

1636.

John Cartwright of y^o parish of Ercall magna and Margret Hall of this parish were married at Sutton Chappell with license from the ordinary (as they say) May 21.

¹ Preston Brockhurst.

² In the parish of Westbury, co. Salop.

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1881

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1884

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M^r John Pearce and **M^{rs} Mary Corbett** daughter to **S^r Andrew Corbett** Knight were married the one & twentieth day of July.

Priscilla the daughter of **Richard Taylor** Rector of **Morton Corbett** & of **Margrett** his wife was baptized July 31.

Vincent Gennins of **Preston** was buried the 26 day of September.

Thomas the sonne of **Thomas Dunne** and of **Dorothy** his wife was baptized Febr: 12.

Thomas the sonne of **John Cartwright** and of **Margret** his wife was baptized February 26.

1637.

S^r Andrew Corbett Knight was buried the seventh day of May 1637.

Dorothy Jones servant to the **Lady Corbett** was buried August 17.

Robert Weston was buried August 29.

1638.

Robert the son of **John Adney** & of **Sara** his wife was baptized Aprill the 8th

Beatrice the daughter of **Captaine Edmund Taylor** & of **M^{rs} Frances** his wife was baptized Aprill the 22.

Joane the daughter of **Robert Higginson** and of **Anne** his wife was baptized Aprill 24.

William Barkley the sonne of **Thomas Barkley Esq** & of **M^{rs} Margrett** his wife was baptized May the first day.

John the sonne of **Richard Downes** and of **Mary** his wife was baptized at **Lee Brockhurst** the 20 day of May.

Joane Bostocke the wife of **Thomas Bostocke** was buried the 24 day December.

Rachell the daughter of **Richard Taylor** Rector of y^e parish of **Morton Corbett** and of **Margrett** his wife was baptized Jan. 15 borne the 9th day at one of y^e clock in the night.

1639.

Elizabeth the daughter of **Thomas Barkley Esq.** and of **M^{rs} Margret** his wife was baptized the 4th of June.

Margrett Powell servant to the **Lady Corbet** was buried the 30 day of June.

Jane Dunne alias **Griffiths** was buried July 3^d.

Joane the daughter of **Robert Downes** and of **Jane** his wife was baptized the fift day of January.

Walter Dunne was buried January y^e tenth.

1640.

Walter the sonne of **William Dunne** & of **Mary** his wife was baptized March 29.

M^r Thomas Richardson was buried June 27.

Martha the daughter of **Thomas Barkley Esq** & **M^{rs} Margrett** his wife was baptized August the 20 day.

Richard the sonne of **Robert Higginson** & of **Anne** his wife was baptized the day of

Thomas Morrice alias Griffiths & Elizabeth Bostocke were married
October 20.

Arthur Downes was buried Novemb^r 11.

William Felton of the Lowe¹ and Joane Daoax of Withington² were
married November 11 day.

Margrett Griffiths (servant to John Adney) was buried January 9,
1641.

Roger Hall was buried the 14 day.

. the mother of Roger Hall was buried
June the 16 day.

John Shepheard was buried June the 25 day.

Richard Plimley & Sarah Hill were married June the seventeenth
day.

Richard the sonne of Andrew Sockett & of Mary his wife was baptized.

John servant to S^r Vincent Corbett was buried the
28 day of January.

Dorothy the daughter of John Cartwright & of Margarett his wife was
baptized Febr. 23.

Elizabeth Higginson the daughter of Robert Higginson and of Anne
his wife was buried March.

. the wife of Tobi

1642.

Dorothy the daughter of John Cartwright & of Margrett his wife was
buried May 8.

Anne Brough-ha was buried the 2^d day of July.

M^{rs} Margret Barkley wife of M^r Thom: Barkley Esq. was buried the
eight and twentyth day of July 1642.

Richard Taylour rector of this church was buried the 21 day of
September 1642.

1643.

Andrew the sonne of Andrew Socket and of Mary his wife was baptized
July 30.

1644.

Willyam the sonne of Richard Newell and of Anne his wife was
baptized April 7.

Walter Payne of Moorton Corbett was buried May 17 1644.

1646.

Mary the daughter of Andrew Socket & of Mary his wife was baptized
December the 30th.

Pelham the sonne of Robert Baddeley and Judith his wife was buried
the day of August 1646.

Margarett the daughter of William Crofts and Joane his wife was
borne the 22th of January and baptized the last of January 1646.

Richard Sockett was buried the of March 1646.

¹ In the parish of Wem, co. Salop.

² Near Upton Magna, co. Salop.

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1647.

Elizabeth Haselwood daughter of John Haselwood & Jane his wife was baptized the 31th of October 1647.

1648.

Mary Cartwright daughter of John Cartwright and Margret his wife buried Aprill the 25th 1648.

William Dunn the sonne of William Dun and Marry his wife was baptized the 17th of August 1648.

Thomas Dickin the sunn of Thomas Dickin and Elizabeth his wife baptized the 3 of October 1648.

Robert the sonn of Richard Newale was baptized the 4 February 1648.

1649.

Thomas the sonne of Andrew Sockett and Mary his wife was baptized the xvjth day of September 1649.

Robert the sonne of W^m Phillips and of Jane his wife was baptized the 24th day of March 1649.

Thomas Dunn the sonne of W^m Dunne of Preston Brockhurst was borne the 21th day of Novemb^r in the year of our Lord God 1650.

Richard y^e sonne of Robert Crosse and Mary his wife was baptized the 15th day of Septemb. 1650.

Dinah the daughter of Robert Crosse junior was baptized in Morton Church thursday January 22, 1651.

Robert Newan the sonne of Thomas Newan of Morton Castell was baptized Monday the 9th of December 1650.

1656.

Mary Dunne the daughter of W^m Dunno & Mary his wife of Preston Brockhurst was baptized April 27th one thousand six hundred fiftie six.

Abraham Crosse the sonne of Robert Crosse junior of Preston Brockhurst was baptized April 26th 1656.

S^r Vincent Corbett K^t and Barn^{tt} sonne and heire to S^r Andrew Corbett and the Lady Elizabeth his wife died in Exeter house in London Decemb^r 28th An'o 1656 was interred att Mooreton uppon the 21 day of January next following.

Sara Socket daughter to Andrew Socket of Preston was baptized the 24th of July 1656.

Robert Baddeley senior was buried at Morton Corbett March 7th 1656.

Andrew Marsh y^e sonne of Willi' Marsh of Carradine¹ & Joane his wife was baptized y^e 14th day of October Anno Domini 1660.

Lady Elizabeth Corbett died the 19th of March late wife to S^r Andrew Corbett & was interred at Moreton Corbett y^e 21th of y^e s^d moneth An'o 1657.

¹ In Shawbury parish.

CHAPTER

OF THE HISTORY OF THE

- Arthur Corbett Esq.¹ & Mrs. Sara Littelton were married August 25, 1659.
- Robert Corbett y^e sonne, of Arthur Corbett Esq. & Sara his wife was baptized 21th of June 1660.
- Mary Downes y^e daughter of Vincent Downes & Frances his wife was baptized y^e 14th of Septemb^r Anno 1657.
- Vincent Downes y^e sonne of Vincent Downes & Frances his wife was baptized y^e 30th of May Anno 1659.
- Elizabeth y^e daughter of Richard Taylor & Elizabeth his wife was baptized y^e 29th of Septemb^r Anno 1660.
- Isabell Scelator y^e wife of Richard y^e elder was buried y^e 6th of June 1658.
- Catherine y^e daughter of Richard Taylor & Elizabeth his wife was baptized y^e 19th of Novemb^r 1657.
- Robert Jeffreys the sonne of Edward Jeffreys & Mary his wife was baptized Decemb^r 4th 1658.
- And his sister Jane Jeffreys was buried the first of Julie 1657.
- Mary y^e daughter of William Key & Mary his wife was baptized y^e 10th of Novemb^r 1656.
- Elizabeth y^e daughter of William Key & Mary his wife was baptized in the yere 1660.
- William Walter of Welington and Margery Downes of Preston Brockhurst were married together neare Michelmas 1660.
- Peeter Gibbons, pastor of Morton Corbett 1660.
- Most p^te of y^e war time before theyr was an *Vr^rery²* in y^e place one Jhon Gower put in by Trayto^{rs} & Rebell^s & in Gowers time few were registred but John Maurice being Clarke to Mr. Gibbons y^e booke of Comon Pray^r being brought in y^e Churche agayne then he 1660 registerd y^e fores^d P^{er}sons as you be here written.
- Mary d. of Francis Adney & Mary his wife bap. Jan. 12 & the said Francis buried the same day.
- Michael s. of Richard Browne of Beshford & Elizth his wife bap. Feb. 26.
- Michael s. of Williⁱ Iveson & Elizth his wife buried June 17, 1661.

1661.

- Mrs. Alice Onslowe wife to Mr. William Onslowe & daughter to Sr Andrew Corbett was interred in Morton June 27, 1661.
- Catherine d. of Arthur Corbett Esq. & Sara his wife bap. August 1.
- Jane d. of John Sneape & Joane his wife bap. Aug. 16.
- Tho: Baylie of Preston married to Sarah Baker of Charlton July 15.
- Ric. Newale Clarke of this p^{er}ish bur^d Oct. 12.

¹ One of the younger sons of Sir Andrew and Lady Elizabeth.

² This word, which is abbreviated, cannot be made out satisfactorily. Mr. James Bowen, an expert in old writings, who transcribed the extracts from Parish Registers in Mr. Wm. Mytton's *Shropshire Collections*, experienced the same inability.

Thomas Howle bur. Dec. 2.

Edward Baylie bur^d Dec^r 5.

1662.

Anna, d. of Ric. Corbett Esq.^r & Mrs. Grace his wife bur^d January 5th.

Benjamin s. of Andrew Sockett & Mary his wife bap. Sept^r 9.

Elizabeth d. of Peeter Gibbons pastor of Morton & Lucina his wife bap. Sep^t 14.

Andrew s. of William Iveson & Elizth his wife bap. Oct. 26.

1663.

Elizabeth d. of Peter Gibbons pastor and Lucina his wife bur^d 25 March.

William s. of William Key & Mary his wife borne March 24 & bap. Aprill 19.

Thomas Taylor s. of Richard & Alec bap. August 20.

M^{rs} Margret Southall wyddow bur^d 14 Sept^r.

Beatrice d. of Peeter Gibbons Rector & Lucina his wife bap. 20 October.

Thomas s. of George Reeyfes & Mary his wife crystened 6th Nov^r.

Vincente Downes bur^d. 24 Nov^r pater famyllias.

Martha Southall d. unto M^r John Southall Rector bur^d 8 Dec^r.

1664.

Catherin d. of Richard & Alce Taylor bur^d 12 Aprill.

Phyllipp Walker of the parish of Shawbury marryed unto Elizabeth Goyltyer 17 May.

Jane d. of Thomas & Sara Bayly bap. 28 May.

Mary & Martha twins daughters unto Henry & Lydia Poole bap. 10 June.

Jane d. of Thomas & Sara Bayley bur^d 12 June.

Francis Spenlove & Jane Spenser mar^d 1 June.

Richard Selator senior bur^d 11 Oct^r.

John son of John Snape and Joane his wife chrystened 19 Nov^r.

Robert s. of John & Sara Adney bur^d 11 Dec^r.

1665.

Richard s. of Richard & Alice Taylor bap. 18 Aprill.

Ann d. of Francis Crosse & Ann his wife bap. 24 June.

Joseph s. of Thomas Jackson & Ellynor his wife bap. 29 June.

Mary d. of William Jenks & Elizabeth his wife bap. 13 August.

Vincent s. of Peeter Gibbons pastor & Lucina his wife borne Aug. 8 & bap. 12 Sept^r.

Joseph s. of Thomas Jackson & Ellinor his wife bur^d 4 February.

George s. of George & Mary Reefes bap. 16 March.

1666.

Ann d. of Roberte Crosse & Maric his wife bap. 5 June.

Ann d. of Arthur Corbitt Esquier & Mrs. Sarah his wife bap. 12 June.

Sampson Ford a stranger & forge man bur^d 19 Junç.

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Elizabeth d. of Thomas & Sara Bayley crystened 29 June.

Elizabeth d. of Thomas and Sara Bayly bur^d 2nd July.

Richard Gardener of the parish of Ponsberry joyned in mariedge unto

Frances Kitans livinge in the parishe of Morton Corbett 2nd July.

Mr. Andrew Corbitt sonne of the Right Wor^{ll} S^r Andrew Corbitt

buried 26th Sep^t.

Elizabeth Dunn bur^r 10th November.

Richard Taylor s. of Richard & Alce Taylor bur^d 19th December.

Marie d. of William Iveson & Elizth his wife bur^d 20 December.

Catherin d. of Richard Taylor & Elizabeth his wife bur^d 23 Dec^r.

Robert Lewis bur^d 24 Dec^r.

1667.

Lucy d. of Peter Gibbons pastor & Lucy his wife borne Friday Sept.
20 bap. Oct. 22.

Andrew s. of William Watkis & Jane his wife bap. 15 November.

Richard s. of Francis Crosse & Anne his wife bap. 2 January.

George Beacoll of this parish joyned in the holy estate of Matrymony
unto Jane Dickine of the parish of Hodnytt the 30th day of
January 1667.

Ellynor d. of Thomas Jackson bur^d 10 Feb^r.

Robert Sockett bur^d 9 May.

Edward Ducker of this parish & Joane Gryffis of the parish of
Grynsill married 3 February.

Mary d. of John Snape & Anne his wife bap. 10 March.

1668.

John s. of George Reefes & Marie his wife bap. 5th July.

George Cadman of the parish of Preece and Ann Stannyley of this
parish married 23 August.

Samuel Maddox s. of Rogger Maddox & Mary his wife bap. 11 January.

Edward Ducker s. of Edward Ducker and Joane his wife bap.
26 January.

William Pytchford of Preston buryed 22 Feby.

William s. of Humphrey Morris & Ann his wife bur^d 23 February.

Beatrice d. of S^r Vincent Corbett & Lady Elizabeth his wife was
borne Decemb^r y^e 4th

1669.

Jane d. of Robert & Mary Crosse bap. 23 Aprill.

Henry Brown of this parish married Elizabeth Beukley of Shawburie
parish 15 May.

Cattwalliter Heughes bur^d 14 Aug^t.

Joseph s. of Thomas Jackson & Susan his wife bap. 1 Feb^r.

1670.

Robert Crosse sen^r bur^d 19 June.

. Peter Gibbons Rector & Lucy his wife was borne
July 19 bap. Aug. 16.

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Vincent s. of S^r Vincent Corbett & Lady Elizabeth his wife was borne May 22.

Mary d. of Francis Crosse & Ann his wife bap. Friday 21 Oct^r.

Mary d. of George Reeves & Mary his wife bap. December 2.

Elizabeth d. of M^r Arthur Corbet & M^{rs} Sarah his wife bap. 13 Dec^r.

Jane d. of Edward Duckar & Jone his wife bap. 28 Jan^r.

1671.

Jone d. of John Sneap & Jone his wife bap. 5 May.

Thomas s. of Thomas Bayly & Sarah his wife bap. 13 Aug^t.

Thomas s. of William Watkis & Jane his wife bap. Nov^r 15.

Mary d. of Vincent Downes bur^d Nov^r 20.

Isaack s. of Robert Crosse & Mary his wife bap. Dec^r 28.

Andrew s. of S^r Vincent Corbet Knight & Barronit & Lady Elizabeth his wife buried Feb. 6.

1672.

Mary d. of Thomas Jackson & Susan his wife bap. 25 June.

Robert Crosse junior bur^d 7 Oct^r.

Lucy d. of Peter Gibbons Rector & Lucy his wife was borne Nov^r 6 & bap. Dec^r 3.

Francis s. of S^r Vincent Corbet K^t & Bar^t & the Lady Elizabeth his wife was borne December 1 baptized Dec. 27.

1673.

Joseph s. of George Reeves & Mary his wife bap. 9 May.

Jane the wife of Richard Sclatour bur^d 28 May.

Francis s. of S^r Vincent Corbett & Lady Elizabeth his wife bur^d 10 August.

Robert Davies bur^d Dec^r 2.

Katharine d. of Francis Crosse & Ann his wife bap. 8 Feby.

1674.

Elizabeth Longner of Beshford bur^d April 10.

John s. of William Newell & Sarah his wife bap. 29 Sept^r.

Sarah d. of Mr. Arthur Corbett and Sarah his wife bap. 29 Sept^r.

1675.

Margaret d. of Walter Nicholas & Lydia his wife bap. April 9.

Thomas Hasledine bur^d April 12.

William s. of George Reeves & Mary his wife bur^d Aug 9.

Elizabeth d. of George Reeves & Mary his wife bap. Jan. 6.

Mary Baddeley an Innocent of the age of three score & two years buried Feb. 27.

Will'm Watkis bur^d March 3.

1676.

John Bostock one of the poor of this parish bur^d April 3.

George s. of Peter Gibbons & Lucy his wife borne May 15 & bap, June 12,

THE HISTORY OF THE

Will'm s. of Will'm Key & Mary his wife bur^d July 15.
 Sarah d. of Will'm Newell & Sarah his wife bap. July 23.
 Mr. Robert Baddeley bur^d Nov^r 4.
 Sarah wife of Richard Sclator bur^d Feby. 13.
 Robert s. of Elizabeth Clay a bastard child bap. Feby. 16.

1677.

Sarah Adney bur^d April 3.
 Dinah Crosse of this parish married to Richard Newnes of the Clive.
 Mary Donne of Preston married Samuell Kente of Yokleton.
 Thomas Socket of Preston married to Dorothy Puller of Edgbolton.
 Robert s. of Will'm Newell & Eliz. his wife bap. March 1.
 Will'm Thomas & Ann Newell were married together.

1678.

Richard Slater & Mrs. Dorothy Jordan married 25 Sept^r.
 Edward Sockett buried.
 Robert Corbett Esq^r sonne of S^r Vincent Corbett Bar^t a barrester at
 law & Student of Lincolns Inn died in London May y^e 24 and
 was interd at Moreton June 7th.
 Arthur Downes bur^d July 10.
 Thomas Roberts a sojourner with the widdow Hasledine was bur^d
 Oct. 20.
 Thomas Dunne bur^d March 11.
 Elinor Yates of Beshford bur^d Dec^r 30 1679.
 Beatrice d. of Richard Sclator & Dorothy his wife bap. Dec^r 16 1679.
 John Sncap of Preston interred Feb^y 26 1679.
 Thomas Bayly of Preston Brockhurst bur^d Jan. 8 1680.
 Andrew s. of Thomas Socket & Dorothy his wife bap. April 9 &
 bur^d April 27—81.
 S^r Vincent Corbet Bar^t (who died at Londⁿ) was interred here the
 24 Feb^y 1680.
 Samuel Pitchford bur^d Sunday Nov. 21—80.
 Thomas s. of Richard Wycherley & Jane his wife bap. Tuesday
 Nov^r 30—80.
 Henry s. of Peter Gibbons & Lucy his wife was born April 24 bap.
 May 23 1681.
 M^{rs} Frances Holbrook of Bangor bur^d April 12—81.
 Will'm s. of Walter Nicholas & Lydia his wife bur^d Aug. 13—81.
 Abraham s. of Thomas Socket & Dorothy his wife bap. May 28
 & bur^d May 30 1682.
 Jane d. of Richard Wycherley & Jane his wife bap. June 10— 82.
 Mary Downes of Bradeley Yate bur^d Oct. 6—82.
 Katarine Gotier one of the poor of this par'sh bur^d Jan. 9—82.
 Richard s. of Richard Sclatour & Dorothy his wife bap. April 11—83.
 Mr. Robert s. of Mr. Richard Corbett & Mrs. Grace his wife bur^d in
 this parish July 30, 1685.
 Darnygold Ducker was born 21 Sept. 1685.
 Mr. Henry Corbett s. of Mr. Richard Corbett & Mrs. Grace his wife
 bur^d Oct. 10, 1685.

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1686.

Ann d. of Mr. Arthur Corbett of Moreton & wife of Mr. Thomas Heath bur^d 8 June 1686 dying in childbed.

The same day Thomas s. of Mr. Thomas Heath & the aforesaid Mrs. Ann his wife was bap.

Mary Downes of Bradeley Gat wid. bur^d March 30, 1686.

Richard a bastard child bur^d Dec^r the last.

1687.

William Key of Preston Sen^r bur^d 2 July being Saturday.

Mrs. Grace Corbett wife of Mr. Richard Corbett of Shawbury Parke was bur^d Oct. 10—87.

Edward s. of Edward Ducker bur 2 July 1688.

Vincent s. of Richard Corbett Esq. & Mrs. Grace his wife bur^d March 2—87.

William s. of Hugh Holmes & Elizabeth his wife bap. Sept. 22—88.

Elizabeth d. of John Jones & Eliz. his wife bap. Dec^r 7 born Nov. 14—89.

Jan. 5 1690 Theodore s. of William Wood Gentⁿ & Mary his wife born bap. 26 of same month.

Robert s. of Thomas Williams of Bog Mills bap. Friday June 27 1690.

Saturday Sep. 17 William s. of Benjamin Sockett & Mary his wife bur^d 90.

Richard Sockett Dyer bur^d Saturd. Sept. 20—90.

1688.

John s. of Peter Gibbons & Lucy his wife was born June 24.

Katharine Hasledine wid. bur^d 4 March 89.

Mary d. of Edward Ducker and Elizabeth his wife bap. May 9.

Mr. Arthur Corbett s. of S^r Andrew Corbett Knt bur^d April 5 1690.

Richard Corbett Esq. bur^d Feb. 25 1691.

Richard s. of John and Mary Snape bap. Saturday, Jan. 9—92.

Vincent s. of Vincent Downes & Margaret his wife bap. May 10.

Mary & Martha twin daughters of John Snape & Mary his wife bap. Feb. 13—93.

Jane Davies bur^d April.

Andrew s. of Andrew Downes & Hannah his wife bap. March 3—93
born Feb. 13 about 11 of Clock at night.

Edward s. of Edward Duckar & Eliz. his wife bap. May 12. 93.

Mrs Sarah Corbett bur^d August 19.

Mary d. of William Wood Gent. & Mary his wife bap. May 21. 1693.

1694.

Thomas Nicholas bur^d April 15.

Benjaⁿ s. of Benjamine Socket & Mary his wife bapt. Thursday
Feb. 7. —95.

1695.

Beatrico d. of Peter Gibbons Pastor & Lucina his wife bur^d Jan. 26.

William Phillipps sen^r bur^d Feb. 22. 95.

1881

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- Andrew s. of Andrew Downes & Hanah his wife bur^d June 17 —95.
 Sarah wife of Will'm Newell bur^d July 31. 95.
 John s. of Edward Ducker & Eliz. his wife bap. Aug. 25 bur^d Sept. 4.
 Walter Nicholas bur^d Dec. 12. 95.
 Peter s. of Tho. Gittins & Hannah his wife bap. June 24, 96.
 Elizabeth d. of Joseph Reeves and . . . his wife bap. April 3.
 Anna wife of Andrew Downes bur^d May 3.
 Edw. s. of Andrew Downes bur^d June 23.
 Richard Sclater sen^r bur^d May 1.
 Thomas s. of Thomas Jackson & Mary his wife bap. Oct. 29.
 Ann d. of John Snape & Mary his wife bap. Oct. 30, 1696.
 Sarah d. of Benjamⁿ Sockett & Mary his wife bap. Jan. 22—96.
 Mary d. of Will'm Phillips & Mary his wife bap. Jan. 26—96.
 Ann an infant d. of Hugh Holmes & Elizabeth his wife bur^d Feb. 2.
 Edward Downes of Bradeley Gate & Elizabeth Manley of Roodwood
 mar^d on Shrove Tuesday.
 Ann d. of Hugh Holmes & Eliz. his wife bap. Sat. March 13 bur^d 16.
 Margaret d. of Tho. Reeves & Margaret his wife bap. April 26—98.
 Richard s. of Tho. Reeves & Margaret his wife bur^d June 4—98.
 Thomas s. of Hugh Holmes & Eliz: his wife bap. Oct. 16—98.
 Will'm Dunne bur^d March 7—98.
 Mr. Henry Corbett bur^d Dec^r 27—98.
 Walter s. of Walter Donne & Eliz. his wife bap. April 20 1699.
 Alice d. of Thos. Gittins & Hanah his wife bap. May 8—99.
 Thomas s. of Thomas Reeves & Margaret his wife bap. May 28—99.
 William s. of Nathaniell Oldes & Sarah his wife bap. July 21—99.
 John s. of Peter Gibbons Rector & Lucy his wife bur^d Sep. 27 1699.
 Benjamin Sockett bur^d Oct. 24.
 Margaret Holding one of the poor of this parish bur^d Dec. 28—99.
 Madam Judith Corbett the wife of Richard Corbett Esq^r was interred
 the 19th of Jan. 1700.
 Milbraham d. of Thomas Kingbet & Ann his wife bap. May 2, 1700.
 George s. of Hugh Holmes & Eliz. his wife a new born infant bap
 Oct. 15 bur^d 17.
 Sarah d. of Thomas Bayly & Ann his wife bap. Feb. 27 1700.
 Samuel s. of William Phillips & Mary his wife bap. April 24, 1701,
 Buried May 24 following.
 Elizabeth d. of Mr. Andrew Downes & Elizabeth his wife bap. March
 12.
 Mr. Ralph Wilson & Beatrice Sclator married May 26, 1702.
 Hugh Holmes bur^d June 6.
 Lady Elizabeth Corbett bur^d Nov. 16, 1702.
 William s. of Tho : Reeves & Margaret his wife bap. August 2, 1702,
 Samuel s. of William Phillips & Mary his wife bap. Sept. 4, 1702.
 Mary Phillips Sen^r wid. bur^d Feb. 2.
 Thomas s. of Thomas Bayley & Ann his wife bap. Nov. 24, 1703.
 Mad^m Beatrice Kynaston buried Dec. 7, 1703.
 Mary Sockett wid^m bur^d Dec. 12 1703.

- William Bayley of Beshford in the Parish of Shawbury & Susan Groom mar^d 18 April.
- John Barnes & Beatrice Bickley both of Parish of Chetwind mar^d August 31 1704.
- Mary Gough of Preston bur^d March 17 1704.
- Ann d. of Mr. Thomas Bayly & Ann his wife bap. April 12.
- Will'm Newell bur^d April 26.
- d. of Thomas Reeves & Margaret his wife bap. June 27.
- Richard s. of Thomas Knight & Ann his wife bap. Oct. 22.
- d. of Thomas Socket & Mary his wife bap. Jan. 2.
- Elizabeth d. of John Snape & Margaret his wife bap. Jan. 4.
- Elizabeth Iveson one of the poor of this parish bur^d Jan. 8.
- John Gough & Catherine Key both of this parish married Jan. 5th.
- 1706 William Vaughan & Elizabeth Downes married March 26.
- Laiward & Mary Smith mar^d July 14.
- Madam Beatrice Thornes bur^d Oct. 2. 1706.
- Madam Beatrice d. of John Kynaston Esq & Beatrice his wife bur^d 1711.
- Mrs Sarah Bayley wid^o bur^d March 11. 1711—12.
- Madam Frances Ironsides d. of Francis Thornes Esq. bur^d November 19. 1712.
- Peter Gibbons M.A. & Rector of this parish for y^e space of 53 years & aged 72 years was bur^d y^e 24 August 1713.
- Richard Corbett Esq. bur^d April 21. 1718.
- Grace w. of Andrew Taylor of Nantwich bur^d Nov^r 1. 1720.
- Frances d. of Andrew Corbett Esq. of Shawbury Park & Frances his w. bur^d Oct. 2. 1722.
- Ann d. of Thomas Bayley & Ann his w. bur^d Jan. 20 1724-5.
- Sarah d. of Thomas Taylor of Carradine & Sarah his w. bap. March 14 1724-5.
- Mary d. of Edward Ducker & Margrett his w. bap. Jan. 12 1717.
- Sarah d. of Edward Ducker & Margrett his w. bap. April 9 1720.
- Sarah Taylor widow bur^d July 15 1720.
- Ann d. of Edward Ducker & Margerat his w. bap. Sept. 9 1722.
- Edward Ducker senior bur^d Sep. 17 1726.
- Frances d. of Andrew Corbett Esq. of Shawbury Park bur^d December 17 1726.
- Mrs. Gibbons y^e wife of Peter Gibbons Rector of Moreton Corbett bur^d Jan^y 4 1726.
- William s. of Thomas Taylor of Carradine & Sarah his w. bap. Feb^y 25 1727-8.
- Mary Jennings nurse at Sq^r Winfeilds of Preston Brockhurst bur^d Feb. 28 1727-8.
- Mary d. of Tho^s Taylor & Sarah his w. bap. April 18 1731.
- Samuel s. of Samuel Betton & Jane his w. bap. Aug. 9 1731.
- Elizabeth Duckar bur^d June 26 1732.
- Jane d. of Samuel Betton & Jane his w. bap. June 18 1735.
- Anne d. of Tho^s Taylor & Sarah his w. bap. May 12 1731.
- Elizabeth d. of Sam^l & Jane Betton bap. 18 July 1735.

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- Joseph s. of Sam^l & Jane Betton bap. Nov. 4 1737.
 Tho^s s. of Tho^s Taylor of Carradine bap. Nov. 20 1737.
 Tho^s Davies & Mary Bayley marr^d 12 Jan. 1739-40.
 Robert s. of Samuel Betton & Jane his w. bap. 19 May 1740.
 Sarah d. of Edward Duckar & Margaret his w. bur^d June 14 1740.
 Corbet Kynaston Esq. bur^d 21 June 1740.
 Mr. John Gregroy of the Parish of Loppington bur^d Oct. 1 1741.
 Tho^s s. of Mr. Tho^s & Ann Bayley of Preston Brookhurst bap. March
 24 1742-3.
 Mrs Ann Bayley of Preston widow bur^d April 6 1743.
 William s. of Mr. Tho^s Bayley Gent. & Anne his w. bap. Sep. 6 1744.
 Edw^d s. of Mr. Tho^s Bayley of Preston Brockhurst Gent. & Ann his
 wife bap. Feb. 6 1746-7.
 Samuel Betton bur^d 24 January 1748.
 Mrs. Frances Broadfield bur^d 27 Sept. 1749 daughter of Peter Gibbons
 late Rector.
 Thomas Kilvart of Preston Brockhurst bur^d Oct. 10 1749.
 Thomas Vickers & Ann Ducker both of this parish marr^d Dec. 26
 1748.
 Anne d. of Mr. Tho^s Bayley & Anne his w. bap. 8 June 1750.
 Mary d. of Mr. Daniel Prescot merchant at Petersburg & ———
 his w. bap. 27 May 1751.
 Sarah d. of Mr. & Mrs. Bayley bap. 16 December 1751 buried June 1
 1752.
 Mr Richard Slater Jun^r bur. 5 Nov. 1753.
 Margaret Kilvart widow of late Thomas Kilvart died Jan. 30 bur^d
 1 Feb. 1754.
 Mr Slater of Moreton Corbett bur^d 4 Oct. 1754.
 Charles & Benjamin twins s. of Mr. Charles Prescot and Frances his
 w. bap. 29 Sept. 1755 & bur. 9 Oct. 1755.
 Rowland son of Mr. & Mrs. Bayley bap. 21 April. 1756.
 Mr Charles Prescot bur. Oct. 27. 1756.
 Andrew Corbet Esq. of Shawbury Park bur^d Feb. 25, 1757.
 Vincent Corbet Rector of Moreton Corbet bur. 9 Nov^r 1759.
 Mrs. Sarah Humstone widow bur. May 9. 1760.
 Mrs. Lucy Gibbons bur^d June 20, 1760.
 John Fieldhouse Rector signs.
 Ann d. of Mr. Charles Prescot & Frances his wife bap. 20 Jan. 1757.
 Judith d. of Richard Corbet of Hardwick Esq. & Mary his w. bur^d
 Jan. 3. 1762.
 Mrs. Mary Slater, widow of the late Mr. Rich^d Slator of Moreton
 Corbet bur^d June 10. 1762.
 Major Richard Corbet bur^d with military honours July 23. 1763.
 George Corbet of Great Wytheford Esq barrister at law. bur^d Aug. 10.
 1763.
 Margaret w. of Edw^d Ducker of Moreton Corbet bur. Sept. 19. 1768.
 Richard s. of Rich^d & Mary Prince bap. Aug. 18 1764.
 William s. of Rich^d & Mary Prince of the One-house bap. Jan. 1 1766.
 Mary d. of Rich^d & Mary Prince of the One-house bap. Jan. 10 1768.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the relations of the king to his subjects. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King Henry the First, and the events which took place during that period.

The second part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the relations of the king to his subjects. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King Stephen, and the events which took place during that period.

The third part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the relations of the king to his subjects. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King Matilda, and the events which took place during that period.

The fourth part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the Second. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the relations of the king to his subjects. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King Henry the Second, and the events which took place during that period.

The fifth part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Richard the First. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the relations of the king to his subjects. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King Richard the First, and the events which took place during that period.

The sixth part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King John. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the relations of the king to his subjects. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King John, and the events which took place during that period.

- Rich^d s. of Rich^d Corbet Esq. of Heigh-Acton bur^d Aug. 19.
 Thomas Lloyd Bayley s. of Tho^s & Sarah Bayley bap. Nov^r 17 1768.
 Edward Ducker of Moreton Corbet bur^d July 2 1771.
 Edward & Rowland twin sons of Thomas Bayley & Sarah his w. bap.
 Sept. 13 1771.
 Rowland s. of Tho^s Bayley Jun^r & Sarah his w. bur^d Feb. 22 1772.
 Edward s. of Tho^s Bayley Jun^r & Sarah his wife bur^d March 4 1772.
 The Bishop visited Aug. 19 1772 The Register exhibited Sep. 8 1772.
 Francis Lloyd s. of Tho^s & Sarah Bayley bap. Jan. 1 1773.
 Mary d. of Tho^s & Sarah Taylor bap. April 18 1773.
 Miss Charlotte Corbet bur^d June 15 1774.
 John Lloyd s. of Tho^s & Sarah Bayley bap. Nov^r 30 1774 bur^d
 March 22 1775.
 Mr. Bayley of Preston bur^d Oct. 12 1775.
 Sarah Taylor bur^d Nov. 7. 1775.
 William s. of Tho^s & Sarah Taylor bap. Jan. 2. 1776.
 Margaret d. of Tho^s & Sarah Bayley bap. May 9. 1776.
 Mrs. Judeth Corbet of Grinshill bur^d Dec. 11 1776 aged 83.
 William s. of W^m & Anne Bayley of Bessford bap. Dec. 9. 1777.
 Hannah d. of Tho^s & Ann Taylor bap. Oct. 11. 1778.
 Thomas s. of W^m & Mary Bayley of Bessford bap. Nov. 2. 1778.
 Berkeley s. of Tho^s & Sarah Bayley born April 8. 1778 & bap.
 Feb. 16. 1779.
 John s. of W^m & Mary Bayley of Bessford bap. Sep. 22. 1780.
 Ann d. of Tho^s & Sarah Bayley of Preston Hall bap. April 27. 1781.
 Mary d. of W^m & Mary Bayley of Bessford bap. Oct. 19. 1781.
 John s. of Tho^s & Sarah Taylor of Moreton Corbet bap. 31 Dec. 1781.
 Ann d. of W^m & Elizth Oswell of Old Carradine bap. May 5. 1782.
 Mary d. of William & Elizabeth Oswell of Old Carradine bap. Sept.
 19 1784.
 Elizabeth d. of Tho^s & Sarah Taylor of Moreton bap. Jan. 3 1785.
 Ann d. of William & Mary Bayley of Bessford born May 19 1783. bap.
 Feb. 24 1785.
 Martha d. of William & Mary Bayley of Bessford born June 30 1784
 bap. Feb. 24 1785.
 Sarah d. of Thomas & Sarah Bayley of Preston bap. Sept. 14 1785.
 John s. of John & Abigail Harris of Moreton bap. June 5 1786.
 Susanna d. of William & Mary Bayley of Bessford bap. July 28 1786.
 Sarah d. of Tho^s & Sarah Taylor bap. May 11 1788.
 Thomas s. of William & Mary Bayley of Bessford born Sep. 20 1786
 bap. Dec. 16 1788.
 Elizabeth d. of W^m & Mary Bayley of Bessford born May 23 1788
 bap. Dec. 16 1788.
 Henry s. of John & Abigail Harris of Moreton bap, Jan. 4 1788.
 Ann d. of John & Abigail Harris of Moreton bap. May 31 1789.
 William s. of William & Elizabeth Oswell of Carwardine bap. Oct 5
 1791.
 Ann d. of Tho^s & Sarah Taylor of Moreton bap. Oct. 9 1791.
 Elizabeth d. of W^m & Ann Taylor of Preston bap. Oct. 18 1795.

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the
 various parts of the world, and the manner in which they are
 governed, and the customs and manners of the several
 nations. The second part contains a history of the
 world, from the beginning of the world to the present
 time. The third part is a collection of the most
 famous and interesting events that have happened
 in the world, from the beginning of the world to
 the present time. The fourth part is a collection
 of the most famous and interesting persons that
 have lived in the world, from the beginning of
 the world to the present time. The fifth part is
 a collection of the most famous and interesting
 places that have been discovered in the world,
 from the beginning of the world to the present
 time. The sixth part is a collection of the most
 famous and interesting events that have happened
 in the world, from the beginning of the world to
 the present time. The seventh part is a collection
 of the most famous and interesting persons that
 have lived in the world, from the beginning of
 the world to the present time. The eighth part is
 a collection of the most famous and interesting
 places that have been discovered in the world,
 from the beginning of the world to the present
 time. The ninth part is a collection of the most
 famous and interesting events that have happened
 in the world, from the beginning of the world to
 the present time. The tenth part is a collection
 of the most famous and interesting persons that
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 the world to the present time. The eleventh part
 is a collection of the most famous and interesting
 places that have been discovered in the world,
 from the beginning of the world to the present
 time. The twelfth part is a collection of the most
 famous and interesting events that have happened
 in the world, from the beginning of the world to
 the present time. The thirteenth part is a
 collection of the most famous and interesting
 persons that have lived in the world, from the
 beginning of the world to the present time. The
 fourteenth part is a collection of the most
 famous and interesting places that have been
 discovered in the world, from the beginning of
 the world to the present time. The fifteenth part
 is a collection of the most famous and interesting
 events that have happened in the world, from
 the beginning of the world to the present time.
 The sixteenth part is a collection of the most
 famous and interesting persons that have lived
 in the world, from the beginning of the world to
 the present time. The seventeenth part is a
 collection of the most famous and interesting
 places that have been discovered in the world,
 from the beginning of the world to the present
 time. The eighteenth part is a collection of the
 most famous and interesting events that have
 happened in the world, from the beginning of
 the world to the present time. The nineteenth
 part is a collection of the most famous and
 interesting persons that have lived in the world,
 from the beginning of the world to the present
 time. The twentieth part is a collection of the
 most famous and interesting places that have
 been discovered in the world, from the
 beginning of the world to the present time.

Thomas s. of John & Abigail Harris bap. June 8 1791.

W^m s. of D^o bap. Aug. 16 1792

Joseph s. of do. bap. Mar. 23 1794

James s. of do. bap. June 5 1795

all christened at Shawbury but not registered there.

Mary d. of John & Abigail Harris of Moreton bap. Sept. 24 1726.

Thomas s. of W^m & Ann Taylor of Birch Coppice bap. Sep. 12 1798.

Andrew Vincent s. of Andrew Corbet Esq. and Mary his wife bap. at Shawbury Park 16 June 1800.

Judeth d. of Andrew Corbet Esq. and Mary his wife bap. at Acton Reynold 4 Feb. 1802.

William s. of W^m & Ann Taylor of Preston bap. March 20 1803.

Richard s. of Andrew Corbet Esq. and Mary his wife bap. at Acton Reynold May 29 1804.

Robert s. of Andrew Corbet Esq & Mary his wife bap. at Acton Reynold 19 Dec. 1805.

Vincent Roger s. of Sir Andrew Corbet Bart. & Dame Mary his wife bap. at Acton Reynold 17 Dec^r 1808.

Jane d. of Francis & Mary Bayley of Preston Hall bap, Nov. 6 1810.

Richard Prynce Corbet Esq. of High Hatton bur^d Feb. 8. 1779.

Mrs. Bayley of Preston bur. Sep. 27. 1780.

Mrs. Sarah Kempster of Preston bur^d Sep. 22. 1781.

Mrs. Sarah Wood from Wem bur. Dec. 3. 1785.

Thomas Harris of Wem bur. Jan. 11. 1786.

Rev. W^m Clarke Rector of this parish bur^d April 13. 1786.

Mrs. Judeth Corbet bur^d July 7. 1786.

Thomas Taylor bur^d Oct. 25. 1788 aged 99.

Richard son of W^m & Ann Bayley of Marton bur^d Oct. 1. 1789.

W^m s. of do. bur. Oct. 19, 1789.

Mrs. Cotes of Shawbury bur. June 21. 1790.

Mr. Richard Beacall of Preston bur^d Feb. 14. 1791.

Mr. William Bayley of Loppington bur. March 24. 1794.

James s. of John & Abigail Harris of Moreton bur. Sep. 2, 1795.

Mr. Bayley of Preston bur^d Feb. 29. 1796 aged 53.

Andrew Corbet Esq. of Shawbury Park bur^d April 30. 1796 aged 76.

Andrew Corbet Kilvert s. of John & Katherine Kilvert of Grinshill bur^d Oct. 10. 1798 aged 3 yrs & 5 months.

Mrs. Clarke of Grinshill bur. Feb. 8 1800 aged 66.

Mrs. Bayley of Wem widow bur. Feb. 12 1801 aged 51.

Mrs. Bayley of Wytheford bur. May 14 1802 aged 59.

John Harris Jun^r of Moreton Corbet bur. March 24 1804.

John Harris of Moreton Corbet bur. March 2 1805 aged 91 years & 3 months.

Ann Harris of Moreton Corbet bur^d Jan. 23 1806 aged 86 years.

William s. of Francis & Mary Bayley of Preston Hall bur. June 1 1808.

Ann Bayley of Preston bur. Sep. 14 1809 aged 28.

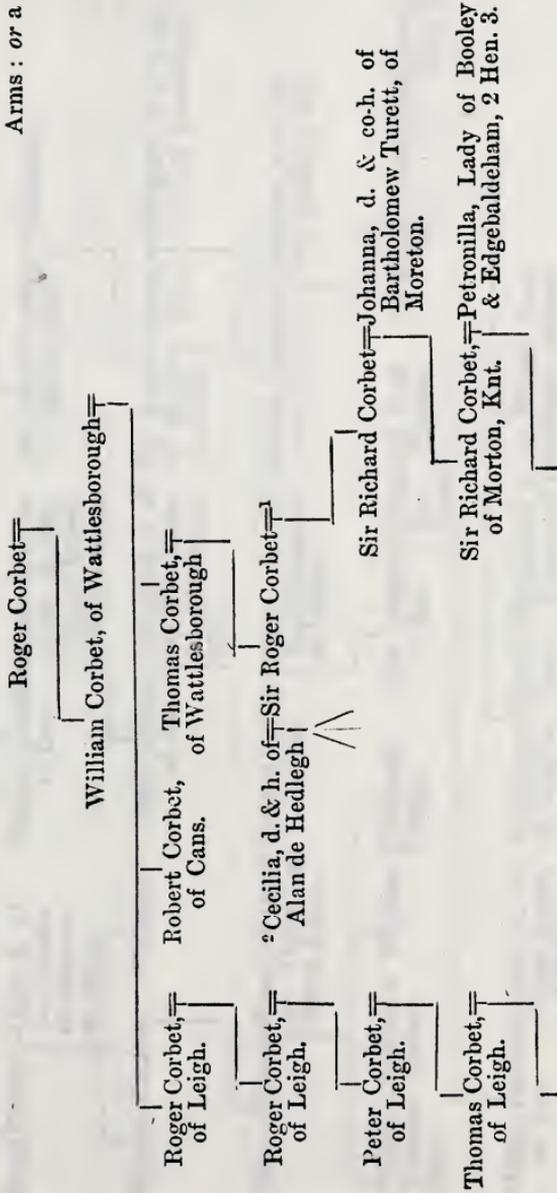
John s. of W^m & Katharine Humpherson of Preston bap. Dec. 5 1790.

Katharine Humpherson of Preston bur^d June 3 1795.

THE HISTORY OF THE

PEDIGREE OF CORBET.

Arms : or a Raven sa.



1. Introduction

2. Formal Languages

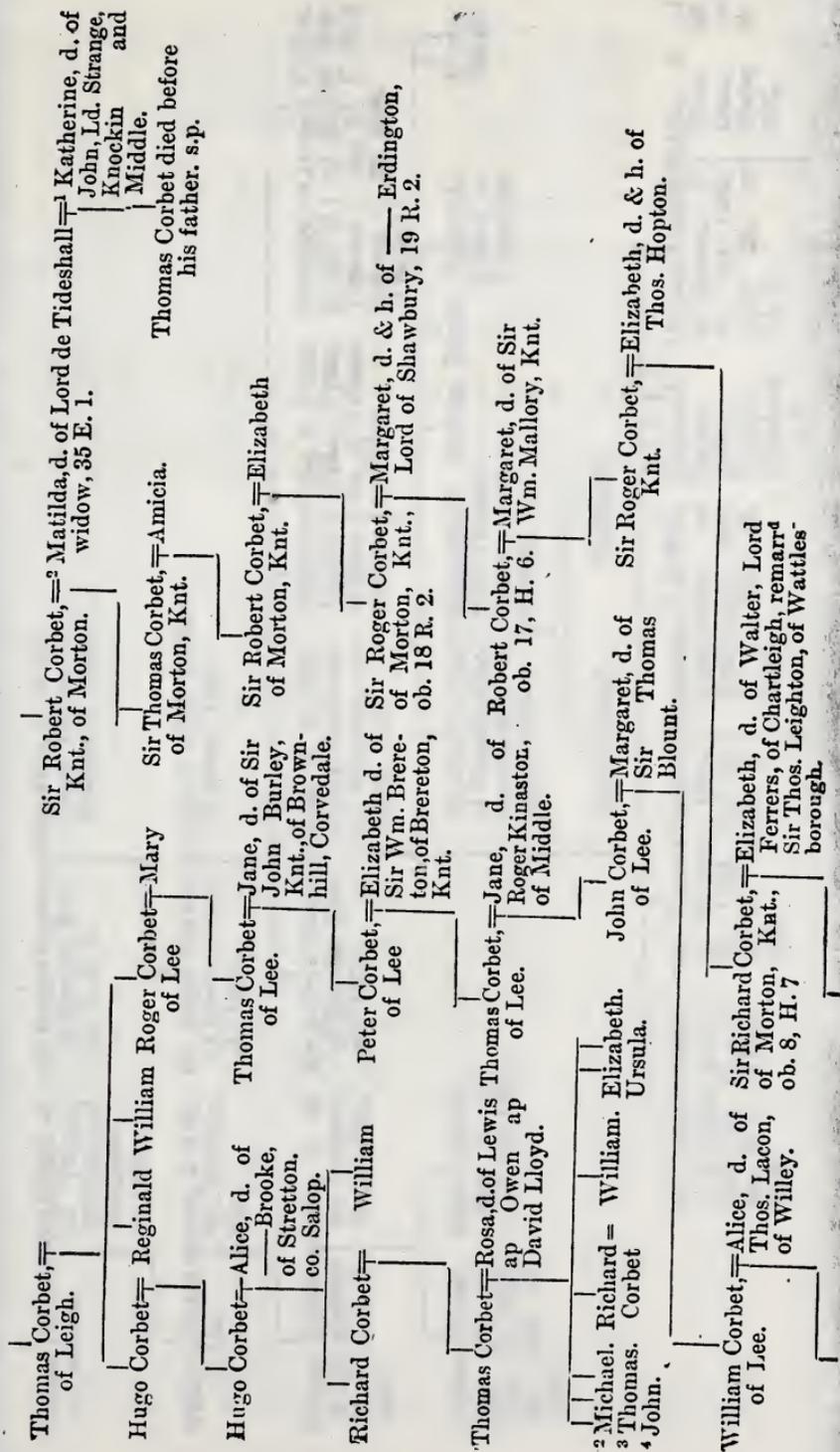
3. Context-Free Languages

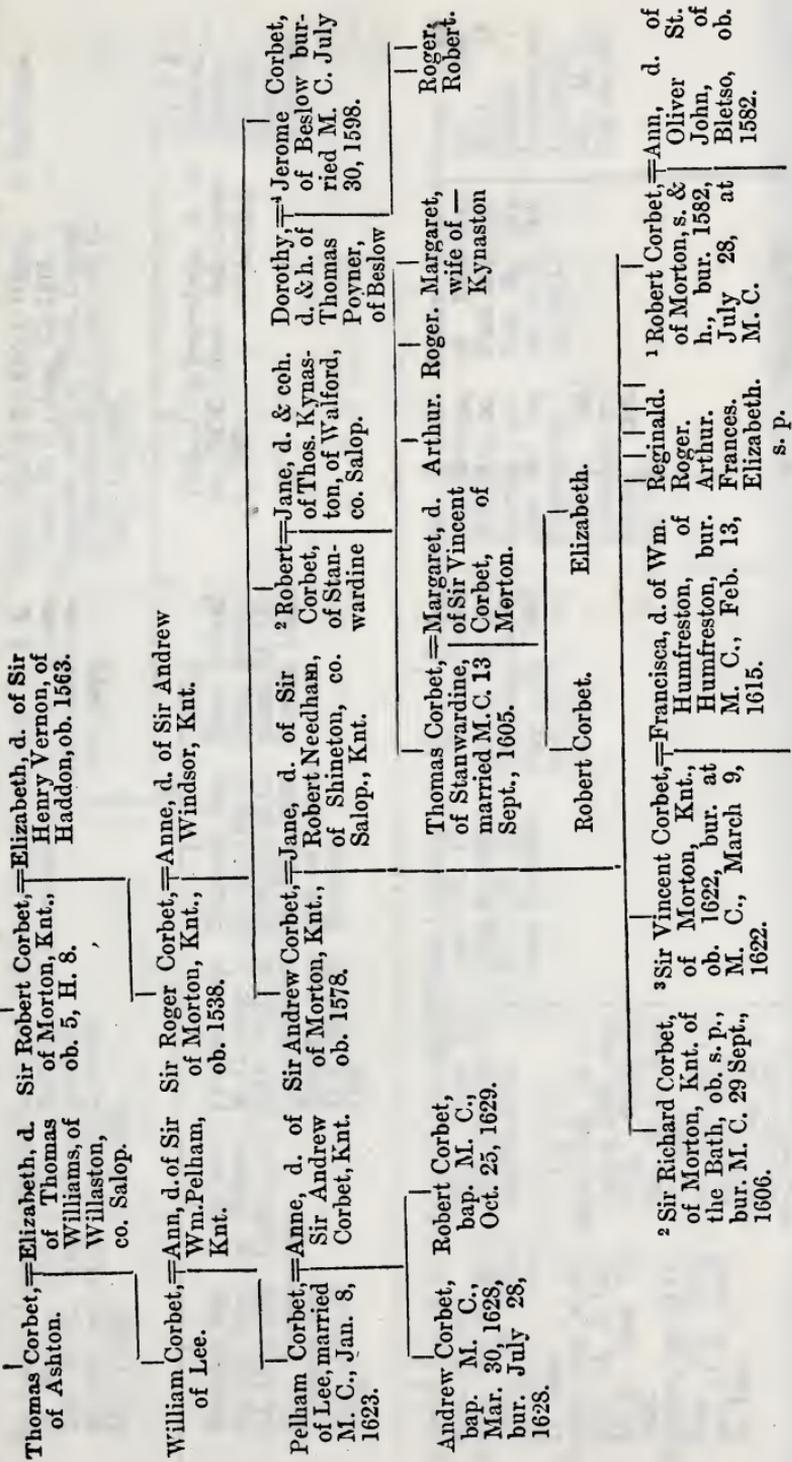
4. Computability

5. Complexity Theory

6. Conclusion

THEORY OF COMPUTATION

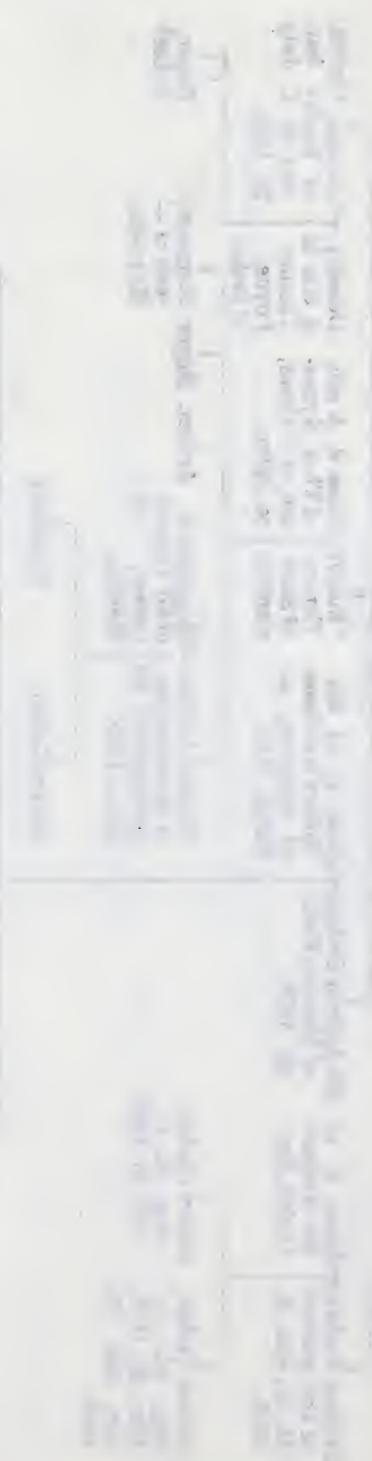




Phylogenetic relationships among the major groups of plants

1. Green Algae
 a. Chlorophytes
 b. Charophytes

2. Embryophytes
 a. Bryophytes
 b. Tracheophytes



Phylogenetic relationships among the major groups of plants

1. Green Algae
 a. Chlorophytes
 b. Charophytes

2. Embryophytes
 a. Bryophytes
 b. Tracheophytes

3. Tracheophytes
 a. Gymnosperms
 b. Angiosperms

4. Angiosperms
 a. Monocots
 b. Eudicots

5. Eudicots
 a. Rosids
 b. Asterids
 c. Euasterids

Sir Andrew Corbet, = Elizabeth, d. of Wm. Boothby, of co. Stafford, bur. M. C., March 21, 1657.

Robert Corbet, = Bridget, d. & h. of Sir James Price, of Ynysy-maengwyn.

Mary, wife of Sir Richd. Hussey, marr. M. C., Aug. 27, 1612.

Margaret, wife of Thos. Corbet, of Stanwardine, marr. M. C., Sept. 13, 1605.

2 daughters.

Beatrice, bap. M. C., Nov. 25, 1610, wife of Francis Thornes, mar. M. C., Dec. 12, 1625.

Anna, wife of Pelham Corbet, of Lee.

Frances, bap. M. C., Aug. 1, 1613, wife of Capt. Edmund Taylor, mar. M. C., May 14, 1635.

Margaret, bap. M. C., Dec. 3, 1615, bur. M. C., July 28, 1642, wife of Thos. Barkley.

Mary, wife of John Pearce, marr. M. C., July 20, 1636.

Vincent Corbet, = Jane, d. of John Acton, of London.

Francis, Andrew, Thomas, James, & 3 dau rs.

Andrew, bur. M. C., Sept. 26, 1666.

Henry, bap. M. C., Jan. y. 22, 1631, bur. M. C., Dec. 27, 1698.

Walter, bap. M. C., May 14, & bur. M. C., Aug. 15, 1627.

William, bap. M. C., Aug. 31, 1630, bur. M. C., April 21, 1633.

Alice, bap. M. C., July 4, 1629, mar. Wm. Onslowe, bur. M. C., June 27, 1661.

Jane, bap. M. C., May 26, 1633.

Judith, bap. M. C., Aug. 24, 1634.

Elizabeth.

Arthur Corbet, bap. M. C., June 22, 1625, bur. M. C., April 5, 1690.

Sarah Littleton, mar. M. C., Aug. 25, 1659, bur. M. C., Aug. 19, 1693.

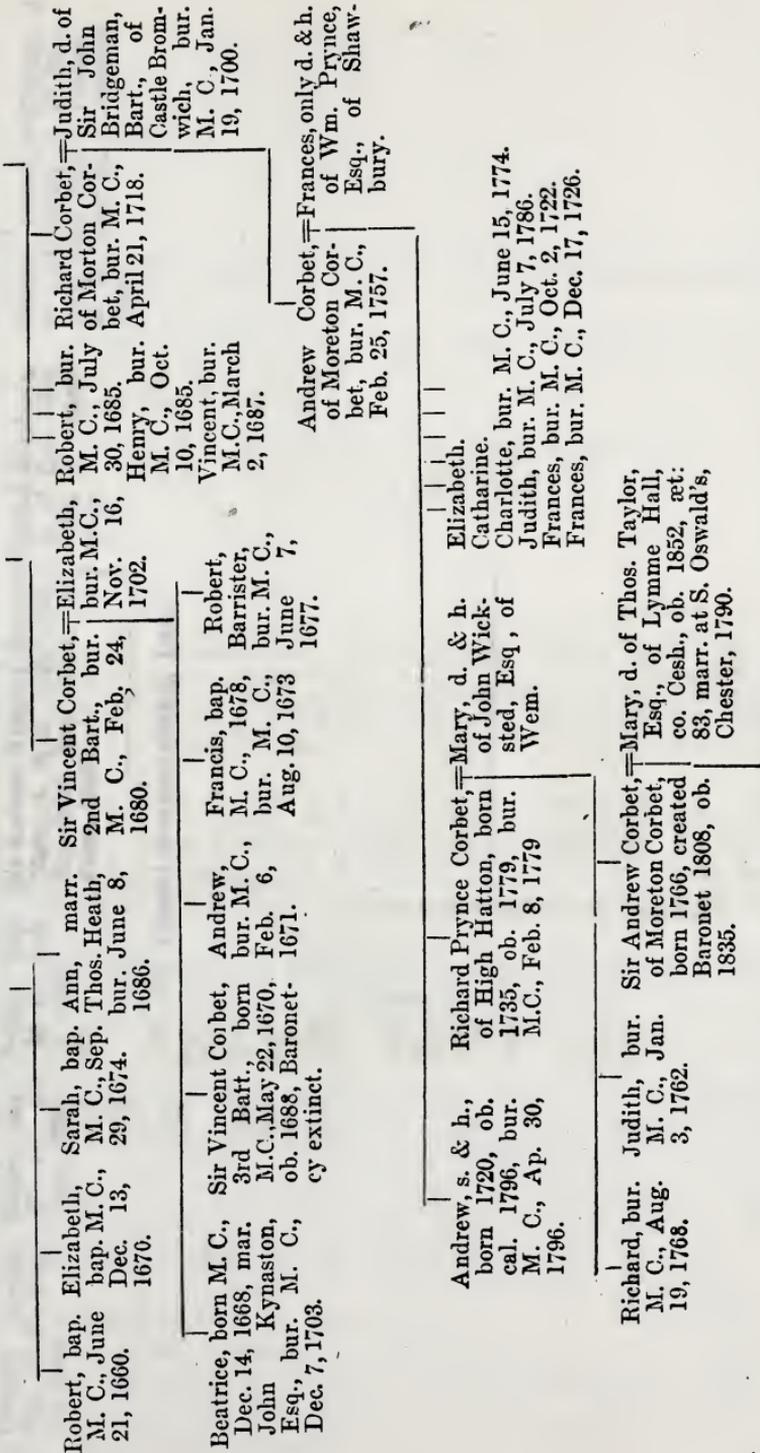
Sarah Corbet, = Sarah Littleton, mar. M. C., Aug. 25, 1659, bur. M. C., Aug. 19, 1693.

Sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, created Baronet 1642, bap. M. C., July 13, 1617, bur. M. C., Jan. 21, 1656.

Mary, wife of Robt. Monson, of Carlton, co. Lincoln, created for life Viscountess Corbet, of Linchdale, co. Bucks, Oct. 23, 1679.

Richard Corbet, = Grace, d. of Sir Noel, Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester, bur. M. C., Oct. 10, 1687.

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1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. This includes a discussion of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical methods employed.

3. The third part of the report presents the results of the study. This section includes a summary of the findings, a discussion of the implications of the results, and a comparison of the findings with previous research.

4. The final part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for further research. The references list the sources of information used in the study.

5. The report concludes with a list of references and a list of figures and tables. The references are listed in alphabetical order, and the figures and tables are listed in the order in which they appear in the report.

6. The report also includes a list of figures and tables. The figures are listed in the order in which they appear in the report, and the tables are listed in the order in which they appear in the report.

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10. The report also includes a list of figures and tables. The figures are listed in the order in which they appear in the report, and the tables are listed in the order in which they appear in the report.

Vincent Roger, Robert, bap. M. C., 19 Dec., 1805.

Judith, bap. M. C., Feb. 4, 1802.

Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart., s. & l., born 1800, ob. 1855, bap. M. C., 16 June, 1800.

Rachel Stephens, d. of Col. John Hill, of Hardwick.

Richard Corbet, of Adderley, born 1804, bap. M. C., May 29, 1804.

Eleanor, d. of Rev. Croxon Johnson.

Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, Bart.

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EXTRACTS RELATING TO SHROPSHIRE FROM
THE DIARY OF SIR WM. DUGDALE.

PUBLISHED BY W. HAMPER, ESQ., OF BIRMINGHAM, F.S.A.,

1827.

"A^o. 1649 January 11. This night Sr. Nich. Byron, Sr. Ric. Willis, and about 200 horse, were surprized at Ellesmere, com' Salop, by y^e Rebells y^t issued out of Wem, and caryed prisoners to Wem." (Sir W^m. Dugdale's Diary by Hamper 1827, p. 58.)

"Feb. 22. A party of Horse of y^e Rebells from Wemm com. Salop past Bildwas bridge (under pretence of being y^e King's forces,) surprized Sr. Tho. Eyton at his own house, and in their returne tooke away y^e guard at y^e same bridge." (Ib. p. 61.)

"April 25. Prince Rupert came (from Shrewsbury) to Oxford, wth a small p'tye of Horse for his guard." (p. 65.)

"May 5. Prince Rupert sett forth from Oxforde towards Shrewsbury." (p. 66.)

"June 22, Oswestre in com. Salop. taken, by y^e Rebells of Wemm, com'wanded by Mitton, governour of Wemm." (p. 70.)

"1651. October 15. The Earle of Derby beheaded at Bolton, in Lancash. and Capt. Benbow shott at Shrewsbury." (p. 98.)

"1653 Shakespeares and John Combes Monum^{ts}, at Stratford sup' Avon made by one Gerard Johnson." (p. 99.)

(St. Thomas Apostell's.) Garratt Johnson, and Mary his wyffe howsholders; a Hollander, borne at Amsterdam; a Tombe maker; 5 sonnes, aged 22, 11, 10, 6, 4 & 1 daughter aged 14, all borne in England; 26 years resident; a denizen; Englishe Church; 4 Jurnimen; 2 Prentizes, & 1 Englishman work; no servant. (p. 512.)

1663. VISITATION OF SHROPSHIRE.

- Aug. 11. At the three Tunns in Wellington; *Bradford, south*, part thereof, Salopsh.
- „ 12. At the Crown in Bridge North; *Stotesden* Hundred.
- „ 13. At the same place; *Wenlock* Liberty.
- „ 14. At the same place; *Brymstry* Hundred.
- „ 17. At Ludlow, the Crowne; *Mounslow* Hundred.
- „ 18. At the same place; *Overs* hundred.
- „ 19. Bishop's Castle, Mr. Say's house; *Chirbury* hundred, *Clun* hundred.
- „ 20. At the same place; *Purslow* hundred.
- „ 21 & 22. At *Shrewsbury*, the sign of the Raven; *The Liberties of Shrewsbury*.
- „ 24. At the same place; *Bradford, south*, part thereof.
- „ 25. At the same place; *Condover* hundred.
- „ 26. At the same place; *Forde* Hundred.
- „ 27. *Oswestre*, at the signe of the three Tunns; *Oswestre* Hundred.
- „ 28. *We'me* at the *White Horse*; *Bradford, north*.
- „ 29. At the same place; *Pymhill* Hundred. (p: 113.)

1664. [VISITATION OF SHROPSHIRE.]

Sept. 2. I went to *Bridgnorth*—3. The assizes at *Bridgnorth*, for *Shropsh*:

„ 7. *Bridgnorth* to *Oare*—(p 117.)

1670.

Aug. 22. Rode that night to *Ellesmere*.

„ 23. To *Sandford*; and so to *Newport*. (p. 133.)

1676.

June 8. Payd for the Antiquities of *Warwicksh*: w^{ch} I bought for Mr. Keene [of *Newport co. Salop*] 1. 15. 0 and for the 2nd Vol. of y^e *Baronage* 15/- (p. 138.)

In a letter to sir W. Dugdale, dated 22 Mar: 1652-3, Sir Simon Archer says "There is one Mr. Fisher p'sented to the benefice at *Lillenshull* by Coll. *Mackworth*, who hath p'mised to further me wth the sight of any writings at *Shrewsbery*, w^{ch} I desire to see. I pray you writ me word of whom he shall procure the sight of the writings conserning *Culpeppr* or any other." (p. 269.)

W. A. L.

THE ROSSALLS OF ROSSALL,
 IN THE
 PARISH OF ST. CHAD, SHREWSBURY,
 WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ROSSALL CHAPEL.

By THE REV. GEO. SANDFORD, M.A., VICAR OF ECCLESALL,
 SHEFFIELD.

THE knightly family of the Rossalls of Rossall has long since ceased to be represented by male issue in the County of Salop, but it is entitled to the notice of an Archæological Society for the public spirit and enterprise of its members, and for the distinctions they once acquired in peace and war.

The Rossalls were conspicuous for their valour and skill in negotiation through the border wars with Wales, during which they were frequently entrusted with the care of Oswestry Castle. They also participated in the great conflict in Scotland in the reign of Edward the First, and were prominent for their services at the local Assizes, and one of them had acquired so much renown and popularity, that he was returned to Parliament at the same time for three county constituencies. The traces of the moat around their former stronghold at the Isle still remain, and the site of the adjoining Chapel is still pointed out, where one of the last of their race ministered in holy things; but their valour in arms, and their piety in peace have faded from

THE HISTORY OF THE

PART

OF THE

LIFE OF

THE

PART

The first part of the history of the life of the author is a very interesting and valuable one. It contains a full and complete account of his early years, and of the various circumstances which influenced his mind and character. The author's father was a man of great talents and industry, and his mother was a woman of great piety and virtue. The author was born in the year 1711, and was educated at the University of Cambridge.

The second part of the history of the life of the author is a very interesting and valuable one. It contains a full and complete account of his middle years, and of the various circumstances which influenced his mind and character. The author was employed in the service of the East India Company, and was distinguished by his talents and industry. He was also a man of great piety and virtue, and his life was a model of Christian conduct. The author died in the year 1758, and was buried in the church of St. Paul's.

observation, like the fortress in which they lived, or the sanctuary wherein they worshipped. The ripple of the Severn, in its meandering course round the Isle of Rossall, and the plaintive note of the wood-pigeon are only heard, where their followers were assembled to stem the torrent of Welsh aggression, or for the weekly offering of prayer and praise. In the unbroken silence, however, that lingers in that historic spot, imagination may picture the clash of arms and the "mounting in hot haste" of the warlike retainers of Rossall, when Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, "the Torch of Pengwern," occupied Shrewsbury in the reign of John, or his grandson, Llewelyn ap Griffith, ravaged the Vale of Shropshire, and levelled with the ground the Castles of Whittington and Kinardsley in 1223.

At the time of the incursions of Owen Glendower, the Wolf of Plinlimmon, there survived no male representative of the Rossalls to join the ranks of the Lord Marchers, and to sustain the honour of their country.

Albert, ancestor of the knightly family of Rossall, held in Baschurch Hundred under Rainald, the Sheriff of Shropshire, three manors, inclusive of Rossall and Eyton, at Domesday, where the entry is—

Isdem Rainaldus tenet Rosela, et Albertus de eo. Hunni tenuit. T. R. E. Ibi. 1 hida. In domino est i carruca, et iiii servi, et ii villani, et iiii Bordarii cum i carruca, et adhuc alia (carruca) possit esse. Valuit xii solidos, modo xii solidos.

We get a glimpse of Hugh Fitz Albert, probably grandson or great grandson of the Domesday Albert, between 1155 and 1160, attesting a charter of the first William Fitz Alan, and afterwards of a Warin Fitz Hugh, subsequently known as Vivian de Rossall, having livery of the inheritance. He procured, in 1215, the liberation of his brother Ralph, who had rebelled against King John, and had been taken prisoner at the siege of Carrickfergus, by a fine of forty marks, after an im-

prisonment of five years. At the Assizes of 1221 Sir Vivian appears as one of the knightly jurors, who tried causes of importance—

Bound by his vow to labour for redress
Of all, who suffer wrong, and to enact
By sword and lance the law of gentleness.

Wordsworth.

He appears to have attained to the age of eighty years.

His son, Sir Thomas de Rossall, was employed on a commission to re-arrange a truce between Henry III. and the enterprising Prince of North Wales, Llewelyn ap Griffith, who was ever ready to rush to arms at a favourable juncture, and to solicit a truce, when his strength was exhausted. Sir Thomas hastened with his colleagues, Adam de Brington (Brimton) and Hoel ap Madoc, to the Ford of Montgomery, celebrated alike in the annals of war and negotiation, and arranged that the adverse parties were to retain their possessions, but not to enter those of the other without permission. The Sheriff of Shropshire paid the three Commissioners, in 1261, £7 10s. for their expenses. About the same time Sir Thomas de Rossall appears to have attested a deed, as Seneschal of Oswestry, which town had been provided with walls by his patrons, the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel.

Sir Vivian de Rossall succeeded to the inheritance in 1262, to whom with John Fitz Alan and John de Chetwynd a patent of April 29, 1263, extended the usual protection, while

They did so often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat,

in hostile parts of Wales with Prince Edward.

At the Assizes of October, 1272, Sir Vivian de Rossall was a juror in some principal causes. By a fine levied at Westminster, Feb. 16, 1278, Vivian de Rossall settled his manor of Rossall on Thomas de Rossall, Isolda his wife, and the heirs of Thomas to hold of the lords of the fees.

Sir Thomas de Rossall II. appears in the Pimhill Tenure Roll of 1279 as holding Rossall of the fees of John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, by service of one knight at Oswestry Castle in war time. He married Nesta, widow of Robert Corbett, of Chetton. In 1297 he was returned as holding £20 of lands at rents, and as summoned to attend muster at London on July 7th prepared with horses and arms for foreign service. In the same year writs were addressed to him as a Commissioner of Levies in South Wales and Shropshire, and on March 6, 1300 he attended in London as a Knight of the Shire. In the May following he was appointed one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer of Shropshire, and in the following June he officiated as a Juror on the great perambulation of Shropshire Forest. In Jan., 1301, he attended a Parliament at Lincoln as a Knight of the Shire, and in the June following he had a military summons service against the Scotch. In Oct., 1392, he once more sat in Parliament as a Knight of the Shire.

Sir Thomas de Rossall III. succeeded his father in 1310, and is enrolled as a Knight May, 1314. In the *nomina villarum* of 1316, he is entered as Lord of Preston Gobalds, and Rossall. As a Knight of the Shire he was returned to the several Parliaments of 1316, 1319, 1322. As a Commissioner of Writs and Array, he is addressed in Writs of 1316 and 1322, one while acting in Shropshire, and another time in Northamptonshire against the remains of the Lancastrian faction. In May, 1324 he was returned to Parliament by three constituencies—Salop, North Hants, and Bedfordshire, and was summoned to attend a great council convened at Westminster.

The last of his race was Sir John de Rossall, who responded to the trumpet call of honour and danger, and enjoyed the confidence of his neighbours by his valour in war, and devotedness to local interests in peace. He shared the spirit of his ancestors in regarding humanity, as no less an ornament of knighthood

than courage, and esteemed courtesy, as the most amiable of knightly virtues. He divided his estate of Rossall between his two sisters, in the hope that their descendants might emulate their ancestors in remembering the obligations, as well as the privileges of property, and in devotedness to the public weal. Eyton speaks of the principal features of the estate being a capital messuage, a small wood, a water mill worth one mark, and a windmill worth half a mark yearly.

Alice Rossall, heiress of the Isle of Rossall, married Philip de Englefield, descended from a family said to be seated at Englefield, in Berkshire, before the Conquest, and represented in 1820 by the eminent antiquary, Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. Her son Robert was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1436, and was represented in a painted window at Battlefield, kneeling at a desk, with a surcoat of the arms of Rossall; *sc.* a fesse between six martlets, and a label, "Sancte Georgi, ora pro anima Roberti Englefield." Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, remarks that the site of the original mansion of the Rossalls may yet be descried, 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. It continued in the family till forfeited, by Sir Francis Englefield, Privy Counsellor, and Master of the Wards to Queen Mary, who, being warmly attached to the religion of his mistress, retired to the Continent on the accession of her sister, and was deprived of his estates by the rigid Statute of Fugitives.

Eleanor, the younger sister of Sir John de Rossall married Mr. Sturry, of Shrewsbury, to whom she conveyed, as her portion, the part of the estate, called to this day Down Rossall. Her descendant, John Sturry, by Anne Corbet, his wife, was father of Elizabeth Sturry, the wife of Humphrey Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, near Bishop's Castle, and mother of the great lawyer, Edmund Plowden, and Margaret Plowden, the wife of Richard Sandford, Esq., whose son Humphrey pur-

chased the Isle of Rossall from the vendee of Queen Elizabeth, after it had been forfeited to the Crown by the voluntary exile of Sir Francis Englefield, and was the ancestor of the present proprietor, Humphrey Sandford, Esq., J.P.

ROSSALL CHAPEL.

At the top of the bank of the Severn, outside the rampart and moat, attached to the family mansion, stood Rossall Chapel in a quiet nook, apparently designed by the hand of nature for meditation and devotion. It was situated in the Shrewsbury Parish of St. Chad, but, being founded by the Lords of the Manor, it seems to have attained an early independence.

The taxation of 1291 calls it the Church of Rossall, and values it at £1 13s. 4d. per annum.

One of the prebends of St. Chad's was called the prebend of Rossall. At the dissolution of the College, in 1547, Little Rossall furnished £1 11s. 4d. of the income of its prebends, viz., 4s. 8d. from lands, and £1 6s. 8d. from tithes, both farmed by Thomas Styrr.

The names of the early incumbents for more than two centuries are still extant to testify of a chapel, which has succumbed to the destroying touch of time, and of a religious ordinance, which has been discontinued for many ages.

Thomas, Chaplain of Rossall, occurs as a witness about 1240-50.

Sir Matthew, Rector of the Chapel, occurs before 1317, and died Feb. 3, 1326.

William de Rossall, clerk, son of the third Sir Thomas de Rossall, was admitted March 4, 1326, at the presentation of his father, as fitted for a more peaceful calling than his own. He died Dec. 14, 1333, when William de Appleby, Acolyte, was admitted by the same patron. He is supposed to have died about Michaelmas, 1349, probably of the pestilence.

William de Albrighton, Chaplain, was admitted Jan. 5, 1350, at the presentation of Richard, Earl of Arundel, Patron *hac vice*.

Sir Philip Lee, styled Custos, or Rector of Rossall Chapel, died 1398 or 1399.

On Jan. 27, 1399, Master William Newhawe was admitted chaplain. On Feb. 9, 1399, he exchanged preferments with Master William Newport, late Canon of St. John's, Chester. The latter speedily resigned, and on Feb. 19, 1399, Sir William Walford was admitted. He resigned in 1418, when, in the month of November, Sir Felton was admitted. Patron, Philip de Englefield, Lord of Rossall.

Adam, Incumbent of Rossall, having died, on Aug. 23, 1442, William Marshall was presented by Robert Englefield, Esq. He died in 1444, when on the 24th of October John Smith was instituted, and this is the last institution recorded in the Diocesan Register.

William de Ardenne, Bishop of Exeter, was elected
 on the 17th of the month of January, 1250, and
 received the consecration on the 20th of the same
 month, at the age of 45 years.

He was the first of the Ardenne family who
 held the see of Exeter, and he was the first
 of the family who was a native of the county.

On the 27th of January, 1250, the Bishop was
 elected to the see of Exeter, and he was
 consecrated on the 20th of the same month.
 He was the first of the Ardenne family who
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ACCOUNT OF THE CIVIL WARS IN NORTH WALES,

FROM THE MS. NOTE BOOK OF WILLIAM MAURICE ESQ. IN
THE WYNNSTAY LIBRARY.

[So far as relates to Shropshire.]

1642. The King came to Salop the 20th day of September, from thence he went to Chester and in his return he came to Wrexam and vywed the trayn-bands of Bromfield & Chirke.

27. 7^{bris}.

The King came again from Salop to Wrexam y^e 3^d of October and vywed the traine bands of the hole County which weare to march the morrowe after to Shrewsbury for a gard to the Prince.

About Easter the same year Lord Capell came to bee general over Wostershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, and the six northern shires of Wales.

Whitchurch taken by the parl^t the 30th of May.

1643. 3 Aug: Wem fortified by the Parl^t.

In October againe the Lord Capell gathered all his forces and made great preparation for the taking of Wem, and as they assaulted the towne Colonell Wynn was slaine upon their workes 18^o Octobris.

1643. Upon the death of Col. Wynne the whole business was overthrowne and as the Lord Capell retreated towards Shrewsbury S^r Will. Brereton and his forces overtook them at Lee Bridge where was fought a hott skirmish on both sides until the night parted them.

A^o Domini 1644.

Elsmer's Royallists surprised by Col. Mitton.

12^o Januarii. S^r Rich. Wyllus and S^r Nic. Biron to the number of 200 were taken at Elsmcare at night in their Quarters as they marched from Welshpoole to Nantwyck.

15^o Februarii. About the same time Col. Mitton plundered and took prisoners in the Hundred of Oswestry even to the walle^s of the towne and brought great provisions [booties] to Wem from all parts aboute.

18^o Februarii. Prince Robart came to Shrewsbury.

20^o Martis. Prince Ro came to Chirk Castle and so went to Chester and returned to Salop 13^o Martii.

March 24. Coll. Ellis tooke Apley house and therein 20 Commanders 73 prisoners 25 horses with much amunition. Into this Apley house (the prince being at Newarke) the parl. hastily thrust in a garrison of both horse and foote from Wemm intending to enlarge it as soone as they were able to send in more men.

Hopton Castle is taken.

S^r William Vaughan and Coll. Ellis gave a greate overthrowe to the parl. of Wemm at Longford nere Newport 25 March. Vide Mercur. Aulienⁿ in 20^o Martii.

5^o Aprilis. Prince Rupert retourns to Salop from Newark.

Tounge Castle taken.

May 3. 100 new pressed soldiers from Denbighshire weare taken neare Mountfford brige as they were going to Shrewsbury.

Maii 8. Prince Rupert returned to Shrewsbury from Oxford.

Maii 16. Prince Rupert advanced out of Shrewsbury towards the North, with all the forces that lay in those partes.

The whole army mett at Whitchurch and marched towards Lancashire being (14000) strong.

The Parl. takinge the advantage of the Prince his absence made with all speede preparations to invade the Marches of N. Wales and for which designe the Earle of Denbigh and S^r Tho: Middleton brought greate forces from London to Shropshire and joyned themselves with Coll. Mitton.

22^d of June. The Earle of Denbigh and Coll. Mitton wonne first the Church, then the Towne of Oswestry and those that fled to the Castle yealded it up the next day after.

1644. 2^o Octobris. Sir Tho. Middleton wonne Read Castle in Montgomeryshire and tooke therein L. Powys and carried him away prisoner to Oswestry.

1645. 5th of february. Prince Maurice came to Shrewsbury and having stayed there 9 dayes in ordering his forces advanced towards Chester; as soon as they had cleared Denbighshire and relieved Chester Coll. Mitton fell upon Shrewsbury and surprized the towne 22^o Febr. about 4 a clock in the morning.

...the ... of ...

After the taking of Shrewsbury the Prince with all his forces lay for three weeks between Chester and Maylor plundering and impoverishing the country extremely. All which time the Parl. forces kept themselves in readiness in Cheshire and other side of river Dee expecting the Prince's advance. And then Prince Rupert came as far as Elsmere in Shropshire where joining both their forces they went and relieved Byston Castle and then (having wonne the command of Holtbridge) they returned towards Oxford.

As soon as the Prince departed out of Wales the Parl^t layed a strong seige against Hiercole howse in Shropshire and there continued a fortnight at the end of which time (conceaving the Resolution of the Defendants to be invincible) they departed with great losse of men.

23^o Junii. Cawes Castle was yealded up to the Parl. upon composition the defendants should depart with bagge and baggage.

29^o Junii. Sharaden Castle was surrendered upon the like composition.

These 2 Castles were taken in a fortnights space.

After this the Shrewsbury forces sate before Hiercol and the nexte morning after their cominge thither they were routed by Coll. Vaughan. And in their retreat the Parl^t forces burnt Routon and Shraden Castles.

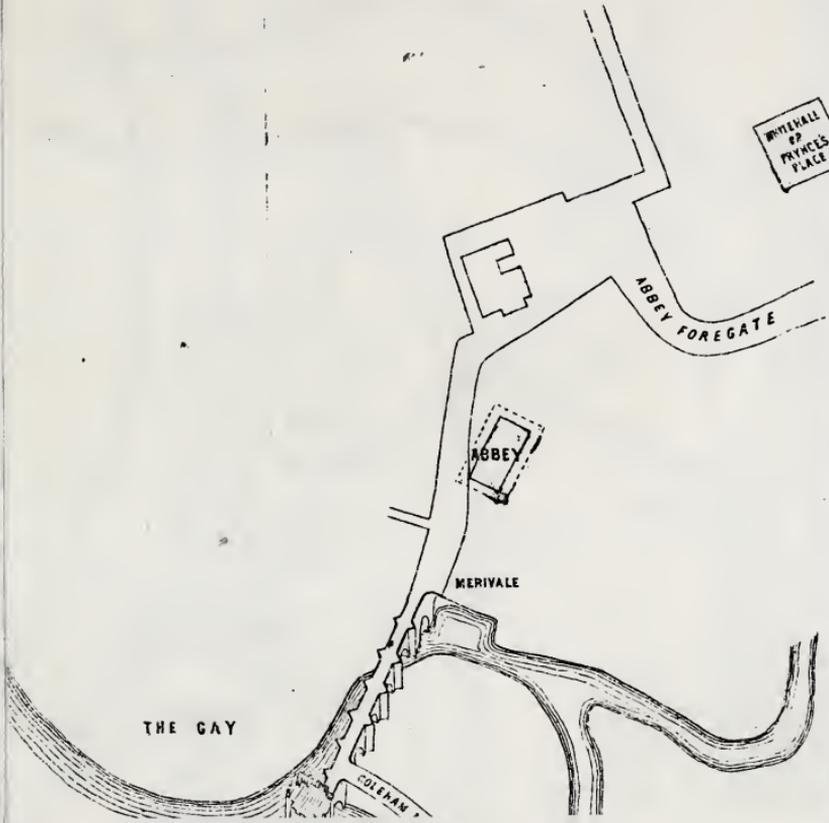
1645. 29^o 7^{bris}. The King advanced from Chirk Castle with his army through Llansilin and quartered that night in Halchdyn [Haughton] and so passed through Montgomeryshire towards Ludlow &c.

After this overthrow Sir W^m Vachan with an army of 2 or 3000 out of Ludlow and other garrisons in the marches of Wales marched through Montgomeryshire towards Denbigh intending with the addition of the forces of North Wales to releave Chester again.

1646. About 16 March the stronge garrison of Arcol (which ever since the surprizing of Shrewsbury held out and much damnified the Parl^t in those partes) was surrendered upon composition to the state's use.

23^d Maii. Ludlow was yealded to the Parl^t.

W.A.L.



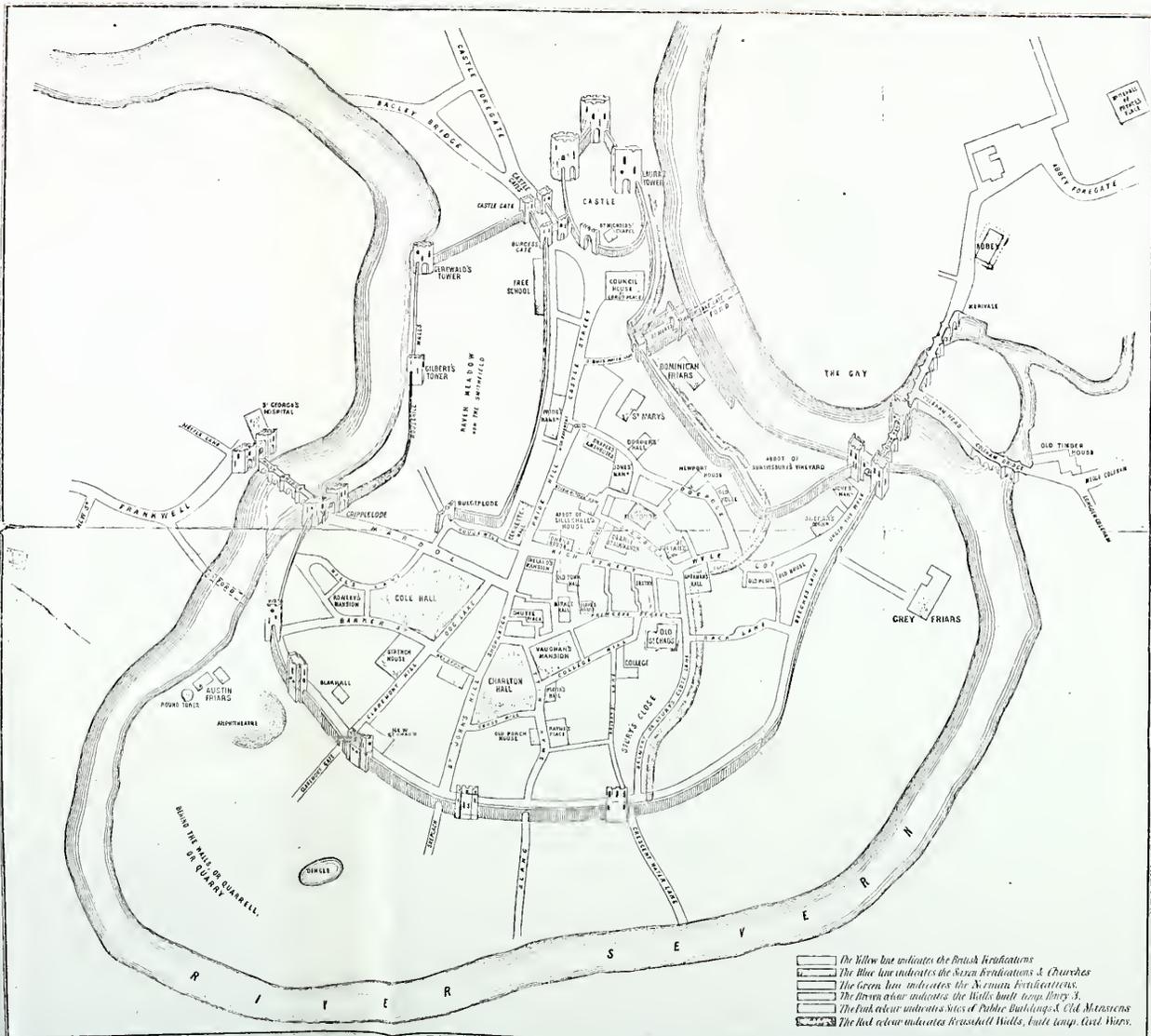
After the election of George Washington as President, the first Congress met in 1789. The new government was faced with the task of organizing the executive branch and the judiciary. The Constitution provided for a President and a Vice President, and for a Supreme Court and lower federal courts. The first Congress also passed the Judiciary Act of 1789, which established the federal court system.

The first Congress also passed the Bill of Rights, which guaranteed the first ten amendments to the Constitution. These amendments protected individual liberties and limited the power of the federal government. The Bill of Rights was a landmark document in American history, and it remains one of the most important parts of the Constitution.

The first Congress also passed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which established the process for admitting new states to the Union. This ordinance was a landmark document in American history, as it provided a blueprint for the future of the western United States. It also established the principle of equal rights for all citizens, regardless of race or ethnicity.

The first Congress also passed the Residence Act of 1790, which established the location of the new capital of the United States. The Residence Act provided that the new capital would be located on the banks of the Potomac River, between the states of Maryland and Virginia. This location was chosen because it was a strategic location and it was accessible to both the Atlantic Ocean and the interior of the country.

The first Congress also passed the Coinage Act of 1792, which established the United States Mint and the dollar as the national currency. This act was a landmark document in American history, as it provided a uniform system of currency for the entire country.



- The Yellow line indicates the British Fortifications
- The Blue line indicates the Saxon Fortifications & Churches
- The Green line indicates the Norman Fortifications
- The Green show indicates the Walls built from 1107-11
- The Red colour indicates the Walls built by the Bretonish
- The Red colour indicates the Walls built by the Bretonish



THE SHREWSBURY OF PAST AGES.

By THE REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., (CAMP.), F.L.S., &c.

SIR Thomas Browne quaintly remarks, " 'Tis opportune to look back upon old times and contemplate our forefathers "; an observation which every Archæologist will gladly re-echo. In fact Archæology is the science which carries our thoughts and researches into former times, and by bringing us acquainted with the arts and habits of past generations, enables us to compare and contrast them with those of our own day or period. Every age is to that which succeeds it an archæological era. I, myself, have lived through three-fourths of the present century, and when I look back upon the Shrewsbury of my boyhood, I find it totally different from the Shrewsbury of to-day, topically, socially, politically, and religiously. But it is with its topical aspect alone we have here to do.

Let us begin from the Railway Station, and enumerate some of the features which have passed away. Close to the Station on the east side of the Castle Gates were many old timber houses of low elevation, and on the site of the Independent Chapel stood one of the round towers of the outer North Gate of the town, the only remnant of which preserved is the sculpture of an angel standing under an elegant canopied niche and holding a shield charged with the arms of France and England, quarterly, now inserted in the south end of the Market Hall. Of the appearance of Castle Gates at that time, a good idea may be formed from an admirable etching in Owen and

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE

OF THE ...

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the ...

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the ...

Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. I., p. 39. School Lane was then a public thoroughfare and communicated with Castle Gates by a round arch now built up. School Lane was separated from the school playground by iron palisading, which also surrounded the side next the street, having large iron gates opposite the principal entrance to the School. The ground of Castle Gates was then much higher than at present, the Free School playground and the land in front of "Castle House" being on a level, but was lowered as at present in consequence of an accident.

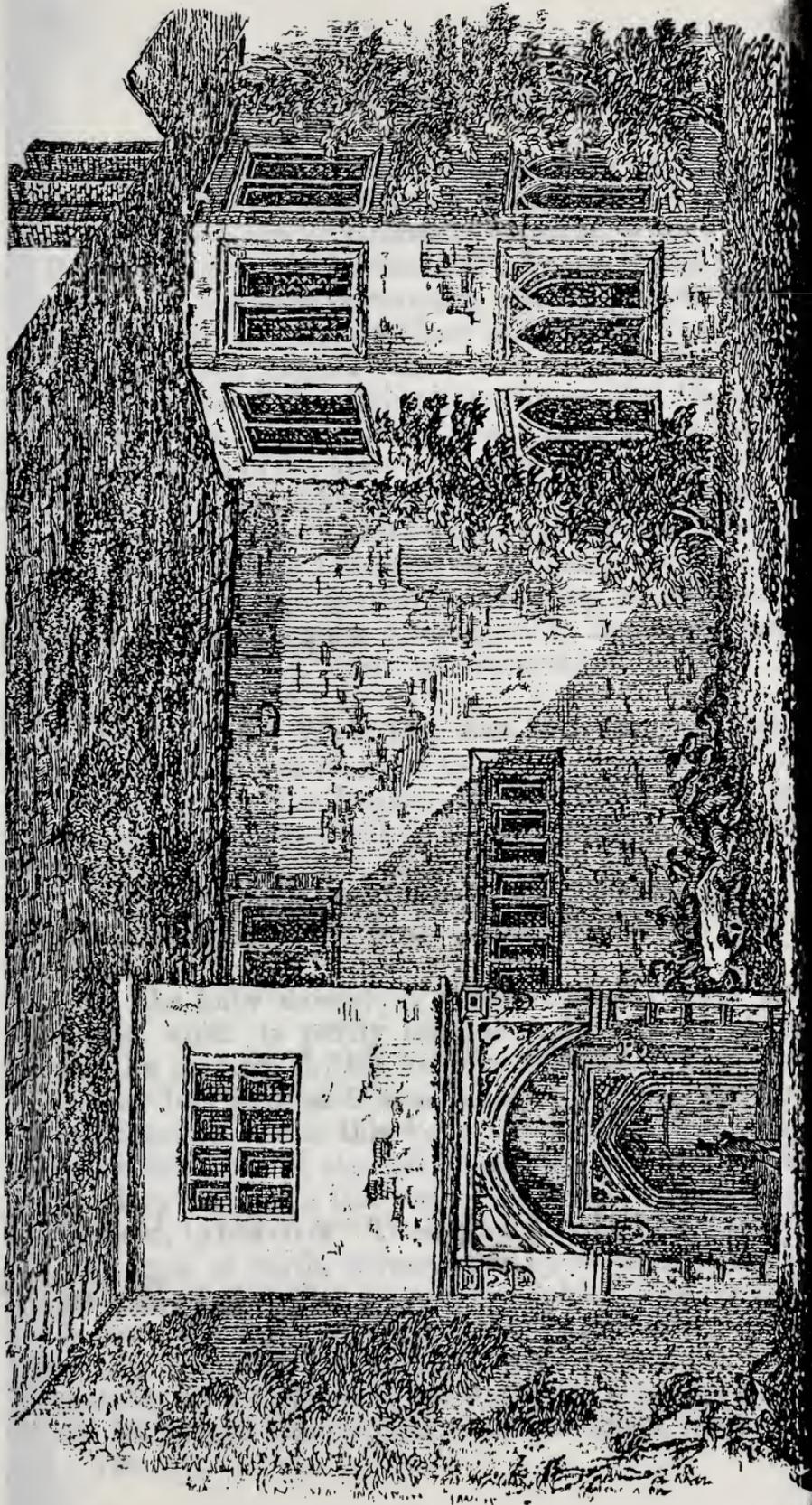
The little Chapel of St. Nicholas in the outer bailey of the Castle is also gone—a small cruciform structure of Norman character with an apsidal east end, and herring-bone work in the north wall.

Several old black and white timber houses have been removed from Castle Street and Pride Hill. Opposite the Post Office in the centre of the street stood an unsightly brick-building, (on the site of the ancient High Cross,) used as a Butter Market. The south side of Pride Hill, the Double Butcher Row, and Fish Street, down to High Street, near St. Julian's Church, formed one of the finest butcher's markets in the kingdom. At the corner, at the bottom of Pride Hill, turning into High Street, was a rounded timber house with projecting oriel. See O. & B., I., p. 298.

At the opposite corner of High Street was one of the terminal gable ends of Ireland's Mansion, and on the site of Rocke and Co.'s Bank was a similar one.

At Mardol Head was a fine and picturesque group of houses (see O. & B., I., p. 557), and a large timber house in Doglane—the King's Head Inn—all removed for the New Market.

At the back of the present Post Office was a large old black and white timber house, conjectured to have been the Deanery of St. Mary's, with a large yard in which was a wooden barn, now occupied by the Drapers' New Almshouses.





ENCERT
NEW YORK



The original Drapers' Almshouses were on the west side of St. Mary's Churchyard, projecting far into the street, a low range of miserable cottages, with a taller Hall House near the centre, and a larger House at the south, with a square perforation with low wooden gates entering into St. Mary's Close termed the Turn-stile. This latter was probably the house wherein the Priest of the Drapers' Co. resided, to whom the Company paid an annual stipend of £8 to say mass in the Trinity Chapel (South of St. Mary's Chancel), which was erected by the Company, daily, before the drapers travelled to the Woollen Market at Oswestry or Welshpool. Southward of St. Mary's Turnstile, as far nearly as Newport House, was a large garden surrounding an old timber house. The triangular Courtyard in front of Jones's Mansion was then open, as represented in O. & B., I., p. 420.

The top of the Wyle Cop was then six feet higher than now, and was lowered to fill up a hollow at the bottom, close to the English Bridge, where was a fine old timber mansion, called Jones's Mansion, of which there is a view in *Gent. Mag.*, 1829, p. 489.

Let us now endeavour to trace Shrewsbury from its earliest origin, which is doubtless Welsh or ancient British.

On the lofty mound on which Laura's Tower now stands, which is partly natural and partly artificial, was the ancient British keep or fortress, and a most commanding position it was, both as regards watching and defence. From this keep the fortifications would follow the brow of the hill under the Council House, St. Mary's Church, the top of the Wyle, the ridge of Belmont, to the river. These would no doubt consist of a lofty agger of earth, surmounted by wooden palisades projecting outwards, just as in the Pahs of New Zealand. It must be borne in mind also that the ground at the top of the Wyle was much loftier than at present, most probably on a level with St. Julian's Churchyard and old St. Chad's Churchyard. At the latter place was

The original purpose of the University of Chicago was to provide a center for the study of the natural sciences, and to do this in a way that was different from the other universities of the time. The University was founded in 1837, and its first president was James Hutchins. Hutchins was a man of great vision, and he wanted to create a university that was not just a place where students came to learn, but a place where they could also contribute to the advancement of knowledge. He believed that the university should be a place where the best minds from all over the world could come together and work together to solve the great problems of the world. He wanted to create a university that was not just a place where students came to learn, but a place where they could also contribute to the advancement of knowledge. He believed that the university should be a place where the best minds from all over the world could come together and work together to solve the great problems of the world.

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the palace of the Princes of Powys, so that the town was well defended both on the north and south. The entrance to the town would be up the steep declivity of the rugged Wyle, then covered with scrubby brushwood, and the road turning up Dogpole would pass down Castle Street, and so outward along the isthmus. On the west there was no need of fortifications, as friends and allies were in that quarter. On the accompanying diagrammatic map the British defences are coloured *yellow*.

On the Saxons taking possession of the place, they would probably preserve the old fortifications, strengthening them as required. On the site of the Palace they founded old St. Chad's Church, and also built immediately within the town walls the Churches of St. Julian, St. Alkmond, and St. Mary, all of which are original Saxon foundations (coloured *blue* on the map). The population must have been small, since in Domesday only 252 houses are mentioned as existing in the time of Edward the Confessor.

Of these houses Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Earl, demolished fifty to procure a site on the northern isthmus whereon to erect his castle, of which the only existing remnant is the fine Norman gateway leading into the inner court, an engraving of which may be seen in Leighton's *Guide through Shrewsbury*. His successor, Earl Robert de Belesme, only extended the ramparts on either side from the Castle to the river. The Norman buildings are coloured *green* on the map.

Things continued in this state until the time of Henry III., who directed the inhabitants to fortify the place with stone walls. Accordingly, a wall was extended from the Norman Gerewald's Tower, half-way along the present Smithfield, to another Tower called Gilbert's Tower. An inner wall was built on the ridge of the Free Schools, Castle Street, and Pride Hill, which at the bottom of the latter street turned at right angles down Roushill to a tower or gate called

Bulgalode, The rest of the town was completely surrounded with lofty embattled walls, with many towers at intervals, with gates and two bridges bearing towers. All these are coloured *brown* on the map.

The only subsequent addition made to the Walls was Roushill Walls, which extended from Gilbert's Tower to the Welsh Bridge, in the time of the Civil Wars, and said to have been erected with stone obtained from Shrawardine Castle. These walls are coloured *red* on the map.

The latest change in the walls on the south side was the removal of the battlements and substitution of coping, as intimated in the following inscription incised on a panel in the wall:—

This part of y^e Wall
was Repaired
A.D. 1740 Edward
Twiss Esq^r Mayor
M^r Samuel Elisha
M^r Andrew Downs
Coroners

The arrangement of the streets has been nearly the same in all periods.

The ancient mansions and old timber houses are indicated by a *pink* colour on the map.

Such being the aspect of the town, the continual successive changes can be fairly traced by reference to plans and views published at various times.

"*Shrewsbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, executed for Lord Burleigh,*" size 18 in. by 13 inches.

The Welsh Bridge is represented as of four arches with two towers and intervening flank pierced with a broad and lofty round arch, with portcullis over the last arch on the Frankwell side. At the end next the town are two round towers with intervening flank pierced with lofty broad round portcullised arch with chambers over. From this southwards is an embattled

walls with four square doorways, then three embattled towers close to each other, with intervening connecting embattled wall, the southernmost tower with a gateway. Thence the wall curves to a tower opposite the end of Claremont Buildings. Opposite the end of Claremont Hill is a square portal in the wall. Then midway between Claremont Hill and St John's Hill another tower with round portal. Nearly at the top of St. John's Hill is another tower, and at the bottom of Belmont another tower. The wall then proceeds to an angle beyond the Grey Friars opposite to which is a broad square portal in the wall. From the angle the wall pierced with a larger and smaller opening curves to a gabled building with a round archway on the town side of the stone or English Bridge, which here crosses the river, and has, midway, two large towers with a central portcullised round lofty gateway. From the bridge it goes at a sharp angle pierced with a round portal to the top of the Dogpole ridge, whence it proceeds along the ridge, pierced with two round portals, to the upper tower or gateway at the top of St. Mary's Waterlane. This lane, flanked on each side by embattled walls, goes to the lower Gateway, from whence the wall is continued straight to the river. Here the wall is continued southwards on the very brink of the stream to a small gabled building. The bank of the river northwards has strong palisading. From the upper gateway of the Waterlane the wall makes an angle, and then curves as a foundation to the Council House to the Castle at Laura's Tower. From this tower the wall curves round St. Nicholas's Chapel to a lofty round outer gate, thence along the present Dana to one of the towers, and from that in a curve to the Castle Gate, represented as a gabled building across the street with a large portcullised archway. Beyond this is represented another embattled barrier with portcullised round gateway. From the Castle Gates the inner embattled wall proceeds along the ridge of the Free Schools, Castle Street, and Pride Hill, at



Engraved by J. P. G. & Co.

REMAINS OF ST. AUSTIN'S PRIORY, SHREWSBURY.



the bottom of which it turns at right angles down Rous Hill to a small square tower at the bottom. The outer wall proceeds from the Castle Gate to a tower a short distance, and thence in a long stretch to another tower which stood midway between Castle Gates and Mardol. At the top of Mardol is a small object, probably a conduit, and on Wyle Cop a similar one. On the north space of the Market Square is a pillory—and the Old Town Hall blocks up this side towards High Street. Old St. Chad's Church is separated from Kiln Lane by a wall which terminates at the Almshouses on Belmont. The whole of the south portion of the town between Barker Street and Wyle Cop to English Bridge behind the houses is laid out entirely in gardens. The College of St. Chad is represented as two large gabled portions adjoining each other lying east and west, and on either side at right angles a similar but lower gabled part.

At the top of Pride Hill is a large and lofty pyramidal Market Cross. The Almshouses are shown on the west side of St. Mary's Churchyard, and there is a dial or cross on the south side of the Church in the Churchyard. The Free School is represented as a small single gabled building or house. The Grey Friars has a gabled building parallel with the river, and two ruined gabled portions at right angles at either end. The Dominican Friars are in ruins—a gabled portion facing south, with two gables eastward—and two other gabled portions ruined near. The Austin Friars are confused with the Town Walls. A large cross, on three steps, stands on the spot where Castle Foregate and Chester Street diverge. The Quarry is divided into seven fields. A brook flows from the river under Merivale Bridge, and joins the Severn again under Coleham Bridge. On the river are barges, rafts, and swans.

“Shropshyre described, the sittuation of Shrowesbury shewed, with the Armes of thos Earles, and other Memorable things observed.” Above the title are the Royal Arms, and below it those of “Roger Montgomery” and “John Talbot.” *“Performed by John*

Speed and are to be sould. by Henry Overton at the *White Horse without Newgate London.*" Size, 20 inches by 15 inches, the Boundaries of the Hundreds coloured pink. Date of Map, 1610. In the upper portion of the sinister side is a plan of "Shrowesbury," with the Town Arms. Tracing the Town Walls from the Welsh to the English Bridge, we first see a short portion, connecting with a gateway on the town side of the Bridge, called "Cripples Lode," with two low towers and a loftier one adjoining; then opposite the present Claremont Buildings a lofty tower. Opposite the top of Claremont Hill the wall has a marked semi-circular curve inwards to the street, and a lofty tower midway between Claremont Hill and St. John's Hill; opposite St. John's Hill are two towers, one higher than its neighbour, but both with a portal or gate. At the bottom of Swan Hill is a tower pierced with a portal; midway between Swan Hill and Belmont is a tower with three windows, indicating three storeys; and at the bottom of Belmont a low squat tower with a portal. The wall now curves to the bottom of Beeches Lane, opposite which is a tower with portal; the wall again curves round the Austin Friars towards the river, with a tower about midway, and then proceeds at a right angle to another tower connecting it with the English Bridge, whilst a lower wall goes from the angle straight to the Severn.

Proceeding from the Castle eastwards, we first see a massive tower or wall barricading the street, with two windows in the upper story, a portal, and what appears like an iron portcullis on the top. An embattled wall flanks the street on either side to the "North Gate" (Castle Gates proper), consisting of two round towers, with a portal in the portion connecting them across the street, and this gate is shown in continuation of and connection with the outer embattled wall of the Castle. Proceeding from the lower barrier, the wall with a slight curve comes to a tower a little way down the present Meadow-place, to near the river, and then

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to the problem of finding a function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. This is a well-known problem in the theory of functions. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the function $f(x)$ which satisfies the conditions $f(x) = 0$ for $x = 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x = 1$. It is shown that such a function exists and is unique.

turns at a right angle and proceeds nearly parallel with the stream to two lofty square towers of two storeys a little distance from each other, and connected by an intervening wall. These last towers were, I believe (but I have seen no documentary proof) termed Gilbert's Tower, and served as a defence to the Welsh Bridge. Beyond these Towers the wall is not continued. Close to the Bridge, on the Frankwell side, on the right side of the street immediately before we reach the present White Horse Passage, stood "Almes house S. Georges." From the Castle Foregate towards Benbow Place ran, into the river, a small brook called "Pintle Broke." Proceeding from Castle Gates into the town, we first come to "The Lord's Place," now the Council House, then to "St. Marye's Water lod," with its two gateways, a lower one near the river as at present, and another near the top of the lane, from which proceeds an embattled wall (which has an outward curved semi-circular bit immediately under St. Mary's Church) which crowns the bank where now stands the Infirmary, above the Dominican Friars to near the bottom of the Wyle Cop, then called "Under the Wyle," where at an obtuse angle it connects with the English or "Stone Bridge." An embattled wall also connects the Castle with St. Mary's Water-lane Gate. From the Castle Gates "the towne wall, built upon with houses," is shown crowning the steep under the Free School and along Castle Street and Pride Hill down to Roushill Lane. Castle Street, opposite St Mary's Church, is called "High Pavment." The Double Butcher Row with "Fishe Strete," down to St Julian's Church, is termed "The Shambles," and the lower part of Pride Hill "The Stales." The street opposite the Theatre is called "Hound Stret." Charlton Mansion is indicated by buildings flanking St John's Hill, Cross Hill and Swan Hill, and Lee Stalls, enclosing a large inner court. Vaughan's Mansion, between College Hill and the Market Square, is similarly indicated. Old St Chad's Churchyard is enclosed by a wall which sepa-

rates it also from the "Colledge" precincts, which apparently extend between Belmont, Swan Hill, and College Hill. The wall next Belmont has a row of large trees on the interior, and the enclosed land is there termed "Stery Close Lane." The Market Square is shut out from High Street by the old Town Hall which stood at right angles to the present Hall across the Square. The street from St Julian's Church to the Unicorn is named "Wyle Copp," and thence to the Bridge, "Under the Wyle." The present High Street, from the bottom of Pride Hill to as far as Grope Lane, is called "Shomaker's Row," and thence to the Wyle Cop "Hey Strete." Merivale Bridge, of five arches, extends from the Abbey to the English Bridge across the Meole Brook, which is represented as flowing from the Severn along the Gay Meadow, under the street and Merivale Bridge, and joining the river again under Coleham Bridge. The Abbey Mill is represented, and the wall (now removed) which once surrounded the present Cemetery, and a Cross stood opposite Mr. Burton's house in the street. Longden Coleham appears of considerable extent, with densely packed houses, but Meole Coleham, only half its length, with scattered or detached houses.

In the lower sinister corner are represented two squares of military with spears and standards charging each other, in front of which are cavalry also charging each other, and infantry firing guns. Below is this inscription: "At Shrowesbury in the place then called Olfeilde a great and bloody battaill was fought by the percies Henry surnamed Hotspure, and Thomas Earle of Worcester, against King Henry the 4 Wherein the sayd Lord Henry was slayne and L. Thomas taken and beheaded with y^e losse of 6600 Souldiers on both parts. Anno 1403."

"A Prospect of y^e Ancient & Beautifull Town of Shrewsbury Taken from Higgins Barn near Coleham."
Size 3. 8½ length 17½ inches width.

In the left hand upper corner are the Town Arms

and an inscription within an ornamental scroll work, "To the Right Worship^{ll} The Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Burgesses of Shrewsbury This Prospect is humbly Dedicated & Presented by Benjamin Cole."

In the right hand upper corner are the Arms of the Newports, Earls of Bradford, with this inscription beneath, "To the Right Honourable Rich^d Earl of Bradford Baron Newport of high Ercall &c. This Prospect is humbly Dedicated and presented by Ben. Cole."

On the left hand upper margin are the arms of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Ironmongers, Barber-Surgeons, Apothecaries, Upholsters, Masons, Dyers, and Chandlers.

On the right hand upper margin are the arms of the Clothworkers, Shoemakers, Glovers, Weavers, Tailors, Bakers, Butchers, Smiths, Sadlers, Bricklayers, and Hatters; and this inscription:—"Note These 11 Companies are placed in such order as they go to Kingsland and because it was impossible in so small a space to express all the Arms of the united companies, I have Engraven only the Arms of the first Companie of those united. The other 11 Companies are such as do not go to Kingsland which I have placed in order as they weare incorporated."

"Sold by Philip Overton against St. Dunstons Church London. By Thomas Gittins Bookseller in Salop, and by Benj. Cole in Oxford." Thomas Gittins was admitted to his freedom as a Bookseller June 12, 1696.

Along the bottom are the names of the principal buildings, with numbers corresponding to similar ones in the print placed over or near those buildings.

The view extends from Old St. Chad's Church on the left hand to the Tower of the Abbey and the Monks' Infirmary on the right.

Judging from the relative position of the various buildings represented, "Higgins' Barn near Coleham" must have stood on the land near the river now occupied by Carline's Field.

The large and lofty east window of Old St. Chad's Church (numbered 1) is prominently seen, and appears to have been of seven lights, separated by upright mullions of perpendicular period extending throughout.

On the west of the Church are two large gables of a timber house; the College, and its gardens and the Churchyard are enclosed on the south or south-east side by a low stone wall with broad embattlements. The houses are massed together in a "bird's-eye" way, so that it is impossible to distinguish streets or particular houses. Next in order comes the tower of St. Julian's Church (numbered 2). Next is the tower and spire of St. Alkmond's Church (numbered 3), and immediately below it on the south side a large timber mansion of two gables connected by an intervening space and a garden with trees. This is probably the Hall of the Drapers' Company. At right angles to this is a large house with three gables on its two visible sides, which is possibly the "Stone-House." Then comes "Lord Newport's House" (numbered 4) at the top of Dogpole, represented much as it now appears, with its garden of trees enclosed by a low wall. Next in order is the tower and spire of St. Mary's Church (numbered 6), and the clerestory of the south side of the Church, and a part of the "Trinity Chapel." Then "Mr. Kynaston's House" (numbered 5, the Old Infirmary), with its low walled garden and square summer house at the end. Below this is a large open slope extending to the river, once the vineyard of the Abbot of Shrewsbury. At right angles to Mr. Kynaston's house is a long walled garden belonging to the Council House (numbered 9), with its broad sloping garden on the south-east. Above are seen "7 The New Gaol" in the School Lane, and "8 The tower of the Schools." Then "10 The Castle," represented with a square embattled tower with long keep and an embattled wall extending westward. The lofty mound, the old British keep, has two round towers and walls on

The first part of the book is devoted to a history of the life of John Ruskin, from his birth in 1819 to his death in 1900. The second part is devoted to a history of his work, from his first book, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, to his last, *The Stones of Venice*. The third part is devoted to a history of his influence, from his first book, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, to his last, *The Stones of Venice*. The fourth part is devoted to a history of his influence, from his first book, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, to his last, *The Stones of Venice*.

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its summit, and a stepped wall extending from Laura's Tower under the Council House Garden to a square tower on the palisaded verge of the river, probably intended for St. Mary's Waterlane Gate. Between the Castle and the Council House is a large garden "11 The Bowling Green," now termed Castle House. Next appears the Abbey Tower 12, with the gables and embattled connecting wall of the west side of the Monks' Infirmary. Below this is "13 Coleham Bridge" of three arches and angular embrasures on the intervening piers, and a low stepped wall towards Coleham Head, up which is a view to "14 The Stone Bridge," there seen only as a low wall, to the left of which is a large mass of houses, and then appears a railed wooden part of the Bridge between, and the large square embattled tower, then four arches with angular embrasures on the piers between. Under the third arch from the town is a large water wheel, and above a mass of houses on the Bridge. Close on the north end of the Bridge is a large timbered mansion, Jones's Mansion, at the bottom of the Wyle Cop, now taken down. On the opposite side of the river is "15 Stone Bridge Key," now occupied by Marine Terrace, and close adjoining is a large square brick summer house with stone coyns, numbered "16 Mr. Jones's Summer House," which still exists. Then comes a meadow in which are the remains of "18 The Grey Friars," converted into houses as now, and a "Bowling Green" with a square summer house at the end, immediately outside a portion of the Town Wall. The view is bounded southwards by the river, on which are coracles, fishing and pleasure boats, and the old "Swan's Nest" in the river between the bridges.

With respect to the summer houses at the end of the gardens, the following passage from Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, edit. 1810, vol. I., p. 20, will afford an illustration:—"I will now descend to Tre-Bychton where stands my paternal house (Downing) attended with (what was very frequent in our Principality) a

[The text in this block is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a long paragraph of text, possibly a chapter heading or a section of a historical account, but the specific words and sentences cannot be discerned.]

[This block contains a few lines of text at the bottom of the page, which are also very faint and difficult to read. It may represent a concluding sentence or a reference.]

summer house, at a very small distance, and a cellar beneath, used as a retreat for the jolly owners and their friends, to enjoy, remote from the fair, their toasts and noisy inerriment."

The following Order of Procession of the Trading Companies is from an old paper in my possession, of the date 1742, taken out of Corporation Records :—

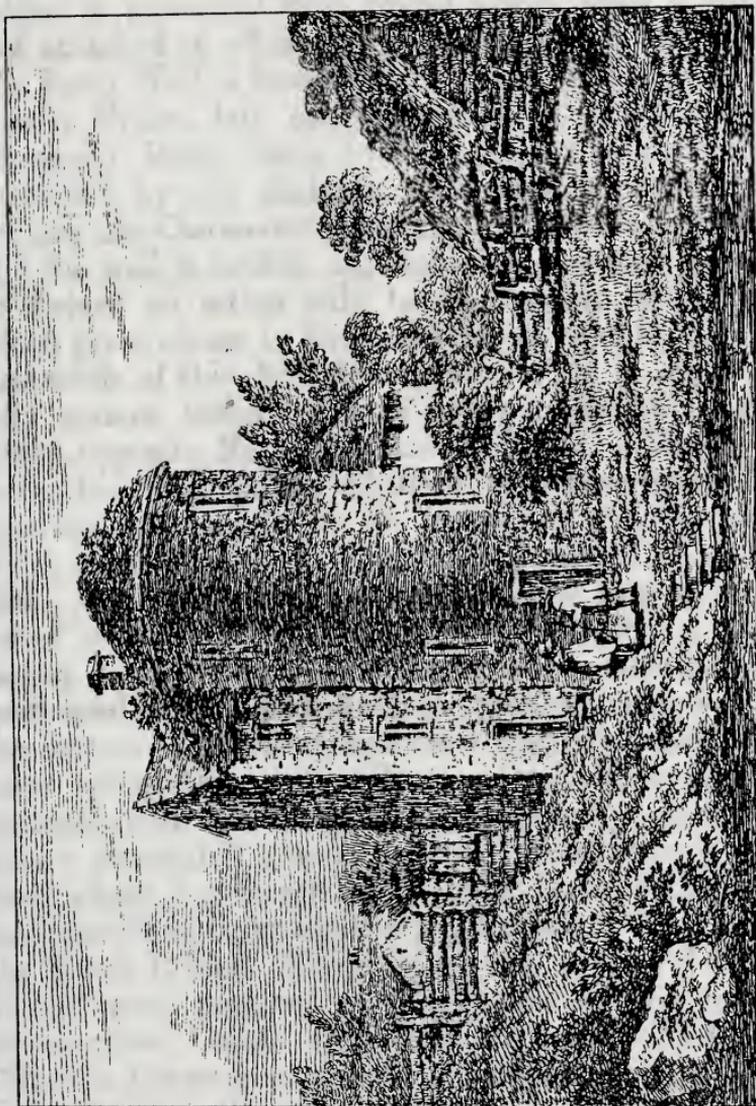
Ordinatio Processionis Artificu' Villæ Salopiæ in Festo Corporis Christi.

Molendinarii Millers
 Pistores Bakers
 Piscatores Fishermen
 Coci Cooks
 Carnifices Butchers
 Barcarii Tanners
 Cordewenarii Shoemakers
 Fabri Smiths
 Cellarii Sadlers
 Carpentarii Carpenters
 Flechers, Cowp's & Bowers
 Textores Weavers
 Tonsarii cu' Barbitonsoribz Barbers
 Cerotecarii Glovers
 Sissores Taylors.

There is no date to the view, so that we can only approximate to the time of its publication by circumstances. Thomas Gittins, the publisher, was admitted to his freedom as a Bookseller, June 12, 1696; and Richard, Earl of Bradford, died 1764. Between those dates must have been the time of publication.

"*A Prospect of the Town of Shrewsbury Taken as it Appear'd in the Great Frost 1739. Stanhope delin. Iⁿ Geraldino sculp^t. Printed for R^t Lathrop Bookseller in Salop Published according to Act of Parliament.*"
 Size, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.

The Welsh Bridge has six arches with embrasures, a square embattled Tower of two storeys over the last arch on the Frankwell side, and an embattled wall pierced with a round arch beyond. Houses are built on the bridge as far as the centre of the third arch



Engraved by J. Jackson

ROUND TOWER NEAR THE WELSH BRIDGE, SHREWSBURY.

000-000



DE LORE MYAVE
1911

from the Frankwell side. Two embattled towers with machicollations are over the last arch on the town side. At a short distance beyond the Austin Friars the bridge is protected by a round tower with a conical roof, attached to which is a gabled building to the east. The Town Wall is here hidden by the buildings of the Austin Friars, but appears again at the bottom of Claremont Bank, rising by steps to a straight portion supported by two shelving buttresses, opposite where are now the Claremont Buildings. Opposite Claremont Hill the wall is broken through and lowered by steps or shelves on either side to an opening with a stile, which gives access to the middle avenue of the Quarry. Eastwards of this, but close adjoining, is a broad and lofty square tower of two storeys, without battlements, opposite New St. Chad's Church. Thence the embattled wall, supported here and there by shelving buttresses, proceeds to an embattled square tower, which must have stood a little eastwards of St. John's Hill. The west corner of this tower has a round turret extending up its whole height, with a conical domed roof. From this tower the embattled and buttressed wall is continued to the existing tower near the bottom of Belmont, and here the view ends. The outer embattled wall, with a raised internal walk, proceeds from the Castle Gates, represented as a broad square embattled tower, without interruption to the river, where it proceeds at a lower level without embattlements at right angles, parallel with the river to the Welsh Bridge. These walls, now termed "Rowell Walls," were repaired and built out of the ruins of Shrawardine Castle at the time of the Civil Wars. Gilbert's Tower is removed. The inner wall is visible under the Free Schools and along the bank of Castle Street until it disappears at the large gables of the houses called the High Pavement in Castle Street, opposite St. Mary's Church. This wall nowhere appears down Pride Hill.

The Castle, Tower of Free Schools, St. Mary's, St,

Alkmond's Spires, and St. Julian's Tower are much as at present, but in addition we have the grand Cathedral-like structure of old St. Chad's. Trees also appear in the garden of the College adjoining Belmont. The present Smithfield, which was raised to a level with Rowsell Walls, was then a large deep meadow, and the sloping bank under Castle Street was then in gardens or orchards. Rev. J. Yardley's house is very conspicuous, and the house now incorporated in Mrs. Shuker's residence, then called "Pig Hall." Opposite, on the other side of Quarry Place, was a large square "Bowling Green," walled, with a summer house at each angle next the Quarry. From Quarry Place an avenue of trees goes to the river, and is continued along the curve of the river to opposite the "Boat House." The central avenue proceeds from Claremont Hill, and at the bottom next the river is a large square open "Summer House." Just outside of, and parallel with the Town Wall, is an avenue of trees extending from Claremont Buildings to St. John's Hill. An avenue of trees goes from just opposite the Boat House diagonally to a little eastward of Mr. Yardley's house. A row of posts and rails proceeds from opposite the Boat House diagonally across the meadows to the lower corner of the "Bowling Green," with a turnstile midway down the centre avenue. The Dingle is represented as scattered trees. The river is frozen over and crowded with visitors variously occupied, and printing and copperplate presses are at work. The Town Arms are in the upper dexter corner.

A plan of Shrewsbury, on a scale of " $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 100 feet, or 5 inches to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, published by I. Rocque according to an Act of Parliament, 1746. R. Parr sculp." Size, 2ft. 1in. by 17in. Dedicated "To the Right Honourable William Baron of Hedon, Viscount Pulteney of Wrington and Earl of Bath." On a space on the right hand side are views of the west side of "the Market House" (with a glimpse of the old tower of the Exchequer and a projecting sign bearing Cross

Keys), "the Free School," and "the Castle," from the bank of the Severn opposite Dorset's Barn Fields.

Only two Towers on the Walls (which are shown as entire on south side) existed then, one near top of Claremont Hill and the other near the bottom of Belmont, then termed "Milk Street." The Quarry avenues were as now, with the addition of an avenue at the top immediately outside the Town Wall. The House now occupied by Mrs. Shuker in Quarry Place is named "Bowling Green." The streets and shuts are all accurately laid down, and are the same as at present, but there is some variation in the names. The street leading from Shoplatch past the Talbot Chambers to the Market Square was also called Shoplatch; Princess Street was then "Kiln Lane;" Swan Hill was "Muryvance;" the street from top of Mardol to the bottom of Pride Hill was "the Stalls;" "Rousehill Lane" extended from Pride Hill to the cross street from Mardol, the other portion to Rousehill Walls being "Rouse Hill;" Pride Hill was "Shoemakers Row;" "Ox Lane" extended from "the Cross" to the entrance to St. Mary's Court, and "Dogpole" from thence to Wyle Cop; the Double Butcher Row was then "Butcher Row," the part from thence on the north side of St. Alkmond's Church to St. Julian's Church was "Old Fish Street," and the part from thence on the west sides of St. Alkmond's and St. Julian's to the High Street was "New Fish Street." "Wyle Cop" extended from St. Julian's Church to the corner of "Beech's Lane," and the street thence to the "Stone Bridge" was called "Under the Wyle;" "Back Lane" is as now, and St. Julian's Friars is termed "Friars Lane." The old Town Hall is represented as standing across the north side of the Square, with a narrow passage on the west side leading into a space between the Town Hall and the High Street named "Green Market." The present Chester Street was then "Back Street;" the site of the County Gaol was "Castle Hill;" Castle House was then

The first of these was the "Boston Tea Party" of 1773, when the colonists dumped tea into the harbor in protest against the British tax on tea. This act of defiance led to the Boston Tea Party being one of the most famous acts of resistance in American history.

Another significant event was the Boston Massacre of 1770, in which British soldiers fired on a crowd of colonists, killing five people. This incident further fueled the colonists' anger against British rule.

The Boston Tea Party and the Boston Massacre were key events in the American Revolution, leading to the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The city of Boston has a rich history and has played a major role in the development of the United States. It was the first city to be founded in North America and has been a center of trade and commerce since the 17th century.

Boston is also known for its many historical landmarks, including the Freedom Trail, which leads to many of the city's most important sites. The city is also home to many museums and historical sites, including the USS Intrepid and the Boston Tea Party Ship.

The city of Boston has a long and proud history, and it continues to be a major center of industry and commerce in the United States.

“Bowling Green;” and the White Horse Passage in Frankwell was “Nettles Lane.”

There are many places, which, with difficulty, can now be ascertained, but of which we have documentary evidence still existing. It may be well to note them here :—

3rd April 20 Elizabeth 1577-8 Thomas Owen of Lincoln Inn gentⁿ conveys to his brother Richard Owen junior of Shrewsbury draper & Sarah his wife, Houses &c in Frankwell between a certain lane called *Norton's Lane* on the east side & Adam Downes' corviser's house on the west side. Witnessed by William Jenks, John Reynold, Edward Owen, Richard Phillips & Edward Price.

Peter son of John Cnocte sells & quits claim to Alan son of Gamel de Romaldesham for his service and for 20^s/ of silver, an annual rent of 2^s/- received from said Alan yearly from a certain messuage on Cleremont which is called *Strenchhus* rendering yearly to the Provosts of Salop at Hokeday 4^d for all services. Witness Reynold Porchet, Hugh le Vileyn then (1216—1272) Provosts of Salop. John Borvey cap'l's, W^m Gangelard, Adam Ketel, Laur. son of Hunegyth, Adam Pangi, Alan son of John Corde, Peter Pangi.

According to the law and usage of early times, when few laymen could write their names, every freeholder was obliged to have a seal peculiar to himself to affix to documents. The seal of this deed bears an open cruciform flower, from the axils of which proceed slender stems bearing fleur de lis at top and the inscription in Longobardic characters was **S' . . ETR . . Johis . . MOETE.**

Strenchhus probably occupied the site of the present Turf Tavern on Claremont Hill, and may have been the mansion of the family of Gamel de Romaldesham, and the Chapel of St. Romald in Barker Street may have been the domestic chapel.

John son of Thomas Gamel of Salop grants to John son of Roger Pride of Salop clerk one plot of land in the town of Salop on Cleremond lying in length from the house of the said John Pride to the house of me the said John Gamel which Henry de Schalener holds of me & extending in width from the royal way to the garden of *Blake halle*. Witness John

Stury & John Schetton then Bailiffs of Salop, Hugh de Wythiford, Robert de Lye, Thomas de Prees, John Rondulf, John Blake, William Haberleye. Dated at Salop Tuesday after Easter 44 Edward 3. (1370).

Blake Halle must have stood on the site of the house now occupied by the Rev. John Yardley, vicar of St. Chad's, Salop.

In the Books of the Mercers' Company mention is made in 1811 of *Crochet's Corner* in the High Street.

John Peerle of Salop & Margaret his wife & Agnes their daughter, William Ellesmere chaplain & William Child chaplain quit claim to John Seryveyn & Johanna his wife, W^m Lopynton vicar of the church of Shawebury, Rich^d Pastour rector of the church of Hanewode & Roger Skyllie chaplain all their right in two crofts in Colneham a suburb of Salop one of which lies between the highway leading towards *Spellecrosse* on the one side & another highway leading towards Newbald on the other side & also in another croft situate in Monks' Foriet in Salop between the way called *Sporw lane* on the one side & land of the Monastery of Salop on the other side & extends from the water called *Osdaye* to the land of said John Seryveyn. Dated at Salop 3 Henry 5. (1415-6).

Spellcross must have been near the Hermitage at Belle Vue.

Thomas son of Adam Forestar grants to Thomas Glupsy in fee two acres of land in the field of Cothes lying between land of Alan Wyldegos & *le Rhoumor'* & extending from land of John son of Ivan to *Pundacre*. Witness Peter son of Martin & Hugh le Vileyn then Provosts of Salop [1246-1261]

In a deed dated 1216-1272 mention is made of places in Frankwell, viz., *le Pull* and *Rongeland*.

Richard le Vileyn (Provost circa 1277) son of John le Vileyn (Provost early Henry 2, de la *Hulle* Salop quits claim to Thomas Colle son of Hugh Colle of Salop of all his title to land in the fields of Frankeville near *Slahstrete* between land of John Gamel of Salop on one side & the way of *Slahstrete* on the other side. Witness John de Pola & Henry Wildegos then Bailiffs of Salop.

John Gamel (Provost 1275) son of Alan Gamel (Provost early Henry 3) grants to Thomas Colle son of Hugh Colle 5 acres of land in the fields of Frankeville between the way called *Croswey* & the way which leads towards Montgomery

in exchange for 5 acres of land in Frankeville in *Walle Wortesdale*.

Grant dated 1458-9 from William Boerley of Salop & Isabella his wife to Radulf Barbor of Salop & Agnes his wife of a tenement in the *Bakerrewe* near Kyllenlane & a garden in *St Chaddislane* leading towards Severn with free ingress p' intro'it'u voc' le Shutte.

Grant from Richard Goodberd (son & heir of Roger Goodberd) & Johanna his wife to Thomas Boerley of Salop of two Gardens in *Prist's Lane* near the Collegiate Church of *S Chad* between land of the said Church & land of the Company of Tailors. Dated 13 Edward 4 (1473).

Priest's Lane was the narrow lane to Mr. Sprott's house, which was joined by another lane at right angles from Swan Hill Court, and which, from the junction, proceeded diagonally to the bottom of Belmont.

Grant dated 21 Edward 4 from John Hoord of Salop Esq to Ludovic Lye of Salop Weaver & Johanna his wife of a garden in the street of *Muryvance* extending in length 19 woollen yards from the Cemetery of the old *Chapel of St Blase* to the royal way & in width 13 yards from John Gamel's tenement to land belonging to the Confraternity of Weavers of Salop.

Murivance being at that period a comprehensive name for Swan Hill and Belmont, renders this locality uncertain. The Chapel of St. Blase has always been considered as the domestic Chapel of Vaughan's Mansion, and probably occupied the Court on College Hill, which is set back from the street. The Cemetery may have extended to Belmont, for Mr. Folliot Sandford, in sinking the foundation of his Offices, came upon several skeletons.

Letters on suppression of Monasteries, Camd. Soc., 1843, p. 203. Richard, Bishop of Dover, to Cromwell (MS. Cott. Cleop., E. IV., fol. 248.)

My singular good lord, in my humble maner plesythe y^e yower lordschype to understande, that sythe I wroght to yow from Glosetur I have taken into the kynges handdes ij conventes in Worsetur, on in Brygenorthe &c of the whyche I wroght to yower lordeschype by yower servant Holt from Lechefylde. Sythe I have taken into the kynges handdes ij in Shrewysbery, and ther on standeythe styll: the occasyon of it standeynge is because that I alwaye have declaryd that

I had no commysyon to suppress no howse, nor non I dede suppress, but such as was not abull to lyve. Yet they gave ther howseys into the kynges handdes for poverte, I receyveyd them, and elles non. Now for that howse in Shrewysbery that standeyth, yt ys of the blacke fryeres, and I wode fynde no gret cause in them to cause them to gyve up.

. . . In Shrewysbery be iij howsys. The Blacke Fryeres stonde, as before I have wryttyn. The graye fryeres had conveyd all, and made a grett rumor in the towne, for the whyche they war glade to gyve up all into the kynges handdes; that ys a proper howse, small implementes, no jewelles but a plate crosse sylver, and a lytyll chales of lytyll valew; no renttes but ther howse and abowte iij & iiij acres of eryabille londe lyeinge to yt. The Austen Fryeres, a howse all in ruine, and the more parte falleynge downe; no thyng in that howse, not in all to the valor of ij nobylles, in vestementes copys, brasse, powter, and all other stuffe; no chales to say masse, nor non wolde trust the prior to lende hym any; no fryeres ther but the prior, a man leke to be in a fransey, and ij Erysche men. I have dyschargeyd the prior of heys offiys, and sent the ij Erysche men into their owyn contre, and so take the howse into the Kynges landdes. The rentes be iiij marks by yere. . . . Thys xiiijth day of August. From Shrewysbery. By yower bideman and Servantt.

1538.

RICHARD DOVERENE.

P. 210. Richard, Bishop of Dover, to Cromwell (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. IV. f. 263.)

I wrote to yower lordchype for ij howseys in Schrewysbery. The Blacke Fryeres yet standeythe, and for the contynewans of that shall be made moche labour to you. I praye yow grauntt nott but as I shall order that accordeynge to my commysyon, for the standeynge of that makeythe me to have more bisynes in dyverse placeys than I schilde have. Also ther ys a howse of Austen fryers, that I dyschargeyd the prior, and sent the ij Yeryschemen into ther owyn contreys; ther war no more at hom ther, and all was gone, and all the more parte of the howseys in falleynge downe, and non chales to say masse, nor no man wolde trust them to lende them any. By their inventory ye shall see ther substans. I here that the prior ys cum to London, to sew for hys howse agayne; yt were pety that he shulde spede. Theys ij sutes I wolde gladly have recysteyd. 27 Aug. 1538.

P. 281. Robert Burgoyne to John Scudamore. (MS. Add. 11,041, fol. 31. 1538.)

Right worshippfull sir, after most hartie recommendations, with lyke thankes for your gentell letters, and ffor your sedulous paynes and labours taken aboute the survey of Cayneham, and certen fryre houses, off the whiche I have receyved parte off the surveys, and wher you entend to survey the fryre houses in Herefford, and fether that you will send Mr. William Scudamore, your sone, and my clarke, to surveye the fryers at Wodhouse and Bridgenorth, I thynk my selfe muche bounde unto you that yt will please you off your goodnesse so to fferder me in my greate and intollerable busynesse.

This paper is illustrated with a view of the Council House Hall, and Entrance; with a view of the Round Tower near St. Austin's Friars, and a view of St. Austin's Friars.

THE MANOR, &c., OF CONDOVER.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

FROM an Inquisition, taken in the second year of the Reign of King Edward the First, 1274, it appears that King Henry the Third himself held the Manor of Condover until he gave it to his sister Joan in marriage with Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. After her death he resumed the possession of the Manor of Condover, and gave the same to Henry de Hastings in exchange for certain estates acquired by him in marriage with Ada, fourth daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon and of Maud his wife, sister and co-heir of Ranulph Earl of Chester.

Henry de Hastings, son of the said Henry and Ada, was in ward to King Henry the Third, and the Manor of Condover was again resumed by the Crown, from whom it passed to the family of Burnell.

Among the evidences relating to the Condover Estates, in the possession of E. W. Smythe Owen, Esq., is a charter (in French) granted by Edward Burnell, Baron Burnell, to his tenants in the Manor of Condover, dated on the Friday after the close of Easter. 6 E. II., 1313.

This Edward Lord Burnell died without issue in 1315, and his sister Maud married, for her first husband, John Lovel, Baron Lovel, of Tichmersh, whose son John is stated, in the various accounts published of the Baronage, to have been deprived of his inheritance by *fine*. The deprivation, however, certainly did not extend to the Manor of Condover, which continued in the Lovel family until it passed to the Crown, on the accession of King Henry the Seventh, by the attainder of Sir Francis Lovel, the ninth Baron.

On the 9th of July, in the 36th year of his reign, King Henry the Eighth granted the reversion and fee simple of the Manor, &c., of Condover, late belonging to Francis Lovel Viscount Lovel, to Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Knyett, Knight, who shortly after sold the same to Robert Longe, of London, mercer.

The will of Robert Longe is dated 7th December, 1551. An Inquisition was taken in Shrewsbury, after his death, before Thomas Ludlow, Esq., Escheator, on the 16th November, 1552.

On a division made of the estates of the said Robert Longe, by deed dated 1st February, 3rd Elizabeth, 1561, the Manor, &c., of Condover became the property of Henry Viner, of London, mercer, and Mary his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the said Robert Longe.

A confirmation to the said Robert Longe, by Queen Elizabeth, of the Manor of Condover, Dorrington, and Riton, with all the messuages, lands, appurtenances- &c., thereto belonging, in Condover, Dorrington, Riton Magna, Riton Parva, Wethall, Alvelde, Chatforde, and Norton, bears date at Westminster 29th May, 1565.

The will of Henry Viner is dated 14th August, 1583. An Inquisition was taken in Shrewsbury, after his death, on the 9th of August, 1585.

Henry Vyner, son and heir of Henry Vyner, deceased, and Richard Vyner, his brother, with Mary the wife of the said Henry Vyner, the younger, joined in the various deeds requisite to sell and convey the Manor, &c., of Condover to Thomas Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., in the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Bullridges and Shawmere.

On the 2nd July, 1584, Henry Viner sold The Bullridges and Shawmere, in Condover, to Reginald Scriven, of London, gent., who, on the 4th July, 1586, sold them to John Jackman, of Hornechurch, co. Essex, gent., and John Jackman, of London, grocer, the parties named in other deeds, through whom also other parts of the estates of the Viner family in Condover passed to Thomas Owen, Esq., before-named.

Condover and Burton: Estates there of the Abbey of Shrewsbury.

On the 4th July, 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, 1557, that King and Queen granted to Gregory Isham and John Isham, of London, mercers, the Manor of Condover and Burton, with certain tenements and lands there, late part of the possessions of the dissolved Abbey of Shrewsbury, who, on the 12th of July in the same year, sold the same estates to Henry Vyner, aforesaid, from whose family they passed to Thomas Owen, Esq., before named. This Manor of Burton belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury at the period of its Saxon foundation, prior to its enlargement by the Norman Earl Roger of Shrewsbury, before which it was merely the Church of St. Peter.

Hoghton Fields in Byriwode.

Edward Burnell, son and heir of Lord Philip Burnell, granted to Richard, son of Master Ralph de Hoghton, clerk, all the lands in his waste of "Byriwode," in his manor of Condover, from the ditch on the south side of the ville of Condover near Hynefordbruge, and so extending towards Sharpelinge Wall under cover of the wood of Byriwood towards the east as far as the said ditch leadeth to the field of Whethale called Codlycrofte, and so to the termination of the said ditch towards the east in breadth against the field of Whethale as far as Byriwodegate, and so from Byriwodegate descending towards the field of Rutune and the field of Condover which is called Taddenhurst unto the lower end of Hopinghalsmore, then along the whole of the said more and so from Hopinghalsmore on the further side crossing towards the land which is called The Personesley until it reaches the place where the ditch first begins near Hinefordesbrugge.

This grant was further confirmed by a release from the same Edward Burnell to the said Richard de Hoghten, clerk, of the same lands. The Grant of Conveyance and the Release are without date, but are witnessed by Fulk Strange, John Strange, of Ercal, John de Beriton, and others, and were probably executed

towards the close of the reign of Edward the First, as the Lord Philip Burnell, father of the grantor, died in the 23rd year of that monarch's reign, 1295.

Margaret, widow of Thomas Howell, of Condover, and daughter of Thomas Houghton, granted to her son, John Howell, all her lands, tenements, &c., by deeds dated at Condover, on the Thursday in the Feast of St. Alban the Martyr, 8 H. VI., 1430. This deed is witnessed by Robert Lee, of Langley, Thomas Botte, of Aldefelde, Richard Gosenhull, and others.

In the 8th of Ed. IV., 1468, John Howell, by deed, enfeoffed Richard Walker, chaplain, of his lands in Condover and Drayton, co. Salop.

Joan, daughter and heir of Hugh Walker, and widow, first of Thomas Ottley, and secondly of Thomas Berington, by her will dated 20th June, 1560, left her estate in Condover to Thomas Owen, her grandson, with divers remainders.

Norton.

William le Foulter, of Westley, by deed dated on the Thursday before the Feast of St. George, 41 E. III., 1367, enfeoffed William Mascott, of Longden, of a messuage and half a yard land in Norton, in the parish of Condover. This deed is witnessed by William de Polyley, the younger, Thomas de Houghton, &c.

Sir John Lovell, Knight, Lord Lovell, Burnell, and Holland, by deed dated 24th November, 2nd E. IV., 1462, enfeoffed Thomas Stone, of Shrewsbury, merchant, of the Manor of Norton-juxta-Condover, and of 30 shillings rent out of the Manor of Houghton-juxta-Condover.

Alice, late the wife of William Mascott, by deed dated on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Ambrose, 15 E. IV., 1475, enfeoffed William Bent, of Shrewsbury, and Alice, his wife, her daughter, of all her lands and tenements in Norton.

William Bent, of Shrewsbury, and Alice, his wife, by deed dated 20th April, 15 E. IV., enfeoffed Thomas Acton, senior, of the estate in Norton last-mentioned (1475).

Thomas Acton, of Longnor, by his will, dated 24th June, 6 H. VIII., 1514, left his estate at Norton in

trust, charged with the expense of providing a priest to pray for his soul, &c., and consequently this estate, in so far as the said charge extended, became subsequently forfeited to the Crown under the Statute against superstitious uses; and the estate itself was sold by William Acton to Robert Longe beforementioned, by deed dated 1st February, 37 H. VIII., 1546.

In Michaelmas Term, 5 E. VI., 1551, an order was made in the Court of Augmentations, for delivering the estate granted for superstitious uses at Norton to Hugh Edwardes, of London, mercer, who had obtained a grant of it on the 6th of January preceding. An order, however, was made in the same Court on the 12th February, 11 Elizabeth, 1569, confirming the estate at Norton to Cecilia Long, widow, thereby annulling the claim of Hugh Edwardes, as against her right in the same estate, who, as would appear by the deed next mentioned, had never obtained possession of his grant above recited.

For, on the 18th of September, 1564, Queen Elizabeth granted the estate at Norton left for superstitious uses by Thomas Acton, to William Grice, Esq., and Anthony Foster, of Cumnor, co. Berks, Esq., who, on the 26th of November, 1564, sold the same to Thomas Wattwood, of Stafford, clothier, and Matthew Bismore, of London, silk worker, who, on the 10th of August, 1566, sold the same to Ralph Higgins, of Stafford, mercer, which Ralph Higgins, on the 5th of February, 1567, sold the same to Henry Vyner aforesaid.

On the 15th May, 1578, Henry Vyner granted a lease of the farm at Norton to Richard Owen, of Shrewsbury, draper, Sarah his wife, and Richard their son, who, on the 20th February, 1587, passed their estate therein to Thomas Owen, Esq.

Rectory and Vicarage of Condover.

We find from a charter quoted in the Monasticon, that Roger, the first Norman Earl, granted the Church of Condover to the Abbey which he founded in Shrewsbury,

King Edward the Second, on the 20th of September, in the sixth year of his reign, 1312, at the request of his beloved and faithful John de Cherleton, granted a license to the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury, to appropriate the Rectory of Condover.

The appropriation of the Rectory to the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury was accordingly made by Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by deed dated 6th July, 1315.

A confirmation of this appropriation was made on the same day, viz., on the 6th of July, 1315, by Brother Henry, then Prior, and the Convent of Coventry.

A composition for the endowment of the Vicarage of Condover was made by Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, bearing date the 14th of August, 1324.

An exemplification of the appropriation of the Rectory of Condover and other matters touching the same, under the seal of Roger, then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, is dated 6th July, 1346.

Queen Elizabeth, on the 10th of July, in the 5th year of her reign, 1563, granted the Rectory of Condover, part of the possessions of the dissolved Abbey of Shrewsbury, to Robert Hichcock, of Canfield, co. Bucks, and John Gifford, of Northall, co. Middlesex, gents., who on the following day sold the same to Henry Viner.

On the 11th of December, 15 Elizabeth, 1572, Henry Vynier sold the tithes of Great Lyth, Little Lyth, Chatford and Westley, to John Hudson, of London, grocer. On the 1st of May, 20 Elizabeth, 1578, Joan, wife of Thomas Cogger, of Horsemunden, co. Kent, yeoman, and the said Thomas Cogger levied a fine of the said tithes to Roger Warefield and William Brockebank, executors of the said John Hudson, who, on the 25th June, 28 Elizabeth, 1566, sold the same tithes to Thomas Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire.

King Philip and Queen Mary, on 3rd September, 1557, granted the Vicarage of Condover to William Rigge, of Stragelthorpe, co. Lincoln, Esq., and Peter Geeringe, of Winterton, co. Lincoln, Esq.

THE "ITINERARY" OF JOHN LELAND,

SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO SHROPSHIRE.

THE *Itinerary* of John Leland the Antiquary has long been regarded as a work of much value and interest. Being Library keeper to King Henry VIII., in the twenty-fifth year of that monarch's reign Leland received a commission under the Broad Seal, by virtue of which he had "free liberty and power to enter and search the Libraries of all Cathedrals, Abbies, Priories, Colleges, &c., as likewise all other places wherein Records, Writings, and whatsoever else was lodged that related to Antiquity."

Leland entered on his journey, 1538, with great willingness, and travelled without intermission over most parts of England and Wales for several years; and not being content with the libraries only, he noticed buildings, churches, castles, windows, and every thing he happened to light on. On his return to London he spent several years arranging and compiling his writings, until he was laid aside by illness; the date of his death being April 18th, 1552.

The numerous collections of Leland passed into various hands, but many were at last brought together by Sir Robert Cotton and William Burton, Esq., the Leicestershire Antiquary (1612), who also procured the *Itinerary*. Mr. Burton, after much consideration, decided to give the volume to the Bodleian Library, part in 1632, and the remainder some time before his death.

The following account, by Hearne, from the Preface to the *Itinerary*, will be of interest:—

But to return to the Originals under Mr. Leland's own Hand, by that variety of Accidents, to which they had been subject

THE LITERATURE OF THE BARRISTERS

BY HENRY J. WATSON, LL.D.

The history of the law in England is a subject of great interest and importance, and one which has attracted the attention of many of our best writers. The history of the law is not only a record of the past, but a guide to the future. It is a record of the wisdom of our ancestors, and a guide to the wisdom of our descendants. The history of the law is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our best writers, and it is a subject which has been treated in many different ways. Some have written histories of the law, and some have written treatises on the law. The history of the law is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our best writers, and it is a subject which has been treated in many different ways. Some have written histories of the law, and some have written treatises on the law. The history of the law is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our best writers, and it is a subject which has been treated in many different ways. Some have written histories of the law, and some have written treatises on the law.

before they came to the Library, they receiv'd so much Damage, especially the Volumes of the *Itinerary*, that several Leaves were quite out, others strangely mangl'd, and the rest in such a shatter'd Condition as that Mr. Burton was afraid they would irrecoverably perish; which was the chief Motive that induc'd him to get some Parts transcrib'd. After they were lodg'd in the Library they were kept dry; but the wet they had contracted before was so considerable, and the Damages so many, as 'twas impossible to hinder them from a continual, visible Decay; so that the Leaves of the *Itinerary* fall to pieces every day. This has been much lamented by learned Men, particularly by that Excellent Antiquary of Whaddon-Hall in Buckingham-shire, Brown Willis Esq; who coming to the Bodlejan Library in the Year MDCCIII. (he being then a Gentleman-Commoner of Christ Church) and having occasion to consult Mr. Leland's *Itinerary*, he was pleas'd to enter into Discourse about the Fate of his MSS. and to express an hearty Concern for their Preservation. He was very urgent to have them transcrib'd with the utmost Exactness, and his Arguments had such an effect with me, that I undertook to transcribe the *Itinerary*, notwithstanding I was then and have been since involv'd in Business of another nature. What time I could spare from my other Affairs I spent, with no small delight, in this Undertaking, which no one that either has lookt or shall look upon the Originals will (I presume) deny to be a difficult Task. But notwithstanding these Difficulties in some time I had overcome them all, and I finish'd my Transcript with my own Hand, and without so much as ever consulting the Transcript of Mr. Burton all the time I was engag'd in it. I was so nice in this Affair, that I observ'd Mr. Leland's way of spelling, and omitted nothing, not so much as the Asterisks and other Notes of that nature that had been inserted by him; nor did I leave out even those Words that are plainly redundant, nor pretend to alter or correct those that are manifestly wrong and occasion'd by the hast the Author was in, or else by the Defect of his Memory.—Preface, Vol. I, p. 14, 15.

The *Itinerary*, as narrated above, was published by Mr. Thomas Hearne, 1710, a second Edition in 1745, and a third (the most complete Edition), in 1770. Only a very limited number were printed of each Edition, and, in consequence, the work is rarely met with, and is of considerable value.

The part relating to Shropshire, which is now printed in the *Transactions* of the Society, is an exact reprint from the Edition of 1770.

H. W. ADNITT.

Oute of a Rolle of the olde Erles of Shrobbesbyri.

Rogerus de Belesmo, Erle of Shrobbesbyri and Founder of the Abbay of Shrobbesbyri, was buried in our Lady Chapelle of Shrobbesbyri Abbay.

There were 3. sonnes of this Rogerus de Belesmo buried yn the Chapitre House of the Abbay of Shrobbesbyri: whereof one was caullid Hughe de Belesme—Vol. IV., p. 23.

The Erle of Shrobbesbyri, of whom Æneas Sylvius Bishop of Rome doth make right famose mention, was slayn in Fraunce, and his Eldest Sunne, by his second Wife, that was Lord Lisle, with him.

Then was the "Eldest" Sunne of the Erle Elder" Brother to the Lord Lisle made Erle, and after was slayne or beheddid at Northampton-Feelde.

This Erle had diverse Sunnes and Doughters.

Emong whom John was the eldest, and was Erle, beyng a good simple Manne, and died at Coventre non sine suspitione veneni.

This John had emong his Brethern one caullid Gilbert Talbot, after a Knight of Fame, the which buried the Erle his Grandfathers Bones brought out of Fraunce at Whitechirche in a fair Chapelle, wher he is also buried hymself.

The Erle John lefte George his Heir and Erle after Hym. George left Fraunces now Erle.

Owte of the Petygre of the Talebotes Barons.—Vol. IV., p. 24.

Ponsbyri is but an uplandisch Tounlet, and is 4. Miles toward the South West from Shrewsbyri. There risith a Brooke out of an Hille therby caullid Ponslithe a litle above the Towne, and thens renning goith into Severn aboute half a Mile above Shrewsbyri Toun.

Ponsbyri is ultra Sabrinam as Shrewsbyri is: but it of of Severne Ripe a 3. Miles by

In the Chirch of Ponsbyri is a Deane and 3. Prebendaries. Cole, Subdene of the Kinges Chapel, late Dene of Ponsbyri, did much Coste ther of the Mansion House. There be 2. other fair Houses of the Prebendaries.

The Lorde Powys is Patrone ther.

On the South side of the Chircho Yardo appeare greato Tokens and Stones faullen downe of a great Manor Place or

Castelle: and therby yet remaynith the Name of the Castelle Paviment.

A Quarter of a Mile or more of from Ponsbyri Chirch is a Wood caullid Hokstow-Forest longging to the Lordship of Caourse.

In the middle way betwixt the Chirch of Ponsbyri and this Wood appere certen Ruines of a Castel or Pile apon longging also to the Lord Powys. From this Hille a Man may see to Shrousbyri and other Partes there aboute.

The Wood and Foreste of Hokstow hath Dere and his large, and one way cummith almost to Caourse Castelle longging now to Lorde Stafford.—Vol. IV., p. 27, 28.

Bromefeild, where sometimes was a litle Colledge, since impropriate to the Abbey of Gloucester, a 2. Miles from Ludlowe.—Vol. IV., p. 81.

Hampton. From Dinemore Hill passinge a Mile further I saw Hampton-Court a goodly Mannour Place on the left Ripe of Lugge, and there is a Stone Bridge over Lug.

This Place was sumptuously erected by one Sr. Lenthall, Kt. that thus rose by Service. He was Yeoman of the Robes to K. Hen. 4. and being a gallant Fellowe, either a Daug. or very neere Kinswomon of the Kinges fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. Whereupon after he fell into Estimation. and had given to him 1000. *l.* Landes by the Yeare for Maintenance of him and his Wife, and their Heires, among which Landes he had Ludlowe for one Part.—Vol. IV., p. 91.

Richardes Castle standeth on the Toppe of a very rocky Hill, well woodid, and at the West End of the Paroch Church there the Keepe, the Walles, and the Towres of it stand but goinge to ruine. There is a poore House of Tymbre in the Castle Garth for a Farmer. It longeth now to the Kinge. It longid of late to the Lord Vaulx, then to Pope. There is a Parke impaled and well wooded, but noe Deere in it. From Richards Castle to Ludlow 2. Miles.

The Bridge of Teme at Ludlowe divideth with the Streame downe alonge Herefordshire from Shropshire.

The Towne of Ludlow being in Shropshire on the left Ripe of Teme River is sett upon an Hill; see that a Man coming to it any waye conscend. It is well walled, and by Estimation it is a Myle in Compasse.

There be in the Wall 5. Gates. Broad-Gate, and that leadeth to Broad-Street, the fayrest Part of the Towne. Old-Gate is alsoe towards Teme, as Broad-Gate is, but not soe neere. Galford-Gate, Corne-Gate, towards the left Ripe of Corne River,

The first of these is the fact that the
 country was divided into two parts
 by a line of hills which ran from
 the north-west to the south-east.
 The second is the fact that the
 population was very small and
 the people were very poor.
 The third is the fact that the
 country was very fertile and
 the people were very industrious.
 The fourth is the fact that the
 country was very beautiful and
 the people were very brave.
 The fifth is the fact that the
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Mille-Gate. The Castle hemmeth in a Part of the Towne and standeth on a stronge Rocke well ditched betwixt Corne-Gate and Mille-Gate.

There is but one Paroch Church in the Towne, but that is very fayre, and large, and richly adorned, and taken for the fayrest in all those Quarters. It standeth even in the Middest of the Towne, and is in the highest Ground of it. This Church hath beene much advanced by a Brother-Hood therein founded in the Name of St. John the Evangelist. The Originall thereof was (as the people say there) in the tyme of K. Edw. the Confessor; and it is constantly affirmed there that the Pilgrims, that brought the Ringe from beyond the Sea as a Token from St. John the Evangelist to K. Edward, were the Inhabitants of Ludlowe.

This Fraternity hath a Guardian chosen yearly amonge the Burgesses, and to this Colledge belonge nowe a tenne Preists, partly found by Endowment of Landes, partly by Gatheringe the Devotion of People thereabout. And these Preists have a fayre House at the West End of the Paroch Church Yard; and by it is an Hospitall or Almshouse of a 30. poore Folkes for the most part, and sometimes more, maintained partly by the Fraternity, and partly by Mony given for Obiits of Men buried there in the Church.

There was a very rich Merchant in Ludlowe not longe since called Hosier, buried in the Paroch Church, whoe founded a Cantuarye in a part of the aforesayd Colledge, endowinge it with 10. or 12. *l.* Land by the Yeaere. This Stipende is now given to a Schoole-Maister.

The Towne-Wall encloseth the North Syde of the Cemetary of the Parish Church.

I noted these Graves of Men of Fame in the Church of Ludlowe.

Beaugie, sometimes Coferer to K. E. 4. He giveth a Legg in his Armes.

Cokkis, a Gent. Servitour to Prince Arthur.

Doctor Denton, Maister of St. John's in Ludlowe.

. Suliard, Justice in the Marches of Wales.

. Hosier, a Merchant.

There be 2. Castles for Conduit Water in the Towne, served both from one Springe or Head.

There were 2. fayre Colledges of Friers in Ludlowe.

The White Grey-Fryers was a fayre and costly thinge, and stood without Corne-Gate by North, almost at the Ende of that Suburbe. One Ludlowe a Kt. Lord of Stoke-Castle or Pyle towards Bishop's-Castle, was originall Founder of it,

Vernon by an Heire Generall is nowe Owner of Stoke, and of late was taken as Founder of this House.

The Augustine Fryers stood without Galford-Gate.

I sawe Suburbes without all the Gates of Ludlowe, saving that I was not at Mille-Gate.

The Suburbe over Teme Bridge by South is called Ludford, and it is a litle Paroch Church.

There is on the North Syde of the Bridge in ripa sinistra Teme, a Church of St. John standinge without Broad-Gate, sometime a Colledge with a Deane and Fellowes of one Jordan's Foundation. There be 3. fayre Arches in this Bridge over Teme, and a praty Chappell upon it of St. Catherine. It is about 100. Yeares since this Stone Bridge was erected. Men passed afore by a Ford a litle beneath the Bridge.

There is a fayre Stone-Bridge over Temde at Lantwardine a Village about 5. Miles above Ludlowe. Brompton Pyle or Castle a 2. Miles* from Lantwarden, and 5. Miles above Lantwarden is Knighton, a pretty Towne on Temde.

There is a Stone Bridge of 2. Arches on Temde at Tembury a Markett Towne in Hereford-shire. Tho. Evan tould mee since that Tembury for a surety is in Worcester-shire, even in the uttermost part of it. It is a 4. Miles lower than Ludlowe ripa dextra.

The Baron of Burford's cheife House is a litle above Tembury ripa sinistra in Shrop-shire. Lidwik Brooke cometh into Teme about Tembury ripa sinistra.

The River of Oney riseth towards the Quarters of Bishop's Castle at Shelley a 15. Miles from the place where it goeth into Temde a litle beneath Bromfeild.

There was a Priory or Cell of Monkes at Bromfeild longing to Gloucester Abbey. There were sometimes Prebendaries. Giffard gave it to Gloucester-Abbey.

This House stood betwixt Oney and Teme. Temde runneth nearest to the House it selfe. It standeth on the left Ripe of it. Oney runneth by the Banke Syde of the Orchard by the House, touchinge it with his right Ripe, and a litle beneath the House is the Confluence of Oney and Temde.

There is a praty Stone-Bridge over Oney a litle above Bromfeild. There is alsoe a Bridge of Stone over Oney at Whister 2. Miles above Bromfeild; and above this Mr. Vernon hath a Place not farre from Oney.

There is a likely House that the Castle of Bromfeild sometimes belonging to Giffard, and by force raised, stood where now is a Farme House motted at Bromfeild belonging to the Earle of Oxford.

Cainham Castle, of some called Caiholme, now downe, stood
 . . . Miles from Ludlowe.

Clee Hilles stand 3. Miles East North East from Ludlowe.

From Ludlowe to	}	Worcester 20.	} Miles.
		Bridgenorth 15.	
		Presteine 5.	
		Knighton 10.	
		Bishop's-Castle 20	
		Shrewsbury 20.	
		Gloucester 30.	

Passinge out of Ludlowe by Corne-Gate I came straight to Corne-Bridge of 5. fayre Arches of Stone. This Corne River goeth from this Bridge straight downe by the Castle of Ludlowe, and a litle beneath it goeth into Temde by the left Ripe. Here I marked that Temd cometh by West North West out of Walles; and Corne cometh through Cornedale in Shropshire by East North East.

From Corne-Bridge at Ludlowe I rode 6. Miles partly by meetly good Ground for Corne, partly by Ground mixt with Wood untill I came to a poore Village called Streford, where was a litle Brooke that about halfe a Mile lower runneth into Oney River ripa sinistra.

I left the Egge and the Long Forrest 2. great Woodes havinge Rodes on the right Hand coming to Great-Stretton. Thus I rode a 43. Miles by well wooded Ground to Stretton, a pretty uplandish Townelett, where by the Church one Brooke a Lawyer hath a pretty House, and here runneth a Brooke, the same (as one tould me) that goeth by Stretford.

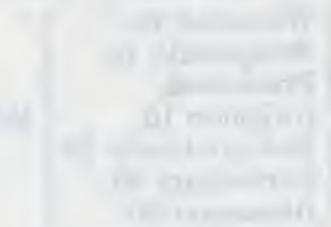
This Townelett is the cheifest Building that is in Stretton Dale, which is enclosed with great Hilles, well wooded in some Places. It is in length but a 3. Miles, and in it be 3. Strettons,

Litle	} Stretton.	This Stretton Dale longeth to th Earle of Arundell.
Great		
Ould		

From Stretton to Libot Wood a through Fare 3. Miles, by Hilly and Woody Ground.

Thence a Mile or more I left a Parke of Mr. Corbett's hard on the left Hand, and after I passed a 4. Mile by playne Grounde, bearinge some Corne, and then a 2. Miles by better Soyle or Corne to Shrobbesbury. About halfe a Mile ere I came to Schrobbesbury I passed by a Ford over Meele River, and there was a longe narrowe Bridge of Tymbre over Mele, bearinge the Name of the Brooke; And a Myle above

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the country, the second a history of the people, and the third a history of the government.



The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the people, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the people, the second a history of the manners, and the third a history of the customs.

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the government, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the government, the second a history of the laws, and the third a history of the constitution.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a general history of the trade, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the trade, the second a history of the commerce, and the third a history of the navigation.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a general history of the agriculture, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the agriculture, the second a history of the husbandry, and the third a history of the tillage.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a general history of the manufactures, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the manufactures, the second a history of the arts, and the third a history of the trades.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a general history of the arts, and is divided into three parts, the first of which is a general history of the arts, the second a history of the sciences, and the third a history of the liberal arts.

Mele Bridge there is another Tymbre Bridge over Mele called Dagge-Bridge. There is a Stone Bridge of 3. Arches over Mele as I entred into Shrosbery hard by the Abbey, and hard beneath the Bridge is the Confluence of Mele and Severne.

And here by this Bridge breaketh out an Arme of the Severne, that at dead lowe Waters in Sommer scant fleeteth over the Strand. There is a Bridge of 8. Arches over this Arme, and after thot it passeth through this Bridge it straight meeteth againe with the great Streame.

There be 2. great maine Bridges of Stone on the wholl River of Severne at Shrewesbury. The greatest, fayrest and highest upon the Streame is the Welsh Bridge having 6. great Arches of Stone, soe called because it is the Way out of the Towne into Walles. This Bridge standeth on the West Syde of the Towne, and hath at the one End of it a great Gate to enter by into the Towne, and at the other End towards Wales a mighty stronge Towre to prohibit Enimies to enter into the Bridge.

The second Bridge is lower on Severne at the Part of the Towne, and this hath 4. great Arches besides the Drawe-Bridge.

The Towne of Shrewesbury standeth on a Rocky Hill of stone of a sad redde Earth, and Severne soe girdeth in all the Towne that savinge a litle Peice by it were an Isle. It is commonly called now in Welsh Moythike, Writers in Welsh called Penguerne, id est, caput Alneti.

Schrobbsbury is the very English Word truly written, not much dissonant from Penguerne, and Salopia in Latin goeth farre from the Welsh Name.

The Towne is strongly walled and defended with Water, the which is to be counted in a manner for the Towne Ditch.

There be in the Towne . . . Gates.

The Castle hath beene a stronge thinge. It is nowe much in ruine. It standeth in the . . . Part of the Towne. The Towne is more than a Mile within the Wall in Compasse.

There be 4. Parish Churches within the Towne. The Principall is St. Chadde. There is a Deane and 10. Prebendaries in a Collegiate Church of the Patronage of the B. of Lichfeild.

There is an Hospitall of St. Chadde. The Society of the Mercers of Shrewesbury maintaine the Hospitall.

The second is St. Marie's, a Collegiate Church with a Deane and 9. poore Prebendes. The Kinge is Patron. One Degory Walter a Merchant of Shrewesbury in hominum memoria made an Hospitall at the West End of St. Marye's Church. .

The Parish Church of St. Alkemunnd was impropriate to Lilleshull Priory.

The Parish Church of St. Julian hard by St. Alkemunnd impropriate to Battlefeild Chappell . . . Miles out of Shrewsbury North.

The Grey Fryers of Shrowesbury of the Charleton's Foundation, and there laye the Lady Charleton, whome they tooke as their Foundresse. And this House stode upon Severne Banke a litle above the Bridge of 5. Arches.

One D. Francis a Frere of late Dayes reedified almost a great Part of this Fryers House. The House of the Blacke Fryers was of the Lady Geneviles Foundation, and this stood a litle without the Wall upon Severne Syde, at the End of Marwell Street.

The Augustine Fryers were of the Foundation of the Stafordes. It stood a litle beneath Welsh Bridge. Many Gentlemen killed at Battlefeild were buried here, and at the Blacke Fryers.

Owen Glendour promised Hen. Percy to have joyned with him at that Battaile.

Battlefeild Chappell is a Mile out of Shrewsbury by North. K. H. 4. founded this litle Colledge, and endowed it. A Gentleman called who was Owner of the Ground whereon it was builded, hat the Patronage thereof geven to him and his Heires.

There is a fayre Stone Bridge on Severne 4 Miles above Shrewesbury called Monford Bridge, of late renewed. Shrawarden Castle is in ripa leva of Severne 2. Miles above Mountford Bridge, and a Mile above this Castle is Buttington Bridge over Severne. There is alsoe a Bridge over Severne at Welsh-Poole.

There is a fayre Stone longe Bridge on Severne to passe over toward Roxcester at Acham Village.

The Destruction of Roxcester by all likelyhood was the Cause of the Erection of Shreusbury. For Roxcester was a goodly walled Towne until it was destroyed by the Danes.

The River of Terne cometh into Severne, almost in the Midde waye betwixt Acham and Roxcester.

There is of late a new Bridge made on Terne by a Merchant of London called Rowland Hill, a litle above the Confluence of Terne and Severne.

Crullington Bridge of Stone and Tymbre 5. Miles above Terne. Stoke Bridge of Tymbre 3. Miles higher, and Stoke a pretty Townelett ripa sinistra, and Hodnet a Townelett Stoke about a Mile dextra Terni.

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The Wreken Hill, of some called Mount Gilbert. The Rootes of this Hill standing by the last Ripe of Severne be not past a Mile from Worcester. The Wrekin is the highest Ground of all the Country thereabout, and standeth as a Pharos, barren of Wood. There is on the Toppe of this Hill a delicate plaine Ground bearing fine good Grasse, and in this plaine is a fayre Fountaine.

At Drayton a Market Towne a 2 Miles is a small Bridge.

From Schrewsbury to	{ <table> <tr><td>Chester 30.</td></tr> <tr><td>Oswestre 12.</td></tr> <tr><td>Wroxcester 4.</td></tr> <tr><td>Wenlok 8</td></tr> <tr><td>Whitchurch ---</td></tr> <tr><td>Mountgomery ---</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridgenorth 16.</td></tr> </table> }	Chester 30.	Oswestre 12.	Wroxcester 4.	Wenlok 8	Whitchurch ---	Mountgomery ---	Bridgenorth 16.	Miles.
		Chester 30.							
		Oswestre 12.							
		Wroxcester 4.							
		Wenlok 8							
		Whitchurch ---							
Mountgomery ---									
Bridgenorth 16.									

There is a Stone Bridge over Severne at Buldwas, where the Abbey of White Monkes was ripa dextra. Els there was none betwixt Acham and Bridgenorth.

Tho. Cleobury, sometimes Abbot of Doure, tould mee that there was one of the antient B. of Lichfeild, that was in Offa K. of Merches tyme, that lived an Hermite Life at Buldewas, after such tyme as the Pall of the Archb. of Lichfeild was taken from Lichfeild and restored againe to Canterbury.

From Shrewsbury to Counde a poore Village a 14. Miles by meetly good Corne Ground and Grasse, but noe great Wood in sight. There runneth downe a pretty Brooke from South called Rhe, passinge through the small Village, and a litle lower goeth into Severne. There is a narrowe Wood Bridge over Rhe at Cound, to Harley Village a 2. Miles.

Thence to Wenlok a Markett Towne, where was an Abbey, a 2. Miles by rough Ground, passing over an high Rocky Hill called Wenlok Edge. Wenlok Towne is invironed with Hilles.

There runneth by West from the Hilles of Wenlock a litle Broket, and passeth through the Midle of the Towne.

I have heard this Water called Rhe. It goeth into Severne, that is about 2. Miles ripa dextra from Severne. From Wenlok to Morfeild Village a 6. Miles by some Corne, Pasture and Wood Ground. I sawe a litle Priory or Cell called Morfeilde on the right Hand as I entred into this Village.

From Morfeild to Bridgenorth two Miles. The Towne of Bridgenorth standeth upon an eminent Ground on the right Ripe of Severne, ut aqua defluit. It hath been strongly walled, but the Walles of it be all in ruine. There be . . . Gates in the Walles.

The President will be now called upon to deliver the address of the day to the nation in the presence of the people of the United States. The President will be the first to deliver the address of the day to the nation in the presence of the people of the United States. The President will be the first to deliver the address of the day to the nation in the presence of the people of the United States.

There is a list of names in the center of the page, possibly a table of contents or a list of names. The names are arranged in a column and are partially obscured by the text on either side.

The following text is a continuation of the historical narrative, discussing the political and social conditions of the time. It mentions various figures and events, though the text is somewhat faded and difficult to read in places. The text appears to be a standard historical account of the period.

There is a Dike for the Walles, savinge where Severne runneth Nature hath made a terrible Dike, Severne running in a deepe Valley betwixt 2. steepe Hilles.

The Name of Bridgenorth is but of late tymes usurped. It is called in all ancient Recordes Bridge. Some thinke that this Terme should come of a Forrest called Morfe, thereby right against the Towne trans Sabrinam. The Towne is scant a Mile in Compasse.

The Castle standeth on the South Part of the Towne, and is fortified by East with the profound Valley instead of a Ditch. The Walles of it be of a great Height. There were 2. or 3. stronge Wardes in the Castle, that nowe goe totally to ruine. I count the Castle to be more in Compasse then the third part of the Towne.

There is one mighty Gate by North in it, now stopped up and a litle Posterne made of Force therby through the Wall to enter into the Castle. The Castle Ground, and especially the Base Court, hath now many dwellinge Houses of Tymbre in it newly erected.

There is but one Paroch Church in the Towne, a very fayre one and dedicated to St. Leonard.

There is one very fayre Street going from North to South, and on each syde this Street the Houses be gallered; soe that Men may passe drye by them if it raine, according to some Streets in Chester Cittye.

The Towne stood by Cloathing, and that now decayed the Towne sorely decayeth therewith.

There is a Colledge Church of St. Mary Magdalene of a Deane and 6. Prebendaries within the Castle. The Church it selfe is nowe a rude thinge. It was first made by Robert de Belesmo for a Chappell onely for the Castle, and endowed it with Landes; and afore that this Chappell was established in the Castle there was a like Foundation made at Quateford of a Chappell of St. Mary Magdalene by Robert de Belesmo E. of Schrobbsbury at the Desyre of his wife, that made a Vow thereof in a Tempest of the Sea.

This Quatford is by North East from Bridgenorth on Severne, whereas yett appeare great Tokens of a Pyle or Manour Place longing that tyme to Robert de Belesmo.

There be in the Bridge of Bridgenorth standing East in respect of the Towne 8. great Arches, and a Chappell of St Sythe upon it.

There is a pretty Street of meane Buildinge trans pontem, and this is called the Lowe Towne. In it is a Chappell of St. John.

Straight upon this Lowe Towne, and East upon Bridgenorth, is a Ground Hilly and well wooded, called Morfe. It was a Forrest or Chace havinge Deere; but now it hath none.

In this Forrest or Wood (as some constantly affirme). King Athelston's Brother lead in a Rocke for a tyme an Heremite's Life. The Place is yet seene and called the Heremitage.

The Glory of the Walls of Bridgenorth and the Strength of the castle there have decayed since such tyme as one of the Mortimers in a Rebellion kept it by force.

From Bridgenorth to Kidderminster most by enclosed Ground, somewhat hilly and daly, leavinge Severne on the right hand, I rode a 12. miles. Some wild Ground by the Waye, and in some Places good Corne and Grasse, and towards each Ripe of Severne, after I passed the middle Way, great Plenty of Wood, whereof much cometh downe to Severne to serve the Partes about Gloucester. Entringe into the Towne of Kidderminster, a Markett Towne in Worcestershire, I passed over by a Fanburge, and soe over a Bridge of 2. or 3. Arches upon Stower River. The Head of this River is about the Pooles of the late Priory of Hales Owen a 6. Miles of.—Vol. IV., p. 104.

I entred into Beaudley, in Schropshire, as some saye, by a goodly fayre Bridge over Severne of . . . great Arches of Stone, being even then in new Reparation.

This Bridge is onely on Sevene betwixt Beaudley and Worcester Bridge. To this Bridge resort many flatt long Vessels to carry up and downe all manner of Merchandize to Beaudley and above Beaudley. The East Part of the Bridge at Beaudley and the left Ripe of Severne be in Worcestershire; but many saye and hould, that the West End of the Bridge and the right Ripe of Severne within the Town of Beaudly be in Schropshire, and Wyre Forrest in Schropshire goinge to the Parke of Tetenhall. The Towne selfe of Beaudley is sett on the Syde of an Hill, soe comely, a Man cannot wish to see a Towne better. It riseth from Severne Banke by East upon the Hill by West; soe that a Man standing on the Hill transpontem by East may discern almost every House in the Towne, and at the Rising of the Sunne from East the wholl Towne glittereth (being all of newe Building) as it were of Gould.—Vol. IV., p. 105.

A ii. Myles a this side Montgomeri in the Way thens to Bisshoppes Castel is a River cumming owt of the vicine Hilles, and is caullid Taidbrooke. It risit owt of an Hille Side within a Mile of Bisshops Toune, and goith into Kemlet in the Vale by Montgomery.

Martine Poole, meately large and plentiful of Fische, is in Mardine. a faire Valle, and is iii. Miles from Montgomery, and ii. Myles from Chirberi Priori lately suppressid.

In the midde way betwixt Bishops Town and Montgomery is a prety Rille ther devidinge Cau[rsland, a notable Part of Shropshire from Chirbirhe Hunderithe. This Causland, sumtyme longinge to the Duke of Buckyngham, croketh marvelously about the uppar Parts of Shrope-shire.]

Offa's Dike apperith manifestly by the space of a ii. Miles almost in the midde way betwixt Bishops Castelle and Montgomery, and ther it is in one not very far from the Mote on a Hille Toppe as a limes betwixt Causeland Lordship, or Montgomeri, and Herfordshire, and againe not far touchith a litle in Shirbyri Hunderith, and againe passith a litle by Causeland.

I hard also at Montgomery that Offa's Dike apperith somewhat about Radenor, and againe within a iii. Myles of Oswestre.

Cumming from Bishops Castelle to Clunne Lordshippe cummeth doune a greate Woode grouing on a Hille, and under the Hille within a Mile and a half of Bishoppes Towne is a Riveret caullid Onke, and rennith by this Woody Hille, and a Quarter of a Mile a this side from Clunne Castelle Clunne risith and at Lenterdine cummith into Teme. The faire Forest of Clun.

Bytwixt Clunne and Knighton is a river cauld Cluideford, that after a smaulle Course of running cummeth into Teme.

Teme River at Knightton devideth there Meleynth from Clunne Lordshippe.

Knighton, as I remembre, standith betwixt ii. Rivers.

Teme cumming down from Knighton.

Teme risith in Meleynth Hilles a v. or vi. Miles from Knighton, half a Mile above a Chapel caullid, as I remembre, Bostel.—Vol. V., p. 2, 3.

The Ryveret that cummeth by New Radenor is cawled

Somergille Oney. One told me That Oney cam somewhat toward Ludloward, but I dowte of that.—Syns I lernid that Oney cam into Teme about Bromfeld a Celle by Ludlo.—The Dwellers of the Towne say constantly That Oney cummeth not by Radenor.

Of surety ii. Brokes cum by Ludlo yn Shrewisbiri-shire, that is to say Temde, and Corne. Temde cummeth ynto Severn alias Temmys. betwyt Powik and Wykeestre.

The Town of Ludlo is very propre, welle walled and gated, and standeth every way eminent from a Botom. In the Side of the Town as a Peace of the Enclosing of the Walle is a fair Castel. Withyn the Town even yn the mydle is one Paroch

...the ... of ... and ... of ...

Chyrch. Without the Waulles be aliquot Sacella. and ii. Howses of Freres Augustine's and Carmelites. Among other Gates of the Town ther is Corne-Gate and Galford-Gate.

The Bishop of Hereforde hath a Castel of good strenketh yn the Marches toward Shreuisbyri-shire cawlded Bishops Castel, and ther to lieth a Town cawlded Bishopes Town, wher is Wekely a very good Market.—Vol. V., p. 12, 13.

Syr John Talbot that married Troutbekes Heire dwellith in a godly Logge on the hy Toppe of Albrighton Parke. It is in the very Egge of Shropshire 3. Miles from Tunge.

Corbet of Moreton Corbet viii. c. Marke Lande. It liith round about the Shire. He hath a Manor by Layton Bussard in Buckinghamshir.

Corbet of Lee. 2. Miles from Cause Castel of a yongger Brother of Morton. It cam yn partely by Mariage. c. Mark Lande.

Sum say That of late dayis Corbettes were Owners of Cause Castel.

Corbet of Langmer. 4. Miles from Shrobsbyri toward Ludlo. Ther is a Park xl. li. Lande.

Syr Richarde Mainewering of Hightfeld. 2. Miles from Whitechirch.

John Dodde of Clorely. a Mile from Hightfeld. a c. Marke.

Syr Robert Nedam of Sheinton. 4. c. Marke Lande.

Grosevenour of Beleporte. 3. Miles owt of Draiton Market. This man and Grosevenour of Eiton Bote in Cheshire cam of 2 Yongger Brethern of Grosevenour of Houme. whos v. Doughtters and Heires were married.

Shakerley of Lancastre married the [Eldest Daughter, and had] the Manor of Houme.

Newport of Archhaul a Lordship of a c. li. with Park, and hath a c. li. Lande by. This Man, and Mitton of Cotton by Shrobsbyri had Syr John Baroues Landes yn Shropshir and Warwik. Mitton had his best House More Haul in Warwieshire.

Leighton of Leighton.

Leighton of Watelesborow.

Leighton of Plasch a Mile or 2. from Acton Burnel.

Leighton of Rodimer 2. Miles from Chorleton Castel, and is on Roden Ryver.

Mitton caullid Lorde of Mouthey, but I trow he be but Steward to the King there. His House is at Cotton a Quarter of a Mile owt of Shreusbyri. 2. c. Mark Lande.

Trentam of Shropshire dwellid in the Toune self, wher his best House was. a Man of l. li. Lande. Now he hath sold his Lande in Shropshir, and hath boute Rocestre Priory in Stafordshir on Dove.

Thornes of Shreusbyri. l. li. Land.

Onesloo of Oneslo xl. li. Land. 2. Miles from Shreusbyri.

Oteley of Pichefert. 4. Miles from Shreusbyri and a Mile from Acton Burnel. a. c. li. Lande.

Skriven of Fordisley a Mile from Acton Burnel. c. Mark Land.

Le of Longmer a fair Manor and Park. c. li. Land. a Mile from Acton Burnel. He is Elder Brother to Le that married Leighton's Wif of Watelborow.

Laken of Wyley, wher is a Park. 3. Miles from Bridgnorth. 3. c. Markes.

Gateacre of Gataker. a. c. Mark Lande. 3. Mile from Bridgenorth.

Wolrige of Dudmistre of Severne Bank. c. Mark Lande.

Haughton of Becbyri. 4. Miles from Brigenorth. xl. li. Land.

Yong of Caineton. c. Mark.

Vernoun of Hodenet Syr Henry Vernoun Sun. 2. c. Markes by one of the Heire of Ludlo.

Cotton of Cotton. a. l. li. Lande.

Chorleton of Apeley hard by Welington.

Chorleton of Wombridge Uncle to
 —Vol. V., p. 29, 30, 31.

Hammere Paroche lyith South Est on Oureton, Bangor, and Worthembre; but so that these 3. ly bitwixt it and Dec Ryver.

And sunn Parte of this yoinith upon Whit-Chirche Paroche in Shropshire, but in the Egge of Chestershire, and upon Malpasse. This Hammere is a very large Paroche, and hath a greate deale more riches than al the Residew of English Maylor.—
 Vol. V., p. 32.

Hope, alias Quene Hope, Lordship, longging chefely to the King. It conteynith but one Paroche. The Ground ys Hilly. In the Valleys is meately good Corne. Alen Ryver cummithe thorough it. In it be also other obscure Rylles. The Toune of Hope now decayid was sumtime burgesid and privilegid, and is caullid yn Walsch Caingorles. Ther stonde yet greate Walles of a Castel set on Hylle, wher be diggid good Mille Stonis of a blew Girthe.

Oswestre xii. Miles North West from Shrobbesbyri.

It is from Trafflon, alias the Walche Pole, xii. Miles.

From Wrexesham x. Miles.

From White-Chirch in Shrobbesshire xii. Miles.

From Oswestre to Wrexham x. Miles, and thens the Hy-Way to Chester viii. Miles.

From Ruthine xv. Mile, and so to Denbigh v. Mile,

From Flynt Castelle xx. Miles.

From Ellesmere, wher was a Castelle, and very faire Polis yet be. Ellesmere hath a 4. Streates of meately good Building, privilegid with ii. Faieres, but no cummun Market now.

The Site of Croixoswalde is on a Plain in a Valley XII. long Miles by Champain having almost no Wood North-Weste from Shreusbyri.

The Cumpace of the Towne withyn the Walle is aboute a Mile.

By South.

By South Est toward to Shrobsbyri.

North Est toward Chester.

North West toward the Montaine of Penllin in Merionneth.

There be 4. Gates the New Gate ^{Portenewith}

The Blake Gate, alias Portdee.

The 3. Beteriche Gate, unde & vici nomen q^a ducit in urbem.

The 4. Wyllihio Gate, alias Montain Gate, quia per eam ad vicinos montes itur quarta miliarii parte distantes.

There be no Towers in the Waulles beside the Gates.

The Tounne is dikid about and Brokettes ren ynto it.

The Chirch of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch with a great tourrid Steple, but it standith without the New Gate; so that no Chirch is there withyn the Towne. This Chirche was sumtime a Monasterie caullid the White Minster. After turnid to a Paroche Chirch, and the Personage impropriate to the Abbay of Shreusbyri: The Cloister stooede in hominum memoria ubi monumenta monachorum. The Place and Streate wer the Chirch standithe is caullid Stretllan.

There be Chapelles clene without the Suburbes. One

Sacellum S. Joannis Bapt. S. Osuuardi Sacellum ubi & Fons Osualdi. The 3. of S. Editha.

betwixt Stratllan and Porth de. The secund without the same Suburbe within a Bow Shot of S. Oswalde. The 3. North Est toward Chester. Ther be withyn the Towne a x. notable Streates.

The 3. moste notable Streates be: The Crosse Streate, ubi Crux lapidea. The Bayly Streate, ubi forum maximum & mercatores The 3. the New-Gate Streate.

^{Domus Civica.} The Bouth Haulle of Tymber, a fair House, standith by the Castel.

The Houses withyn the Towne of Oswestre be of Tymbre and Slatid.

Ther is a Bayly and Sergiantes.

Madocus, filius Meredoci, Princeps Poisiae, castrum, ut aiunt, posuit. Extat turrisin Castro nemine Madoci. Et ibidem camera Richardi 2. regis, constructa post eodem Arundovalii laefamajestatis condemnati,

Ther is a Castelle sette on a Mont be likelihod made by hand and dichid by South West betwixt Beterice Gate and Willihio Gate, to the wich the Town Waul cummith.

The Towne standith most by Sale of Cloth made in Wales.

From the Castle at ...
 The ... of ...
 The ... of ...

The ... of the ...
 The ... of the ...

The ... of the ...
 The ... of the ...

The ... of the ...
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The ... of the ...
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The ... of the ...
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There is a Fre Schole on the South West Side of the Chirch made by one Davy Holbeche a Lawier, Steward of the Town and Lorde-ship, and gave x. li. Land to it.

There be 4. Suburbes. The greatest wherein be iii. Streates, thus caullid, Stratellan; the secunde Suburbe Strete Wulliho; the 3. Beteriche, wher be many Barnes for Corne and Hay to the Number of a vii. Score several Barnes. The

4. Blake Gate Streate, and ther be a longging to the Tounes men. There Town by the Crosse a Broke cumming from a Placc caullid Simons Welle, a Bow Shott without the Waulle by North-West. This Broke cummith in thorough the Waulle betwixt Wulliho Gate and New-Gate, and so renning thorough the Towne, and goith oute under the Blak-Gate.

Ther is a Brook caullid Betterich, by-cause it rennith thorough a Bridglet of Tymber at Beterich-Gate.

The 3. goyth under the Stone Bridges of Wulli-Gate, New-Gate and Blake Gate. Then go they all 3. with Crosse Broke a Mile lower by South West to Morda Ryver.

Morda risith in a Hille caullid LLanvarda wher was a Chirch now decaid. Sum say this was the Paroch Chirch of Oswestre.

The Soile about Oswestre is playn, except toward the North West into Merionithshire fruteful of Corne and Grasse.

There be Wooddes toward Whitigton as in the Lordshipe of LLouc-hene Dinas in Witington Parke and yn Witington More.

The Toune or Castelle of Henc Dinas standith apou a rounde Hillet aboute half a Mile in Cumpace. Ther be iii. greate Diches in the Botom of the Hillet cumpasing it, and in the Toppe of the Hille now grow great Treas of Oke. The cummune People say that ther was a Cite withyn those Diches. I think rather a Campe of Men of War, wheras paventure was the Campe when Penda and Oswaldes did fight. There is a nother Hillet of caste Yerth bytwixt it and Oswester not far from Dinas self.

Sum say that this David made David Yn yn London.

with other Howses
xxx. Barnes for Corne
goith thorowg the
Cambr.

Avon Crois. Cros Brook. Fair Walkes aboute St. Oswaldes Welle.

S. Oswaldes Wel is a Bow Shot from S. Oswaldes Chirch in the Feldes South West. Fabulantur aquilam brachium Oswaldi à stipite pr æripuisse, sed excidisse ei quo loco nunc fons est superstitione nuper celebris. Ther is a Chapel over it of tymber and the Fountein environid with a Stone Wall.

LLowen a Busch.

Henc Dinas a Quarter of a Mile out of Oswestre North-West.

Henc Dinas,
i. e. vetus
civitas.

There is a fine view of the city from the top of the hill. The view is very fine, and the city is very beautiful. The view is very fine, and the city is very beautiful. The view is very fine, and the city is very beautiful.

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The Town of Whittington is a gret Mile North Est from Hene Dinas. It is a Village in a Valley contening a hunderith Houses, and hath a dichid round Castelle not very large in the midle of the Village.—Vol. V., p. 38—41.

And yn like forme the [vi. Myles Bytwixt Newton and Montgomery I saw on the lift Hond upon a Woodd Hille Topp the Waulles now ruinus of Taluarran Castel.

Going from Montgomerik to the Walsche Poole a v. Myles of I passid over a Forde of Severn. The Soile betwixt thes to Tounnes lakkith nother Corne nor Woode, but the Grounde about the Bankes and Valley of Severn there is most pleasaunt.

The Tounne it self of the Walsch Pole is of one Paroche wel buillid after the Walsch Fascion. Gledding a Riveret cummith almost by the Chirch, and so to Severn that is a of.

By the Castel is a faire palid Park.

Bituixt the Tounne and Castel Gough is a preati LLin or Poole wherof the Toun takith Name.

Castel Cough, in English Redde Castel, standith on a Rokke of darke, redde colorid Stone. It hath ii. seperatid Wardes, wherof the one was the Lord Duddleys. Now both long to the Lord Powys.

From the Walsche Poole to Albertbyri a vii. Miles, Hilly. The Soile is Wooddy, the Valley Corneful. By the Hillis I passid over iii. or iiiii. preaty Brookis, whos Names I know not.

And wille I passid this way within a iii. Miles of Walsch Pole I saw a veri notable Hille beyound the Valley on the lift hond having iii. Toppes as iii. Heddes rising owt of one Body. Thes Toppes I first espied a fronte about Neuton a xiiii. Miles of, and after Shreusbiry and White Chirch passid, a xvi. Miles of I saw them againe a tergo.

By this Hille I roode by the lenght of a iii. Miles, one of Toppes wherof being hyst is caullid Molegolua, the wick is countid a limes of the farthest Part of Powisland that way. The secunde is

Not for from thes Hilles enterith Shropshir. So ther be limites of Pois, Caurisland, and Shropshire.

d
caullid Brithin, being in Caurisland. The Name of the third I know not.

but communely thei be caullid Brethin Hilles.

By Alberbyri Chirch in Shropshir appere the Ruines of Fulke Guarine, the Noble Warriars Castel, and lesse then a Mile of was album Monasterium, where is buried suppressid for Chicheles College in Oxforde.

Bytuixt Albertbiri and Shreusbiri a vi. Miles of Ground plentiful of Corne, Wood and Pasture.

From Shreusbiri to Haghmon Abbay of Blak Chanons ii Miles. Within iii. Quarters of a Milé leving Severn on the right hond I enterid into a Woodde, and sone after over a Broke that issueth thoroug Penlesmerc, and sone after goith into Severn.

Thens ridyng partely thorough Morisch Grounde and Pasture I cam to Moreton Corbet Village, wher I saw a fair Castel of Mr. Corbettes, and a ii. Miles beyond that I passid over Roden Riveret, rising not far above Went Village, a Mile from that Place.

And so a v. Miles to Price a litle Mr. Sanford hath a Thoroug-fare a vii. Miles of, the Way Place and a fair Poole by being sumwhat plainc, hethy, and partely yt in a Wood side, a Mile fruteful of Corne. So to Whitechirch and a half from Pryce. by meately fruteful, sandy Ground a iii.

Myllis. At the hi-ther Ende of Whitechirch is a veri faire poole, having Bremes, Pikes, Ténches, Perches and Daces, the wich except Bremes be the commune Fisches of al the Pooles of Shropshire, Chester, and Lancastreshire; in sum be also Trouttes.

The Tounne of Whitechirch in Shropshire hath a veri good Market. And there in the Paroché Chirch is buried Syr Gilbert Talbot.

From Whitechirch a Mile and a half of I cam by the Pale of the large Parke of Blakmer longging to the Erle of Shreusbiri, wherin is a very fair Place or Loge. The Park hath both redde Dere and falow. In the Park (as I hard say) be iii. faire Poles, of the wich I saw by the Pale the largest caullid Blackin, wherof the Parke is namid.

It is to be supposid that thes Pooles for the most part in Morisch Groundes, and lying sunwhat in low Groundes dreane the moist Places about them, and so having no Place to issue owt stagne there.

Sum be liklyhod have begon of Marle Pittes. For the Sandy Grounde of sum Partes of Shropshire, and especially of Chestreshire and Lancastreshire, wille not bere Corne plentifully but it be [inerlyd].

Sum Pooles peraventure hath g[atheryd] and Water, wher greate plenty [of Turves] and Petes hath bene diggid.—Vol. V., p. 88—90.

My Lorde Powis sayith that Hawisc, Wife to Chorleton Lorde of Powys, was the Causer that the Gray Freres College in Shrobbesbyri, wher she lyith buried under a slate Marble by Chorlestons Tunbe, was buildid. And that she causid Chorleton to be buildid.

My Lorde of Powis told me also that one of the Chorletons was a man of a very great Possessions, and that the Landes of hym cam not to one, but were disparted by Heyres Generales, and that he descending of the Grays of the North had but a part of Chorletons Landes of Powis: and that a Peace by his saying cam to Tiptote and Dudeley.

Tiptote
Dudeley.

The Lorde Powis Grauntfather that is now being in a Contraversy for asawte made upon hym goyng to London by the Lorde Dudeley and by Dudeley Castelle condescendid by Entreaty that his Sun and Heire should mary the olde Lorde of Dudeleis Doughter, [Mother to the Lord] Powis that is now.—Vol. VI., p. 16.

Wylliam of Careswelle buildid also a fair Place at Archaul, alias Arecalu, in Shropshire, and this Lordship cam syns be byyng onto the Newportes of Shropshire.

There was one of the Giffardes of Shropshire Companion to Syr Robert Knolles in the Batelles of Fraunce that was a Waster of his Lande.

Billeswik alias les Gauntes in Bristow —Vol. VI., p. 71.

Areley (Staffs.)

Is a good uplandische Tounè in læva ripa Sabrinæ aboute a v. Miles above Bewdeley.

Alveley.

There was a faire Place of the Mortimers aboute Teme Ryver Side. Mr. Cometon now hath it.—Vol. VI., p. 76.

Robertus filius Haymonis ducit in uxorem Sibillam sororem Roberti Belesmi comitis Salapiæ.

Genuit ex ea filias Mabiliam, Hawisiam, Ceciliam, Amiciam.

An^o. D. 1102. Robertus filius Haymonis, exhortatione Sibille uxoris suæ & Giraldi Abbatis de Corneburne, ecclesiam de Theokesbyri ex novo fecit, & novis possessionibus ditavit.

Robertus filius Haymonis, relictis tantum Priore & 2. fratribus in Corneburne, ceteros cum Giraldo Abbate transtulit una cum prædiis Theokesbiriæ, quam ex Prioratu in Abbatiam magnifice extulit.

Robertus filius Haymonis obiit Id. Mart. a^o. Dⁱ. 1107. & a^o. 7. Henrici primi. Sepultus fuit Theokesbiriæ in domo capitulari. Postea per Robertum 3. Abbatem in ecclesiam translatus est, & in dextera parte cœmiterii inter 2. columnas honorifice collocatus a^o. D. 1241.

Isabella uxor Roberti obiit 17. Cal. Januar. a^o. Dⁱ.

An^o. D. 1397. Thomas Pakare abbas 18. capellam mirifici operis erigi fecit circa novum Roberti filii Haymonis tumulum. —Vol. VI., p. 78, 79.

The Castle of Shrobbesbyry is set so that it is in the very Place where the Towne is not defendid with Severne, els the Towne were totally environyd with Watar.

Talbot Erle of Shrobbesbyri and his Sonne Lord Lisle slayne in Fraunce. This Erles Bones were brought out of Normandy to Whitechurche in Shrobbeshire.

Talbot next Erle to hym slayne at Northampton Fild takynge Kynge Henry the 6. parte.

This Erle had 5. Sonnes, John (that had to Wyfe the Dowghtar of the Duke of Bukyngham, slayn at Northampton) dyed Erle of Shrobbesbery passynge in Journey at Coventrie. James that dyed of Strips taken at Northampton Feelde; but he cam first to Shiffenol in Shrobbshire a 2. Miles from Tonge, where the Erles of Shrobbesbyre had a Manar Place of Tymbar and a Parke.

George Erle of Shrobbesbyri was borne at Chifenolle.

Gilbert the 3. Sonn Knyght of the Gartar and Depute of Calays in Henry the 7. Dayes, and lyeth buried at Whitechurche, and there is a Chauntery made by hym. He was Embassador to Rome with Abbat Bere of Glesteinbyri for Kynge Henry the 7. This Gilbert was sore woundyd at Bosworthe, takynge Kynge Henry the 7. Parte.

Syr Christopher Persone of Whitechurche was the 4.

Syr Humfrey Talbote Knyght was the 5. He usyd Calays.

Anne Sistar to the aforesayde 5. Britherne by the Erle was married to Ser Henry Verney of Thonge, where she is buried in the Coledge with hir Husband.

Margaret Dowghtar to the Erle, and Sistar to the aforesayde 5. Brithern was Wyfe to Chawort a Gentleman of Darbyshire.

John Erle of Shrobbesbyry had 2. Sonnes, George and Thomas.

Thomas dyed without Ysswe.

George Erle had to Wyfe the Dowghtar of the Lorde Hastings that was behedid in the Towre, and had dyvers Men and Wymen Children.

The late Erle of Comberland married Margaret Georgys Dowghtar.

And an othar was married to the last Erle of Northumberland. The Lord Dacres married an othar.

Fraunces now Erle of Shrobbesbyri.

The old Lorde Hastings that was behedyd in the Towre had a Sonne Lorde Hastings that had to Wife the Dowghtar and Heire of the Lorde Hungreforde.

The old Lord Hastings had also a Sonne cauldyd Richard a Knight that married the Lady Savelle.

William also was Sonn to the olde Lorde Hastyns.

The olde Lorde Hastings had also a Dowghtar that was Wyfe to George Erle of Shrobbesbyri.

Hastings Lorde Hastingses the old Lord Hastings Sonne and Heire had by hir Lord Hastings now Erle of Huntyngdon.

He had also a Dowghtar Wyfe to the Erle of Darby Mothar to the Erle of Darby now lyyng.

Hastyns Erle of Huntendunc had to Wife Anne Dowghtar to the Duke of Buckyngham, behedyd at Saresbyri. The othar Dowghtar of this Duke of Buckyngham was the first Wyfe to the Lord Fitzwalter.—Vol. VII., p. 8, 9, 10.

Rivers in Wicestershire.

Severne risithe in a Hill cawlyd Plimlimmon. So to Cair Clews, famous in Name, but in dede a pore thrwghe faire. From Mahenclift to LLanidlas a good Village, to Newton, and so rinnith within a Mile of Montgomeryke to the Walche Pole, and thens passithe within halfe a Mile of Ponsbyri Colledge to Shrobbesbyri, to Wrekecester alias Rokecestar, to Bridgnorthe, to Wicester, to Twekesbyry, to Glocester, &c.

Avon.

Arow.

Dowlesse Riveret risith, as I lernyd, in Cle Hill in Shropshire, and cummithe by Clebiry a poore Village, and cummithe not far above Bewdele into Severne.

Forests and Chases in Wecestershire.

Wire Forest, where of summe Part is sett in Wicestershire, but the moste Parte in Shropshire, and stretchithe up Frontholt apon Severne onto Bruge Northe. Bewdley is set in the Marchis of this Forest, and stretchithe a 2. Miles beyond to a Watar cawlyd Wire is more then xx. Mills Compas.—Vol. VII., p. 12, 13.

Castles in Montgomerikeshire.

Montgomerik.

Walschpole had 2. Lorde Marchers Castles within one Waulle, the Lorde Powis namid Greye, and the Lord Dudley caullyd Sutton; but now the Lord Powys hathe bothe in his Hond. The Walche Pole is in compas almoste as muche as litle Towne. The Lord Duddelas Parte is almoste fallen downe. The Lord Powys Parte is meatly good.

Clunne Castell longynge to the Erle of Arundal, somewhat ruinus. It hath bene bothe stronge and well builded. vii. Miles from Mountgomerik, and iii. from Bishops Towne, and x. from Ludlo.

Clune was a Lordshipe marched by it selfe afore the new Acte.

By Clune is a great Forest of redde Dere and Roois longinge to the Lord of Arundell, and standinge in the Lordshipe of Temecestre, thrwgh the whiche Teme Ryver cummeth longeinge also to the Lord of Arundle.

Dolveron Castle ruinus in the Lordshipe of Kidowen apon an Halfe Mile or more from Severne, a iii. Miles up Severne from Montgomery, and was the very chefe Place of the hole Lordshipe of Kidewen.

Cair Dicol is a iiiii. Miles from Montgomerike. It stonddithe in Chyrbiry Hundred on a Hille, and is motyd and diked lyke the Mote a Mile owt of Bysshops Towne.

All Chirbyri Hundrid by the new Acte is adjecte to Shrobbschere. Afore the Devisyon it was a Member to the Lordshipe of Montgomerike, and then Worthinge Vilage, vi. Mils from Montgomerike, was a lymes to Shropshire, but now Shrobbshere some way towchithe within a Mile and a halfe of Montgomerike Towne.

It apperithe in the Acte what Lordshipps be adjoynid to the v. new Shires.

Kenlet a preaty Broke in the Vale by Montgomerike. His Cowree is about vii. Miles in lengthe, and enterithe into Severne abowte a Mile from Chirbyri Priory.

Clunne Forest very faire and good Game.

Low Pois is in Lengthe from Buttigton Bridge a 2. Miles from the Walche Poole toward Shrobbsberi onto above.

In all Hy Powis is not one Castle that evidently aperithe by manifest Ruins of Wauls; and they wer wont to bringe in tymes past in the old Lord Duddley's Dayes they Prisoners to Walchepoole.

And in Low Powis is but onely the Castle of the Walchepoole.

Priorics.

LLanlligan a veri litle poore Nunneri about the Border of Kidewyn and Nether Powis.

Chirbiri a Priori of Chanons in Chirbiri Hunderith 2. Miles from Montgomerike. Muche of the Stone and Leade brought to repayre Montgomery.

Mastar Mitten of Shropshire now Lord of Monthey Lordshipe set to Montgomerishire.

Clunne and Temecester Lordshipps longe to the Lord of Arundlc.—Vol. VII., p. 17, 18.

There was a building erected in 1785 upon the site
 of the old one, and it was in 1786 that the
 first school was opened in the town. The
 school was in a room of the old house, and
 the first teacher was Mr. John Smith.

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Market Townes in Shropshire.

Shrewisbiry.

Bridgenorth a xiiii. Miles from Shorbbsbyri.

Wellington a vii. Miles from Shrobbesbyri toward London way.

At Blorcheeth a Mile above Drayton by North, was a Feelde faught bytwene King Edwardes Men and Henry the 6. The Erle of Saresbyri and Northern men on King Edwardes Parte overcam the Lordes Audeley (slain) and Dudeley (woundid) with Quene Margaret, Wife to Henry the 6. and Chestershir men lost the Feld. She cam Eccleshall thither. Hauls Bishop of Chester her Chapeleyn caussid the Queene to ly ther.

Peter Undergod, a Gentilman longging to an English Prince of Wales, did build St. John's Hospital withowt ato of Ludlo . . . dan gave Landes onto hit.

Chirburi Hunderid was annexid to Montgomerike as a Help to have men out of hit for Defence.

Drayton apou Terne River a xiiii. Miles from Shreusbiri.

Wigmore Castel a xx. Myles from Shreusbiri standing on a Broket suntine almost dry.

Whittington, a Castel of the Lorde Fizwaren's, vi. Miles from Shreusbiri upward almost on Severn, and by this goith Offa's Diche.

Shrawle longging to the Erle of Arundel ii. Miles from Shrawardine iii. Miles from Shreusbiry, Whittington bytwxyt Shreusbiri and hit.

Redde Castel by Whitechirch, [a late the] Lorde Audeles. viii. Myles plaine [Northe] from Shreusbiri, now al ruinus. It hath bene strong and hath decayid many a Day.

Drayton apou Terne River a xii. Miles from Shrewisbyri.

Whitechirche a xiiii. or xv. Miles from Shrewisbyri.

Newport apou a Brooke a xii. or xiiii. Miles from Shrewisbyri. With in a Mile of Newport is a goodly Mere or Poole.

Ludlo.

Bishops Castle a very celebrate Market.

Castelles in Shropshire.

Shrewsbiri.

Brigenorth on Severn xiiii. Myles from Shreusbiri lower on the River.

Course Castel on a Hil v. Myles from Shreusbiri by Sowth. West longging to the Duke of Bokingham, now to the Lorde Staford.

Montgomeri the Kinges Castel (in the Shire, but not de) xii. Myles from Shrewsbyri. It was ons a great wallid Town caullid Cairavauldaine.

Ludlo xx. Myles from Shreusbiri.

Newport apou a Brooke, or Moore, xiiii. Miles by East from Shreusbiri.

Whitechirch apou a Broket a xvi. by West from Shreusbiry.

Middle Castel longging to the Lord of Darbe iii. Miles from Shrewsbyri veri ruinus.

Morton Corbet in a Marres, iiii. Myles from Shreuisbiri by North, longging to the Corbettes.

Knoking Castel in Shropshire now a ruinus thing longid to the Lord Lestraunge, and now to the Erle of Darby.

Chorleton Castel on Terne, longging to the Lord Poys, vi. Miles from Shrewisbiri, and a Myle from Tern Village.

^a Terne is to say a Lake or Poole.

Cortham Castel apon Corfe Riveret, xiiii. Myles from Shreusbiri by South.

unde & Corvesdale,

Acton Burnel was a goodly Manor Place, or Castel, iiii. Myles from Shreusbyri, wher a Parliament was kepte in a greate Barne. It longgid ons to the Lord Lovel, then to the Duke of Northfolke, and now to Syr John Dudle.

Acton Burnell.

Sum of thes Castelles though they be yn Shropshire, yet thei be not de. For they be privileged, and use their owne Lawes and Courtes, except the last Statute let them.

Burnelles Doughter was married to the Lorde Lovel, and thereby the Lovelles Landes encreasid, and after was made in Count Lovel. Lovel had Acton Burnel.

Oswestre Castel is now in Shropshire.

^{Ken} Kamsam Castel elene down. It stode within a ii. Milis of Ludlo on a Hille Toppe.

Holgate Castel stondeth under the Cle Hilles harde by Corvesdale a vi. Miles from Ludlo. The Duke of Northfolk exchaungid it for other Landes with Mr. Dudeley.

^{Sumtime} longing to the Lord Lovel.

Bramserofte, a very goodly Place like a Castel, longging to the Erle of Shrewsbiri. It stondeth in Cle Hilles or about them a . . . Miles from Ludlo.

Shepeton Corbet Castel a vi. or vii. Miles from ^{almost} Ludlo in the way bytwixt Ludlo and Bishops Castel.

Stokesay longing sumtime to the Ludlos, now to the Vernuns, buildid like a Castel v. Miles owt of Ludlo.

Hopton Corbet half way bytwixt Bishops Castle and Wigmoore, and a iii. Miles from Shepeton.

Syr Richard Ludlo had ii. Doughters. One was married to Humfrey Vernoun, and the other to Thomas Vernoun, Bretherne to the late Syr Henry Vernoun of the Peke. The 3. Sun of Henry married one of Montgomerye's Heyres.

Bishops Castel well maintenid is set on a stronge Rokke, but not very hy.

Abbays and Priors in Shropshire.

The Abbay of Shrobbesbyri.

Album Monasterium by Albertbyri, long syns suppressid.

Ombridge, Blake Chanons, in the way to London, ii. Miles beyondo Welington Market, and a ii. Miles beyond Lincel Abbay.

Lincel, or Lilleshull.

Brerewoodde

Byrwoode, a Priory of White Nunnes lately suppressid, in the very Marche of Shropshire toward Darbyshire.

Billevoise. Whit Monkes.

Haghmon. Blake Chanons.

Wenloch. Blak Monkes.

Tunge, a litle Thorough-Fare betwixte Ulnorhampton and Newport, 7. Miles from Ulnorhampton, 5. from Newporte. It is in Shropshire. There is Colledge and Wardon, with an Almose House of the Auncient Foundation of the Vernouns of Haddon in the Peke. Many, or almost al, ly there that were famous of them sins the Foundation.

Syr Henry Vernoun a late daies made the Castel new al of Brike.

There was an olde Castel of Stone caullid Tunge Castel. It standith half a mile from the Toune on a Banke, under the wich rinnith the Broke that cummith from Weston to Tunge. Weston is 2. Miles of, and is in Stafordshire.

Rivers in Shropshire.

Severne.

Terne risith nere Mere Village in Stafordshire. It goeth by Draiton, Ternchil, Besteford and Slepe Villages, and cummith into Severn at Acham Village a ii. Myles from Shrewsbyri. I hard otherwise that hit cam ynto Severn abowt Ternebridge.

Corfe rising in Corvesdale cummith into Teme at Ludlo.

Corvedale plentiful of Corne streechith from abowt Wenloch to Ludlo.

Ree cummyng by Wenloche.

Roden risith in the Lake of Combremere. After hit it runneth by Whitchirch, a good Market Town, by Lee Village, and Shabiry Village, and at Walcote into Terne. There be very gret Bemes and other good Fischis in Cumbremere.

Evern.

Oney cummith into Teme abowt Bromefeld a Celle to Glocestre.

Harmer Pole a Mile from Shrobbesbyri.

Teme River enterith into the farther Syde of Severne not far from Powik Mile, a Mile and a half beneth Wicester.

The Site and Commodities of the Soile of Shropshire.

Ther be founde in Morisch and Mossy Ground a vii. Miles from Shrobbesbyri, and yn other Places of the Shire, Fyr-

woodde Rootes, and also the hole Træes hewen downe in olde time ; but of whom, or for what cause, no Man there can telle. They finde them lying yn the Grounde, sumtime a Foote or ii. depe, sumtime a v. or vi. Foote depe. Many of them be of a greate Lengthe, and withowt Twysxe. Yn brenning they smel wellc.

Mortimers Clebyri in Shropshire, a Village and a Parke by Wire Forest, yn the way bytuixt Ludlo and Beudeley.

Cle Hilles be devided ynto 3 Partes.

The Hilles next to Wenlok be caullid the Broune Cle, and ther be Dere.

Sainet Margeretes Cle toward Ludlo.

Theterston Cle betwixt the Forest of Wyre, where is fair Timbre, and Ludlo.

Ledewik Broke springith in Cle Hilles, and renning a vii. Miles goith into Teme at Burforde, wher is the House of the Barony of Burforde longing to Mr. Cornwale.

Cle Hilles begin a iii. Miles from Tembyri, and strech with- in a iii. Miles of Wenlok. So that be gesse I cownt them in Lenght an viii. or x. Miles.

In these Hilles risith Rhe River, and at Newton Milles in Wicestreshire a iii. Miles beneth Tembyri cummith into Teme.

The Limites of Shropshire.

Blakemere a very large Parke nye to White-chirche, ys (as I have harde say) yn sum parte a limes betwixte Shropshire and Chestreshire. In the Parke is a fair Maner Place.

Monkbridge, a Mile beneth Tembyri, is (as I ther hard say) a limes to Wicestreshire, Shropshir, and Herfordshire. N.B.

Langfelde Dale.

Strettons Dale.

Syr Richarde Manoring, chefe of that Name, dwellith a iii. miles be Est from Price Village at a Village caullid Hightfelde, having a Parke and greate Plenty of Wood about hym.

Sandford dwellith at Sanforde, wher is onely his Place and a Parke, iii Miles be South from Whitechirch.

Newport dwellith at a place caullid Archaule. It stondith betwixt Roden and Terne Rivers toward their Mouthes.

Syr John Talbot dwellith a xvi. Miles from Shrewsbyri in the way to London toward Hampton Village. His Howse stondith in a Parke called Pepper Hill.

The Hedde Howse of the Chorletons now is Appley, half a Mile from Welington Market, a Mile from the Wreken Hilles. Howbeit Chorleton Castel semith in time past to have bene the principal. Ther be divers of the Chorletons Gentilmen of Shropshire.

Appley a
Manor
Place.

Chorleton of Chorleton Castel married the Heyre of the Lorde Powis, and Gray. Sins Lorde Poys married Chorleton's Heyre. Arture Newton hath almost made away al his Landes.

Yerne is made yn certen Places of Shropshire, and especially yn the Woodes betwixte Belvoys and Wenloke.

Colys be diggid hard by Ombridge, where the Priory was.—Vol. VII., p. 20—25.

Buldewas in Shropshir apou the right Banke of Severn hard by it. It is 7. Mils from Shrobbesbyri.—Vol. VIII., p. 36.

The chefe of the Lord Chorletons Founders of the Grey Freres in Shrobbesbirie.—Vol. VIII., p. 56.

Byshops Castle a 23. Miles by North Northe West from Hereford in Shropshire. It is xii. Miles from Shrowsbirie.—Vol. VIII., p. 57.

Edwinus, vir potens in finibus Ledburie & montibus Gomerici, liberatus á paralyssi dedit Ledburiam eccl. Herefordensi. Ledburie North & Bishops Castell idem manerium, & in antiquis chartis nominatio est castri de Ledburie.—Vol. VIII., p. 59.

Cle Hills.

Cle Hills be holy in Shropshire. Tende River dividethe them from sume Parte of Worcestershire, but from Shropshire by the more Parte of the Ripe.

No great Plenty of Wood in Cle Hills, yet ther is sufficient Brushe Wood. Plenty of Cole Yerth Stone nether exceeding good for Lyme, whereof there they make muche and serve the Contre about. Cle Hills cum within a 3. good Myles of Ludlow. The Village of Clebyri standythe in the Rootes by Est of Cle Hills 7. Myles from Ludlow in the Way to Beaudeley. There was a Castle in Cleberie nighe the Church by Northe. The Plote is yet cawled The Castell Dike. There be no Market Townes in Cle Hills.

The highest Parte of Cle Hills is cawlyd Tyderstone. In it is a fayre playne Grene, and a Fountayne in it. There is another Hill a 3. Miles distaunt from it cawlyd The Browne Cle. There is a Chace for Deare. Ther is another cawlyd Caderton's Cle, and ther be many Hethe Cokks, and a Broket, cawlyd Mille Brokcet, springthe in it, and aftar goithe into a Broket cauled Rhe, and Rhe into Tende by neth Tende Bridge. There be some Blo Shoppes to make Yren apou the Ripes or Bankes of Mylbroke, comynge out of Caderton Cle or Casset Wood.—Vol. VIII., p. 61, 62.

Et pars de Shrobbeshir usque ad med: Tam flu: prope opidum Shrobbesbyri: & foresta de Dene in com: Glocestriae.

Castellum Richardi a 2. Miles from Ludlow by Sowthe, where is a Paroche Churche of the same Name by it. The Castle standythe on an Hill. It is about a Myle dim. from the right Ripe of Temde. It was the Lord Vaulx lately. Pope bowght it. Now the Kyng's.— Vol. VIII., p. 63.

William Fitz Alane foundyd Haghemon anno Dom. 1101. the 1. of W. Ruffus. Ther was an Hermitage and a Chapell before the Erectyng of the Abbey. W. Fitz Allyn and his Wyffe, with Richard Fitz Allen and othar, ar ther buried, and Richard Fitz Alan a Child, whiche Child fell, as is sayde, by the Neclygence of his Norice out of hir Armes from the Batlements of the Castle of Shrawardig.

Of Lyche-
field I have
left out for
Briuity. it
is to small
purpos.

The Abat of Haghmon told me that he hathe hard that the Castell of Acton Burnell or goodly Manor Place, where the Parliament was kepte, was first made by one Burnell a Byshope.

Acton Bur-
nell.
Burnell
episcopus.

Roder Ryver rysethe, as some say, in a great Poole callyd Hurmer a 6. Myles from Shrobbesbyry by Northe.

Ther yssuythe out of this Pole a Broke, and aftar resortith to an othar Poole callyd Wibbemere, and here, as the moste commune sayenge is, risethe Roden Ryver, that aftar a 6. or 7. Myles Course commythe into Terne a 2. Myles above Terne Bridge.—Vol. VIII., p. 106, 107.

SHROPSHIRE COMPOUNDERS.

THE following is taken from a small 8vo. book entitled "A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their Estates. London, printed for Thomas Dring, at the signe of the George in Fleetstreet neare Cliffords Inne. 1655." ¹

			£	s.	d.
Allenson, William, of Wem, gent.	...	...	80	0	0
Ashton, Edward, of Aldenham, Esq.	...	...	2,000	0	0
Acton Walter, Newdenham	...	...	3	6	8
Baldwin Charles, Elsick, Esq.	...	...	586	0	0
Butts John, of Ludlow, gent.	...	...	3	6	8
Betton, Robert, of Shrewsbury	...	...	320	0	0
Benthall, Lawrence, of Benthall	...	...	230	0	0
Badewin, Edward, of Dillewbury, Esq.	..	...	245	0	0
Barns, Thomas, of Low	...	...	50	0	0
Betton, Thomas, of Shrewsbury	...	...	53	7	6
Billingly, Francis, of Astley, gent	...	...	140	0	0

¹ The book is prefaced by the following dedication:—"To those Noble persons that are concern'd, the Stationer humbly dedicates the ensuing Pages.—Protesting that he hath no desire to revive your past misfortunes, or to involve you in newe ones: could he harbour a just fear, this black legend should be more gladly sacrificed to the flames, then offered to the world: He knows you too Generous, to gather solace from the sufferings of others, or else, to shew you, that your affliction is not solitary, would be a sufficient excuse to patronize this publication. 'Tis a Melancholly thing to reflect upon crimes, but not alwaies so upon losses, since we may be necessitated to imbrace the last, out of a conscience to evade the first. This book is but an index to a greater volume, such as have been scourged by the times, use to number many such lashes as these: But 'tis not for us of the lowest spear, to censure or moderate in those intricate contests, which our home-divisions have engendered, our inconsiderableness has redeem'd us from those snaring Enigma's, those Rocks, upon which the greatest Reasons and Estates have dash'd and perished, you your selves best know your own engagements: But in (*Thesi*) this may be received as a sober truth, that he happilie consults his Treasure, who honestly loses, or piously expends it; yea more, every drop of blood that is shed in a good cause, shall commence a Ruby in heaven.—*The meaneest of those that serve and honour you,* T. D."

Banch, Henry, of Aldon, yeom.	676	0	0
Blodwell, John, of Lloyn, Esq.	105	0	0
Broadhurst, William, of Lilles Hall, Esq.	26	0	0
Challenger, Thomas, of Shrewsbury	60	0	0
Corbet, Sir Vincent, of Morton Corbet, Knight and Baronet, with £80 per annum settled	1,588	13	4
Chebery, Lord Richard Herbert, of	1,000	0	0
Crump, Thos. Junior of Ludlow	1	0	0
Daniel, Richard	45	0	0
Dawes, John, of Coughly, gent.	75	14	7
Draper, Thomas, of Walton, Esq. (no sum stated)			
Eyton Robert, Pentree Maddock, Knt.	83	6	8
Eyton, Sir Thomas, of Eyton, Knight	976	0	0
Evans, Robert, of Krickheth, gent	120	0	0
Edwards, Thomas, of Greet, Esq.	2,060	0	0
Edwards, John, of Rorington, gent.	141	12	4
Felton, Will., of The Low	90	0	0
Fowler, Tho., of Whitchurch, clerk	130	0	0
Frederick Thinn, Sir Henry, of Caus Castle, Knight and Bar., with £200 per annum settled	3,554	0	0
Goodwin Ralph, Ludlow, Esq.	412	10	0
Gibbs, Richard, of Shrewsbury	43	0	0
Harding, John, of Shrewsbury, gent.	50	0	0
Haines, John, of Langdon	35	5	0
Holland, Thomas, junior, of Bridgenorth	21	0	0
Harris, Sir Thomas, of Boreatton, Bart., and Dame Ann, the widow of Sir Paul Harris, deceased, delinquents	1,542	0	0
Ireland, Thomas, of Abington, Esq.	716	0	0
Jennings Philip, Dudleston, gent.	137	4	6
Jones Edward, of Martins, gent.	74	5	0
Jones, Thomas, of Ludlow	1	0	0
Kinaston, Edw., of Oatly, Esq., with £50 per an. settled	1,500	0	0
Kinaston, Roger, of Hordly, Esq.	921	0	0
Lee Sir Richard, of Langly, Knt. and Baronet, with £169 9s. per an. set.	3719	13	4
Lacon Rowland, Kinlet, Esq.	66	0	0
Lacon, James, West Coppies	554	0	0
Langly, John, of Brosly, gent.	50	0	0
Lloyd Richard, of Lloyd-Amain, Esq.	480	0	0
Lloyd, Ed., of Llanvardo, Esq.	300	0	0
Morgan, Isaac, of Brickton	50	0	0
Morris, Hugh, of Weston	61	0	0
Moor, Thomas, of Elsemeer	154	7	0
Newton, John, of Highlee, Esq.	32	16	4
Newport Sir Richard of High Archell, with £170 per annum settled	9237	6	8

Newport Francis of Eyton upon Severn, Esq	...	5284	0	0
Newport Earl Mountrig, with £40 per annum settled upon the minister...	... ..	4179	0	0
Oakely, Richard, of Oakely, Esq.	... ..	460	0	0
Ottley, Sir Francis, of Pitchford ...	... ..	1,200	0	0
Owen, William, of Pontesbury, gent.	... ..	150	0	0
Owen, Pontesbury, of Eaton Moscot, Esq.	... ..	601	14	0
Owen, Roger, of Shrewsbury, Esq.	... ..	700	0	0
Owen, Sir William, of Candore, Knight	... ..	314	0	0
Owen, William, of Porkington, Esq.	... ..	414	6	8
Owen, Richard, of Shrewsbury, gent., with £10 per annum settled	... ..	50	10	0
Owen, Edward, of Conover, gent.	... ..	207	0	0
Piggot, Thomas, of Chetwin, gent.	... ..	440	0	0
Perse, John, of Westbury, gent. ...	... ..	560	0	0
Prince, Sir Richard, of Shrewsbury, Knight	... ..	750	0	0
Phillips, Richard, of Netly, gent.	... ..	117	0	0
Penn Humphrey, Ashford-carber	... ..	197	0	0
Screven Richard of Frodgly, Esq.	... ..	117	0	0
Smaleman Robert Wildertop, Esq.	... ..	140	0	0
Scot, Richard, of Shrewsbury	... ..	23	0	0
Scot, John, of Shrewsbury	... ..	23	0	0
Smith, Francis, of Burton	... ..	28	0	0
Stanley, Edward, of Cocking, gent.	... ..	182	0	0
Sandford, Francis, of Sandford, Esq.	... ..	459	0	0
Tourney, Timothy, of Bold, Esq., with £30 per annum, settled	... ..	692	0	0
Thornes, Francis, of Shelooek, Esq.	... ..	720	0	0
Talbot Sir John Salop Lancaster, Knight	... ..	444	0	0
Wolridge Sir Thomas, Dudmaston	... ..	730	14	0
Wallascot Katharine widdow of William	... ..	173	0	0
Weld Sir John senior of Willy	... ..	1121	18	4
Weld Sir John junior of Willy, Knight	... ..	757	2	0
Whitmore Sir Thomas Apley	... ..	5000	0	0
Walcot, Humphrey, of Pointon, Esq., with £80 per annum settled	... ..	500	0	0
Waring, Walter, of Oldbury, Esq.	... ..	511	0	0
Young, John, of Plymley, gent. ...	... ..	200	0	0

The spelling and punctuation of the above have been carefully copied from the original. Readers must make corrections for themselves.

A. R.



JACOBUS OWEN Y.D.M.
Aetat 51.

OSWESTRY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

BY ASKEW ROBERTS, CROESWYLAN.

THE OLD CHAPEL.

HAVING completed a sketch of the history of the "Old Church," I am desirous to follow it with a similar history of the "Old Chapel," so that our record of the ecclesiastical history of Oswestry may be complete.

The "Old Chapel," in one form or another, has existed in Arthur Street since the year 1691-2, but Nonconformity was established in the district at an earlier period. In 1662 the Rev. Rowland Nevet, M.A., was ejected from the living of Oswestry by the Act of Uniformity. He had been vicar of the parish for twelve years, and a clergyman of the Church of England for twenty-seven. When ejected, he removed to Sweeney, where he preached, and formed a Congregational Church. But there were Nonconformists in the district at an earlier period still, and memorials of them exist in front of the mansion at Sweeney, the residence of Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P. These old grave stones are, some of them, legible, and the following inscription may be read:—

Here lyeth the body of A blessed saint
exercised all her dayes in mortification, &c.
Self-denial strong loves to God and the
most spiritual saints zeal to his glory
and the most tender to her husband
honest Jane y^e wife of Ambrose Mostin
deceased July 26th 1651

Witness Walter Gradock with all
the saints that knew her.

There is a reference to this lady in Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*. Her husband was vicar of

Wrexham before the Restoration, and was a son of Dr. Mostyn, of Greenfield, in Flintshire. She was the daughter of Sir E. Broughton, Bart. Another inscription preserved relates to a lady of whom we have no record :—

Here lyeth Mrs. Abigail Chetwood, daughter to Sir Richard Chetwood, who died the 1st of May, 1658.

Burials also took place after Mr. Nevet formed the Congregational Church at Sweeney, and the record of one of these remains, as follows :—“Thomas Baker, Esq., deceased Mar. 19, aged 68, A. D. 1675.”

Mr. Baker, who was owner of the mansion at Sweeney, served the office of High Sheriff of the County in 1649, the first year of the Protectorate : and in the Parliament of 1653 he was summoned by Cromwell, with John Brown, of Little Ness, as a Knight of the Shire.¹

Mr. Nevet was born at Hodnet in 1609, educated at Shrewsbury School and Edmund Hall, Oxford, taking his degree of A.M. in 1634. In the following year he was ordained, and became vicar of Stanton, Shropshire,

¹ “Thomas Baker was noe comely person of body, nor of great parts, and litle education, butt hee was very rich in lands, woods, money and goods. . . How bee it he maryed with a lovely gentlewoman of a masculine spirit and noe meane beauty ; I saw noe inducement that shee had to marry him, save his riches. Her name was Elizabeth, and her maiden name was Fenwicke ; shee was descended of a good family, and well educated. Judge Mackworth married her sister. Shee had a brother that was a Collonell in the Parliament Army, a comely proper Gentleman. Hee was somewhile Governor of a small Garrison in the Castle att Moreton Corbett, which he fortyfyed with a mudde wall, and there manfully withstood a sharpe assault of his enimyces. . . Mr. Thomas Baker crected a faire house in Sweeney, a handsome pile of Building, the contriver's name was Baker, hee was a disbanded captaine. I have heard Mr. Baker say it was whoaly built in sixteen weeks. . . . Thomas Browne, the eldest son of John Browne, of Little Nesse (Mr. Baker's oracle), married with my Cozen, Mary Gough, eldest daughter of my uncle, Jelm Gough, of Besford, halfe brother to old Thomas Baker, and had a son by her, named Thomas Browne, and this young mau Mr. Baker made choice of to bee his heire.”—(Gough's *Antiquities of Myddle*, published by Admitt and Naunton).

Wend in London for the first time, and was a great success. The success of the play was due to the fact that the audience in the first night, that is, the first night of the play, was very large and the play was very successful.

The first night of the play was very successful and the play was very successful.

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“where he continued many years, with great success in his ministry. When he was single he kept house, judging that more for the furtherance of his work among his people, than to table. After the war he removed to Oswestry.” After his ejection he lived thirteen years as minister of the Nonconformist congregation at Sweeney, and he died “in his house near Oswestry, Dec. 8, 1675, and was buried at Morton Chapel.” Dr. Calamy says¹ that when “the plague prevailed in Oswestry Mr. Nevet still continued with his people; and it was an opportunity of doing much good.” What particular form of epidemic this refers to, or its precise date, I am not able to say, as our local histories are silent on the question. When Mr. Nevet died, Philip Henry “preached his funeral sermon at Sweeney, on 2 Peter i. 14.”²

The same ‘Act’ that caused Mr. Nevet to retire from the vicarage of Oswestry also silenced Mr. Timothy Thomas, the incumbent of Morton, a hamlet in the immediate vicinity of Sweeney, in the church of which Mr. Nevet was buried. According to Dr. Calamy, Mr. Thomas, jointly with Mr. Nevet, acted in the capacity of chaplain to Mrs. Baker, the widow of the M.P. whose tomb-stone still exists in front of Sweeney Hall. Mr. Thomas died in 1676, about twelve months after the decease of Mr. Baker, and three or four months after the death of Mr. Nevet. In the *Life of James Owen*³ we are told that,

In November 1676, he had a Call to *Swiney*, near *Oswestree* in *Shropshire*, where he liv’d with great Acceptance, in the Quality of Chaplain to Madam *Baker*, a Person of eminent and exact Piety; and ministred in Holy Things to a Congregation

¹ *Nonconformists’ Memorial*, Palmer’s edition, Vol. III., p. 149.

² In a list of “New Elected Burgesses” in 1671, amongst the Oswestry Corporation Records, the following occurs:—“Reev’d of Rowland Nevitt, of Weston, clerk, 6s. 8d.” This was the first year of Charles the Second’s Charter.

³ London, printed for John Lawrence, at the Angel in the Poultry, 1709.

of serious People in and about *Oswestree*, who had for 30 Years enjoy'd the Labours of that worthy Minister of Christ, Mr. *Rowland Nevet*.

This Church of Congregational Dissenters worshipp'd at Sweeney until the year 1691-2, when for convenience a removal was made to Oswestry. But previously to its removal, events took place that are deserving a record. On the 27th Dec., 1681, William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph (1680—1692), sought to annihilate Nonconformity in his diocese by argument. Again to quote Owen's *Life* :—

That Excellent and Learned Prelate, being a declared Enemy to Persecution, studied to reduce the Dissenters in his Diocese, by mild and Christian Methods; He visited the most considerable Towns within his Episcopal Care, and by Dint of Argument endeavour'd to remove the Scruples of all those who dissented from the National Establishment.

His Lordship after some private Conferences with Mr. *Owen*, order'd him to give his Attendance at the Publick Hall of *Oswestree*, and there produce his Reasons why he Preach'd without Ordination by Diocesan Bishops. The Warning was short, for he had not above Four or Five Days to prepare, yet had no Reason to be asham'd of the Consequence.

His Lordship having directed him to procure what other Ministers he pleas'd to assist at the Conference, Mr. *Owen* fix'd upon the Reverend Mr. *Philip Henry*, of *Broad oake*, and Mr. *Jonathan Roberts* of *Slainvair* (sic) in *Denbighshire*, both educated at *Oxford*, and turn'd out of the Church by the Act of Uniformity, 1662.

Mr. *Henry* was a Gentleman of Excessive Modesty, yet would not forsake Mr. *Owen* at so critical a Juncture; He manag'd his part with a prudent and primitive Temper, with such Mildness and forcible Reasons, as recommended him to the high Esteem of my Lord the Bishop, and the Company.

Mr. *Roberts* was an excellent Scholar and a warm Disputant; a truly upright Man, an *Israelite indeed* for Plainness and Integrity.

The Bishop brought with him the Learned Mr. *Henry Dodwel*; whose Judgment I presume was not so much distemper'd then, as it has since appeared to be, by his late Writings; else the Reverend Prelate would not have been so unequally yok'd.

It may interest some readers to know that the “ warm

disputant" Mr. Roberts was the innocent cause of something like a row that broke up the Conference. Sir J. B. Williams, in his edition of the *Life of Philip Henry*, gives a record, which says:—

The Conference broke off a little abruptly. The bishop and Mr. Henry being somewhat close at an argument, in the recapitulation of what had been discoursed of, Mr. Jonathan Roberts whispered to Mr. Henry, "Pray let my lord have the last word;" which, a justice of peace upon the bench over-hearing, presently replied:—"You say, 'My lord shall have the last word;' but he shall not, for I will;—we thank God, we have the sword of power in our hands; and, by the grace of God, we will keep it; and it shall not rust; and I hope every lawful magistrate will do as I do. And, look to yourselves, gentlemen, by the grace of God, I will root you out of the country." To which a forward man in the crowd said, "Amen! Throw them down stairs!" This the Bishop heard with silence, but the Mayor of the town took order for their safety.¹

A small printed handbill is preserved in the Bodleian Library (*Wood*, 276a, fol. 142), which professes to be written by "J. M.," of Oswestry, to the celebrated Richard Baxter, in London, relative to the treatment the widow of Mr. Baker received at the hands of the preachers. This letter bears date only three months earlier than the discussion with Bishop Lloyd just referred to, and by its imprint ("*London*: printed for *Al. Banks*, 1681") it would appear that (although the writer called himself a friend, and wrote to a leader of the Nonconformists), there was somebody who thought the scandal ought not to die, and so got, what purports to be a private letter, published probably as soon as it was written: that is, if it was ever sent to Mr. Baxter at all. It is headed "A Letter from a Friend in Shropshire to his Countryman Mr. Richard Baxter, in London." And is as follows:—

"Being well assur'd of the respect you bear to mankind in general, and particularly those of your Native-Country, I

¹ Probably the ninth Mayor elected in Oswestry. His name was Peter Griffiths. Records of the discussion are preserved in the Lives of Owen and of Henry.

presume to trouble your Reverence with the perusing of these lines, being mostly matter of Fact, as it is acted by one Mr. *Hugh P*— and Mr. *Philip ap R*— *Preachers* of an *Independent* Congregation at *Swiny* in this parish, at Mrs. *Bakers*, in which you may easily observe how some men corrupt the word, and what kind of gain they make by the pretence of *Godliness*. Had I known the particular Resident at *London* for this part of *England* I would have forborn this trouble to your self; but presuming you may have some knowledge of him, I desire, at your first conveniency, to communicate this with what you shall think fit further to be done in the *Affair*, as your Reverence's Wisdom shall find most expedient. The Case is, Mrs. *Baker* before-named was left by her Husband [*Thomas*] *Baker* (one whom you know to be an honest man, and active in the *late Reformation*) in possession of an acquir'd Estate, to the value of £500 *per annum* well stock'd, and generally believed to be a money'd man. The said *Preachers*, with one Mr. M— of *Shrewsbury*, a Person for his Integrity well known to all the Gentlemen in the County, were deputed Trustees for the securing of the said Estate according to the Will of the Donor, his chiefest care being to prevent any Claim his Nephew Mr. *John Lloyd* might make to it, for that his said Nephew was a frequenter of the Parish-Church all his life-time, &c., and did not partake of the benefits he might have made by Dissenting in that particular. But so it is, the Testator has been dead about four years, and our good woman before-nam'd has enjoy'd the Estate, and has not in any thing slackn'd her hand wherein she might serve the *cause*; for doing of which the more effectually, she converts the Hall of her Mansion-House to a very convenient *Meeting-place*, and furnish'd it with a *Pulpit*, and all necessary Pucs and Seats for accommodating of the Auditory, which was very numerous; for the Word was preach'd as well in Welsh as in English; Mr. P— performing the first part; and of both Nations there was generally a great appearance.

“ It is to be considered in our remote parts, and especially in Villages, there is not Conveniences for accommodating of People with necessary Provisions, when so far from their homes; to supply which, the good Woman (out of her own Purse) relieved all persons according to their Qualities, which you may reasonably guess cost Money; and 'tis now more than suspected that she has disbursed above £2,000 besides the yearly In-come; for that was very insignificant to the pressing occasions of the congregation; and indeed (to give

some of 'em their just commendation) they were not wanting at any time to supply the good gentlewoman with such sums of Money as she thought (for the better carrying on of the Work) she might stand in need of; and for security, they were so much her true Friends that they never refus'd the meanest Servant in the House; by which kindness they the more easier effected their ends; as you shall presently understand.

“The good Woman being intangled, as you have seen, and now hardly is Mistress of anything she us'd to call her own, she laid it a little too near her heart, and was very much afflicted with melancholly, and by the care of her Trustees she was conveyed to *Shrewsbury*, for the better recovery of her health, and in the meantime the Estate is seiz'd by the said Preachers for the use of the Creditors; which was done so effectually, that all, or most of the poor Servants being engaged with their Mistress, fled, for fear of the storm coming upon themselves, and left the booty to any that would take it.

“Mr. *P*— and Mr. *ap R*— having now preach'd themselves from the Hall to every individual Room in the House, and in full possession of the whole, it's observ'd that the usual care was taken on the Congregation is somewhat abated, and the numbers begin to lessen, not only in the *Weekly-Meetings*, but in the *Great and Monthly Meeting*, which was celebrated with *breaking of Bread in the evening, after a good Dinner at noon*; the defect of the latter does seem much to impair the use of the former; to prevent such an evil, will take up some time and cost.

“And now, my good Country-man, as I have always heard a very good report of your Justice and Integrity, and your willingness to employ your self upon all occasions wherein you might serve your Generation in any honourable undertaking, let me desire you to consider the sighs of the poor abus'd Widow, and find some expedient that she may be restor'd to her House and Estate; for in all probability that may be the only effectual way of a certain Cure; for so great a burden is too hard for one shoulder, (as appears by our object;) but if laid upon the whole, it will not only cure a Distemper in her, but in many hundreds, who (it's fear'd) are infected, more or less, with the spoils of a *devour'd Widows House*; And if by your *spiritual Comforts* to the poor Woman you are successful, no doubt but it will be an acceptable piece of Service, and a much greater to God and the whole Kingdom, if your fatherly Admonitions against such Practices, there shall be no occasion for the future to make any Complaints of this kind.

My service to the Brethren, but more especially to your self :
I am a hearty well-wisher, and your Country-man.

“Oswalstree in the County of
“Salop, July 20, 1681.

“J.M.”

I suppose two centuries ago, as in the present age, there was sometimes “a lying spirit abroad”; and it is fortunate for the reputation of the early Nonconformists of Oswestry that evidence exists which goes to prove that this anonymous writer either took his facts by hearsay or invented them. First of all, as to Mrs. Baker’s financial difficulties. Gough, in his quaint *History of Myddle*, previously quoted, plainly shows that these difficulties arose in Mr. Baker’s time, and arose from many causes :—

Hee had spent all the money that his father had left him, and, havinge noe child, hee began to consider of an heire to his estate, and first he designed his sister’s son, and to that end sent him to Oxford to learne University readeing; butt hee proved extravagant, and gott much into debt, and profited nothing in learning, and therefore the uncle payd his debts and cast him off. When hee came home hee marryed a wife of noe fortune, and hardly a good name, and this alienated Mr. Baker’s affection whoaly from him.

Let me observe, in passing, that this passage gives a flat contradiction to another assertion in the letter; viz., that Mr. Baker disinherited his nephew because he was a frequenter of the Parish Church. To continue Gough’s narrative :—

I have not heard that Mr. Baker sold any lands, but hee had contracted much debt, and therefore hee ordered some lands to be sold after his death for the payment of debts, which was accordingly done by Mrs. Baker (for shee survived him). The rest descended to my Cozen, Thomas Browne the yonger, which was Sweeney Hall, and the demcanes, lands in Weston Rin, and houses in Oswaldstre.

Had such difficulties arisen in Mrs. Baker’s affairs as those referred to in the letter of “J. M.,” Gough must have known of them, and so garrulous a chronicler would have been sure to give full details. The Nonconformists had plenty of enemies, and on a very slight

rumour there would be no lack of accusers ready to found a very formidable impeachment. Open-house was probably observed at Sweeney when the congregation met for worship, and the necessities of the poorer sort were relieved by the owner of the mansion, but this practice could scarcely be termed "devouring the spoils of the widow," and it was observed in Mr. Baker's time. Again to quote Gough:—

Hee was a great patron and benefactor to all Independent preachers, such as Vavasor Powell,¹ who commonly preached every day in the weeke. I have heard him pray and preach four houres together in the dining roome at Sweeney, where many persons came to heare him; and when the people departed they had everyone a quarter of a twopenny bun or cake, and everyone a glass of beere, of about halfe a pint. And to say the truth of Mr. Baker hee kept good hospitalyty, and was very charitable to the poore. He seldome changed his servants butt when they marryed away without a reward; butt all this was thought to bee done by the direction of Mrs. Baker.

So much for Mrs. Baker's difficulties and Mr. Baker's bigotry. I have already stated that Mr. James Owen supplied the office of chaplain rendered vacant by the deaths of Mr. Nevet and Mr. Thomas, and I have also said that the congregation removed to Oswestry in 1691-2. This would be ten years after the letter to Baxter was written. And if, in 1681, Mr. Owen was chaplain to Mrs. Baker and minister of the congregation, who were "Hugh P——, and Philip ap R——, the preachers of an Independent Congregation at Swiney," who sought to "devour the widow?" The discussion with Bishop Lloyd was held only two months after the letter was written, yet we do not find Mr. Owen seeking their aid, which it is only reasonable to suppose he would have done had any such "preachers" existed; and it seems to the last degree improbable

¹ "Vavasor Powell, the Apostle of Wales, spent eleven years following the Restoration in prison, at Shrewsbury, Southsea, and at Cardiff."—(Green's *Short History of the English People*.)

that any "friend of 'the Cause'" (as "J. M." professes to be) would write a letter such as this, and also have it printed.

The migration of the Independent Church in 1691-2 was to Arthur Street; a room in a house where the Butchers' Arms now stands being the place first opened for worship. There is no record as to the original terms on which this property was taken, but amongst the Chapel documents there is one, dated 1695, endorsed—"Ye Chappel lease for 21 years," by which Mr. Charles Noden of London, merchant, on the one side, and Edward Rogers of Oswestry, butcher, on the other, agree to a lease of the premises, which are described as being "in a certaine streete there called Wolliw Streete," then in the possession of Edward Gryffythes and Edward Rogers, at the yearly rental of £2. On the expiration of this lease, the rent seems to have been raised to £3, but soon after the parties interested purchased the property, and spent some money on it, as the following curious document will show:—

		Accompts of James Felton whatt hee Layd out for all sorts of Timber work & wagis for ye repairing of meeting house			
July 29, 1715	payd yong' Willoughby Samuel Phillips, Mr. Barnett for Taking down ye pulpit & ye seats of new loft	...	...	0	3 0
	p'd John Edwards & his brother for carrying in ye stable	...	...	0	1 6
August 13	p'd John Hughes smyth for iron work...	...	...	0	6 5
	p'd Mr. Phillips for 3 days work	...	...	0	4 0
	p'd Mr. Barnett for 3 days work	...	...	0	3 6
20	p'd Mr. Barnett for 6 days work	...	...	0	7 0
	p'd Mr. Phillips for 6 days work	...	...	0	8 0
	p'd Mr. Ridgway for 5 days work	...	...	0	7 6
	p'd Mr. Willoughby A new Lock stapels & Setting up ye dore	...	...	0	3 0
27	p'd david ye plasterer for 4 days work	...	...	0	3 0
	p'd Mr. Barnett for 6 days work	...	...	0	7 0
	p'd Mr. Phillips for 5 days work & halfe	...	...	0	7 6
	p'd Mr. Ridgway 6 days work	...	...	0	9 0

	p'd Mr. Barnett's daughter for sewyeing ...	0	0	3
30	p'd Mr. Jenkin Evans widow for Altring...2 new p'd for 3 Loades of Lime ...	0	7	6
September 6	p'd Thomas Turner for Glazin' ye windows ...	0	1	9
	... ..	0	4	6
10	p'd david ye plasterer for 6 days work ...	0	5	6
	p'd Mr. Ridgway for 11 days work ...	0	16	6
17	p'd Mr. Ridgway for 4 days work ...	0	6	0
	p'd Mr. Willoughby for iron work hingis & nayles	0	9	0
	p'd Margrett Williams for boards ...	0	2	3
	p'd Thomas Edwards for nayles ...	0	7	5
	p'd M's Mary Edwards for nayles ...	0	6	4
	p'd Robart Mathews for Boards ...	0	8	10
	p'd Jane Pritchard for Boards ...	0	4	0
21	p'd David ye plasterer for 3 days & half work... p'd Thomas Turner for Glazing ...	0	2	9
	p'd Edward Edwards for Glazing ...	0	16	5
	p'd Edward Edwards for Glazing ...	0	13	0
22	p'd Mr. Nathaniel Edwards for his journey to Sallop & chargis ...	1	8	6
23	p'd John Burgis for A peece of timber ...	0	1	6
30	p'd John Owen for Bricks ...	0	1	9
	p'd John Vaughan for A peece of Timber ...	0	1	0
	p'd Thomas Turner for Glazin' ...	0	4	9
	p'd Edward Edwards for Glazin' ...	0	4	4
	p'd Mr. Richard Thomas for Timber and bords	1	10	0
October 3	p'd Mr. Edward Rogers for bords and other things ...	0	18	0
	p'd Thomas Willoughby for work & nayles to ye window hing's ...	0	1	6
November	Edward Roberts for Alle ye Constables had for Tending the house ...	0	3	4
	Mrs. Lus'd Jones for A Table mending of itt ...	0	7	8
	for a small stole [stool] in ye pulpitt ...	0	1	0
	for Simon Roberts his Caring & Tending ye work att ye house ...	0		
	payd Mr. Edward Kinaston by Mr. Nathaniel Edwards order from London the sum of ...	3	2	8
	att ye Returning of ye Tenants ord'r to us & finding out ye seat yt was in Church spent... for interest to Mrs. Evans for halfe A year for 50£	0	1	8
	for interest of 50£ of Mr. James Owen since November ...	1	5	0

March 25th, 1716 this accounte was allowed 20 0 0
by ye congregation Mr. Belton discharging ye
interest accruing at May [next]

Mr. Owen¹ left Oswestry in the year 1700, and it would seem by his memoir that the Nonconformists of Shropshire were at that time Presbyterian, rather than Independent, in their form of Church government, for Mr. Owen says, in a letter to his brother, written in 1699, "There was a meeting of our county ministers who unanimously declared for my removal to Salop, which I have, after many thoughts at length resolved on, it being a public post, and near the Welsh country, as also to Oswestry and Wrexham, which are very uneasy at the thoughts of my leaving them, especially poor Oswestry, who keep themselves within no bounds of sorrowing. . . ." Mr. Owen, when his connec-

¹ The Rev. Canon Williams, rector of Culmington, in his *Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, gives a memoir of Mr. Owen. "He was born at Bryn, in the parish of Abernant, Carmarthenshire, in 1654. He joined the Dissenters when young, and began to preach among them at Swansea. He afterwards removed to Bodvil, Carnarvonshire. In 1679 he married [*Mrs. Sarah George of Oswestree, in Oswestree Church.* She was a gentlewoman of very great Seriousness and Solidity.] As a scholar he stood high in the estimation of his learned contemporaries, for besides an accurate knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, he is said to have been no mean proficient in the Arabic, Syriac, Saxon, and French languages. In divinity and ecclesiastical history, as well as logic, and other arts and sciences, he had confessedly attained to eminence. Being thus distinguished for so many literary endowments, he was eminently qualified to be placed at the head of one of those academical institutions where the Dissenters have their young men educated for the ministry. For this purpose he removed from Oswestry to Shrewsbury in 1700, and he continued there during the remainder of his life, discharging his duties with great ability, and to the entire satisfaction of all that were concerned. He died Apr. 8, 1706, at the age of 52, and was buried at St. Chad's Church." Mr. Williams also enumerates several works that were written by Mr. Owen; and gives some details in his career which space forbids my transcribing. The Rev. James Owen was thrice married. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1693, was the widow of Alderman R. Edwards of Oswestry. She died in 1699. In 1700 Mr. Owen was married to his third wife, the widow of Mr. John Hough "citizen of Chester," and daughter to *John Wynne of Coperlenny in Flintshire, Esq.*; and sister to the present worthy gentleman of that name" (*Owen's Life*, p. 86).

tion with the Oswestry congregation was closed, did not forget the people, for he conveyed to "Thomas Hunt of Boreatton, Esq.,¹ Lazarus Jones² of Shrewsbury, gent., Peter Griffiths of Llanvyllin, gent., John Wynne of Wrexham, gent., Thomas Davies of Shrewsbury, gent., Nathaniel Thomas of Felton, gent., Nathaniel Edwards of Oswestry, gent., Timothy Edwards of Rhydy croese, gent., James Felton of Oswestry, brazier, and Edward Rogers of Oswestry, butcher," property valued at £53, which "adjoining all together in length extend from the brooke running down a certain street in Oswestry called Williw street to the walls of the said towne and lay in breadth between the lands of John Blodwel, Esq., and William Tomkies on the one side and the lands late of Morris Davies on the other side." The trustees were to pay out of the rents £3 annually interest to "charitable uses—that is to say unto such minister or ministers who do or shall at any time hereafter belong to the protestant dissenting congregation in Oswestry of which Mr. James Owen was late minister and Mr. Jenkin Evans is now p'sent minister." The trustees of the meeting-house also borrowed a sum of £50 to enable them to acquire some cottage property adjoining Mr. Owen's property, for which they paid £2 10s. 0d. per annum interest, as will be seen by the account I have transcribed.

There was also another bequest in Mr. Owen's time, the donor being Dr. Hugh Price, which consisted of a ground rent of £3 per annum for one thousand

¹ This was the son of Col. Hunt of Shrewsbury, M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. He married, May 22, 1701, the daughter of Sir Edward Ward, Lord Chief Baron. The late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, Lord of the Admiralty, was descended from him. He was an attached friend of the Rev. James Owen's, and the life of the latter, published in 1709, was dedicated to him. Mr. Hunt and his son, as will be seen further on, were both of them trustees of the first chapel built in Oswestry.

² Lazarus Jones was, I believe, an ancestor, on the female side, of the Venableness of Woodhill.

years, on property called Cae Rayles. The following is the clause in the will relating to it :—

Item. I have given & bequeathed after the death of my present wife Mary the sume of *3li* to be raysed yearly from certayne landes menc'ned in a deed made to Mr. James Owen & Mr. Lazarus Jones towards encouraging of a prayerfull Mynister in Oswestrey afores'd according to the contents of that deed whereunto relac'on being had it doth & may more fully appeare.

The houses now known as Union Place, in Beatrice street, stand on this property.¹

The date of the deed conveying property to the Oswestry Nonconformist Church on the part of Mr. Owen is 6 Feb. 1700, and as it mentions the name of a new minister Mr. Owen's place must soon have been supplied. Very little has come down to us respecting the Rev. Jenkin Evans, but the following high testimony regarding him is recorded by Matthew Henry :—"He was a good worthy minister and an excellent man. He was much beloved in Oswestry and did good there and in the country about." Whilst Mr. Evans was minister a deed was prepared under the provisions of which the Rev. James Owen and others who had left Oswestry made over their interest in pews and sittings in the chapel to their successors ; from which it would appear that the place for worship was a joint stock affair belonging to the few who occupied pews in it.

This "Deed for ye Seats in ye Chappel" is dated 1701, and the parties signing it are James Owen of

¹ Cae Rayles was conveyed from "Hugh Price of Ridge to Thomas Hunt of Borecotton, esq., James Owen of Shrewsbury, clerk, Lazarus Jones of Shrewsbury gent, Peter Griffiths of Llanvylling gent, John Wynn of Wrexham gent, Thomas Davies of Shrewsbury gent, James ffelton of Oswestry brazier, Edward Rogers of Oswestry butcher, and Timothy George of Oswestry grocer, to pay *3li* a year to the Dissenting minister at Oswestry. Dated 26 Oct. 1700." The houses called "Union Place," were (says a writer in *Bye-gones*, July 28, 1880), built by the party who looked after the roads at the time of the Union with Ireland: a notable event in Oswestry, so largely did it increase the coaching traffic.

... in the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

Shrewsbury, John Griffiths, Lazarus Jones of ditto, gents. ; James Crawford, Shrewsbury, linen draper ; Hugh Price, Oswestry, gent., Timothy George, Oswestry, mercer, Joseph Jones and Edward Rogers : the latter however did not attach his name until 1716, and there is space left in it for other names. The signature of the Rev. James Owen is witnessed by the Rev. Francis Tallents, the clergyman ejected by the Act of Uniformity from St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

In an old copy of Baxter's works, there is the following in the autograph of Jenkin Evans :—" A Paragraph out of Sir Henry Ashhurst¹ Bart his Letter to me Jan. 20, 1707, ' I do intend to give you Mr. Baxter's Four great Volumes, *for your life & your sons* after you, if Dissenting min^r (or min^{rs}) but if not, I will give 'em to the Dissenting min^r of Oswestry in Time to come.' Accordingly this sett was sent me JEN: EVANS." Mr. Evans died in 1709, in his 35th year. Matthew Henry came to Oswestry to preach his " funeral sermon." It is said that Mr. Evans translated the whole of Henry's *Scripture Catechism* into Welsh, and that it was at his suggestion Mr. Henry added the texts of Scripture in proof of each reply. Mr. Evans's widow married a Mr. Whitworth, who it is supposed was for a short time minister at Oswestry, but we have no definite record until 1725, when we find the post occupied by the Rev. Joseph Venables, as the following entry in the works of Baxter, previously alluded to, will testify :—" Oswestry, Mar 27, 1725. All ye undermentioned Mr. Evans's sons are now apprentices."² This being the case Mr.

¹ Sir Henry Ashhurst, son of Alderman Ashhurst, was descended from the Ashursts of Ashurst, in Lancashire. He was a steady friend of Richard Baxter's.

² In our Oswestry Corporation Records, amongst the " Burgesses made in the time of Francis Tomkies Esq., Mayor," appears the name of Mr. Jenkin Evans, 19 May, 1702 ; for which privilege he paid £2. The Parish Registers of Oswestry contain records of the Baptism of two or three of Mr. Evans's children.

Venables obtained possession of the book, which, I may say, has been handed down from minister to minister to the present time.

A document is preserved, bearing date 24 May, 1731, in which a sum of £40 is conveyed to the "Trustees of the Protestant Dissenting congregation in Oswestry afores'd called presbyterians, the interest and product thereof to be from thenceforth paid & applied for and towards the support and maintenance of the preaching ministers of the said congregation." This money was bequeathed by "Lazarus Jones late of Shrewsbury," in 1723. In 1727 there was also a bequest of £200 and sundry articles of plate, from Mrs. Sarah Lloyd; the following being the extract from her will:—

Also I give and bequeath the Sum of Two hundred pounds out of my personal estate to be paid within six months next after my decease without Interest upon the Trustees for the time being of and for the house or building in Oswestry aforesaid where protestants dissenting from the Church of England do usually meet or assemble for religious worship In trust that the said sum of Two hundred pounds shall be by them so soon as conveniently may be after the receipt thereof put forth at Interest and so continued from time to time and that the Interest of the said Two hundred pounds shall be paid yearly for ever to the pastor or teacher of the Congregation of Dissenting Protestants in Oswestry aforesaid for the time being towards the maintenance and for the want of such pastor or teacher to such use and uses as the said trustees for the time being or the Major part of them shall think fit, . . . Likewise I give and bequeath my largest silver tankard and my largest silver caudle cup and my largest silver salver into the custody and keeping of such protestant dissenting pastor or teacher in Oswestry aforesaid and who is or shall be pastor or teacher of the Congregation of Dissenting protestants there of which the Rev. Mr. Joseph Venables is the present pastor for the time being for the use of the said protestant dissenting congregation to be used at the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper thereof.

Mr. Venables's conduct does not seem to have been so consistent as the members of his church could have

The first of these was the establishment of a national bank in 1791, which was designed to provide a uniform currency and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

The second was the establishment of a national judiciary in 1789, which was designed to provide a uniform system of laws and to protect the rights of citizens.

The third was the establishment of a national executive branch in 1789, which was designed to provide a uniform system of government and to protect the rights of citizens.

The fourth was the establishment of a national legislative branch in 1789, which was designed to provide a uniform system of government and to protect the rights of citizens.

desired, and in 1734 a remonstrance was handed to him by John Felton, signed by twenty-one of his fellow-members. Ten years later his conduct was still more unbecoming a minister of religion, and the Trustees sought an "opinion" from Mr. Thomas Hunt, jun., a barrister at Shrewsbury, and the son of the Mr. Hunt of Boreatton, previously mentioned as one of the Trustees of the Chapel. By this time, 1746, the differences between pastor and people had become very great, and included a dispute respecting the disposal of the funds bequeathed in aid of carrying on the services of the meeting-house. Eventually, and chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Felton,¹ Mr. Venables was induced to resign his position.

The Rev. Thomas Morgan, who succeeded Mr. Venables, was a man of a very different stamp, and under his ministrations Nonconformity again began to prosper. Up to this time the meeting-house was at the junction of "Street Arthur" and Willow Street, but Mr. Morgan very speedily interested himself in the erection of a chapel. In 1748 a "Building and Malt mill lying in Oswestry near the Castle Hill and then or late in the possession of John Evans," was purchased from "Richard Thornes of Oswestry gentleman." The deed by which this purchase was ratified bears date 1749, and states that Mr. Thornes did covenant with Thomas Morgan to convey the "Baily Malt Mill" with garden attached then in the possession of John Chidloe, to "Thomas Hunt of Boreatton, Esq., Thomas Hunt of Shrewsbury, Esq., Ebenezer Keay of Whit-

¹ In the Old Chapel documents there are the names of three generations of Feltons, all braziers; and the Corporation Records give the name of "James Felton, brazier," as a Town Councillor, nominated in the Charter of Charles II., dated 1674, which office, however, he seems to have declined to serve. Up to a comparatively recent period, the initials "J. F." remained in white pebbles in the pavement before what was once the property of the family, in Bailey Street, now used as a hop warehouse.

church, clerk, Job Orton¹ of Shrewsbury, clerk, John Yates of Whitchurch, mercer, Samuel Harrop of Shrewsbury, brazier, Samuel Bennion of Shrewsbury, grocer, John Felton of Oswestry, brazier, William Evans of Llanfyllin, mercer, John Wright of Wrexham, tanner, Edward Edwards of Oswestry, chandler, and William Bickerton of Oswestry, gardener." A circular was issued, of which a copy has been preserved, and is as follows :—

To the ministers of Christ, & all other Charitable and well disposed Christians to whom these presents shall come.

WE whose names are under written members of ye Protestant Dissenting Congregation at Oswestry in ye county of Salop do hereby Certify, yt for many years past, we have labour'd under great disadvantages on ye account of ye inconvenience of our present place of Worship, & its being so unhappily situated as to being expos'd to ye noise of Passengers & children in two adjoining streets; and not only so but it is now gone to decay, & ready to fall. We therefore think it would be advisable, & indeed necessary to build another in a more commodious place; & have accordingly purchas'd a spot of ground for yt purpose. The proposed Building together with ye purchase of ye Ground amounts to upwards of £200. And as we are poor, and few in number, we are oblig'd to apply to our Christian friends for assistance; and we hope those who are able will lend us a helping hand to compleat our Design; as we believe it will tend to ye Glory of God & ye support of Religion

¹ An eminent Nonconformist divine, was a native of Shrewsbury, where he received part of his education, which was completed under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. On entering into the ministry he became pastor of a congregation at Kidderminster, and afterwards at Shrewsbury. Some years before his death he retired from ministerial duty, and died in 1783, aged sixty-six. Mr. Orton wrote :—1, *The life of Dr. Doddridge*, which is a very excellent piece of biography; 2, *Sermons to the Aged*, 12mo.; 3, *Sacramental Meditations*, 12mo.; 4, *Discourses on Practical Subjects*, 8vo. After his death was printed his *Practical Exposition of the Old Testament*, 6 vols. 8vo., and Mr. Stedman, a clergyman at Shrewsbury, published a volume of excellent letters, which show Mr. Orton's piety and liberality of sentiment to great advantage.—*Salisbury's Border Counties Worthies.*

among us; and we doubt not but ye Lord will reward their Labour of Love at the resurrection of ye Just.

Tho. Morgan
 John Felton
 John Bickerton
 John Jackson
 Jer: Paye
 Wm. Bickerton
 Saml: Bickerton
 Saml: Jackson
 David Price
 Edw: Paye
 Edwd: Edwards

(In ye name of all ye rest)

WE whose names are hereunto subscrib'd Ministers of ye Gospel are well assur'd of ye truth of what is above certified of ye people assembling there; and therefore recommend ye case as highly deserving ye countenance and assistance of our fellow Christians.

Job Orton
 Joseph Fownes
 Ebenezer Keay
 Jen: Jenkins
 Joseph Baker

This address was signed by Mr. Morgan and his deacons;¹ and other supporters; the Rev. Job Orton and other ministers appending a recommendation to it. The chapel was duly built, and stood on the same site as the present "Old Chapel" now converted into Sunday School-rooms. It was the first Nonconformist Chapel ever erected in Oswestry,² those of other

¹ Outside the order there is often a very vague notion as to what Nonconformists believe and teach, but this is not the place to go into the question. As regards the Independents—by which name the "Old Chapel" worshippers are now called—they, professing to take only the Bible as their standard and guide, believe with Thomas Cartwright (the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in 1570) that "bishop and deacon are the only orders named in Scripture; that the bishop should be the pastor of one congregation, and should be chosen by the church itself." Their deacons are laymen who look after the temporal wants of the church, as the bishop (or elder), or minister does after the spiritual.

² The place spoken of as "now gone to decay," was not generally known as a chapel, and amongst the Corporation documents previous

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denominations not having sprung up till many years afterwards.

At the Shropshire Quarter Sessions of July, 1750, it was duly licensed as a place for Nonconformist Worship; the original licence is preserved, and reads as follows :—

“SHROPSHIRE *To Wit,*

“At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the Guildhall in Shrewsbury, in and for the County of Salop, on Tuesday in the week next after the Translation of Saint Thomas the Martyr (to wit) the tenth day of July in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1750, before Sir Henry Edwardes and Sir Richard Corbett, Baronets, John Walcot, Richard Lyster, Andrew Hill, Esqs., and others, His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in this county aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdeeds in the said county done and committed, and which are there to be heard and determined.

“It is ordered by this Court that the new Chappel situate in Street Arthur in Oswestry in this county be recorded as a place of religious worship for his Majesty's Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England.

“By the Court,

“RICHARD BALDWIN, *Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop.*”

to this date there is the record of a presentment, at the Quarter Sessions, by the Constables of Willow Street ward of the Overseers of the Highway, “for not repairing the causeway leading from the Molt Mill down to the Meeting-house.” Indeed the term “Chapel” was not general for many years later. In a Description of Salop, “wrote by a Gentleman who had made a tour through the same,” in 1772, it is said of Oswestry that “There are many Dissenters here, and they have a Meeting, where they attend Divine Service according to their own form.” “Going to Meeting” was the common expression of Nonconformists, the addition “House” being discarded as unnecessary. As late as 1808 I have seen an announcement in the *Salopian Journal*, of a sermon preached in the “Swan Hill Meeting, Shrewsbury.” There are some old-fashioned Dissenters who still prefer the name to that of Chapel or Church.

I have not been able to find amongst the Chapel records any documents from this period until some thirty years later, but I believe a chapel-house was added to the new chapel soon after it was built, and that the bequest of Mrs. Lloyd was used towards the expenses incurred in both buildings. The old meeting-house (now the Butchers' Arms) was again converted into a dwelling-house, and the rents of it, and three or four cottages, which had been purchased with previous bequests, were used towards the support of the minister. The history of this period is very scanty. Mr. Morgan resigned his trust when old age crept over him, and was succeeded by a Mr. Dewhurst¹ and he, again, was followed by a Mr. Davies. In 1777 the advent of the Rev. Edward (afterwards Dr.) Williams, gave new life to the Dissenting Community, which from that date began to multiply.

The second century of Nonconformity in Oswestry may be said to commence with the advent of the Rev. Edward Williams, who not only became minister of the Chapel, but established here a College (or "Academy," as they were called in those days) for the training of Dissenting ministers.² Mr. Williams's labours in this direction commenced in 1781, when he received a couple of students at the wish, and the charge, of Lady Glenorchy, and twelve months later the College was removed from Abergavenny to Oswestry,³ the border town being in every respect better

¹ Mr. Dewhurst, who only remained a short time at Oswestry, married a Miss Katharine Bickerton of Glascoed, near Oswestry.

² Mr. Williams (says Canon Williams in his *Eminent Welshmen*) was "born Nov. 14, 1750, at Glanelwyd, near Denbigh. Having, at the age of twenty, decided on entering the Dissenting ministry, he was placed under a private tutor. He was afterwards sent to prosecute his studies at the Dissenters' Academy at Abergavenny." Mr. Gilbert, in his *Life of Williams*, says that "in 1775 he became minister at Ross, from whence he removed to Oswestry in 1777."

³ Mr. Williams was solicited to remove to Abergavenny to become head of the Institution, but declined to do so, giving as a reason, that at Oswestry "the prospect of success was brighter than usual; the people were going to enlarge the meeting-house; and the country around was very destitute of preaching."

I have not been able to find any other reference to the University of Chicago in the early years of its history. It is possible that the University was not yet organized at that time, or that it was not yet known to the public. The University of Chicago was organized in 1890, and it is possible that the University was not yet known to the public at that time. The University of Chicago was organized in 1890, and it is possible that the University was not yet known to the public at that time. The University of Chicago was organized in 1890, and it is possible that the University was not yet known to the public at that time.

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for the purpose than the remote one in South Wales. "Oswestry," says Mr. Williams in one of his letters negotiating on the subject, "is a pleasant and healthy spot; extremely convenient for England and Wales; where preaching is very much wanted, and desirable openings for it are growing pretty numerous; while provision and fuel are in plenty, on reasonable terms."

The Rev. Thomas Jones, of Creaton,¹ a somewhat famous Evangelical clergyman, who died in 1845, at the advanced age of 93, was curate of Oswestry in Mr. Williams's time; and he thus refers to the affairs of the Old Chapel in his Autobiography:—

On the 15th July, 1781, I removed to Oswestry, a market town in Shropshire. The parish contained between six and seven thousand inhabitants, and had been for generations greatly neglected. True religion was at the lowest ebb among them. Hardly any form of godliness was retained, except attendance at church once on the Sabbath. The town was in no way noted for any public vices or gross immoralities; but in religion it was dead. The Dissenters were neither numerous nor increasing, though Dr. Williams, a truly excellent man, had been there for some years. Here I had two full services on the Sunday, the morning in Welsh, and the afternoon in English, and daily prayers, and much occasional duty; which I performed with ease, as the Lord had by this time renewed my bodily strength.

As it appears to me my Ministry in those days was of the feeblest kind. I was neither a good Divine nor a good speaker. I knew but little, and was still labouring under a disadvantage owing to the two languages. Even Dr. Williams's young students held my preaching in contempt, because of its artless and plain character. I let them practice what was artificial, while I followed nature; and in doing so I succeeded better than they did. My voice was good, and my delivery natural, simple, and fervent. . . .

¹ Mr. Jones was curate, respectively, at Leintwardine, Longnor, Oswestry, and Loppington, between the years 1779 and 1785. Of his career in Oswestry, Canon Williams says, "He distinguished himself here by his zeal, and his anxiety to extend amongst his parishioners a feeling of spiritual religion, but his preaching was so unpalatable to the majority that he was deprived of his curacy in 1782."

The effects of my feeble Ministry were certainly very considerable. Though I was nothing, yet the Gospel was proved to be the wisdom of God and the power of God; many were made to feel something of its power. . . . About forty persons joined the Wesleyan Methodists in about a fortnight after I left; and as many the Calvinistic Welsh Methodists; and Dr. Williams's Chapel, which was not nearly filled before, became now more than full; and they found it necessary to enlarge the building very considerably. So the people became Dissenters, and those who drove them away laid this to my charge, when in fact the guilt was all their own.¹

How much was due to Mr. Jones's preaching, it is hard to say, but, as a matter of fact, the Old Chapel was enlarged in 1783 (as was also the Chapel-house, for the better accommodation of students), at a cost of £230; and amongst the donors to the fund for doing this, are attached the names of Nonconformist families long connected with Oswestry, amongst which I find Bickerton, Hilditch, Ireland, Jameson, Holbrooke, Menlove, &c.

It was during the early years of Mr. Williams's residence in Oswestry that the first Sunday School in the town was established; indeed, there is tolerably good testimony that this was commenced the year following the one in which Mr. Raikes established the first Sunday School in England, at Gloucester.

Mr. Williams received his diploma of D.D. from Edinburgh in Dec., 1791, during which month he removed to Birmingham,² and was succeeded in Oswestry

¹ See *Life of the Rev. Thomas Jones*, by the Rev. John Owen, vicar of Thrussington. 1851.

² Dr. Williams became the minister of Carr's Lane Chapel, since made memorable by the ministrations of the Rev. John Angell James, and more recently by those of Mr. R. W. Dale. From Birmingham he removed to Rotherham, in 1795, to take charge of an Independent College at that place, and there he died, in 1813, at the age of sixty-three. He was a prolific author, and his controversies with the Bishop of Lincoln, Belsham the Unitarian, and Booth the Baptist, made some stir in the religious world when they were in progress. Whilst at Oswestry Mr. Williams seems to have been a sort of "Bishop" amongst the Dissenters. There are papers existing which

by the Rev. John Whitridge.¹ During Mr. Whitridge's residence in Oswestry Nonconformity flourished, and he and his congregation were instrumental in benefitting the town in many ways. In a memoir of him, written by the late Mr. Sabine, sen., solicitor, which appeared in the *Evangelical Magazine* in 1827, the writer says :—

Soon after his settling in Oswestry Mr. Whitridge had an opportunity of testifying publicly the loyalty of his principles. It was at the period of the French Revolution. The town was in a violent commotion, and the minds of many of the populace were highly inflamed. At a public meeting held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures for quieting the ferment, and of signing a declaration of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, Mr. Whitridge addressed the meeting, in a speech which was highly and deservedly applauded, and for which he received the unanimous thanks of the assembly.

So important an event did this meeting seem to be to its promoters that the resolutions passed were advertised in the London, Shrewsbury and Chester newspapers.² The Mayor presided, and Mr. Whitridge's speech was highly applauded chiefly, no doubt, be-

show that he had much to do with founding Nonconformist Churches at Ellesmere, Welshpool, and other places; and in his *Life*, by Gilbert, it is stated that he was the means of commencing Sunday Schools in three or four towns in North Wales.

¹ Mr. Whitridge was a native of Cumberland, and the son of "a statesman" (i.e., "one who cultivates his own land"). The family, by the female line, descended from that of Anne Askew, a descent of which Mr. Whitridge was justly proud. He was educated, for Holy Orders, at St. Bees, but became a Nonconformist. He was, first, minister at Newcastle, in Staffordshire, from which place he removed to Oswestry.

² The following copy of the advertisement is taken from the *General Evening Post* of Jan. 31, 1793 :—

"Oswestry, Dec. 27, 1792.

"At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and others, Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Oswestry, held this day in the Town-hall,

"John Mytton, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair.

"THE following Declaration and Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

"That we whose names are subscribed hereto, conscious of the blessings and advantages we enjoy under our present free government, and hearing with concern, that attempts have been made to disseminate seditious principles through various parts of this Kingdom, think it becomes us, at

cause, just then, Nonconformists were little understood. Mr. Whitridge was minister of the Old Chapel upwards of thirty-four years, and died in Oct. 1826. He was buried in a vault underneath the Chapel; the Rev. Peter Edwards of Wem officiating. On the Sunday following the Rev. Thos. Weaver of Shrewsbury preached a funeral sermon at Oswestry from the appropriate text, "So Moses, servant of the Lord, died there."

During Mr. Whitridge's time the Old Chapel was, I believe, twice enlarged. First in 1794 by the erection of a new gallery,¹ and again in 1808 by a considerable addition.

this moment, publicly to pledge ourselves to support, by all the measures in our power, the present most excellent Constitution as established by law, in King, Lords, and Commons; and to profess our sincere and firm attachment to His Majesty's person and family.

"That we will, in our several stations, exert our utmost endeavours to impress on the minds of those connected with us, a respect for the laws; and we will, when found necessary, unite and cheerfully assist the civil magistrates, and executive Government, in suppressing riots and unlawful assemblies (if any such happen amongst us), and any other attempts to disturb the peace and happiness of this Kingdom.

"That we will establish such a pecuniary fund as shall be judged necessary for carrying the purposes of this meeting into execution; and that a book shall be opened for a voluntary subscription to be paid into Messrs. E. W. Evans and Co's bank in this town.

"That John Mytton, Esq., Wm. Owen, Esq., Laz. Venables, Esq.; John Probert, Esq.; Rev. Turner Edwards, Rev. Richard Maurice, Tho. Davies, Esq., Wm. Leigh, Esq., Mr. John Lloyd, Mr. Robert Lloyd of Moelfre, jun., Mr. E. W. Evans, Rev. Wm. Roberts, John Gibbons, Esq., Mr. Lewis Jones, Rev. Joseph Venables, Rev. Mr. Whitridge, Rev. Owen Owen, Rev. Danl. Griffith, Rev. Eusebius Edwards, Mr. Jonathan Barff, Rev. John Bassett, Mr. Thomas Williams and Mr. John Lovett, or any three of them, be appointed a committee for effecting the purposes of this meeting, and that they meet at the Town Hall on Monday, the 31st of December inst., and adjourn from time to time as they shall think proper.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Mayor for his readiness in calling it, and for his conduct as chairman.

"That the thanks of this meeting be also given to the Rev. Mr. Whitridge, for the very handsome manner in which he has come forward and declared the loyalty of himself, and the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, in this town and neighbourhood, and their attachment to the Constitution.

"That this Declaration and Resolutions be published in the *General Evening Post*, *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, and *Adams's Chester Courant*; and the Chairman be requested to sign the same.

"JOHN MYTTON, Chairman."

¹ Mr. Warren, a Lancashire gentleman, in conjunction with the grandfather of Sir Robert Peel, established print works at Morda toward the end of last century. The goods were manufactured in Lancashire, and brought to Morda to be dyed and printed. Mr,

We have seen that the "Old Chapel Sunday School" was probably commenced soon after Mr. Raikes inaugurated the movement in Gloucester. At that time there was no day school in the town for the benefit of the poor. The "Oswestry General School Society" was not founded until 1796.¹ We can scarcely imagine, in these days of compulsory education, the state of a town with positively no day school of any description for poor children; and such was the state of Oswestry when Mr. Whitridge became minister of the Old Chapel; and these schools being a novel institution in the town, it will not be out of place to quote from one or two of the earlier reports that happen to be preserved. The first of these is dated May 1808, and is headed "Oswestry Sunday School." We are told

The Committee appointed to manage the Oswestry Sunday School, have great pleasure in reporting the prosperous State of the Institution. They have been enabled by the great liberality of the public, not only to provide an ample supply of Books for the School, which now consists of 205 Scholars, but also to establish an Evening School, in which 44 Children and Young Persons are taught to write; and a Daily School, in which 23 Girls are taught sewing, &c.

Warren was a Nonconformist, as were many of his work-people, and it was chiefly for their accommodation that the gallery was put up.

¹ In a newspaper report of March 1820, it is stated that sermons were preached on the 12th of that month,—in the Baptist Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Cooke; in the Methodist Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Beech; and in the Old Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Whitridge,—in behalf of the funds of this Society; and that a public examination of the Schools took place the following morning, "in the Scriptures, also in arithmetic, writing, &c.;" and a public meeting was held in the Old Chapel on the same evening, Henry Parry, Esq., in the chair. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. J. Whitridge, Mr. Samuel Roberts (bookseller), Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. John Davics, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Watmough, and others; and Mr. John Lacon read a report, which referred to the establishment of the Schools, and stated that they had "originated with some members of the Old Chapel in 1798, and in imitation of the well-known Charity Schools of Wales, established by Mr. Charles." Mr. Lacon might have gone back a couple of years, for I find, in a MS. account book kept by the Rev. J. Whitridge, payments made in connection with these Schools as early as 1796.

Sunday Schools are so evidently calculated to promote the Usefulness and Happiness of those for whose Benefit they are intended, that they are almost invariably approved, and where well managed, very generally countenanced. They have not indeed universally succeeded. Some which prospered for a Time have fallen into Decay. This, it is presumed, has generally been occasioned by want of due Diligence in the Teachers, and not rewarding, in a judicious Manner, deserving Scholars.

Rewards have been distributed in this School, sometimes in Money, and sometimes in Bibles and other Books, with good Effect; but no Description of Reward has operated so favourably as that of being admitted to the Daily and Evening Schools—a Privelege which it is the particular Desire of the Committee to continue; and they rely on the experienced Liberality of the Public for the Accomplishment of their Wish.

Several Scholars having attended the School from Maesbury and Sweeney, and there being many more poor Children in those Neighbourhoods in great Want of Instruction, who could not come so great a distance, it has been deemed proper to commence Schools at each of these Places. At the former there are 46 Scholars, and the latter 43. Several of the Teachers whose names are given in this Report, attend them by Rotation. It is proposed to afford some pecuniary Aid to those Places, to which, it is apprehended, no Objection will be made, as Contributions are received from their respective Neighbourhoods.¹

In addition to the voluntary teachers referred to, and who were probably chiefly engaged in the Sunday Schools,² there were paid male and female teachers appointed; and amongst other sums in the balance sheet is one of a guinea to Mr. Mitchiner, “Salary for Instructing the Children in Singing.” But the ornamental had, of course, a very limited place in the Educational Code, and the Committee chiefly prides itself on the fact that—

Some Scholars who began with the Alphabet, are now

¹ Sunday Schools are still continued by the Nonconformists in each of these places; and chapels have been built; that at Sweeney by the Baptists, and at Maesbury by the Independents.

² A writer in *Bye-gones*, Apr. 7, 1880, refers to two of these, who were, respectively, engraver and printer, at Warren's Factory at Morda.

The first part of the book is devoted to a history of the... (faint text)

The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the... (faint text)

The third part of the book is devoted to a history of the... (faint text)

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a history of the... (faint text)

capable of reading the Bible, with considerable Propriety—Several have learnt to write a decent Hand, and a few have been instructed in the Rudiments of Arithmetic. Some of the Girls, who were altogether untaught when they entered the School, have made a pleasing Progress. The Parents are not in many Cases able to furnish them with sufficient Employment. If Subscribers in general would occasionally supply them with work [sewing] as some have done, they would have an opportunity of witnessing their Improvement.

The only other report I have seen is headed "Oswestry Charity Schools," and is dated April, 1810. It states that—

The Managers of the *Charity Schools*¹ connected with the *Old Chapel* of this Town, reflect with thankfulness to God, on the great, and still increasing encouragement afforded them, in the work in which they have been engaged. In addition to the *Sunday* and *Evening Schools*, and *Schools of Industry*, formerly established, they have instituted a *Day School*, in which 83 Scholars are now taught according to Mr. Lancaster's

¹ A "Charity School" existed in Oswestry at the beginning of last century. The following quaint record of it is taken from a small-quarto pamphlet, entitled, "An Account of Charity Schools in Great Britain and Ireland; with the Benefactions thereto; and of the Methods whereby they were set up and are governed, &c. Eleventh edition, with large additions, London 1712." The report is as follows:—

"*Oswestry, Shropshire.* Forty children clothed and taught by a Mistress to read and to give an account of *Mr. Lewis's* Exposition and the Abridgement of the History of the Bible, by Heart, besides *Mr. Turner's* Spelling-book, and the Catechism broke into short questions. And when any child can perform all this, the Mistress hath a reward of 7s. 6d. After which the Boys are sent to a Master who teaches them to write and cipher by the great, (sic) for 5s a Head, which is paid as soon as they have made such Progress as the Minister judges sufficient for their purpose. But the Girls are taught to spin, knit and sew for 10s. each. And these Rates are allowed for their Learning whether the Time be long or short. To put them forwards 20 are set to strive against 20 for Shoes, and the 20 that get most of the Exposition and other Books by Heart, have Shoes. Then there remain 10 against 10 and so on till they are shod all round. A Shift is hung up in the School for the best Spinner, a Headdress for the best Sewer, a pair of Stockings for the best Knitter, a Bible for the best Reader and a Copy-book for the best Writer. The Subscriptions are about £10 per annum besides the Oflertory of £7 or £8 more."

In an account of Oswestry published in the *Universal Magazine* of 1757, this School is referred to as "formerly existing," and Price, in his *History of Oswestry* (1815), says that the funds of the Charity were applied to the use of the Oswestry National Schools. He does

*Method of Education*¹. The same method is also adopted in the tuition of the boys of the *Sunday School*, but want of a sufficiently spacious Schoolroom has hitherto prevented the extension of this system to the girls. It is the earnest wish of the Committee to obtain such a room, which may serve also

not affix a date to this, but in the first report of the Oswestry Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor (1812), the following reference is made to the subject :—

“It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Members of this Society view the liberal grants of £200 from the National Society, and £100 from the Corporation of Oswestry, towards building a School-room for the education of persons who are to become teachers in Schools in Wales, and that the School is to be open to residents in the Town and neighbourhood of Oswestry.”

The School, we are told by Price, was open “also for the education of the children of the poor in the town and neighbourhood ;” and Cathrall, in his *History* (1855), says that this movement commenced in July, 1810, which would be just three months after the report of the Old Chapel Schools I quote was issued. The primary object of this paper not being a history of the Schools of Oswestry, I will only say further that the National School was established in what is now the Guildhall, and was shortly afterwards removed to the House of Industry ; again speedily to be brought into the town. The first attempt at a School in the House of Industry (according to the minutes) seems to have been in Jan. 1810, on the suggestion of the Rev. C. A. A. Lloyd, rector of Whittington ; and he, and the Rev. J. Whitridge, Mr. Parker of Sweeney, and the Rev. J. W. Bourke, vicar of Oswestry, were appointed a committee to carry out the suggestion.

¹ “In 1803, Lancaster [a Dissenter] published a Tractate on Education, recommending the Monitorial system, as it is now called, and admitting Dr. Bell to be the original inventor of it, an admission which he afterwards discreditably retracted. Lancasterian Schools now began to spread over the country. The Church grew alarmed at the successful results of the efforts made by Dissenters to educate the poor, and resolved to be philanthropical ere it was too late. Bell was put up against Lancaster. Money was collected, and an immense amount of emulation was excited. Fortunately, however, this rivalry produced only beneficial effects, and the motives which induced it may therefore be forgotten.”—(*Chambers's Encyclopedia*, vol. II., art. ‘Andrew Bell, D.D.’) Joseph Lancaster, I have been told, married Miss Jones of Whitehall, near Aston, Oswestry, so he was in some measure connected with this district. Lancaster gave lectures on his system at the Talbot Inn, Shrewsbury, and some of his punishments were eccentric, e. g., enclosing a boy in a large wicker cage, which by pulleys and cords was hoisted up to the ceiling and there suspended.

for the *School of Industry*. Having been hitherto aided in their endeavours, beyond their most sanguine expectations, they are not without hope of being enabled under the same Divine blessing, to realize the wish.

At the date of publication, April, 1810, the statistics of the Schools were as follows:—"Scholars in the Sunday School at Oswestry, 225; Maesbury, 48; Sweeney, 27; Blodwel, 40; Maesbrook, 25; Llanforda, 65. Scholars in the Day Schools, 122; Evening School, 60." That these Schools were intended for the benefit of the rising generation rather than the interests of a denomination, is shewn by the fact that on the lists of subscriptions appear the names of some of the more liberal of the Churchmen of that age; notably those of T. Longueville-Jones, John Gibbons, Christopher Temple, &c.

After the death of Mr. Whitridge,¹ the Rev. Thomas William Jenkyn became minister at the Old Chapel. Mr. Jenkyn² settled at Oswestry early in 1827, and

¹ Before I pass on to the Old Chapel history during the pastorate of Mr. Whitridge's successor, I may observe that Mr. W. was an active man in matters outside his own denomination. In 1803 he was elected one of the Board of Guardians of the newly-formed "Oswestry Incorporation." In those days the chairman of the Board was appointed at one meeting to preside at the next; and unless the one appointed attended, or provided a substitute, he was fined. It is pleasant to see the harmony that existed, as evidenced by such entries as the following in the minute books:—"Oct. 7, 1805. Rev. John Whitridge chairman for Rev. D. Griffiths, vicar." "Jan. 28, 1805. Rev. J. W. Bourke sat as chairman for the Rev. John Whitridge." Mr. Whitridge was also a member, and warm supporter, of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, established in 1812, of which T. N. Parker, Esq., of Sweeney, the Rev. James Donne, of the Grammar School, and the Rev. George Lloyd, rector of Selattyn, were respectively the first president, vice-president, and treasurer. Mr. Whitridge was married in 1795 to Miss Elizabeth Phillips of Tynrhos, near Oswestry, by whom he had six daughters, three of whom married and settled in Oswestry.

² Mr. Jenkyn was a native of Merthyr Tydvil, and studied for the ministry at the Nonconformist College of Homerton,* then under the

* In 1821 Mr. Jenkyn contributed some specimens of Homer, done into Welsh hexameters, to *Seren Gomer*, and ingeniously subscribed himself "Siencyn ab Tydvil, Trehomer,"—"Jenkyn son of Tydvil, Homer-tojwju."

three years later the present "Old Chapel," in Arthur Street, was built. In an appeal to the public in aid of funds, the promoters said :—

While the Congregational Dissenters differ with the members of the National Church of England, upon the subject of Episcopacy, and with the members of the National Church of Scotland, upon that of Presbyterian, they hold, with both those Churches, but 'One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism'; they introduce no Schism into the Universal Church of Christ; nor do they, by the separate discipline of their private communion, violate the Great Communion of Saints, which neither distance nor modes of worship can ever destroy.

In the Appeal for funds for the erection of the Chapel, the promoters go on to say that at that period, out of a population in the parish of nine thousand persons, the places of worship would only accommodate four thousand; and as they had done something to supply the deficiency, they appealed with some confidence to the public for subscriptions. Further, they thought—

It should be recollected (though it is not urged as any

superintendence of Dr. Pye-Smith, a distinguished scholar. Before his settlement in Oswestry Mr. Jenkyn was minister of an Independent Church at Wem; succeeding the Rev. Thomas Toller, at the Chapel where, a few years earlier, the father of William Hazlitt was pastor. During his residence at Oswestry he preached a series of sermons which made some stir at the time, and were afterwards published under the title of *The Extent of the Atonement*; a volume which has passed through five editions in England, thirteen in America, and one in Wales. It was this book, I believe, that caused an American University to confer on the author the title of "D.D." Mr. Jenkyn, after he left Oswestry, resided for a few years in Stafford; from whence he removed to Halle, in Germany, for the purpose of study. Whilst there he received an invitation to become Theological professor at a Nonconformist College that had been founded by Mr. Coward; a post he retained until 1850, when that institution was united with the kindred ones of Highbury and Homerton. Dr. Jenkyn then settled at Rochester, where he died in 1858, at the age of sixty-four. His daughter, and only child, married the son of Alderman Challis, late M.P. for Finsbury. Dr. Jenkyn was a man of varied attainments, and, amongst other things, wrote a series of papers on Geology for the first edition of Cassell's *Popular Educator*. He was a Fellow of two or three of our learned Societies.

ground of claim) that they are at the same time taking with their fellow-parishioners their full proportion of the alterations of the Parish Church¹ as well as with the country generally in the Government grants.

One further extract I feel much satisfaction in making, as it indicates a larger degree of Christian charity than many would give a country town credit for half-a-century ago :—

The Committee take this opportunity of publicly expressing their sense of the kindness of the Committee of the National School, in granting the Congregation the use of the Boys' School during the progress of the building; and also that of the Managers of the Wesleyan Chapel, for the use of that place of worship.

The Chapel was "publicly dedicated² with religious services" in April 1830, on which occasion the preachers were the Revs. J. Thorpe of Chester, T. Weaver of Shrewsbury, and T. Raffles, L.L.D., of Liverpool.

Mr. Jenkyn left Oswestry in July 1835, and in December of the same year the Rev. William Reeve became the minister. Mr. Reeve had only recently returned from India, where he had been a missionary. It is stated in Cathrall's *History of Oswestry* that the "Young Men's Institute" (now "The Institute" occupying the Public Hall, in Oswald Road) "was originated about 1838 by the Rev. William Reeve

¹ These alterations included the hideous disfigurements of the Chancel, when an entrance door from the street was cut into it. If anything could have excused Dissenters breaking the law, and refusing to pay their "full proportion" of the compulsory Church-rate, it surely would have been in resisting such a piece of architectural barbarism!

² "Oct. 30, 1829. This morning at half-past ten was consecrated our new Chapel by the funeral of little Betsy R——. The little coffin rested on one of the workmen's tables, and I stood on a mound of earth, and addressed the people. All the workmen were present, and several of our young people and children came to be present at this first service in the new Chapel. I said 'This Chapel is erected to prepare men to die, and the first Preacher in it is Death himself!'"—(*Personal Journal of the Rev. T. W. Jenkyn, in MS.*)

and a few members of his congregation, chiefly young men. The meetings were for some time held in the Vestry of the Old Chapel. When the British Schools were erected in 1841, an opportunity was taken to endeavour to extend the benefits of the Institution by transferring its meetings to the lower Schoolroom."¹

It was during Mr. Reeve's time, as may be gathered by the paragraph from Cathrall's history, that the British Schools were erected, and it was largely due to the worshippers at the Old Chapel that this good work was effected. Mr. Reeve remained in Oswestry eight years, when failing sight caused him to retire from his ministerial duties.² He was succeeded at the Old Chapel by the Rev. John Davies, a brother-in-law, I believe, of the late Mr. Freshfield, of the Bank of England. Mr. Davies was a great sufferer, and died, at Welshpool, soon after he left Oswestry, quite suddenly, of that terrible disease, *Angina pectoris*. In 1851 the Rev. James Matheson, B.A., became the minister, and although a man of extremely delicate health, he was an earnest worker in every movement for the religious, moral, and intellectual welfare of Oswestry.³ After Mr. Matheson came the Rev. J.

¹ There are some parties yet living in Oswestry who remember the very pleasant commencement of the "Young Men's Improvement Society" (for so it was first called). Mr. Reeve had taken with him to India—for the amusement and instruction of the people—model steam engines, electrical apparatus, air pumps, magic lanterns, and the like; and when he returned to England these he brought back. He had not long been settled in the town when he commenced a series of Lectures on Electricity, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., and these he illustrated by means of his apparatus. These lectures were supplemented by those of other parties, and thus the institution was set afloat.

² When in India, Mr. Reeve published a volume of sermons entitled *Miscellaneous Discourses on Subjects Doctrinal and Practical*, which was printed at the Church Mission Press at Madras. These had been delivered at St. Andrew's Church and Davidson's Street Chapel, Black-Town, in 1831-2.

³ Mr. Matheson was the son of Dr. Matheson, who accompanied Dr. Reed (the founder of Earlswood Asylum), in a mission to the

Lockwood, B.A., who still lives, and sometimes pays his old friends a welcome visit ; and he was succeeded in 1864, by the Rev. T. Gasquoine, B.A. Mr. Gasquoine's settlement in Oswestry is so recent that his sojourn here will scarcely come under the head of "history." After fourteen years of useful labour in the town, he was compelled in 1879 to sever his connection with it in consequence of the state of his health, to the regret of more than the members of his church and congregation.

With Mr. Gasquoine's pastorate the history of the "Old Chapel," as a place of worship, ends. A new building, which the majority decided should be called "Christchurch," has been erected, and the old place converted into Sunday School Rooms.

The early labours of the supporters of the Old Chapel, as I have endeavoured to narrate them, shew that financially they struggled for existence ; and as the worshippers in each succeeding generation became more liberally endowed with this world's goods, they still found that there were plenty of outlets for their benevolence. As a rule, I have avoided statistics, but I may just say, in conclusion, that it was stated incidentally at a social meeting, at which a presentation was made to Mr. Gasquoine on his leaving Oswestry, that "during the fourteen years he had been minister of the Old Chapel, the congregation had raised £13,000 for religious and philanthropic objects."

American Churches, and who jointly published an interesting account of their visit when they returned. Mr. James Matheson, when he left Oswestry in 1855, was presented, "in the name of several of the inhabitants, including clergymen and laymen—representatives of every phase of Christian Faith in the town, who had cordially contributed to the testimonial, with a copy of Bagster's *Polyglot New Testament*, as a mark of their esteem, and in recognition of his services for the good of his neighbours." Mr. Matheson died at Bournemouth, Mar. 6, 1878.

THE GUILDS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., CAMB., F.L.S., &c.

IN early times there were in the town of Shrewsbury many Guilds or Trading Companies incorporated by Royal Charters. These Guilds were entirely distinct from and independent of the Corporation or governing body of the town. They were originally constituted for religious purposes, which were conjoined with the trading measures of the several crafts or trades. In those days they were admirably adapted to promote social order and harmony and morality, and by the mutual combination of the members, well calculated to encourage and support their trades. The Wardens of the several Companies possessed and exercised almost absolute authority over the freemen and apprentices, who were compelled to submit, the former by dread of expulsion, and the latter by the fear of breaking their Indentures of apprenticeship, which necessarily involved the impossibility of becoming freemen and the consequent inability of exercising their trade or calling within the town. They had Halls, in which they met periodically to elect their officers, to admonish and punish offenders against the rules and regulations of the Company, and generally to decide upon such measures as would efficiently keep the trade in the hands of the freemen, and protect and uphold them in the exercise thereof. They were, in fact, little empires exercising authority amongst themselves, and exempt, so far as their special objects, from external interference; nevertheless all of them in general and political matters ultimately subject and amenable to the Bailiffs and Council of the town.

Of their exact number we are ignorant, but probably it ranged between twelve and sixteen or eighteen.

Most of them were incorporated by Edward IV. by Royal Charters, but from time to time they drew up what were termed "Compositions," embodying their Charter and the Bye-laws they had made for the Government of the Company, and these they exhibited to the Judges of Assize as they came in circuit to Shrewsbury, who, after perusing and approving of them, confirmed and authorized their use by their signatures as Representatives of the Royal person. These "Compositions" then became the laws of the Company, and even when, as was the case in many instances, the original Charters were lost or unproducable, they were produced and appealed to in all disputes within the Company itself, and also at trials at law to restrain foreigners from setting up trades within the town.

In an admirable paper on these Guilds, written by the late Mr. Henry Pidgeon, and published in the *Reliquary*, vol. III., p. 61 (1863), he gives the dates of the several Incorporations, as follows:—"Drapers, by Edward IV., 12 Jan. 1461-2. Mercers and Goldsmiths, by Edward IV., 1480, but entries of admission of freemen occur in 1425. Saddlers, Painters, Glaziers, Curriers, Plumbers, Tinsplaters, Booksellers, Lorrainers, by Edward IV., 8 May 1479. Barber-Chirurgeons' composition, 32 Edward I., 1304, with whom the Wax and Tallow Chandlers were incorporated by James II., 1686. The Charter of the Shoemakers is dated 12 Novr. 1387, and recites a Charter of Edward III. Their Composition is dated 1561. Vintners 14 Edward IV., 1412. Weavers 27 Henry VI., 1448-9. Fletchers, Coopers, and Bowyers 27 Henry VI., 1449. Carpenters and Tylers, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, and Plasterers, 28 Henry VI. 1449-50. Tailors and Skimmers, 39 Henry VI., 1460. Composition of the Smiths, Armourers, &c., 19 James I., 1621. Fishmongers, 1423. Compositions of Millers, Bakers, Cooks, Butchers, and

Of the first meeting of the Council of the United States, it is said that the members were so much interested in the subject of the Constitution, that they spent the whole day in discussing it, and that they were so much pleased with it, that they immediately agreed to ratify it. This was the first meeting of the Council, and it was held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787. The members of the Council were: George Washington, President; John Adams, Vice-President; John Jay, Secretary of State; James Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury; and Robert R. Livingston, Secretary of the Navy. The Council met in the city of Philadelphia, and it was there that the Constitution of the United States was first adopted. The members of the Council were so much pleased with the Constitution, that they immediately agreed to ratify it. This was the first meeting of the Council, and it was held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787.

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Shearmen, before 1479. Companies of Tanners, Glovers, &c., existed in 1479."

Of these Companies the Drapers and Mercers were the most aristocratic and important, and never joined in the annual procession of "Shrewsbury Show" to Kingsland. The former, by gift or devise of members of the Company, or by purchase, amassed a considerable amount of landed property, a portion of which has been sold, and the income derivable from the remainder still possessed by the Company is distributed in the support of the Drapers' Almshouses, in charitable donations, and in the support and relief of decayed members and their descendants. The other Companies had no other property but such as resulted from the Admission of Freemen and Apprentices, and fines, all which was probably expended in maintaining the splendor and dignity of the Company in their banquets and the support of Shrewsbury Show, and in the relief and funerals of poor brethren. The Companies existed in full vigour, and exercised their privileges assiduously and watchfully down to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, which, though not exterminating them, restrained and annulled the exercise of their previous rights. With their cessation their Books and Records became neglected, dispersed, and lost in most cases, and are now unrecoverable, if in existence, which is very doubtful. Such of them as are attainable, it is intended to print from time to time in our *Transactions*, either in extenso or in abstract.

Our Museum possesses the Composition of the Smiths and Armourers in its original curious leathern case, and also the suit of Plate Armour worn by the "King" in the procession of Shrewsbury Show.

Through the liberal generosity of William Muckleston, Esq., of Meole Brace, the last Warden of the Mercers' Company, our Society has been enriched by the presentation of the entire Records and Papers belonging to the Mercers' Company.

The extracts from the Records of these Guilds will

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powerful nation, and its influence was felt in every part of the world. The United States had been a

powerful nation, and its influence was felt in every part of the world. The United States had been a

exhibit a very curious phase of society, long since passed away, give information of the members of the several crafts at particular and successive periods of time, and prove of essential service in genealogical matters affecting the residents in our town and neighbourhood.

THE COMPANIE, FRATERNITIE,
AND FELLOWSHIPPE
OF
TAYLERS AND SKINNERS
IN THE
TOWNE OF SALOP

1478.

Memorandum that the tenth daie of Aprill in the Eighteenth yere of the Raigne of oure sov'aigne Lord King Edward the fowerth The right rev'end father in God John Bushopp of Worcester, President of my Lord Prince his Councell, and the right noble Lo: Anthonie Earle Reviers uncle and gov'noure to the said prince and others of his honorable Councell being in the Townehall of Shrewsburie for the weale rest and tranquillitie of the same towne and for good rule to be kept by the officers ministers and inhabitaunts thereof by the assent of the said officers ministers and inhabitaunts have ordeigned and made certen ordinances to be used and firmly kept amongst them wthin the said Towne from henceforth.

First that the Baielieffs for the time being justlie trulie and indifferentlie shall execute their offices according to their liberties and laudable customes wthoute anie corrup'ion favoure or partialitic. And that they see if anie person come into the Towne there abiding two daies suspitiouslie wthoute anie lawfull errand or occasion, That then he the third daie be putt in prison there to remaine till he have found suertie of his good abearing, or els to avoide the towne. And if anie man be comitted to their ward by the wardens wth the fower men ordeigned to the said Wardens to be assistaunt in Counsell in good counsell giving of anie Crafte wthin the said Towne and Frauncheses, That then that person that is so comitted to ward by the said Wardens and fower men be not deliv'ed

oute of warde by the Bailieffs wthout 'assent and agreement of the said Wardens and fower men. And theis pointes to be kept upon payne of an hundred powndes, The one haulfe thereof to the use of the kinge oure Sov'aigne Lord and the other haulf to the weale of the Towne of the goodes and cattells of the Bailieffs or Bailieff that this ordinaunce breaketh

Item that the Wardens and fower men abovesaid in ev'ie Crafte in all goodlie haste make an ordinaunce among themselves That no mann of their Crafte journeyman or other bee attendant nor at the calling of anie gentleman, nor to noe other person otherwise then the lawe will but onlie to the Wardens of their crafte for the good rule of the same and assisting of the Bailieffs for keeping of the peace and for the good rule of the Towne under a certain payne to be limited by the said Wardens. Also that ev'ie crafteman be thereto suerlie chardged and sworne, And that all suche as bee mysrulye that will not obey their wardens and fower men bee putt oute of their crafte and banished the Towne or els putt in warde and not deliv'ed till the Wardens and fower men of that crafte be there unto agreed. And iff' anie of the said wardens be negligent and will not observe theis points That he forfeit twentie pounds, the one half thereof to the use of the King oure Sov'aigne Lorde, and that other haulf to the weale of the said Towne.

Item that the Recorder of the said Towne justlie truelie and indifferentlie execute his office wthoute anie corrupc'on favoure or partialitie, And that he see as farre as in him is, that theis ordinaunces and ev'ie parte of them be truelie executed and justlie kept And if they be broken in anie point either by the Bailieffs Wardens or inhabitants that then he call upon the levying of the forfeitures. And if their therein default or disobeysaunce, that he certifice it plainlie to my Lo: prynce or his Councell wthin xven daies. And that the said Recorder truelie execute his chardge in this behaulf, upon payne of twentie powndes to be levied of his goodes and cattells The one haulf thereof to the use of the kinge oure Sov'aigne Lord, and the' other haulf to the weale of the said towne.

And for the more auctoritie and credence to be given to theis ordinaunces the said Lordes have caused my Lorde Princes signett to theis presents to be putt and signed it wth their owne hands the daie and yere abovesaid.

20 Sept. 6 Eliz. 1563.

To all true X'ren people to whome this present writing shall come to be seene redde or understoode Homfric Onslowe

the first of the year 1800, the population of the United States was 3,929,264. In 1810 it was 7,264,142. In 1820 it was 12,265,995. In 1830 it was 17,069,297. In 1840 it was 23,802,384. In 1850 it was 31,114,756. In 1860 it was 39,818,763. In 1870 it was 48,550,335. In 1880 it was 56,193,422. In 1890 it was 62,948,374. In 1900 it was 76,212,168. In 1910 it was 92,228,496. In 1920 it was 106,011,231. In 1930 it was 123,202,624. In 1940 it was 137,323,027. In 1950 it was 152,271,000. In 1960 it was 179,323,000. In 1970 it was 203,300,000. In 1980 it was 226,545,000. In 1990 it was 248,709,000. In 2000 it was 281,421,000. In 2010 it was 309,293,000. In 2020 it was 331,449,000.

The population of the United States has increased rapidly since 1800. This is due to a number of factors, including immigration, a high birth rate, and a low death rate. The population of the United States is now one of the largest in the world. The population of the United States is growing at a rate of about 0.5% per year. This is a slower rate than in the past, but it is still a significant rate of growth. The population of the United States is expected to continue to grow in the future. This is due to a number of factors, including immigration, a high birth rate, and a low death rate. The population of the United States is now one of the largest in the world. The population of the United States is growing at a rate of about 0.5% per year. This is a slower rate than in the past, but it is still a significant rate of growth. The population of the United States is expected to continue to grow in the future.

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esquier and George Higgons gent. Bailieffs of the Towne and Franchises of Shrewesburie in the com' of Salop senden greeting in oure Lord God cv'lasting. Whereas manifestly it appeareth unto us as well by oure owne knowledge as also by diverse and sondrie writings & composic'ons heretofore had and made amongst the Brotherhood and fellowship of Taylors and Skynners wthin the Towne of Shrewesburie and the franchises of the same remaying in one fellowship or brotherhood time oute of mynde united, concerning the laudable orders customes and good governments of the same Brotherhood and fellowship: And forasmuche as certen of their writings and composic'ons in some pointes be rather superstitious then godlie repugnant to God's lawes and the lawes of this Realme: For reformac'on whereof and the better establishment of the same fellowship in good order, and for the avoiding of superstition to the honoure and glorie of God and increase of good government amongst the same fellowship, upon their most humble suit unto us made in that behaulf Know ye that wee the said Bailieffs by the consent of the Aldermen and Com'on Councell of this Towne of Shrewesburie, and by the like assentes & consents of the said fellowship, and by deliberate advise therein and thereuppon taken To have fullye agreed concluded and graunted and by theis p'ntes doe fullie agree conclude and gramte That all and singular the articles rules and ordinaunces in theis presents conteigned and spec'fd shall be from henceforth for ever a perpetuall Lawe and ordinaunce against and betweene us the said Bailieffs and oure successors Bailieffs of the Towne of Shrewesburie and the said Fellowship and cv'ie Brother therein that nowe bee and in tyme to come for cv' shall bee for their tranquillite and due obedience towards God the Queene and for the furtherance of the com'on wealth of this Towne of Shrewesburie w^{ch} articles and rules doe followe, viz.

First it is assented that the Wardens that now bee and the Wardens that hereafter shall bee for ever shall yerelic upon the Monday seavennight next after the Feast of Pentecost cause the whole Fellowship and Combrethren of the same by their Stewardes for the time being to be som'oned to meete wth the said Wardens for the time being at their accustomed meeting place, at w^{ch} place and w^{ch} time the Wardens then for the time being shall constitute nominate and make two of the most worthiest & discreetest and w^{ch} will and best can, of the same fellowship w^{ch} hath not bene Wardens of three yeres next before to be wardens for the yere then next following w^{ch} wardens of newe chosen shall nominate and appoint unto

them fower of the worthiest wisest and discreetest of the same fellowship to be their Assistaufits in good counsell giving for the rule and government of the same fellowship. W^{ch} Wardens and fower assistants shall at the same place and tyme nominate and appoint twoe of the same fellowship to be Stewardes of suche of the same fellowship as have not been Wardens before upon payne that the Wardens and Assistants shall forfeit sixe shillings and eight pence, And yf it fortune the said Wardens that nowe bee or in time comyng shall bee to departe this lieff wthin the yere that then another to be chosen in his place in forme aforesaid by the most number of the same fellowship, And in like manner the Stewardes shall be elected in his place that dyeth which Wardens and fower assistants shall have power & auctoritie to heare and examyne all manner of matters causes and controv'sies w^{ch} shall happen amongst the Brethren of the same fellowship as well touching the defaults of their occupac'ons as also of other causes and controv'sies in the same fellowship, And thereupon to order agree and fmallie to end the same wth amends to the partie grieved, and other punishments lawfull acording to the offence and qualitie thereof, if they by their wisdomes can so order and end the same. And that none of the same fellowship to sue or impleade anie of the same fellowship for anie matter cause or controv'sie wthoute the matter and cause be first heard and exa'ied by the Wardens and fower assistants upon payne of forfeiture of vjs. viij*l*. to him that will either refuse the Wardens & assistants order or sue & impleade anie of the same fellowship wthoute licence of the Wardens the cause first exa'ied as before notwithstanding, And upon suche licence had to take the remedie before Mr. Bailieffs of this Towne for the time being & noe where els except it be for want of justice upon payne of forfeiture of vjs. viij*l*.

Item it is likewise assented & agreed upon that no person or persones from henceforth shall be admitted received or allowed by the said Wardens and fellowship to be a Master and Brother of the same fellowship wthin the Towne and Fraunches of Shrewsburie unles he be known and tried to be a sufficient and able workman and of good name & fame. And that he paye for his admission & allowaunce to be a Master being a fornyer unto the Wardens for the time being the some of twenty pounds of lawfull money of England, And being an Apprentice & having served seaven yeares at the least in his occupac'on wthin the Towne of Shrewsburie the some of twentie shillinges except he serve & be entred according to the Statute in that case provided. And that no person or persones shall

be received & made Master but in the feast of the Nativity of Christ or wthin twelve daies then next after upon payne that the Wardens that shall receive admytt or allowe anye suche to be a Master contrarie to the forme aforesaid shall forfeit the some of fourtie shillings.

Item it is further assented & agreed that noe Master of the same fellowship shall receive or take anie apprentice into his or their service for anie lesse terme than seaven yeares at the least, And that suche Apprentice shall be of the age of 24 yeres at the least, at the end of his Apprenticeship, and that he be sonne of one suche person that may dispend twentie shillings of freehold at the least for ever, or for terme of lief, or that he bee the sone of a freeman of the like occupac'on wthin the towne of Salop or of some other upon payne that ev'ie suche M^r that shall receive any Apprentice contrarie to the same shall forfeit Tenne pownds.

And further that no Master of the same fellowship wthin the said Towne of Salop or the Frauncheses thereof shall receive or sett aworke anie of the servaunt or servaunts of anie other Master of the same fellowship wthout the good will and assent of suche Master wth whome the said servaunt and servants last served or consent and licence of the wardens & fower assistaunts, or the most number of them upon the cause of the departure of suche servaunt first had & examined by them upon payne that suche Master as setteth suche a servaunt aworke contrarie to the forme aforesaid shall forfeit tenne shillings for ev'ie suche offence.

Item that no person or persones being Master of the same fellowship upon som'ons given to him by the Stewardes for the time being to appeare before M^r Wardens for the time being, shall absent himself, but keepe his appearance in the daie, hower & place to him lymited & appointed and upon his appearance shall not departe wthout especial licence of the Wardens for the time being upon payne of forfeit of one shilling for ev'ie default.

And further it is graunted & assented that no person or persones being noe free Master of the same fellowship of Taylors and Skynners hereafter shall or maie take measure carrie or receive or worke anie garments appertayning to the same craft of Taylors & Skynners wthin the Towne of Shrewsburie or the Fraunchess thereof in anie open or privey place upon paine of forfeiture of twentie shillings.

Item it is further assented concluded & agreed that nono of the said fellowship being a Taylor shall worke anie of the parte of the misterie of a furrier or Skynner nor no Skinner

shall worke anie of the craft or misterie of a Taylor upon payne of forfeiture of sixe shillings & eight pence ev'ie the offender for ev'ie suche offence.

And further that none of the same fellowship finishe anie mann' of garment or garments first cutt or begon to be wrought by any other M^r of the same fellowship without the licence of M^r Wardens for the time being except it be the furrier from the taylor or the taylor from the furrier upon payne of forfeiture of tenne shillings ev'ie offender for ev'ie offence.

And further it is assented concluded & agreed that none of the same fellowship doe at anie time or tymes of the assemblies hereafter revile despise or use anie wordes of envye opprobrye or despite to or against anie of the Brothers of the said fellowship or unreverentlie uncomelic or dishonestly talke revile or have to doe wth the Wardens & fower assistants for the time being upon payne that ev'ie suche offender shall forfeit for ev'ie his offence the some of three shillings & fower pence.

Item it is further assented & agreed that all & ev'ie other laudable Acte or Actes w^{ch} the wardens that nowe bee or the Wardens in time to come shall make ordeigne and esteblish amongest the foresaid fellowship for the better rule & gov'nance of the same shall be good & avayleable against them & all others of this Towne of Salop and that suche orders actes & rules shall not bee repugnant to the com'on lawes of this Realme nor to the hurte of the Com'onwealth of the Towne of Salop.

Item it is assented concluded & agreed that all & singuler the forfeitures above recited & w^{ch} hereafter be recited ymediatlie after the forfeit made shall be levved reared & gathered by the Stewardes of the fellowship aforesaid at the com'aundment of the Wardens to them given upon payne that the Stewardes w^{ch} shall neglect their duties in this behaulf shall forfeit for ev'ie default three shillings and fower pence.

And ov' that it is assented & agreed upon that it shall be lawfull unto the Stewardes for the time being for refusall or denyall of the payment of anie forfeiture by anie w^{ch} shall make anie suche forfeit to distreyne ev'ie suche person and persones by his goodes for the same forfeit & the distresse to deteigne untill the same forfeit be paide. And if anie person or persones so offending wthstand the distresse to be taken that then he forfeit the some of sixe shillings & eight pence for ev'ie his offence. And thereuppon it shall be lawful unto the Wardens for the time being to com'ence their acc'on of debt in the towne courte of Shrewsburie against suche person so offending & making resistance before the Bailieffs there for

all forfeitures soe levied upon them wherein noe wager of lawe shall be admitted or received. Alr^{w^{ch}} forfeitures shall be paid by the said Stewardec as soone as it shall be levied unto the handes of the Wardens for the time being to be preserved & kept to the sev^l uses intents & purposes hereafter in theis p^{ntes} expressed viz. the one haulf of all & singuler the forfeitures to the use of the Baielieffs of the Towne of Salop & the Burgesses of the same, & the other haulf for the supportac^{on} & mayntenaunce of such chardges as the said fellowship shall bee put unto of the furniture of souldiers or suche like chardges for the service of the Queen's Majesty her heirs & successors & for the relief of the poore of the same fellowship decayed by age or by anie other misfortune to be pittied or lamented for the w^{ch} some or somes of money the Wardens shall yerelie upon the next Exchequer daic before the elecc^{on} of new Wardens come before Mr. Baielieffs & the sixe men for the time being & then yeld accompt & make paym^t of all & singuler the moyetic of all forfeitures by them receaved & levied wthin the time of their office upon the payne that the Wardens that doth contrarie, shall forfeit fortie shillings to be levied reared & gathered by the said Bailieffs or by their officers for the time being to the use of the mayntenaunces of the Towne Bridges upon Seaverne, And for the other moyetic of the said forfeitures the said Wardens for the time being in the day of the elecc^{on} of new Wardens shall yeld true accomptes and make true payment of the same, and all other money & debt of the said fellowship unto the Brethren then assembled to be by the newe Wardens imploied bestowed & disbursed by their discrecc^{on} to the uses beforesaid So that allwaies the fower sitters be made privy to the disbursing thereof.

Item it is further assented concluded & agreed that no Master of the same fellowship shall sett his shoppe to anie other of the same occupac^{on} not being free of the said fellowship nor shall keep two shoppes but that the whole profit of the same shoppe shall come to the same Master, his Journey-mans wages onlie excepted, upon the forfeiture of thirteene shillings and fower pence.

And further it is assented concluded & agreed that none of the Masters of the same fellowship shall receive admitt or allowe into his service anie apprentice but that he shall wthin one fortnight next after the admitting or receaving of suche Apprentice have him bound as Apprentices ought to be bound according to the form of this Composic^{on} that is to witt of seaven yeres at the least, And thereuppon wthin the said

space of one fortnight present him to the M^r Wardens for the time being & his Indentures, that notice thereof maie be taken of the daie & yere of his admittance and end of his apprenticeship w^{ch} shall be registered in one booke for that purpose kept by the Wardens upon payne of forfeiture of twentie shillings, And for the true accomplishment & performance of all and singuler the articles before expressed as well the Wardens as all the Brethren have made their corporall oath and all others hereafter to be made free of the said fellowship shall be sworne uppon their admittance of the Wardens to performe the same, And to be true to the Queen's Ma^{tie} her heirs & successors & to the Bailieffs of this Towne of Salop & to the fellowshipp aforesaid & to beare & be contributoric to all chardges assessments taxes impositi^ons & benevolences required of him graunted by the fellowship or otherwise to be paid of the same.

Provided allwaies that if anie ambiguitie, doubt or question shall hereafter happen to arise upon the taking construcc^on or meaning of anie article clause or sentence in this present Booke or that anie person or persones shall at anie time hereafter complayne & declare themselves unto the Justices of Assise in this countie of Salop for the time being That they be vexed or troubled in bodie or in goodes by reason of their ordinaunces aforesaid, or anie of them, otherwise then by the lawes & Statutes of this Realme they ought to bee by the abusing misinterpreting or mistaking of anie of their ordinaunces aforesaid That then not onlie the same ambiguitie doubt or question to be from time to time decided discussed corrected & reformed by the said Justices of Assise But also all the said ordinaunces & ev^{ie} of them by the discre^ons of the said Justices of Assise or anie of them for the time being to be utterlie void & made frustrate as to him or them shall seeme good.

In Witness whereof wee the said Bailieffs by the assent & consent of the Aldermen & Councell aforesaid have sette oure Scale of Office of Bailiffwicke to theis presents. Dated in the Exchequer of the Towne of Shrewsburie the twentyeth daie of September in the sixt yere of the Raigne of oure Sov^aigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England Fraunce & Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c.

6th August 7 Eliz. 1564.

Memorandum that at the Assises houlden at Salop the sixt daie of August in the seaventh yere of oure foresaid Sov^aigne Ladie the Queens Ma^{tie} upon the humble petition of the

Wardens & Masters of the fellowship aforesaid, Wee Sir Edward Saunders Knight Lo: Chief Baron of the Queenes Highness Exchequer of England & Thomas Carns of Bromley the Queens Highness Srgeant of her lawes, Justices of Assises of & for the countie of Salop amongst other Shires & counties of this realme of England have perused considered & overseene all & singuler the ordinaunces rules & articles afore in this foresaid Composic'on & understand by the same that they are laudable & not repugnant to the lawes of this Realme, And therefore doe also by theis presents allowe ratifie confirme & establishe the same to bee houlden & kept according to the true intent & meaning of the same in as lardge & ample manner & forme & as absolutelie as wee or anie one of us maie ratifie confirme or allowe the same by force of a late Statute of Act of Parliament made in the 19th yere of the Raigne of the late King of worthie memorie Henrie the Seaventh late King of England &c touching fraternities brotherhoods & guildes & touching Masters & Wardens of Companies. In Witness whereof wee the said Justices have putt to theis p'ntes oure hands and Seales the foresaid daie and yere.

15 September 3 Cha. I. 1627.

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come to be read hard or understoode wee Richard Persehowse & Richarde Flewellin Bayliffs of the Towne of Salop in the County of Salop & Robert Bell & John Williams Wardens of the Company & Society of Taylers & Skynners within the towne of Salop & liberties thereof send greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge. Whereas there was the twentieth day of September in 6th yere of the Raigne of our late Sov'aigne Ladie Qⁿ Elizabeth late Queene of England &c a Composition & certen ordinaunces graunted & agreed upon by Humfrey Onslowe Esq. & George Higgon gent. then Bayliffs of the said Towne of Salop unto the said Fellowship & Combrethren of Taylers & Skynners within the said Towne of Salop & the Franches thereof & with the consent of the said brethren & fellowship whoe have been tyme out of minde before the graunting thereof & yett are united as a fraternitie, And whereas also afterwarde, that is to say, the sixt day of August in the seventh yere of the Raigne of our said Sov'aigne Lady Queene Elizabeth the said Composition & the Articles & ordinaunces therein being p'used & considered upon by Sr Edward Sanders knight then Lord cheefe Baron of the said late Queene's Ma^{ties} Court of Exchequer & Thomes Carns the

then Queenes Maties highnesz Sargent at Lawes being Justies of Assizes of & for the County of Salop was by them confirmed ratified approved & allowed of in as lardge & ample manner & form as they might or ought to doe by force of a late Statute of Acte of Parliament made in the 19th year of Henry 7th late Kg. of England as by the said Composition under the handes of the said Humffrey Onslowe & George Higgons & the seale of office of the said Towne of Salop And the said Confirmation of the said Judges of Assizes under their handes & seales to w^{ch} relation being had more at lardge it doth & may appeare in w^{ch} Composition there is one Article or ordinance contayned That it should & might be lawfull to & for the Wardens of the said Company from tyme to tyme then to come to make ordeyne & establish amongst the said fellowshipp for the better rule & gov'ment of the said fellowshipp any other laudable acte or actes whatsoever, And that the same soe to be made shall be good & availeable against the said fellowshipp & Combrothers of Taylers & Skynners & all others of the said Towne of Salop soe as the said orders actes & rules shall not be repugnant to the Com'on Lawes of this Realme nor to the hurte of the Comonwealth state & gov'ment of the said Towne of Salop. Now forasmuch as experience & tyme hath found out divers defects in many of the said Articles in the said Composition by reason whereof the said Combrothers are of late much ympov'ished & likely to falle to utter ruyne & decay unlesse speedie remedie be had therein, Know ye therefore that wee the said Wardens of the said Company to & with the approbation & confirmation of the said Bayliffes & Burgesses & by & with the assent & consent of the Aldermen and com'on Councell of the said Towne & by the approbac'on of Sr John Bridgman knight now Cheefe Justice of the Kings Maties Councell in the Marches of Wales established & Recorder of the said Towne of Salop & Edward Jones Esq. Steward of the said Towne of Salop for the better weale tranquillitie peace & government of the said Company by force & power of the said 10th Article in the s^d former Composition expressed doe make ordayne & establish the Articles rules orders & actes hereafter menc'oned.

1. And first it is assented concluded ordayned & agreed upon by the said Wardens with the consent of the said Combrethren of the said Company of Taylers & Skynners, That the new elected Wardens yearly of the said Company shall within twoe dayes next after the day of their Election accordinge to the said Composition come & yelde themselves to be sworne upon the Holy Evangelists before the Bayliffis of the said

Towne yearly then beinge for the true executinge of the office of Wardenshipp & to observe p'forme fulfill & keepe to their uttermost power all the articles ordinances actes & rules in the former Composition expressed & hereby not altered & all other the articles ordinances actes & rules hereafter newlie made & established by these presents upon payne of forfeiture of every warden that shall refuse soe to be sworne five powndes.

2. Item it is further assented concluded & agreed upon betweene the said Wardens & Combrethren of the said fellowship of Taylers & Skynners & accordingle it is ordered & ordayned That there shall be yeerlie a Treasurer chosen by the major number of those that have borne the office of Wardens of the said Company upon the day of election of the new Wardens yeerly w^{ch} Treasurer before he shall receive any money or duties belonginge to the said C^o shall likewyse yeerlie be bound unto the Wardens of the said Company with sufficient sureties beinge subsidie men or otherwise men of good ability for the yeelding up of a just & true accompt & shall truehe pay all such somes of money w^{ch} shall be then in his handes to the handes of the new Treasurer w^{ch} shall happen to be newly chosen in forme aforesaid to the use of the said Company & fellowship within twoe daves after his election.

3. Item it is further ordeyned consented & agreed upon by & betweene the said Wardens & Combrethren of the said Company of Taylers & Skynners That there shall bee yeerlie chosen upon the day of election of new Wardens of the said fellowship & Combrotherhood five men of the most worthiest wisest honest & discrette p'sons w^{ch} have formerlie been Wardens of the said Company or fellowship being present to be aydinge & assistinge to the said Wardens & fower men called assistants for the tyme beinge in the givinge of good Councell to the said Wardens for the tyme beinge in all & every matter concerninge the good & welfare of the said Company as alsoe to be p'sent to receave & yearly to heare & take the accompts of the ould Wardens & Treasurer of the said Company And likewise to consent & be present or the major number of them at the delivery or payment of any some or somes of money that shall be layd out by the said Treasurer to or for the use of the said Company or fellowship.

4. Item that the said fower men or assistantes & five men soe to be yeerlie newly elected & chosen for the aydinge & assistinge of the Wardens yearly for the tyme beinge shall wthin twoe dayes next after their election be yearly sworne upon the Evangelist before the Bayliffs of the said Towne for

the tyme beinge for the givinge of their best Councell & assistance unto the wardens of the said Company for the tyme beinge, And to be present with the new Wardens at the receavinge of the accompts yearly from the ould Wardens of the said Company & for the doinge of their best endeavours to see all the rest of the ordinances rules & orders in the Composition comprised p'formed & accomplished accordinge to the true entent & meaninge of them soe fare fourth as in them lyeth unlesse they be hindred by sicknes or other urgent impediments upon payne of forfeiture for every of them that refuse soe to be sworne twenty shillings & a new one to be p'sently chosen in his place for refusinge.

5. Item it is further assented & ordayned by the said Wardens with the consente of the Combrethren of the said Company for the better weale & gov'ment of the said Company that the Stewardes of the said Company shall likewise upon the day of their election or wthin twoe dayes after be sworne upon the Holy Evangelists before the Bayliffs of the said Towne of Salop for the tyme beinge well & truelie to use exercise & p'forme the sev'all offices of Stewardes of the said Company & to be obeydent to the Wardens of the said Company in p'forming all such lawfull acco'ns & businesses as they shall be employd in by the Wardens for the tyme beinge concerninge the said Co upon the payne of ev'ie Steward that offendeth thirteene shillings fower pence & a new Steward to be presentlie in forme aforesaid chosen in the place of him soe refusinge.

6. Item it is further ordayned consented & agreed upon for the better explanation of 3rd Article in the former Composition mene'oned That it shall & may be lawful for every Master of the said Company to receive & take any p'son beinge of good name & fame to be his or their Apprentice any thinge in the said Article to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstandinge And noe Master of the said fellowship hereafter shall or may take any p'son to be his or their Apprentice for any lesse terme than seven yeares at the least according to the Statute in that case p'vided upon payne that every free master that shall offende in this Article contrary to the true intent & meaninge hereof shall forfeit tenn poundes for every offence according to the tenor of the said 3rd Article beinge the forfeiture in the said Article layde downe.

7. Item it is further agreed & ordayned that all & every p'son & p'sons haveinge served as an Apprentice with any of the free Masters of the said fellowship within the said Towne & liberties according to the statute for seaven yeares & beinge

then of the age of tower & twenty yeares shall or may hereafter be admitted a free brother and master of the said fellowship of Taylers & Skynners & shall upon their admittance by the Wardens & nyne men come & submitt themselves to be sworne before the Bayliffe of the said Towne for the time beinge upon the Holy Evangelists to be true to our Sov'aigne Lord the Kings Ma^{tie} his heirs & successors & to the Bayliffs of the said Towne of Salop for the tyme beinge & their successors Bayliffs of the said Towne & to the Wardens of the said fellowship & to their successors Wardens & to doe execute pay suffer & p'fforme all the rules articles decrees ordinances actes paynes forfeitures penalties fynes cesments & impositions whatsoever w^{ch} shall bee imposed ceased taxed or layd upon him or them by the Wardens & nyne men for the yeare beinge according to the true intent & meaning of the former Composition herein not altered & these new articles in every point thereof to his & their uttermost power.

8. Item it is further ordayned concluded condiscended & agreed upon by & betweene the said Wardens & Combrethren of the said fellowship That the former & ould Wardens & Treasurer shall yearlie upon the day of election of new Wardens or within two dayes after deliver & yeeld up unto the handes of the new Wardens & Treasurer all such sums of money goodes furniture & ymplements concerninge or belonginge to the said Company w^{ch} they have or had in their custody since they were Wardens or were deliv'd to them by the ould p'cedent Wardens & treasurer or cyther of them in chardge and thereof make present & undelayd payment & satisfaction to the new Wardens & treasurer in the presence of the sitters & five men or soe many of them as shall be then present, the money to be kept by the Treasurer & the goods furniture & ymplements to be kept by the Wardens And if any warden or wardens make default then he or they soe beinge fownd in default shall forfeite twenty powndes to the uses aforesaid.

9. Item that noe p'son or p'sons shall be admitted or suffer to be admitted or made a free brother of the said Company of Taylers & Skynners unless he or they have served seaven yeares according to the Statute in that case made & provided & to be of the full age of fower & twenty yeares at the end of his Apprenticeshipp & before he be admitted a free brother of the said Company according to the tenor of the 3rd Article in the said ancient Composition And that every p'son or p'sons soe admitted & made free within the Towne & liberties of the Towne of Salop having served seaven yeares bonâ fide with

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any free master & Combrother of the said fellowship of Taylers & Skynners wthin the said Towne or liberties in manner & forme aforesaid shall pay before he or they be admitted by the Wardens & nyne men for his freedome to the handes of the Wardens twenty shillings And that every Forriner havinge served seaven yeares in manner & form aforesaid the same beinge testified upon oath before the Bailiffs of the said Towne for the tyme beinge and the Wardens of the said Company of Taylers & Skynners shall before he be admitted a free Brother pay to the Wardens for the tyme beinge Twenty powndes of lawfull English money which moneys shall not be diminished or abated nor spent imbesselled or given away but wholly & entierlie to be & remayne to the use of the said Company & for the supporting of the said C^o & the settinge fourth of souldiers for the Kings Ma^{ties} service upon payne that the Wardens offendinge herein shall forfeite Twenty powndes a peece.

10. Item that none of the same fraternitie shall or doe at any tyme hereafter reveale divulge or utter any seacretts spoken of or agreed upon in any of the assemblies of the said Company except such seacretts as are spoken of or done agaynst the Crowne & dignitie of the Kings Ma^{tie} his heires & successors or against the proffitte worshipp & wellfare of the Towne of Salop or the Com'on Lawes of this Landes upon payne of forfeiture for every default Tenn shillings.

11. That noe pettie Chapman or other p'son or p'sons shall buy any Skynnes of furs within this Towne & liberties of Salop except those that are free of the said Companie & doe use the trade of a Skynner or furrier within the said Towne upon payne of forfeiture of everye defaulte thirteene shillings fower pence unlesse he has served by the space of seaven yeares as apprentice according to the Statute in that case provided & have bene made free of the said fellowship, except they be first dressed by one of the brothers of the said Company within the said towne of Salop.

12. Item it is by assent ordered that the Wardens & Sitters & five men wth the consent of such as have bene Wardens or the most number of them shall electe & choose a sufficient & able Clarke to attend the said Wardens at all tymes to register in the Companies booke all such thinges w^{ch} are agreede upon by the Wardens in their yeare both at their assemblies & elsewhere And alsoe to make Indentures for Apprentices & bondes & to enter them in the Companies booke & enter the names of the free men newly admitted & all other thinges belonging to the said Company takinge for his fee for every

payre of Indentures & bound made in parchment twoe shillings six pence & in pap' twoe shillings & for entring the Aprentice xij*d* And for entring a free man twelve pence and yearlie to have for his wages paid him by the Wardens the some of five shillings And that the Clarke of the said Company shall wryte the accompts of the Wardens for the tyme beinge in the Companyes booke.

13. Item it is further by agreement as aforesaid ordayned that noe Master or free man of the Company shall at any tyme hereafter during the tyme that he shall beare any office or offices within the said Company of Taylors & Skynners weare any livery of any Earle Lord Barronett Knight Esquire or gentleman unlesse it be the livery or liverys of the Bayliffs of the said Towne upon payne of forfeiture of forty shillings for every such offence to the uses aforesaid.

14. Item it is likewise ordayned & agreed upon by & betweene the said Wardens & Combrethren of the said fellowship that noe master or masters mistris dames or widdowe of the said fellowship shall worke or sett to worke or suffer himself or herself or any Jorneyman or Jorneymen or Aprentice or Covenant servant to worke any manner of worke belonging to the said fellowship upon the Sabbath Dayes called Sundayes either in open or private place upon payne that he or they soe offendinge shall for every such offence forfeict to the uses aforesaid the some of five shillings.

15. Item for the better fortefyng & better explanation of 9th Art. in the said oulde Composition containd It is further concluded & agreed that the said Combrethren of the s^d fellowship at their general assemblies before the Wardens for the time being or either of them or elsewhere in any other place shall not use or give any uncivill unrulie disorderd or bad words to the reproach or discredit of the Wardens for the time being either before their faces or behind their backs or any other of the Combrothers there present but at all their assemblies upon command of the s^d Wardens or one of them present shall be silent & forbear to talk any more without licence of the said Wardens or Warden then present upon the payne in the s^d 9th Art. expressed for every such offence w^{ch} is three shillings four pence.

16. Item it is further assented ordayned & agreed upon that if the Wardens Treasurer four assistants five men or Stewardes or Clerk of the s^d fellowship or some or any of them shall happen to decease & depart this life or not inhabit within the s^d Town or the liberties thereof for the space of one month during the time of their severall offices then a new to

be chosen in the room & place of him or them so deceased or not inhabiting in the s^d Towne or liberties thereof within the space of six days after his or their deceases or departure by the most election of them that have been Wardens upon summons given by the Wardens or Warden living or their Stewards or Steward for that purpose upon payn of forfeiture of every Warden that doth neglect to assemble the Company for that purpose Twenty shillings.

17. Item it is further assented ordained & agreed by the Wardens for the time being for the better explanation of the 13th Art. in the former Composition specified that no Master Mistris dame or widow whose husband or husbands have been a free master or masters of the said fellowship of Taylors & Skinners within the s^d Town shall set his her or their Shop or Shops to any other Taylor or Skinner not being free of the s^d C^o nor shall keep two Shops within the s^d Town & liberties of Salop but that the whole profit of the same shop shall directly come & accrue to the s^d Master Mistress dame or widow without fraud or guile according to the true intent & meaning hereof—the just & due wages to the servant only excepted upon the pain or forfeiture of 13^s/4^d for every such offence in the s^d Art. ment^d.

18. Item it is further ordained assented & agreed upon by the s^d Wardens & Combrethren of the s^d C^o & fellowship of Taylors & Skinners within the s^d town of Salop that if any apprentice or Apprentices that shall hereafter be bound to any of the free masters or Combrethren of the s^d fellowship shall at any time within the time of his or their apprenticeships steal away or unlawfully depart from & out of the service or services of his or their Master or Masters without the licence & consent of his or their Master or Masters that then every such apprentice or apprentices not returning or coming to his or their master or masters within the space of 7 days then next after his departure shall never receive have or take the benefit of a free master or freeman of the s^d fellowship unless he come in & be admitted as a foreigner & do pay a foreigner's fine, And if the master or masters of any such apprentice or apprentices shall not within the space of 9 days after his or their departure acquaint the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being therewith to the end such departure or departures may be entered into the Co's book that then such master or masters so offending shall for every such offence forfeit £5 to the uses afo^d.

19. Item it is further ordained consented & agreed upon by & betⁿ the s^d Wardens & Combrethren of the s^d fellowship

that the Wardens shall within the space of 4 days next after they have or shall receive to the use of the s^d C^o any sum of money above the sum of 10^s/ a piece shall deliver the same in the presence of the nine men or the major number of them to the Treasurer of the s^d C^o to the use of the s^d C^o upon pain that every Warden offending herein shall for every offence forfeit £5 to the uses afo^d.

20. Item it is ordained &c by & bet. the s^d Wardens & Combⁿ of the s^d fellowship that it shall & may be lawful to & for any Warden or Steward of the s^d C^o for the time being having urgent occasions to go forth of town at any time or times during their offices to nominate & appoint a sufficient Deputy or Deputies to supply his or their place or places in his or their absence so as the deputy for the Warden shall be always one that hath been formerly Warden of the s^d fellowship and that if any Warden offend herein that then he so offending forfeit to the uses afo^d for every such offence 3^s/4^d & that every Steward forfeit for the like 12^d.

21. Item it is fur^r ordained & agreed that there shall be at all assemblies concerning the affairs of the s^d C^o two Wardens or one Warden & a deputy for the other, & that if any Warden happen to be absent at the day time & place of their election of new Wardens that then the Warden present shall have power to nominate elect choose & make one new Warden & that the other Warden shall then & there be chosen by the greater & major number of the Combⁿ of the s^d fellowship then p^rsent w^{ch} have formerly been Wardens of the s^d C^o any thing before to the contrary in any wise not withstanding.

22. Item it is fur^r ordained established & agreed upon by & betⁿ the s^d Wardens & Combⁿ that the Wardens for the time being shall yearly read or cause to be read all the old Articles & ordinances in the former Composition contained & herein not altered And also all these ordinances in this new Composition contained before the s^d C^o at a publick Summons that all the Combⁿ may take notice of it, that is once at the admittance of new freemen & the second time upon the election day of new wardens & before they proceed to the making of the new Wardens upon pain of forfeiture of 3^s/4^d to the Wardens or Warden that shall neglect the same.

23. Item it is fur^r ordained consented & agreed upon between the s^d Wardens & Combⁿ of the s^d fellowship that every Warden that appointeth or giveth out summons by the Stewards shall keep his due time & place appointed upon pain of forfeiture for every Warden so offending 3^s/4^d And if any Steward keep not his due time & place at all times of their

assemblies to attend the s^d Wardens that every Steward so offending shall forfeit for his offence 20*l* & thereupon it shall be lawful for the other Steward alone to distrain the same Steward by his goods at the commandment or appointment of the Wardens for the s^d sum of 20*l*. And if he refuse or neglect the same that then he forfeit the sum of 3^s/4^d & hereupon it shall be lawful for the Bailiffs for the time being to send their officers or officer to distrain both the Stewards by their goods for the same forfeitures & the distresses to detain until the whole sum of 20*l* & 3^s/4^d be paid with such other punishment as they shall think fit at their discretion the w^{ch} forfeitures shall be paid to the Wardens for the uses afo^d.

24. Item it is fur^r ordained &c by & bet. the s^d Wardens & Combⁿ of the s^d fraternity that if any ambiguity doubt controversy or question shall at any time hereafter happen to arise grow or be between the s^d Wardens & Combⁿ concerning all or any part point article or sentence in the ancient Composition expressed & in this not altered or in these new Art^s That the same ambiguity doubt controversy or question shall from time to time & at all times h^raf^r be decided discussed expounded ordered & determined by the Bailiffs of the s^d town for the time being with the consent of the Wardens for the time being or one of them if they so can & if they cannot then by the s^d Bailiffs of the s^d town for the time being with the aid & assistance of the Recorder or Steward of the s^d Town for the time being.

25. Item it is fur^r ordained &c by & bet. the s^d Wardens & Combⁿ of the s^d fellowship for the observance of laudable customs that the Wardens of the s^d C^o shall attend the Bailiffs in their gowns as oft as they be thereunto called. And that no Warden or Wardens of the s^d fellowship shall at any election of new Wardens hereafter elect or choose any Warden or Wardens but such as will come in their gowns to receive & take the s^d office. And that if any one so to be chosen shall offend herein that then he or they so offending & the old Warden or Wardens that shall so elect & choose him or them or those that otherwise shall consent or make him or them shall forfeit every one of them 3^s/4^d a peece.

26. Item & fur^r it is ordained that if any Warden shall offend against any of these ordinances & will not duly execute the same according to the true intent & meaning hereof nor will not do his best endeavour to cause the offenders to be distrained & the forfeitures committed to be reared but shall suffer disorders to be unpunished contrary to any of these Articles & the Articles in the former Composition specified &

not altered, that then every such Warden or Wardens shall forfeit over & besides the former pains & forfeitures in the former Articles particularly laid down for every such default the sum of 20^s/ a piece. And thereupon it shall be lawful for the s^d Bailiffs of the s^d Town for the time being upon complaint to them made by any of the Combⁿ of the s^d C^o & proved before them to send their officers to distrain every such Warden or Wardens by his or their goods for the same forfeiture & the distress and distresses to detain till he or they so offending pay the whole forfeitures w^{ch} forfeitures shall be by the s^d Bailiffs for the time being by the consent of the said nine men reared distrained & reserved the one half for the use of the C^o, the other half shall go to the use of the Bailiffs & Burgesses of the s^d Town of Shrewsbury for the supportation of the walls & bridges of the s^d Town.

In testimony whereof we the s^d Bailiffs of the s^d Town of Salop have hereunto sett the seal of office of Bailiwick & the s^d Recorder & Steward of the s^d Town have set to their hands & seals & the s^d Wardens of the s^d C^o by & with the consent & good liking of the residue of the Combⁿ of the s^d C^o have put to their hands & seals the 15th September in 3rd year of Charles I. A.D. 1627.

27. Furthermore it is ordained that if any free brother or sister of the s^d C^o do for lucre or gain to themselves or for any other sinister end whatsoever deal fraudulently in or against any of the Articles or ordinaunces in the Compositions to them granted or shall secretly contract with any Journeyman or apprentice or any other person to defraud any of the free Masters of the s^d C^o of their right in authorising any person whether Journeyman Apprentice or other that is not free of the s^d C^o to work indirectly at the trade of a Tailor or Skinner within the s^d town of Salop or liberties thereof under a pretence to take any apprentice otherwise than the Law alloweth with purpose to convey the benefit of the work of their Craft or occupation from the s^d free Masters unto any other person that is not free of the s^d C^o that every such person for every month so offending shall forfeit £5.

28. And further it is ordained that all such persons being freemen of the s^d C^o that have not taken oath, for observation of the Articles & ordinances contained in the last Composition made for the well governing of the s^d C^o shall upon command of the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being appear before the Bailiffs of the s^d Town & then & there take their corporal oaths as the rest of the Combⁿ of the s^d C^o have done for due observation of all the s^d several Articles & ordinances in the

s^d Composition And that if any of the s^d Combⁿ refuse to take the s^d oath being thereunto required or commanded by the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being he or they so refusing shall forfeit for his or their s^d contempt or refusal 40^s/.

29. And it is also fur^r ordained that all forfeitures made by any person or persons offending against any of the s^d Articles or ordinances contained in the s^d Compositions shall be from time to time levied by the Stewards of the s^d C^o by command of the Wardens by distress of the offenders goods or chattels And that if any such distress for any forfeiture in the sa Compositions ment^d shall happen to be made by the s^d Stewards or either of them & that the goods so distrained shall not within 6 days next following the taking thereof be redcemed by the party or parties so offending whose goods they were by payment of his or their forfeiture for which they were distrained That then it shall be lawful to & for the sa Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being at any time after the s^d 6 days expired to appraise & sell or cause to be appraised & sold all or any the goods of any such offender & out of the monies made & raised by the sale thereof duct satisfy & pay the sum of money or forfeiture for which the same goods were so distrained to the uses hereinafter specified & render unto such offender the residue or surplusage thereof if any such shall be And if there can no sufficient distress be had taken or come by of the goods of the party offending against any of the sa ordinances for any forfeiture or offence by him made or committed that then it shall & may be lawful for the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being to commence & bring their action plaint or suit in the Town Court of the s^d Town of Salop or in any other his Maties Court or Courts as they shall think fit against any party or parties that shall make any such forfeiture or offend against any of the s^d ordinances or articles in the s^d Composition ment^d for recovery of every such forfeiture or sum of money forfeited, the one half of which s^d forfeiture recovered or gotten shall be paid by the s^d Wardens to the Bailiffs of the s^d Town for the time being towards the repairing of the bridges & walls of the s^d town, & the other half thereof remain & be kept for the use & good of the s^d Company.

Ratified & Confirmed by Humphrey Davenport knight Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer & William Jones, knight one of the Justices of K. B., Justices of Assize for County of Salop at the Assizes held at Bridgenorth in the Co. of Salop 16th March 11 Cha^s. 1st.

15 February 1627.

Forasmuch as sithence the making of the new Articles which were set down established & annexed unto the old Articles in the former antient Composition for the better explaining expounding & construction thereof And forasmuch as it doth manifestly appear that yet remain some defects & abuses which might & ought to be redressed & reformed, which were not then foreseen, & experience hath now brought to light, and that the same power still remaineth unto us to establish any lawful & laudable act or acts decrees or ordinances for the benefit & good of the s^d Co. for reformation whereof we Robert Bell & John Williams Wardens of the s^d Co. with the assent & consent of our Assistants & the rest of the Combⁿ, & also with the approbation & confirmation of the Bailiffs at an open assembly upon the 15th February 1627 do further make ordain decree & establish the several Articles orders & decrees hereafter expressed, according to the power & auth^y unto us given & granted in the 10th Art. in the anc^t Composition as followeth.

Imprimis it is by the authority aforesaid, ordained consented & agreed upon by the Wardens & fellowship that no Master or Masters or widow being free of the same fellowship shall at any time hereafter retain or receive or set to work any servant or journeyman, except he be such as hath served seven years apprenticeship according to the statute. And that every Master before he do entertain any such servant shall present him to the Wardens for the time being or to the Bailiffs of the Town for the time being & then & there to make proof of his s^d service of seven years apprenticeship & likewise to show a Certificate under such testimony as the law requireth that he is departed from his last Master in good manner with his love and licence And upon the allowance of them the Wardens or Bailiffs to receive him & not otherwise but according to the true intent & meaning hereof And further that if any Master have already entertained any such servant or servants unless they have been such as have remained resided & dwelt within this Town for 7 years before, he must put him of & detain him no longer upon warning given him by the Wardens.

2. Moreover it is likewise agreed upon & ordained, that the Wardens shall once every quarter of a year at least take a survey of all manner of persons that take upon them to work at the trade of Tailor or Skinner within this Town & liberties as well as others that be servants whether they have according to the laws & statutes of this kingdom served their apprenticeship And without favor or partiality take course to

remove them hence or cause them to cease from working at the same trades. And to that end they may suppress all such & not be remiss or slack therein tho' they shall take the uttermost benefit the law will afford them in this behalf And shall do their best endeavour therein And that whosoever shall do contrary unto the true intent & meaning hereof shall pay such fines & forfeitures as in the same Statutes are laid down, with such other punishments as the Bailiffs of the Town shall think fit & meet the one half to the good of the C^o. and the other half to the use of the Bailiffs & Burgesses.

3. And further it is ordained by the s^d Wardens & fellowship that no free Master of the same C^o shall either directly or indirectly either by himself or any other buy any manner of Lacc, silk, cloth or stuff or any other thing what^r belonging to the same Craft or occupac^on of a Tailor, being unlawfully come by of any Journeyman or Apprentice or any other person to the prejudice of or discredit of any of the same fraternity, or hurt of the commonwealth, or shall conceal the same & not acquaint the same servants M^r therewith or the Wardens of the C^o or the Bailiffs of the same town, to the intent such person may be punished, & the Master shall for every such offence forfeit 5^s/ with such other punishment as the Bailiffs shall think fit to inflict to the uses aforesaid, & the servant to be punished by the discretion of the Wardens or Bailiffs.

4. And further if any do unjustly detain any wages due to any servant, he having made complaint thereof unto the Wardens, & they having ordered him to pay the same if the same Master perform not the order laid down by the Wardens & assistants in every point, he shall forfeit the sum of 6^s/8^d for every such offence to the uses aforesaid.

5. And further it is assented & ordained that once every quarter of a year the Wardens shall assemble the whole C^o together if they do want stock of money for their necessary occasions or relief of their poor & every freeman of the richer sort reputed shall pay unto the Wardens towards a stock quarterly the sum of 4^d & every other the sum of 2^d except such as be in great necessity & poverty upon pain of 12^d for every one that refuseth to pay the same to the uses aforesaid.

6. Item it is further ordained by the Wardens & fellowship, that every person or persons that shall hereafter desire to be made free of the same C^o shall upon S^t Thomas's Day yearly, next before Christmas according to an antient & laudable custom of the s^d C^o come & acquaint the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being th[']with & request their good will & consent to be admitted a freeman of the s^d C^o And also the

same day shall repair to the fest of the Combⁿ of the same fellowship & intreat their consent & good will in an humble & decent manner so to be admitted a freeman, And this being done, the Wardens for the time being are to appoint him or them a day or time to meet with them & their Assistants & to examine their service of apprenticeship, & to determine of their admittance or admittances or not And if any person or persons refuse or neglect his or their duty herein & do not ask the consent as abovesaid, that then he be put off from being admitted for that year & admonished against the next year by the Wardens to perform it.

7. And further it is ordained that upon Thursday in the Whitson week the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being shall yearly assemble & call together their Assistants & the rest those that have been Wardens unto the accustomed meeting place & then & there advise together & determine who are fit persons to succeed them in their office of Wardenship, that they may have convenient time to provide them gown & other things fitting & decent against the day of election, & that they may avoid disorders & disturbances upon the same day & time upon pain of forfeiture of 3^s/4^d to the uses aforesaid.

8. And it is by the Wardens & fellowship of the s^d C^o further ordained & established, that if any person or persons among the s^d fellowship shall att any time hereafter desire the office or offices of Wardens & be admitted & chosen therinto, & have not formerly been sitter or sitters that then every one so admitted shall pay for his fine, to the hands of the Wardens for the time being & before he or they be admitted or sworn for the use of the C^o the sum of 26^s/8 a piece And further if any person or persons desire to be a sitter or assistants unto the Wardens of the s^d C^o, which have not formerly been Steward or Stewards of the s^d C^o, that then he or they shall pay to the hands of the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being to the uses of the s^d fellowship for his or their fine or fines the sum of 13^s/4^d which money with all other belonging to the s^d C^o shall be & remain wholly without any diminution to the use of the s^d C^o & shall be safely kept & preserved by the Wardens & Treasurer for the setting forth of soldiers for his Maties service, & relief of the poor of the s^d C^o & other such necessary businesses according to the true intent & meaning of the Compositions & ordinances granted & established unto the s^d C^o upon pain of forfeiture of 40^s/ to the uses aforesaid.

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come greeting. Whereas there hath been time out of mind a

Guild & Fraternity of Taylors & Skinners within the Town suburbs & franchise of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop. And whereas by virtue of their Composition duly granted them in 7th Queen Elizabeth under several considerations & provisions for the preservation of Her Ma^{ties} person, for the providing for & maintaining of a certain number of maimed soldiers & for the support & relief of poor brethren & sisters of the s^d guild & fraternity in case of their poverty & misfortunes, which s^d Compⁿ was afterwards confirmed & allowed by two of the then Judges of Assize for the Co. of Salop to wit Sir Edw^d Saunders knt. lord chief baron of Her s^d Ma^{ties} Excheq. & Thomas Cornes Sarj of Lawes wherein amongst other articles & things there was power & liberty granted them the s^d Masters & Wardens of the s^d Guild & Fraternity of Taylors & Skinners for making of all laudable & useful act & acts for the better rule & government of the same, & for the honor & welfare of the s^d Co^o so that the same be not repugnant to the laws, in which s^d Compⁿ the fine for the admittance of every Foreigner a freeman having served seven years to the trade was the sum of £5 with the usual & accustomed fees as may appear.

And whereas by virtue of a new Composition granted them the s^d Masters & Wardens of Taylors & Skinners dated 15 Sept. 3 Car. 1. & confirmed at the Assizes holden at Bridgenorth in Co. Salop 16. March 11th Car. 1. upon the petition of the Master & Wardens of the Guild & Fraternity afs^d by his two Judges to wit Sir Henry Davenport knt Lord Chf. Bar. Excheq. & Sir W^m Jones knt one of Judges of K.B. It was amongst other things agreed & confirmed that the afs^d Foreigner's fine sho^d be raised to the sum of Ten Pounds as by the 9th Art. in the last recited Compⁿ & Confirmation may likewise appear.

In & by which Compⁿ the Masters & Wardens of the s^d Guild & fraternity of Taylors & Skinners have also power & liberty to make such other laudable & useful act & acts for the weal government & welfare of the s^d Fraternity as shall seem reasonable for maintaining the honor & credit of their Company's brotherhood provided the same be not repugnant to Law.

Now forasmuch as experience & time hath found out some defects & omissions in the s^d Articles & Compositions by reason of the smallness of the foreigner's fine by reason whereof the Combrethren of the s^d Guild & fraternity are of late much impoverished & likely to fall into utter ruin & decay unless speedy remedy be had therein Know ye therefore that we

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a
 young nation, and that its history is a history of
 growth and expansion. The second is the fact that
 the United States is a nation of immigrants, and
 that its history is a history of the struggle for
 the rights of these immigrants. The third is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 free men, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these free men.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is
 a nation of laws, and that its history is a
 history of the struggle for the rights of these
 laws. The fifth is the fact that the United
 States is a nation of peace, and that its
 history is a history of the struggle for the
 rights of these peace-loving people. The sixth
 is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of progress, and that its history is a
 history of the struggle for the rights of these
 progressive people. The seventh is the fact
 that the United States is a nation of
 justice, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 justice-loving people. The eighth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 freedom, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 freedom-loving people. The ninth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 unity, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 unity-loving people. The tenth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 hope, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 hope-loving people.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of love, and that its history is a
 history of the struggle for the rights of these
 love-loving people. The twelfth is the fact
 that the United States is a nation of
 courage, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 courage-loving people. The thirteenth is
 the fact that the United States is a nation
 of faith, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 faith-loving people. The fourteenth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 strength, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 strength-loving people. The fifteenth is the
 fact that the United States is a nation of
 wisdom, and that its history is a history of
 the struggle for the rights of these
 wisdom-loving people.

the s^d Wardens & nine men of the s^d guild & fraternity of Taylors & Skinners by consent of the Mayor Aldermen & Burgesses of Shrewsbury & by the approbation of Robert Pryce Esq. Steward of the s^d Town of Shrewsbury & Tho^s Edwards Esq. Town Clerk of the same being two of the Councill at law for the s^d Town for the better weal tranquility peace support & government of the s^d C^o & for the better enabling them to maintain trained soldiers for his Maties use & service & for maintaining of maimed soldiers & for maintaining of poor decayed Tradesmen freemen & Comb^a of the s^d guild & fraternity & others having a dependance upon the s^d C^o according to the power & liberty given us do make ordain & establish the other Articles & Ordinances hereafter mentioned, that is to say, That no Foreigner nor Foreigners whatsoever shall be at any time or times hereafter directly or indirectly admitted a Freeman or Freeman of the s^d Guild & Fraternity of Taylors & Skinners unless he & they prove themselves qualified as by the s^d 9th Art. in the last Comp^a mentioned is directed & shall pay before he or they be admitted into the s^d fraternity, for such his or their Admittance to the Wardens of the C^o for the time being the sum of £20 of good & lawful money of England which monies shall not be diminished nor abated nor spent imbezzled or given away but wholly & entirely to be & remain to the use of the s^d C^o & for the supporting of the s^d C^o & for the setting forth of soldiers for the King's Maties service upon pain that the Wardens offending herein shall forfeit £20 a piece to & for the use of the s^d C^o.

Item that no person or persons whatsoever not being free of the s^d guild & fraternity of Taylors within the s^d Town shall at any time hereafter directly or indirectly privately or publicly sell or utter to sale any garment or garments ready made up & finished belonging to the trade of a Taylor to make up & finish every such person or persons so offending herein shall forfeit 40^s/ for every such sale or uttering to sale or exposing every such garment to sale publicly or privately; the same penalty & forfeiture so forfeited to be levied & distrained for or sued for as by the former Art^a in the Comp^a hereunto annexed mentioned is directed & appointed to be recovered.

In Witness whereof the Wardens & nine men of the s^d guild & fraternity have hereunto put their hands & seals signifying & purporting the whole consent of the s^d C^o & all members thereof; the third day of August in the second year of the

reign of our Sovⁿ Lord James the Second by the grace & Annoq D'ni 1686.

THOMAS DAX } Wardens
DANIELL MATHEWS }

James Richardson—John Gibbons—Griffith Wood— }
Richard Wheatley—Edward Darbyshire—Joseph } Nine
Pryce—Sam^l. Parker—Tho^s Fardoe—Richard Dax } Men.

The 31st Article.

Item that no person or persons shall be remitted to keep a shop within the s^d town or libertics thereof or to sell or expose to sale any garment or garments whatsoever except he or they do & shall pay to the hands of the Wardens then being the sum of £5 for their admittance so to do & also that they shall not sell or expose to sale any new Garment except what is made by a free brother of the Co. of Taylors & Skinners upon pain & forfeiture of 40% for every offence, And further that they shall pay & contribute to all such assessments & taxes which shall or may be necessary, as oft as they shall be called thereto by the Wardens of the s^d C^o of Taylors & Skinners within the s^d Town.

The 32nd Article

Item that no petty Chapman or other person or persons whats^r shall buy & sell or barter, any new garment or garments new or old within this town or libertics publicly or privately, except he or they are admitted so to do by the consent of the Wardens & Combⁿ of Taylors & Skinners, & have paid the sum of £5 for their privilege as aforesaid in the foregoing Article upon pain & forfeiture of 20% for every offence, the one half of which s^d forfeitures shall be paid by the Wardens of the s^d C^o for the time being to the Mayor of the s^d Town towards the repair of the bridges & walls of the s^d Town, & the other half remain & be for the use & benefit of the Co. of Taylors & Skinners of the s^d Town.

Ratified & Confirmed at the Assizes held at Salop 3 August 2. James 2. 1686. by Sir Rich^d Holloway knt one of Just. K.B. & Sir Edward Lutwich knt one of Just. C.P.—Justices of Assize for Co. of Salop.

THE STEWARDS OATH.

Ye shall be true & faithful to our Sovⁿ Lord the King's Majesty that now is & to his heirs & successors and to the Bailiffs of the Town of Shrewsbury for the time being & their successors Bailiffs of the said Town from time to time being

Ye shall well and truly use exercise & serve your several offices of Stewards of the Companie Fraternitie & Fellowship of Taylors & Skinners in the said Town of Salop & be obedient to the Wardens of the said Company for the time being in doing acting & performing all & every such lawful commands acts & things as the said Wardens for the time being shall charge you or either of you to do execute or perform for or concerning the good or welfare of the said Company Fraternity & Fellowship according to the true intent & meaning of the Compositions to the said Company Fraternity & fellowship granted without favour or partiality to your utmost power.

So help you God.

THE OATH OF THE NEW FREEMEN, &c.

Ye shall be true & faithful to our Lord the King's Majesty that now is & to his heirs & successors, and to the Bailiffs of the Town of Shrewsbury for the time being, & their successors Bailiffs from time to time being, & shall & will be obedient to the Wardens of the Company Fraternity & Fellowship of Taylors & Skinners in the said Town of Shrewsbury for the time being & to their successors Wardens of the said Company or fellowship. And further you shall well truly & faithfully observe performe fulfil & keep all & singular the articles ordinances acts rules orders & decrees contained specified & expressed in the new Compositions granted & established to the said Company & fellowship of Taylors & Skinners within the said Town and all other decrees & ordinances lawful and laudable established for the good and welfare of the said Company according to the true intent & meaning thereof. And shall not nor will not do any act or acts thing or things whatsoever which any way further may be prejudicial or hurtful to any of the Combrethren of the said Company either by dealing underhand with any Journeyman of the said Company for lucre gain or profit to yourself or otherwise than by the said Compositions and Ordinances you are licensed & lawfully you may do.

So help you God.

THE WARDENS OATH.

Ye shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is and to his heirs and successors, and to the Bailiffs of the Town of Shrewsbury for the time being and their successors Bailiffs for the time being And ye shall truly duly and justly execute your Offices of Wardens of the

Company Fraternity and Fellowship of Taylors & Skinners within the said Town, and rule guide and govern the said Company according to the true intent and meaning of all and singular the articles orders ordinances acts and decrees in the Compositions to you granted specified, and shall and will well and truly accomplish perform fulfil and keep all the said articles ordinances acts rules and decrees in the Compositions contained in every point thereof to the uttermost of your power skill or knowledge and all other decrees and ordinances lawful and laudable established for the good of the said Company And lastly you shall not waste spend consume or give away any of the goods cattalls and chattells which are belonging or of right ought to belong to the said Company of Taylors & Skinners or consent thereunto, And at the end of your office of Wardenship shall deliver and yield up a just and true accompt of all monies or other goods cattells or chattells which you shall have formerly received either by forfeitures or otherwise, and thereof make present and undelayed payment to the new Wardens and Treasurer of the said Company in the presence of the nine men of the said Company or the major number of them.

So help you God.

THE OATH OF THE FOUR ASSISTANTS AND FIVE MEN

Ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the Kings Majesty that now is and to his heirs and successors, and to the Bailiffs of the Town of Shrewsbury for the time being and their successors from time to time being. And ye shall be aiding and assisting to the Wardens of the Company, fraternity and fellowship of Taylors and Skinners within the said Town with your best advice & counsel in all and every matter concerning the good & welfare of the said Company as often as ye shall be thereunto called summoned or requested for the maintenance of all and singular the Articles ordinances acts and rules contained and expressed in the Compositions to the said Company fraternity & fellowship granted, and all other decrees and ordinances lawful and laudable established for the good of the said Company according to the true intent & meaning thereof And shall likewise be present at the passing of the accompts at the end of your offices from the old Wardens to the new elected Wardens and Treasurer so far forth as in you lieth unless you be hindered by sickness or other impediment.

So help you God.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a
 young nation, and that its history is a history of
 growth and expansion. The second is the fact that
 the United States is a nation of immigrants, and
 that its history is a history of the struggle for
 freedom and equality. The third is the fact that
 the United States is a nation of pioneers, and
 that its history is a history of the search for
 new frontiers. The fourth is the fact that
 the United States is a nation of inventors, and
 that its history is a history of the creation of
 new technologies. The fifth is the fact that
 the United States is a nation of reformers, and
 that its history is a history of the struggle
 for social and economic justice.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of
 a young nation that has grown from a small
 colony to a great power. It is a story of
 a people who have fought for freedom and
 equality, and who have built a nation that
 is a model of democracy. It is a story of
 a people who have explored the world, and
 who have discovered new frontiers. It is a
 story of a people who have invented new
 technologies, and who have changed the
 world. It is a story of a people who have
 fought for social and economic justice, and
 who have built a nation that is a model of
 justice.

THE FEES TO BE PAID.

Imprimis—every Foreigner payeth to the Wardens for his admittance £20.

Item—every one that served his apprenticeship payeth for admittance 20^s/.

Item—to the Clerk for the entering their names in the Book 12^d.

Item—to the then Stewards 12^d.

Item—to the Clerk for reading the Oath before the Mayor 6^d.

Item—to him that holdeth the Book 2^d.

Item—to the Clerk for a copy of the Oath 4^d.

Item—to the Wardens & Nine Men one pottle of sack 4^d.

Item—towards Colours 12^d.

Item—towards renewing the Compositions 24^d.

Item—for Admission Stamp 27^d.

Item—at Swearing 1^s/6.

FOR THE ADMITTANCE OF EVERY HALF-BROTHER.

To the Wardens & C^o 4^s/.

To the Clerk 2/.

To the Stewards 1^s/.

PROCEEDINGS.

1627 The Wardens & Sitters met about a Complaint that W^m Burch made against Thomas Sheerer the 23 Aug. & they both agreed to stand to the final order of M^r Peter Skarlet & David Madox glover for all controversies between them.

1627 Aug. 23 The Wardens & Sitters met & agreed that the Wardens should fetch process for Intruders & implead them before the Council in the Marches & M^r Chelmicke to draw the bill against them.

1627 Sep. 10 At a Summons at the commandment of M^r Bailiffs we agreed that a cessment should be made for xl^s. for the setting forth of soldiers & other necessary occasions for the behoof of the Company.

1628 Michael Rafes of Mortin impleaded before the Council for working within the liberties & submitted himself to the Wardens & assistants & paid his fine of xx^s. & had xij^s. given him back upon his humble petition & submission under his own hand in writing.

1627 William Smith of Frankwell arrested by the Wardens for working in the town & submitted & paid his fine of xx^s. & upon his submission in writing he had xvj^s viij^d. given him back & he paid all charges of suit besides.

1627 Thomas Hayward impleaded before the Council for working within the liberties—submitted—fine xx^s. ret^d. xvj^s.

1627 Aug. 20 Rich^d Owen alias Dicke & Richard impleaded for the same.

John Griffis of Abbey foregate do. Robert Etechills of Salop impleaded for working unlawfully under Widow Tilsley—fine xx^s. ret^d xvj^s.

1628 Hugh Evans of Stanton impleaded for working within liberties fine xx^s.—& for that the ladie Corbett intreated for him had xvij^s. vj^d. returned.

1627 Roger Poole of Astley impleaded for working within Astley—fine xx^s.—xv^s. ret^d.

1627 Sep. 20 Richard Davis of Salop impleaded for working unlawfully—fine xx^s. xv^s. returned.

1628 Abraham Whitticars of Salop questioned before the Wardens for working unlawfully & for that he was ignorant of the danger & promised never to offend any more was forgiven upon his submission in writing.

1628 Francis Poole of Salop impleaded for unlawful working.

1628 May 24 Rafe Burrowes of Whicksall impleaded for working within Astley—fine xx^s.

1628 Feb. 6 A summons in the New Hall concerning quarterage, the sum laid down & agreed upon came to xij^s. viij^d.

1629 July 7 A cessment of xxx^s. made to discharge what the trained soldiers is behind & for a bed & Wardinge against the next Assizes & fayres, & what remayneth to be accompted for by the Wardens at the ende of their office.

1629 Aug 25. Mem. that Daniel Chidlow hath paid v^s. to Pierce Jones according to an award made by Henry Bennett & Henry Jones Wardens for the ending of a sute comenced by Danyell Boules & John Smith against the said Dan^l Chidlow about admitting the said Pierce Jones a free Maister.

1629 Mem. that at a gen^{ll} Assembly of the Company upon Monday senight after the feaste of Pentecoste being the daye of Elecc^on of newe Officers the whole Company assembled agreed, upon p^mise made by Elizabeth Hussey widdowe not to sett on worke or mayneteyne any man to worke under her contrary to the Composition that the Treasurer shall paye unto her viij^s. iij^s in respect of her poverty & chardge of children.

Mem. that Charles Davis son of Hugh Davis of Cotton neere Shrewsbury having bene bound Apprentice unto John Style for seven yeares to the trade of a Skinner as by his Indenture may appere more at large bering date the second day of December the first yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne lord

King Charles King of England, flow for as much as his said Maister is deceased & that there is no free Maister of a Skinner now wthin the towne to returne him over unto for to serve out the remainder of his terme, we the said Wardens wth the consent & approbation of M^r Rich. Hunt & M^r Thomas Knight bailiffs of the saide towne & also the consent of our assistants & felowship & also the consent of the said Charles Davis & his father & other frends have returned the said Charles Davis over to serve the rest of his time unexpired wth Randle Thomas according to his Indentures & then to be made a free Brother according to the Composition as an Apprentice ought to be.

JOHN WILLIAMS

RANDLE THOMAS Dep. Warden to Geo: Cowper.

Mem. at a Somons in the new hall the 3 day of September 1633 it was agreed that David Jones son of Timothy Jones baker being entered apprentice to & with Randle Jones for 7 yeares & is by him returned over to serve his apprenticeship with Barbara Evans widow, as appereth by an entrie made when Thomas Sheerer & John Smith were Wardens last, that this retorne shall be void & the same David Jones to have no benefit of freedome unlesse he be returned or bound over to a free maister according to the Composition & the intent thereof.

The like agreement is for Will' Jones son of John Jones of Stanstey who is in a fraudulent maner bound apprentice to Thomas Sherer being a married man & living in the country.

The like agreement is for Will' Thomas son of John Thomas of Sandford bound to Morris Rainolds who doth dwell out of the libertie & is not paiable to scott and lot in the Company & so for all others that he hath taken apprentice.

The like is agreed concerning William Wither son of Thomas Wither of Leaton bound to serve with William Jenkin of Leaton who suffereth him to go up & downe the countrey to worke for himselfe.

1635 Robert Bell refusing to serve as Warden a suit to be commenced against him to recover penalty of £5.

1635 March 2 agreed that the new Book be sent unto Bridgenorth next assizes there to obtain the Judges hands.

1636 March 27. The freemen sworn to the New Book before Thomas Jones & John Proud. Bailiffs of Salop.

1642 May 16. It is agreed upon by the whole of the companie that John Davis of Bicken must pay x^s. for settinge Humphre Roggers at worke without lycence of his master John Williams.

6 April 1657 At a generall assemblie heald the day and yeare first above written that there is agreement for an Assessment for to sue for Lands that is due and right to the Companie concerninge Cutlers Croff the some of 6^l cesment.

1666 At a general assembly held in the Chamber of Concord &c.

1711 April 11. No Combrother shall at any one time have more than two Apprentices—one having served 3½ years before the other appre' be bound.—& no apprentice above 17 years taken—& he must be unmarried. penalty £5.

168½ Feb. 2. Wardens & other officers empowered to renew the Composition and to establish any new Articles for the good and welfare of the C^o.

1738 Agreed that if the Wardens do not nominate two Wardens to succeed them such as shall be approved by the C^o that then the appointment be taken out of their hands pro hac vice, & the rest of the Combrethren who have been Wardens appoint—Penalty for nonattendance at meetings 1^s/.

1742 Oct. 26. The Wardens ordered to prosecute Humphrey Davies of the Stone Bridge who intermarried with Joan Barrow widow of W^m Barrow for illegally carrying on a branch of the s^t trade by keeping an open shop to sell cloths contrary to the Composition.

1742 March 8. The Wardens empowered to sue & prosecute John France of the Castle foregate for illegally carrying on the trade of Breeches Maker.

1760 May 15. John Robinson having eloped from his apprentice John Roberts without returning him to a proper Master the Company erased his name from Freemen.

1750. One Andrew Bridges to be proceeded against as an Intruder.

1696 April 24. Crispin Drury is admitted a half brother on such terms that he shall not make any garments but what is made by a free brother.

1758 July 6. W^m Stone admitted a half brother to make leather breeches only.

1759 Dec. 7. Joseph Parry admitted a half brother to make only Cloaks or Domineys—paid £5.

1669 June 17. Edward Gosnell, mercer, admitted a half brother on condition that he useth not the trade of a Taylor nor maintain any under him.

1627 July 4. Ordered that the controversy between John Hussey & Peter Richardson be ended by John Hussey paying 8^l. & so to be lovers & friends.

1776. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, Pennsylvania, as the British advanced on Philadelphia. On September 26, the British entered Philadelphia, and the Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York. On September 26, the British entered Philadelphia, and the Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York.

1777. The Battle of Brandywine took place on September 26, 1777, resulting in a decisive British victory. The British then moved on to Philadelphia, where they occupied the city from September 26 to October 4, 1777. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

1778. The Battle of Red Bank took place on December 19, 1778, resulting in a British victory. The British then moved on to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

1779. The Battle of Germantown took place on October 4, 1779, resulting in a British victory. The British then moved on to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

1780. The Battle of Red Bank took place on December 19, 1780, resulting in a British victory. The British then moved on to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

1781. The Battle of Germantown took place on October 4, 1781, resulting in a British victory. The British then moved on to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

1782. The Battle of Red Bank took place on December 19, 1782, resulting in a British victory. The British then moved on to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

1783. The Battle of Germantown took place on October 4, 1783, resulting in a British victory. The British then moved on to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, and finally to Lancaster and then to York.

And that Peter Richardson hath paid to the Wardens $3^s/4^d$ for words of Aprobrie gyven at a Somons in the newe Hall before the whole Company against John Hussey.

THE COMPANY'S GOODS 1638.

The new Composition,—the Old Composition—the Journeyman's Composition.

The Copy of the Wardens accounts in a Book—the Book wherein is copied the Compositions—& the Book of the Journeyman's Composition.

A corslett complete as head-piece, pike, sword, belt, & a halberd & old head piece.

The Company's Arms in glass in a frame in Daniel Bolas' custody.

Two yards & 3 quarters of Black Cloth.

A blue coat, & badge, sword, belt & pike & halbert.

The Box and two keys.

The key of the Arbour door in Kingsland.

The Colours, streamers, staffs &c.

8 Coats of Arms.

A Banner for the trumpet.

One dozen of buckets.

2 Coats of Arms to carry before the C^o.

4 Shields.

A target to carry.

The Manteau, the petticoat & sleeves.

The Wardens staves & heads.

1836 Sep. 12 The Goods belonging to the C^o. (viz. the Pall, Gowns & Cloaks) excepting the Wardens' Gowns, Flags, Halberd—Coat. Hatts & Sword be sold.

1845. Harbour at Kingsland repaired.

1849. New Coat for Beadle.

1852. $5^s/$ each distributed among the 15 remaining Freemen.

1853. A Silver Cup with the Shrewsbury Arms & an Inscription & address presented to Mr. Tho^s Moody on his going to America for his 12 years gratuitous service as Clerk.

1854. $4^s/$ each distributed among the 10 remaining Freemen.

1861. The Harbour sold to the Corporation for £60.

APPRENTICES.

Date of Ind're	Names	Masters
1611 April 20.	Roger ap Jen'n s. of Griffith ap Jev'n of Sarscott co: Salop husbandman.	Thomas Davies taylor,
	left without freedom	

- 1611 June 5. Henry Bennett s. of John John Hussey.
Bennett late of Montgomery
dyer deceased.
(a freeman)
- 1612 May 1. Thomas Wilding s. of Rich^d George Cowper.
Wilding late of Salop mercer.
(a freeman)
- 1612 Nov. 1. Thomas Sherer s. of Rich^d George Cowper.
Sherer late of Salop weaver
dec^d.
(a freeman)
- 1614 Dec. 25. John Williams orphan in John Hussey.
Shrewsb^y.
(a freeman)
- 1614 Aug. 23. David Olliver s. of Olliver ap Thomas Hieran.
David of Kilkewydd co:
Montgomery yeoman.
(departed without freedom)
- 1615 April 29. William Bucknoll s. of Francis Waltar Turner.
Bucknoll of Acton Burnell
co: Salop yeoman.
(a freeman)
- 1614 Jan. 2. William Cocks s. of David Roger Cocks.
Cocks of Dovaston co. Salop
yeoman.
(a freeman)
- 1616 Dec 30. Humfrey Jones s. of Ellis George Cowper.
Jones of Havod Meredith
co. Merioneth gent.
(a freeman)
- 1613 Feb. 2. Samuel Mosley (a freeman) Edward Wright.
1613 July 22. Edward Geste s. of Robert Thomas Hieran.
Geste of Leighton co. Mont-
gomery yeoman dec .

1613 June 29. Edward Warter s. of Roger Warter of
Yockleton co: Salop husbandman to Edward Bowers (a
freeman).

1614 June 20. Edward Lewis s. of Edward Lewis of Ludlow
co: Salop to Edward Bowers.

1612 Jan. 1. Thomas Adderton s. of John Adderton late
of Shrewsbury tailor to George Hardinge. (a freeman).

1616 Feb. 2. Joseph Horton s. of Richard Horton late of
Shrewsbury fletcher to William Burch.

- 1791 Jan 1. [London] [The first of the year]
- 1791 Jan 2. [London] [The second of the year]
- 1791 Jan 3. [London] [The third of the year]
- 1791 Jan 4. [London] [The fourth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 5. [London] [The fifth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 6. [London] [The sixth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 7. [London] [The seventh of the year]
- 1791 Jan 8. [London] [The eighth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 9. [London] [The ninth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 10. [London] [The tenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 11. [London] [The eleventh of the year]
- 1791 Jan 12. [London] [The twelfth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 13. [London] [The thirteenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 14. [London] [The fourteenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 15. [London] [The fifteenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 16. [London] [The sixteenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 17. [London] [The seventeenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 18. [London] [The eighteenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 19. [London] [The nineteenth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 20. [London] [The twentieth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 21. [London] [The twenty-first of the year]
- 1791 Jan 22. [London] [The twenty-second of the year]
- 1791 Jan 23. [London] [The twenty-third of the year]
- 1791 Jan 24. [London] [The twenty-fourth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 25. [London] [The twenty-fifth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 26. [London] [The twenty-sixth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 27. [London] [The twenty-seventh of the year]
- 1791 Jan 28. [London] [The twenty-eighth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 29. [London] [The twenty-ninth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 30. [London] [The thirtieth of the year]
- 1791 Jan 31. [London] [The last day of the year]

1617 July 1. Richard ap William s. of William Owen of par. of Llandisant co. Anglesea yeoman to Morgan Price. (departed without freedom).

1617 July 31. Foulke Williams s. of Owen Williams of Frodesley co. Salop, cooke, to Richard Lawrance. (a freeman).

1618 Nov. 1. Richard Evans s. of Ellinor Evans of Shrewsbury widow to George Cowper. (dead).

1618 Sep. 20. John Twiford s. of John Twyford of Ov'ton co. Flint yeoman to John Bayley.

1619 July 6. Humfrey Brookes s. of Edward Brookes of Preston Gubbolds co. Salop cook, to Thomas Davies. (a freeman).

1617 Feb. 2. Thomas Smyth s. of William Smyth of Upton Magna co: Salop taylor to W^m Smyth his father a freeman, (a freeman).

1617 March 4. Roger Jukes s. of John Jukes of Shrewsbury tanner to John Jones. (a freeman).

1618 Aug. 1. Edmund Tipton s. of Roger Tipton late of Pontesbury co: Salop husbandman to Richard Evans taylor

1617. Nicholas Ryder s. of Nicholas Ryder of Ford co. Salop to Daniel Ryder of Shrewsbury taylor.

1619 July 6. Thomas Hierne s. of Thomas Hierne of Shrewsbury to Thomas Hierne his father.

1620. . . . Richard Newell s. of Thomas Newell of Shrewsbury glover to John Style skinner. (a freeman).

1620. . . . Thomas Capper s. of Thomas Capper being a freeman's son of Shrewsbury to Gregory Crumwell of Shrewsbury taylor. 9 years.

1620 Oct. 23. Thomas Grosyer s. of W^m Grosyer of Shrewsbury weaver to John Browne of Shrewsbury taylor—(departed without freedom).

1619 Feb. 2. George Tawney s. of James Tawney of Astley Abbotts co. Salop yeoman to Thomas Tawney of Shrewsbury taylor. (departed without freedom).

1620 May 18. Robert Jennings s. of John Jennings of Ironbridge co. Salop yeoman to William Smyth of Upton Magna taylor.

1620 Jan 2. Thomas Wayne s. of Humfrey Wayne of Shrewsbury to Hugh Davies of Frankwell taylor. (a freeman).

1629 Jan. 1. James Davies s. of Hugh Davies of Frankwell to his father Hugh Davies.

1621 Nov. 22. Richard Gardner s. of George Gardner of Shrewsbury deceased to Roger Cocks. (departed without freedom).

1620 Jan. 1. Richard Morris s. of David Morris of Shrewsbury to Robert Bell. (a freeman).

1621 Feb. 1. John Browne s. of Roger Browne of Shrewsbury trowman to Daniel Chidlowe of Shrewsbury tailor. (departed with^t freedom).

1622 March 25. Peter Taylor s. of John Taylor of Escoyd co. Flint to Samuel Moseley of Shrewsbury tailor. (departed without freedom).

1618 July 4. John Crompe s. of John Crompe of Rowton co. Salop yeom. to Roger Morgan. (a freeman).

1616 Nov. 28. Adam Jandrell s. of Abraham Jandrell of Shrewsbury tailor to Abraham Jandrell his father.

1622 July 1. Samuel Dyas s. of Thomas Dyas of Wroxeter tailor to Roger Morgan.

1622 July 11. John More s. of Nicholas More of Shrewsbury brewer to Thomas Sherer tailor. (departed without freedom).

1621 Jan. 5. Richard Towers s. of Edmund Towers of Preston Gubbolds tailor to his father. (a freeman).

1622 Dec. 20. William Onslowe s. of Edward Onslow of Clive tailor to his father—(a freeman).

1621 March 1. John Croxton s. of Waringe Croxton of Hamner co. Flint gent. to Richard Lyth of Acton Reynold. (a freeman).

1622 May 16. Edward Barber s. of Ed. Barber late of Yockleton yeoman to Erasmus Mycklewright—(departed without freedom).

1623 Nov. 1. Thomas Ball s. of Walter Ball of Crigion co. Montgomery to Thomas Maddox. (a freeman).

1624 Oct. 1. Robert Micklewright to Erasmus Micklewright his father. 6 y'rs.

1624 Oct. 1. William Micklewright to Erasmus Micklewright his father. 11 y'rs.

1621 Aug. 1. Richard Pryce s. of Richard Price of Pool co. Montg. yeoman to Thomas Wilding.

1620 Jan. 7. Edward Morris s. of Stephen Morris of Shrewsbury corviser to Hugh Davies. (a freeman).

1622 Feb. 16. Walter Grice s. of Nicholas Grice of Prior's Lee yeoman to William Smyth.

1621 July 18. Thomas Hopton s. of Richard Hopton of Wentnoll co. Salop gent. to John Smyth. (departed without freedom).

1625 July 10. Arthur Price s. of Richard Price gent to John Williams. (departed without freedom).

1624 April 7. Thomas Barber s. of John Barber of Stretton

1851. The first year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great activity and progress. The government was organized, and the people were united in their efforts to build a new and better state. The year 1851 was a year of great hope and confidence for the future of the Republic.

1852. The second year of the Republic of Texas was a year of continued growth and development. The government was strengthened, and the people were more united than ever before. The year 1852 was a year of great achievement and success for the Republic.

1853. The third year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great progress and advancement. The government was more efficient, and the people were more prosperous than ever before. The year 1853 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1854. The fourth year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great triumph and victory. The government was more powerful, and the people were more united than ever before. The year 1854 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1855. The fifth year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great success and achievement. The government was more efficient, and the people were more prosperous than ever before. The year 1855 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1856. The sixth year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great progress and advancement. The government was more efficient, and the people were more prosperous than ever before. The year 1856 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1857. The seventh year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great triumph and victory. The government was more powerful, and the people were more united than ever before. The year 1857 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1858. The eighth year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great success and achievement. The government was more efficient, and the people were more prosperous than ever before. The year 1858 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1859. The ninth year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great progress and advancement. The government was more efficient, and the people were more prosperous than ever before. The year 1859 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

1860. The tenth year of the Republic of Texas was a year of great triumph and victory. The government was more powerful, and the people were more united than ever before. The year 1860 was a year of great glory and honor for the Republic.

co: Salop yeoman to John Jones of Shrewsbury taylor. (a freeman).

1625 Jan. 19. Lewis Humphreys s. of Humfrey ap Hugh of Shrewsbury weaver to Humfrey Jones. (departed without freedom).

1626 June 2. John Daxe s. of Reignold Daxe of Ford co. Salop yeoman deceased to Roland Morgan of Shrewsbury tailor. (a freeman).

1621 Feb. 15. William Wyther s. of Thomas Wyther of Leaton co. Salop yeoman to Morise ap Reignold of Baschurch tailor. (a freeman).

1627 Dec. 3. William Newnes s. of Samuel Newnes of the Clive to Edw^d Onslow of the Clive. (a freeman).

1626 June 15. Henry Spenser s. of James Spencer of Heighford co. Salop. yeoman to Morrice ap Reignold of Baschurch tailor. (departed without).

1626 Aug. 16. William Medlicott s. of Bartholomew Medlicott of Church Hanwood yeoman to Henry Bennett of Shrewsbury tailor. (departed).

1626 Dec. 1. Arthur Mainwaring s. of George Mainwaring of Monks-avishead in or near the town of Shrewsbury gent. to John Smyth of Shrewsbury tailor.

1627 March 27. William Wicherley s. of W^m Wicherley of Crowsmere par. Ellesmere co. Salop yeoman deceased to Morris Reignolds of Baschurch.

1628 Feb. 4. George Cowper Jun^r to George Cowper sen^r his father. (freeman).

1628 Feb. 8. William Goslinge s. of George Goslinge of Shrewsbury tanner to Richard Morries taylor (departed).

1628 March 16. Robert Towers s. of Edmond Towers of Newton upon the heath deceased to Roger Morgan.

1627 Sep. 29. John Shelvocke s. of Richard Shelvocke of Sharklewood co. Salop. yeoman to Tho^s Sherer.

1628 March 16. George Farre s. of Geo. Farre of Bridgenorth blacksmith dec^d to Thomas Hodgson of Shrewsbury tailor (freeman).

1625 May 4. Richard Trevener s. of Thomas Trevener late of Shrewsbury Corviser dec^d to Humfrey Charles of Shrewsbury tailor.

1625 April 16. William Baylie s. of John Baylie of Shrewsbury tailor to John his s^d father.

1625 May 20. Edward Bowles s. of Daniel Bowles of Shrewsbury to his s^d father Daniel.

1635 May 11. Alexander s. of John Baugh of Shrewsbury to Daniel Bolas. (freeman).

The first of these was the establishment of the
 first national bank in 1791. This was done
 by the passage of the National Bank Act
 by the House of Representatives on January 14, 1791.
 The bill was then sent to the Senate, where
 it was passed on September 21, 1791. The
 act provided for the establishment of the
 Bank of the United States, which was to
 be a corporation with a capital of \$10,000,000.
 The government was to own 20% of the
 stock, and the rest was to be owned by
 private citizens. The bank was to have the
 power to issue currency, to receive deposits,
 and to make loans. It was also to have
 the power to regulate the currency of the
 United States. The bank was to be located
 in Philadelphia, and was to be organized
 on September 21, 1791. The first
 president of the bank was Alexander Hamilton.
 The bank was a great success, and it
 helped to establish the credit of the
 United States. It also helped to
 develop the financial system of the
 United States. The bank was a model
 of efficiency and economy. It was a
 great achievement of the early years of
 the United States.

1608 July 4. William s. of Wth Mason of Ford co. Salop. yeoman to Roger Heynes tailor. (freeman).

1622 April 24. Thomas s. of John Mainwaringe of Audlem co. Chester gent. to Thomas Sherer.

1624 Aug. 1. Edward s. of John Barber late of Stretton co: Salop dec^d to Randle Jones. (freeman).

1634. . . . Rowland s. of Richard Harris to Tho^s Sherer.

1642 Sep. 30. George s. of Roland Morgan of Shrewsbury tailor to his s^d father Roland.

1646 April 1. Thomas s. of Thomas Curton of Longnor co. Salop. husbandman to John Skrimsher of Shrewsbury tailor.

1648 Oct. 28. William s. of Richard Crowder clothworker dec^d by consent of his mother to Henry Weston his father in law.

1651 Dec. 1. William s. of William Palin dec^d to Thomas Standly tailor.

1653 May 31. Joseph s. of Randle Geast of Little Bowdwork co. Chester to Thomas Standley.

1627 July 27. Thomas Prees s. of Morris Prees of Llanyhangel acroythin co. Cardigan gent. to Henry Bennett.

1627 June 24. Richard Hande s. of Rob^t Hand of Ightfield co. Salop blacksmith to Richard Lyth. (departed without freedom.)

1627 Sept. 21. John Turner s. of William Turner late of Nantwich co. Chester tailor dec^d to Robert Bell. (escaped).

1627 Dec. 29. Richard Davies s. of John Davies of Yeedyall co. Stafford glover dec^d to Morgan Price.

1628 June 2. Josias Bell s. of Rob^t Bell of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1624 July 20. Edward Saunders s. of James Saunders late of High Otley co. Stafford yeoman to George Cowper.

1628 April 26. Richard Higgons s. of Thomas Higgons late of Lichfield co. Stafford dec^d to Peter Richardson. (escaped).

1629 Sep. 30. David Davyes s. of Humfrey Davyes of Shrewsbury trowman to Edward Bowen.

1628 May 1. Robert Davis s. of Howell Davis of Onslow to John Jones.

1628 Aug. 1. John Maddox s. of Roland Maddox of Astley yeomⁿ to Thomas Maddox of Astley tailor.

1626 July 22. Isaac Bentley s. of Rob^t Bentley of Astley to Tho^s Maddox.

1630 May 1. Jacob Prychard s. of Peter Prychard of Shrewsbury weaver to Richard Morris.

1630 May 11. Richard Jones s. of John Jones of Abbey foregate miller dec^d to John Robertes. (departed).

1630 Nov. 1. Richard Forester s. of Adam Forester of Meriton husbandman to Roger Burde of Meriton taylor. (freeman).

1630 Jan 31. Edward Prees s. of Ellis Prees late of Shrewsbury tailor dec^d to Pears Jones.

1630 Feb. 7. Thomas Botfield s. of Mary Botfield of Shrewsbury widow to Richard Tenche of Shrewsbury tailor. (escaped).

1630 Dec. 10. David Jones s. of Timothy Jones of Shrewsbury baker dec^d to Randle Jones tailor. (freeman).

1630 Feb. 24. George s. of Randle Knatsford cardmaker to Edward ap Owen. (freeman).

1631 May 26. Thomas Wilcox s. of Hugh Wilcox of Heywood co: Salop yeoman dec^d to Adam Bromley. (died).

1631 June 1. John Jones s. of John Jones of Monksforyatt Salop tailor to his father. (freeman).

1631 April 30. Thomas Higgons s. of Richard Higgons of Shrewsbury dec^d to Samuel Moseley. (freeman)

1626 Feb. 2. Samuel s. of John Browne tailor to Richard Harries taylor. Harries left town—returned to Tho^s Hieron.

1631 March 14. James Bradley s. of John Bradeley late of Shrewsbury glover dec^d to Adam Bromley tailor.

1637 Nov. 25. John Curton s. of Richard Curton of Grinsill co. Salop yeoman to William Newnes.

1632 June 8. John Griffiths s. of Humfrey Griffis of Shrewsbury clothworker to Thomas Davyes.

1632 Aug. 1. William Rabon s. of Ralphe Rabon of Wem co. Salop miller to Tho^s Maddox. (departed).

1630 Dec. 10. David Jones s. of Timothy Jones baker dec^d to Randall Jones. returned to Barbara Evans widow. (freeman).

1632 Feb. 2. William Thomas s. of John Thomas of Sandford dec^d to Moses Reignoldes of Milwich par. Baschurch tailor.

1632 Feb. 20. William Wither s. of Tho^s Wither of Leaton tailor to William Jenkyn of Leaton taylor. (freeman).

1632 March 20. Joseph s. of Bartholomew Medicott of Great Hanwood to John Roberts tailor.

1633 June 19. William Jones s. of John Jones of Staustey co. Denbigh tailor dec^d to Tho^s Sherer.

1632 Aug. 17. Francis Thomas s. of Rees Thomas of Shrewsbury tanner to John Sucker tailor. (freeman).

1634 May 5. Jacob Thomas s. of Isaac Thomas of City of London merchant to Randle Thomas tailor—returned on death of Randle to his widow Elinor.

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1633 June 12. Thomas Onslowe s. of Richard Onslowe of Shrewsbury yeoman to Tho^s Sherer. (freeman).

1631 Sep. 29. Arthur Shawe s. of Roger Shawe of Salop tailor to Arthur Sherer. (departed).

1633 July 17. William Francke s. of W^m Francke late of Shrewsbury tapster to Henry Bennett tailor. (escaped).

1633 July 20. David Davyes s. of Humfrey Davyes of Shrewsbury trowman dec^d to Hugh Davyes tailor. (departed without freedom).

1633 Nov. 1. Edward Jones s. of John Jones of Shrewsbury clothworker to Edw^d Morris. (departed without freedom).

1639 Oct. 7. Tho^s Clare the younger s. of Tho^s Clare of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1634 June 3. John Parre s. of Edmond Parre of Pitchford co. Salop yeoman to Humfrey Chandles.

1634 Dec. 30. William Newnes appr'e to Edw^d Onslow reported served.

1634 Sep. 29. John Tawney s. of James Tawney of Astley co. Salop yeoman to Thomas Maddox of Astley tailor.

1634 Dec. 20. John Bennett s. of Henry Bennett of Shrewsbury tailor to his father. (died).

1634 Nov. 24. Richard Braine s. of Robert Braine of Withiford to Thomas Waine. (escaped).

1634 Aug. 1. David Waine s. of Humfrey Waine to Tho^s Wayne.

1631 Feb. 28. John Skrymsher s. of James Skrymsher of Bieton mercer to W^m Cockes tailor.

1639 June 24. Benjamin Farre s. of George Farre of Bridgenorth smith dec^d to George Farre of Shrewsbury tailor.

1634 March 28. Francis Rawlins s. of Tho^s Rawlins of Shrewsbury to Thomas his father.

1635 March 11. Edward Rawlins s. of Tho^s Rawlins of Shrewsbury to George Cowper.—returned to his father Tho^s.—(dead).

1639 July 16. John Taylor s. of Jacob Taylor late of Whitchurch co. Salop tailor dec^d to Tho^s Maddox.

1634 Oct. 29. Richard Cockes s. of Roger Cockes of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1639 June 24. Benjamin Farre s. of George Farre of Bridgenorth smith dec^d to George Farre of Shrewsbury tailor.

1636 March 12. Thomas Griffies of Clive co. Salop to Howell Vaughan of Acton Reynald tailor.

1637 Nov. 1. John Cheshire s. of Adam Cheshire late of Adgon lane dec^d to Rich^d Tavers of Newton on the heath tailor. (escaped).

1639 March 21. William Smyth s. of John Smyth of Upton Magna tailor to Tho^s Smyth his uncle a freeman.

1636 March 26. William Onslowe the younger of Clive to Edward Onslowe of Clive tailor.

1634 Nov. 1. Thomas Cocks s. of Roger Cocks of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1639 Oct 26. Roland Tomson s. of Roland Tompson late of Astley cooke dec^d to Tho^s Maddox.

1637 Aug. 3. John Powell s. of Richard Powell of Oswestry husbandman to Alex^r Cleaton.

1638 Sep. 1. Thomas Leighton s. of Francis Leighton of the town of Shrewsbury gent.¹ to Daniel Bowles for 7 years from date—M^r Warden Bowles doth report his true service.

1639 June 24. Francis Chaurles s. of Humfrey Chaurles of Shrewsbury to his father.

1639 Dec. 1. Richard Dackes s. of Tho^s Dackes of Ford co. Salop smith to John Dackes of Shrewsbury tailor.

1640 March 28 Thomas Dunford s. of Tho^s Dunford of Battlefield husbandman to William Wyther of Leaton.

1639 Sep. 29. Edward Jones s. of John Jones of Shrewsbury to John Jones his father.

1640 July 4. Jarrott Williams s. of Tho^s Williams late of Winnington co. Salop gent. dec^d to Humphrey Charles tailor

1640 Nov 30. John Price s. of Morgan Price tailor to his s^d father.

1640 June 24. Isaac Griffies s. of Edw^d Griffies of Shrewsbury shoemaker to Tho^s Sherer.

1640 Oct 9. Thomas Jones s. of Tho^s Jones of Great Berwick co. Salop laborer to David Jones tailor. (departed without freedom).

1640 July 17. William Browne s. of Joseph Browne of Shrewsbury tailor to David Jones.

1645 Dec. 1. Nathaniel Davies s. of Francis Davies of par. of Kinnerley co. Salop to W^m Withers of Leaton tailor.

¹ Francis Leighton was buried at Alberbury, February 24, 1622-3, and Mary his wife buried there Feb. 24, 1629. Francis Leighton was son of William Leighton, of Westbury, (bp. 1565, and bur. 1637-8), by Jane, d. of Edw. Grey, of Buildwas, and relict of William Sheldon, who was one of the sons of Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, and Ann Darrell his first wife. It was the custom of early times for the eldest son to inherit the ancestral estate, and to send the younger sons to Shrewsbury to gain their livelihood as tailors, shoemakers, and mercers, or other trades, which no doubt they did, supported by the family influence and connection.

1640 Nov. 9. Rubin Thomas s. of Rich^d Thomas of Shrewsbury laborer to Samuel Moseley tailor—returned 1643 to John Jones.

1640 May 1. Thomas Donforde s. of Tho^s Donforde of Battlefield husbandman to W^m Withers of Leaton.

1641 March 25. John Maddox s. of W^m Maddox of Berrington co. Salop dec^d to Robert Davyes tailor. (departed without freedom).

1641 Dec. 13. George Jaxson s. of George Jaxson dec^d late of Acton par. Childs Ercall co. Salop to Edw^d Morriss tailor. (departed without freedom).

1641 Jan. 8. Roger Birde s. of Roger Birde of Merriton co. Salop to his s^d father—tailor.

1642 June 20. Tho^s Burche s. of W^m Burche late of Shrewsbury tailor dec^d to David Jones.—returned 1646 to George Cowper.

1641 Feb. 1. Tho^s Pughe s. of Tho^s Pughe of Frankwell to Hugh Davyes tailor. returned to Edw. Morris.

1642 July 18. Thomas Williams s. of W^m Edwards late of Ebnall co. Salop yeoman to George Farre tailor.

1642 Dec. 20. John Evans s. of George Evans of Shrewsbury to David Jones tailor. (died).

1642 Nov. 1. Tho^s Felton s. of Roger Felton of Leaton to Thomas Standle of Berwick.

1643 Nov. 18. Edward Benion s. of Roger Benion of Shrewsbury weaver to W^m Cocks tailor.

1644 May 1. Richard Woodfen s. of John Woodfen of Weverham co. Chest. mercer to John Woodfen. (escaped).

1644 April 20. William Jenkin s. of W^m Jenkin of Leaton tailor to his s^d father.

1645 Oct. 2. Edward Charles s. of Humfrey Charles to his father.

1625 Aug. 22. John Hankin s. of John Hankin of Risher co. Cest. to John Woodfen tailor. (released).

1645 March 1. Griffith Shimell of Shiffnal co. Salop to Richard Williams of Shrewsbury tailor. (departed without freedom).

1645 Oct. 27. John Bennett s. of David Bennett of Shrewsbury tailor to Thomas Standle of Berwick tailor.

1646 April 25. David Thomas s. of Rees Thomas dec^d to Daniel Bowles. (departed without freedom).

1646 May 19. Henry Bennett s. of Henry Bennett late of Shrewsbury dec^d tailor to George Farre of Shrewsbury tailor.

1646 Sep. 1. Timothy Adney s. of John Adney of Preston Brockhurst to W^m Newnes of Yorton tailor.

- 1646 July 25. Thomas Reynolds to Richard Foster.
- 1646 April 16. Robart Moynes s. of Richard Moynes late of par. of S^t Alkmonds Shrewsbury dec^d to Francis Rawlins tailor. (escaped).
- 1646 Feb. 2. Samuel Betton s. of Joseph Betton of Shrewsbury tanner dec^d to W^m Withers of Leaton tailor.
- 1647 April 9. George Wall s. of Tho^s Wall to his s^d father.
- 1647 April 4. Thomas Martin s. of Charles Martin felt-maker to Thomas Wall tailor.
- 1647 Jan. 1. Thomas s. of Tho^s Maddox to his father.
- 1648 May 11. Samuel Morris s. of Edw^d Morris to his father.
- 1647 Dec. 10. George Richardson s. of Peter Richardson dec^d to Richard Cocks.
- 1648 April 20. John Lloyd s. in law to Jasper Lloyd of Great Berwick co. Salop carpenter to Tho^s Dunford.
- 1647 Feb. 21. John Wall to his father Tho^s Wall.
- 1646 Sep. 1. John Beysey s. of John Beysy of Leinster dec^d to Humfrey Charles. (departed without freedom).
- 1648 Jan. 1. Richard s. of John Sandland of Broughton weaver to Philip Bunney of Haston.
- 1648 Jan. 3. Robert Clare s. of Tho^s Clare of Abbey foregate dec^d to Tho^s Clare his brother.
- 1649 May 1. Tho^s s. of Adam Bromley of Abbey foregate tailor to his father.
- 1649 March 29. George Hussie s. of W^m Hussie of Alperain in par. Bunberic co. Cest. tailor to George Cowper the younger.
- 1649 Nov. 1. W^m s. of W^m Turner of Prees co: Salop yeoman to Thomas Wall.
- 1648 Oct. 12. John Hodges s. of Mark Hodges of Meole to John Scrimshawe of Shrewsbury.
- 1649 Aug. 10. Samson Fuller to George Farre. (departed).
- 1651 Oct. 3. Edward Brookes s. of Humphrey Brookes of Preston Gubbalds tailor dec^d to Francis Thomas of Shrewsbury tailor.
- 1650 March 1. Roger s. of Tho^s Maddox to his father.
- 1650 March 20. Griffith s. of David Bennett to Tho^s Onslow tailor. (debarred his freedom).
- 1652 Aug. 18. Richard Lea s. of James Lea late of Haughton par. Ercall co. Salop dyer to Tho^s Maddox of Astley tailor.
- 1652 Nov. 7. Thomas Crowder s. of Rich^d Crowder dec^d to Edmund Vickars of Downton.
- 1653 April 10. Ralpho Jenninges of par. Malpas s. of Richard Jenninges dec^d to Edward Chaurles of Shrewsbury tailor.

1653 June 29. Joseph s. of Rowland Evans shearman of Shrewsbury to Richard Cockes tailor.

1653 June 24. William Chilton of Upton Magna to Rich^d. Cockes.

1653 March 1. Roderick Hughes s. of Edw^d Hughes of Dollthirline co. Merioneth to Tho^s Burch.

1653 Feb. 14. Tho^s Dax s. of John Dax of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1653 Dec 26. Tho^s. Withers s. of W^m. Withers of Leaton to his father.

1653 Jan. 31. Jonathan Dugdale s. of Randle Dugdale of Shrewsbury to Thomas Clare.

1653 Feb. 7. Thomas Ellett s. of Justinian Ellett to Tho^s. Jaxon.

1655 June 23. Richard Bromley s. of Adam Bromley to his father.

1655 June 28. Adam Bromley s. of Adam Bromley to his father.

1655 July 1. William Charles s. of Humfrey Charles dec^d to Francis Charles his brother.

1655 June 30. John Wilcox s. of Samuel Wilcox dec^d. at the Cricket co. Salop to George Farre. (departed without freedom).

1654 July 10. John Gibbons s. of John Gibbons of Shrewsbury gent. to George Cowper.

1655 Oct. 8. Tho^s. Boulton s. of Tho^s. Boulton of Shrewsbury tailor to Edward Benion.

1655 May 1. John Barber s. of Edw^d Barber to his father.

1658 Aug. 3. W^m. Ragg s. of George Ragg to John Preese of Abbey foregate tailor.

1658 May 1. John Punch s. of John Punch of Little Ness corviser to Thomas Standley of Shrewsbury tailor.

1655 Jan. 26. W^m. Tylston s. of Tho^s. Tylston dec^d to John Scrimshawe. (ran away).

1656 March 26. Thomas Barber s. of Tho^s Barbor of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1656 May 3. Richard Hassall s. of Richard Hassall of Widdenbury co. Cest. husbandman to Tho^s. Clare.

1653 March 1. Mathew Lloyd s. of David Lloyd of Shrewsbury tanner to John Shelvoek.

1656 Feb. 14. Edward Madox s. of Rich^d. Madox of Shawbury co. Salop yeoman to Tho^s. Madox of Astley tailor.

1657 April 1. Richard Edsall s. of Tho^s Edsall to his father

1657 Sep. 10. William Morris s. of William Morris of Astley to George Cowper of Shrewsbury tailor (7) & the 8 year he is to be his covenant servant.

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1657 Sep. 14. John Dax s. of John Dax of Shrewsbury to his father.

1658 Feb. 2. Henry Armmishrowe s. of John Armmishrowe of Buildwas to Richard Cockes.

1660 April 23. Thomas Smith the yo^r to Tho^s Smith the elder.

1659 Oct. 26. Thomas Geast s. of Edw. Geast to Tho^s. Madox of Astley.

1659 July 18. W^m. Bray s. of W^m. Bray of Frankwell to John Powell of Shrewsbury tailor. (ran away).

1659 June 21. John Gough s. of W^m. Gough of Cherbury co. Salop tailor to Thomas Standley of Shrewsbury.

1659 Feb. 10. Stephen Pughe s. of Tho^s. Pughe of Frankwell to Edw^d. Morris of Frankwell.

1660 Jan. 1. Nicholas Harries s. of Tho^s. Harris to Tho^s. Edsall. returned 1663 to Tho^s. Jaxon.

1660 Jan 1. John Wood s. of Tho^s. Wood of Pontesbury corviser to Tho^s. Burchc.

1661 May 18. W^m. Lewes s. of Francis Lewes of Prees co. Salop to James Cannys of Shrewsbury tailor.

1660 Feb. 6. Richard Farmer s. W^m. Farmer of Shrawardine tailor dec^d. to Tho^s. Dunford of Battlefield.

1661 July 1. Edward Ellis s. of Cadwallader Ellis of Shrewsbury brewer to John Hodges.

1661 Nov. 13. Roger s. of Zacharias Darbishire late of St. Mary's par. Shrewsbury laborer dec^d. to Francis Chandles. (crossed out).

1661 Feb. 14. Roger Smith s. of Roger Smith to John Lloyd of Wollaston co. Salop tailor.

1661 Feb. 22. Nicholas Stedman s. of Michael Stedman of Aston co. Salop gent. dec^d. to William Chilton of Shrewsbury tailor.

1662 July 29. George Farr s. of Geo: Farr of Shrewsbury tailor by Mr. Dounes gent. late Alderman of Shrewsbury dec^d. to John Gibbons (crossed out).

1662 July 14. Harry Heylinge s. of Edw^d. Heylinge of Kynrerley co. Salop yeoman to Richard Cockes.

1662 Sep. 3. Thomas Jennings s. of Rich^d. Jennings of Shrewsbury dec^d to John Powell of Pulley tailor.

1662 Jan. 3. George Farmer s. of Edw^d. Farmer to Thomas Sherer. returned to Tho^s. Smith.

1662 Dec. 25. Thomas Jaxon s. of Tho. Jaxon of Shrewsbury to his father.

1662 Feb. 2. Rich^d. Dax s. of John Dax of Shrewsbury to his father.

1663 Jan. 25. Thomas Davis s. of Edw. Davis pewterer to John Scrimshaw.

1663 Sep. 20. Robert Foulber s. of Rob^t. Foulber to Francis Rallings. returned 1667 to Jonathan Dugdale. (crossed out).

1663 July 25. Samuel Matchen s. of Leonard Matchen miller to Abraham Alleox.

1664 April 16. Rich^d. s. of Tho^s. Onslow to his father.

1664 June 20. Samuel Cowper s. of George Cowper of Shrewsbury to his father.

1665 April 10. John Fox s. of John Fox of Shrewsbury to Edward Bennion.

1665 Oct. 2. Samuel Porter s. of Rich^d Porter of Shrewsbury to W^m Chilton.

1665 Dec. 20. Thomas Scot s. of John Scot of Shrewsbury to his father.

1665 July 27. W^m. Barbar s. of W^m. Barbar of Stretton co. Salop to Edw^d. Barbar.

1665 March Richard Mansell s. of Andrew to his father.

1666 May 2. Samuel Moss s. of John Moss to Tho^s Bourth.

1666 Sep 20. John Taylor s. of John Taylor to Jonathan Dugdale. (crossed out).

1666 Dec 7. John Boulton s. of Tho^s. Boulton to his father.

1666 Jan. 1. Samuel Eller s. of Tho^s. Eller to his father.

1667 June 22. Rich^d. Newnes s. of W^m. Newnes to his father.

1667 Nov. 10. Benjⁿ. Pitts s. of Tho^s. Pitts to his father.

1667 April 3. Rich^d. Mounford s. of Rich^d. Mounford of township of Beresford co. Salop to Edw^d. Broncks. (crossed out).

1667 Oct. 22. Michael Carter s. of Tho^s: Cartar of Shrewsbury trowman to Samuel Morris.

1667 Jan. 1. Tho^s. Gathing s. of David Gathing, smith of Shrewsbury to Richard Cocks.

1667 Jan. 2. Walter Tench s. of Robert Tench of Shrewsbury to his father.

1667 Jan. 2. Tho^s Price s. of John Price to John Price.

1668 May 13. William Mancell s. of And^w. Mancell of Shrewsbury to his father.

1668 May 1. Rich^d. Cowper s. of W^m. Cowper of Shrewsbury to Jonathan Dugdale. (crossed out).

1668 June 20. Philip Pichford s. of Edw^d. Pichford of Shrewsbury to Tho^s. Dax.

1668 Aug. 1. Randal Turner s. of Rich^d. Turner of Shrewsbury to John Wileox of Shrewsbury tailor. (crossed out).

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1668 Sep. 21. Samuel Spencer s. of Stephen Spencer of Shrewsbury to Thomas Smith of Shrewsbury tailor returned 1670 to John Gibbons.

1669 April 6. Tho^s. Cuorton s. of Tho^s. Cuorton of Astley to Tho^s. Crowder of Shrewsbury tailor. (crossed out).

1668 March 4. Joseph Prise s. of Rolland Prise of Shrewsbury to Tho^s. Clare.

1668 Oct. 22. John Barbor s. of Tho^s. Barbor of Shrewsbury to his father.

1668 Mar. 23. Richard Houldstone s. of W^m. Houldstone of Shrewsbury laborer to John Hodges.

1668 Nov. 4. William Dax s. of John Dax of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1669 June 17. John s. of George Farr late of Shrewsbury to Tho^s. Pitts.

1669 Oct. 28. W^m. s. of Francis France dec^d. to Tho^s. Boulton.

1668 Feb. 9. Randle Torner s. of Rich^d. Torner dec^d. to Rich^d. Bromley.

1670 May 11. W^m. Stanley s. of Tho. Stanley to John Scrimshawe.

1670 April 14. Roger s. of Fabian Burrows tailor to Edw. Bennion. returned 1671 to his father.

1670 June 22. Sam^l. s. of John Cartwright of Shawbury to Edw. Maddox.

1670 May 1. Rich^d. s. of Roger Boulton of Audley co. Stafford blacksmith to James Smith.

1670 Sep. 7. John s. of Tho. Tomkis of Stapleton co. Salop to Andrew Mounsell.

1670 Sep. 19. John s. of John Machen of Pyon co. Stafford corviser to W^m. Holmes.

1670 Dec. 13. John s. of John Exeter of Abbey foregate taylor to John Gibbons. (crossed out).

1670 Nov. 1. John Evans s. of Rob^t. Evans late of Llanginnog co. Montg^y. Weaver dec^d to John Maddox.

1671 June 1. W^m. s. of W^m. Jones baker dec^d. to John Wilcox. (crossed out).

1671 April 1. John s. of John Stephens of Westley yeoman to John Powell.

1671 Oct. 4. Joⁿ s. of Tho. Alcox of Welbatch yeoman to Abram Alcox.

1671 Oct. 7. Joⁿ. s. of Arthur Daikin dec^d. to Matthew Lloyd.

1671 Jan. 2. James s. of James Richardson tailor to Matthew Lloyd.

1671 Jan. 10. Rich^d. s. of Rich^d. Heyward dec^d. to Benjⁿ. Pitts.

1671 Feb. 20. Peter s. of Henry Wood to Geo. Farmer.

1672 May 1. Tho^s. s. of George Cowper tailor to Edw. Benyon.

1672 May 1. Joⁿ. s. of Tho. Stanley tailor to Tho^s. Boulton.

1672 Dec 24. Charles s. of Cha^s. Jones of Pulley husbandman to John Pughe tailor.

1672 Aug. 19. Cha^s. s. of Tho. Wall tailor to his father.

1672 Aug. 1. John Nownes s. of W^m. Nownes to his father.

1673 July 15. Rich^d. s. of Rich^d. Fossbrooke of Wellington co. Salop to John Gibbons.

1673 Aug. 30. Andrew s. of Tho. Maunsell to Abram Wilcox.

1673 Nov. 11. Joⁿ. s. of Joⁿ. Jones laborer to Joⁿ. Byerly tailor.

1673 Dec. 18. Rich^d. s. of Joⁿ. Taylor tailor to his father.

1673 Jan. 24. Edw^d. s. of Rich^d. Barber of Yockleton to Edw. Barber.

1673 Dec. 18. George s. of Tho. Jones tailor to his father.

1674 Dec. 13. Tho^s. s. of Rich^d. Fleminge of Meriton co Salop husbandman to W^m. Jenkin.

1674 Dec. 17. Fra^s. s. of Rich. Williams Cotton hill to John Jones.

1675 May 1. John s. of Simon Downes to Andrew Mauncell.

1675 Feb. 10. Tho^s. s. of Tho. Maddox to his father.

1676 April 9. John s. of Roger Teccoe to Geo: Farmer returned on death of Farmer to W^m. Whetley.

1676 April 12. Charles s. of Edw^d Owen clothier to John Hodges tailor.

1675 Nov 10. Thos. s. of Rob^t. Jones of Chilton to John Powell.

1676 Dec 20. Rolland Maddox s. of Tho^s. Maddox to his father.

1675 July 1. James Pearson s. of Mary Pearson widow late of Newport to James Richardson. returned to W^m. Mauncell.

1677 Dec 3. John Jones s. of Owen Jones of Shrewsbury to Nicholas Carter. (died).

1677 Sep. 20. W^m. Tornell s. of Francis Tornell to John Hughes.

1676 Dec. 21. Tho^s. Hodges s. of John Hodges of Shrewsbury to his father.

1677 Dec 20. John s. of John Lloyd of Berwick to

1677 Jan. 26. Roland Deking's. of W^m. Deking of Astley to Tho^s. Maddox.

1678 Dec. 1. Robert Balley of Stepington co. Salop to Griffith Wood of Shrewsbury tailor.

1678 July 2. Edw^d. Chesher s. of Rich^d. Chesher of Shrewsbury to Joseph Prise. (escaped).

1678 Dec 21. Roger Bostok s. of Rich^d. Bostok of Bosley co. Montg^y. to John Taylor.

1678 March 1. Francis Gould s. of Tho. Gould of Shrewsbury to Benjⁿ. Pitt.

1679 May 26. Rich^d. Boudller s. of Rich^d. Boudller of Shrewsbury to Samuel Causie of Shrewsbury tailor.

1679 May 29. John Phassant s. of Tho. Phassant of Shrewsbury to Samuel Morris.

1679 May 29. John Prise s. of Edw. Prise of Pulley to John Hughes.

1677 Dec 14. Tho^s. Vahon s. of Tho: Vahon of Acton Reynald heath tailor to his s^d father.

1679 June 12. John Houlstone s. of W^m. Houlstone of Shrewsbury to Richard Houlstone.

1679 June 23. Tho^s. Eliset s. of Francis Eliset of Westbury co. Salop to John Barbor.

1679 Sep. 13. George s. of Roger Wood of Shrewsbury buttonmaker to James Burch. (crossed out).

1679 Sep. 21. Simon Ridar s. of Simon Ridar of Shrewsbury to John Boulton. (crossed out).

1679 Nov. 10. James Parker to Sam^l. Parker of Shrewsbury.

1680 May 26. Richard Gravener s. of Mary Gravener of to Robert Tanct.

1678 June 24. Tho^s. Wootton s. of Tho. Wootton of Harlescot to John Jones.

1680 June 2. William Hughes to Tho^s. Maddox of Acton Reynald.

1678 Jan. 1. Tho^s. Jones s. of Tho. Jones to his father of Shrewsbury.

1680 June 7. John Osall s. of Laurence Osall of Shrewsbury to Michael Carter.

1680 June 7. Tho^s. Woolf of Shrewsbury to W^m. Bourges of Shrewsbury.

1680 July 8. Richard Charles s. of Fra^s. Charles to his father.

1680 June 25. Randell Bourges of Shrewsbury to John Morris of Shrewsbury. (crossed out).

1678 Dec. 22. Owen Price s. of John Price of Abbey foregate to his father.

1680 Jan. 3. Sylvanus Francisus Cox of Shrewsbury to his father Richard Cox.

1680 Jan. 4. Robert Hodges s. of John Hodges of Shrewsbury to his father.

1680 Jan. 4. Edw^d. Davis s. of Edw. Davis of Shrewsbury to his father in law Griffith Wood of Shrewsbury.

1681 April 9. Joseph Hoshar s. of Rich^d. Hoshar of Shrewsbury to Richard Whetley of Shrewsbury.

1681 April 10. Joshua Gibbons s. of M^r. John Gibbons of Shrewsbury to his father.

1681 May 24. John Vahon s. of Tho^s Vahon of Acton Reynald to his father.

1681 June 2. Richard Whitakers s. of Rich^d. Whittickers of Oswestry yeoman to Tho^s. Gathing of Shrewsbury.

1681 Jan. 17. Joseph Tannat s. of John Tannat of Shrewsbury to John Jones.

1681 July 7. Roland Jeuckes s. of Samu^ll Juckes of Downton co. Salop gent. to Sam^l. Spencer of Shrewsbury on whose death 1685 returned to Sam^l. Carper.

1682 Feb 11. William Maddox s. of John Maddox of Astley to John his father.

1681 Sep. 29. Peter s. of Peter Barker corviser of Shrewsbury to John Boulton.

1681 March 4. Tho^s. Davis s. of John Davis of Abington to Tho^s. Fleming. (crossed out).

1682 June 13. Tho^s s. of W^m Newell to John Exeter.

1682 June 30. Samuel Evans s. of John Evans to Samuel Parker.

1682 July 26. Rich^d Tifilds s. of John Tifilds to Rich^d Wheatley. (dead).

1682 Sep. 1. Sam^l Richardson s. of James Richardson to his father.

1682 Nov. 24. Sam^l Morris s. of Sam^l Morris of Shrewsbury to his father.

1682 Nov 30. Andrew Mounsla s. of John Mounsla to his father.

1682 Dec 5. Benj Gilbert s. of Rob^t Gilbert of Shrewsbury to Tho. Dax.

168^{2/3} Feb. 12. Cha Leghe s. of Henry Leghe gent. of co Salop to John Mounlow.

1682 Nov. 28. Tho. s. of Tho. Dax to his father.

1684 Dec. 29. John Wright s. of John Wright of Widenbury co. Cest. to George Scrivener.

1683 June 9. W^m s. of Raynall Couper to Rich^d Farmer of Bietonheath returned to Rich^d Whateley of Shrewsbury.

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- 1683 June 9. David s. of Matthew Lloyd to James Richardson on his decease returned to Henry Gorsuch.
- 1682 Aug. 1. Rich^d s. of Tho. Williams to Ab^m Alcox.
- 1682 Dec. 9. Matthew s. of Tho. Malpas to Roger Renicker.
- 1682 Dec 10. John s. of John Andrews to John Price.
- 1683 Feb. 4. John s. of John Pichford to his father.
- 1684 April 29. Tho^s Orme s. of Phebian Orme of Shrewsbury to Phebian Orme of Shrewsbury tailor.
- 1683 Feb. 6. John Burch s. of James Burch of Shrewsbury to Sam^l Spencer.
- 1684 Dec 10. James s. of W^m Pealeing, Clothier to Cha Jones.
- 1684 Oct. 18. Rich^d Jackson s. of Tho. Jackson dec^d to Rich^d Wheatley. (crossed out).
- 1684 Oct 22. Roger s. of Roger Renikers of Shrewsbury to his father.
- 1684 Nov 17. Charles Davis s. of Edw. Davics of Shrewsbury to Rich. Fosbrook.
- 1684 Oct. 10. Silvanus Francis Cox s. of Rich. Cox to his father as a furrier or skinner.
- 1684 Nov 10. Edw^d s. of Rich. Cox to his father as a furrier or skinner.
- 1684 Dec 12. Benj Pitt s. of Benj. Pitt to Thomas Pitt of Shrewsbury tailor.
- 1684 Dec 28. Robert s. of Benj. Pitt to his father.
- 168⁴/₅ Feb. 19. John Boulton s. of W^m Boulton of Shrewsbury to Cha Wall.
- 1685 April 23. Humphrey s. of Humphrey Price to Tho^s Crouther of Astley.
- 1684 April 3. Hugh Jones s. of Hugh Jones to Roger Benion. (crossed out).
- 1685 May 9. Tho^s s. of Fra^s Rawlins to Francis Rawlins.
- 1684 Nov 20. W^m s. of Geo. Swinton of Shrewsbury to Edw. Darbyshire.
- 1685 Sep. 22. John Humphreys s. of Rich^d Humphreys of Treadigle co. Montgomery to Griffith Wood.
- 1685 Oct 22. John Hughes s. of W^m Hughes of Astley to John Evans of Abriton co. Salop.
- 1685 June 24. W^m s. of Tho^s Barton of par. Hanbury co: Stafford to William Tooth tailor.
- 1685 Feb. 24. Rich^d Gittins s. of Abram Gittins of Habberley to Joseph Jones.
- 1686 April 10. Francis Davies s. of Tho^s Davies of Newton on the Hill par Middle clothier to John Cureton of Grinsill.

1686 May 27. Tho. Millington s. of James Millington of town of Hyatton co. Salop to Tho^s Jones of Bicton heath returned to John Taylor of Salop.

1686 June 29. Tho. Holland of Middlewich co. Cest. to Henry Gossuch.

1686 July 28. John s. of Tho. Robarts bellfounder to Sam^l Parker.

1686 Sep. 17. Joseph Knott s. of Randle Knott to Ja^s Parker.

1686 Dec. 10. Samuel Habergall s. of John Habergall to John Mounslow.

1686 Dec. 20. Samuel s. of Rob^t Clare to his father.

1686 June 22. Matthias Wilding s. of Matthew Wilding to Samuel Morris of Shrewsbury.

1686 June 20. Rich^d Holt s. of W^m Holt of Bridgenorth to Daniel Baxter.

1687 April 1. Richard Bowers s. of John Bowers to John Barber of Preston Montford.

1687 May 19. Frances Mighen s. of Rich^d Mighen to Hen. Gorsuch.

1687 July 7. Roger Blagg s. of Roger Blagg of Nantwich tailor to Wm. Tooth. (crossed out).

1687 June 24. Peter Lambert s. of Edw^d Lambert of Upton Magna to Geo. Scrivener. (crossed out).

1686 Nov 30. Henry Scott s. of Humphery Scott of Shrewsbury to Edw^d Ollivars of Shrewsbury.

1687 Sep. 14. William Barbar s. of Edw^d of Shrewsbury to his father.

1687 Dec. 3. Edw^d Lloyd s. of Theophilus Lloyd of Lanryod co. Montgomery to John Taylor.

1687 Jan. 10. John Gennoc s. of John Gennoc to John Morris of Shrewsbury. (crossed out).

1688 March 31. Thomas Pichford s. of Tho Pichford of Astley to John Evans of Battlefield.

1688 Sep. 29. Robert Hodges s. of John Hodges of Shrewsbury to Richard Houlston.

1688 June 10. Christopher Morris s. of John Morris to his father.

1690 June 9. Luke Edwards s. of Luke Edwards to Rich. Houlston.

1692 March 4. Samuel Newns s. of Rich^d of the Clive tailor to his father.

1688 July 17. Tho^s Jones s. of Charles Jones of Pulley to Cha^s Jones his brother.

1688 Dec. 20. Sam^l Cooper s. of Sam Cooper to his father.

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1689 July 16. Tho Sherwood s. of Rob^t Sherwood bound to Cha Owen who went in King's Service returned to Sam^l Morris.

1689 June 25. Richard Bowers s. of W^m Bowers to Cha^s Wall.

Rich^d Bell s. of W^m Bell Henry Gorsuch.

1692 April 30. Benjⁿ Pichford s. of John Pichford to Rich^d Fosbrook.

1690 May 16. Rob^t Wilson s. of Rob^t Wilson of Harlescot to Thomas Woolen.

1690 Jan. 1. Robert Bouker of Wellington to Rich^d. Smith.

1691 April 4. Sam^l. Dike s. of Sam^l. Dike to Tho. Chanler.

1691 July 1. John Wakefield s. of Ellis Wakefield of Shrewsbury to Rich^d Smith.

1691 Aug. 24. Nicholas Felton s. of Joseph Felton of Shrewsbury clothworker to John Morris of Shrewsbury returned 1696 to Roger Chanler.

1691 Nov. 17. William Houlston s. of Rich^d Houlston to Joseph Price.

1689 June 17. Harry Nigger to John Barber of Montford Bridge.

1690 Sep. 29. John Morris s. of John Morris to his father.

1692 Sep. 29. William Whigley to Roger Renikers.

169²/₃ Jan. 1. Peter Baneroft s. of Peter Baneroft of Shrewsbury joiner to Edw. Barber of Shrewsbury.

1692 Dec 22. Thomas Price s. of Joseph Price to his father.

1692 Dec 22. Rich. Fosbrook s. of Rich. Fosbrook to his father.

169²/₃ Mar. 16. John Tompkins s. of Joseph Tompkins tanner to Tho^s. Evans.

169²/₃ Feb. 1. Adam s. of Rich^d. Bromley to his father.

169²/₃ Feb. 7. Bould Charles s. of Tho. Charles to his father.

1692 May 15. John Gough s. of John Gough to James Parker.

1692 Nov 14. John Dukes s. of Rich^d Dukes to Will^m Tooth.

1693 Dec 27. Roger Edge s. of Roger Edge to John Exeter.

1693 Nov. 7. John s. of John Whitefield of par. S^t Mary's to Rich^d Fosbrook.

1693 Nov 9. John Whatthall s. of Jonathan Whatthall of S^t Alkmund's par. to Rich^d Fosbrook.

169²/₃ Feb. 2. David Jones s. of Rich^d Jones corviser dec^d to Tho. Evans.

1694 May 1. John Wood s. of Jon Wood of par. Yarpole co: Hereford to Griffith Wood.

- 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ April 26. Rich^d Parry s. of Evan Parry to Griffith Wood. (died).
- 1693 Oct. 7. Rob^t Moore s. of Jacob Moore to Rich. Roberts.
- 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ Mar. 22. Jon. Price s. of Walter Price to Jon. Boulton.
- 1694 May 15. Jon. Howells s. of Dan^d Howells of Holy Cross to Cha^s Jones.
- 169 $\frac{4}{5}$ Dec 8. Jon Renikers s. of Roger Reniker to his father.
- 1694 June 9. Rich^d Fardoe s. of Tho. Fardoe to his father.
- 1694 June 23. Tho. Prichard s. of W^m Prichard innholder dec^d to Rich^d Wheatley.
- 1694 July 5. Tho. Wall to Edward Barber.
- 1694 Sep. 22. W^m Pierce s. of W^m Pierce of Castle foregate to John Taylor, returned 1696 to John Richardson.
- 1694 Oct 1. Tho^s Donne s. of Ralph Donne of Shrewsbury to Samuel Conny as a furrier and skinner. (escaped).
- 1694 Oct 24. Benj. Roberts s. of Tho. Roberts bellfounder to Rich Wheatley.
- 1693 Dec 20. Peter Davies s. of W^m Davis of Shrewsbury clothier to Edw. Benion, returned 1696 to Tho^s Evans.
- 1694 Nov 6. Rob^t Williams s. of Roger Williams of Dorrington to John McCormick of Shrewsbury tailor.
- 1694 Oct 17. William Longden s. of Tho. Longden of Shrewsbury to Roger Chandles.
- 1694 Jan 8. Rich^d Drury s. of Crispin Drury to Fabian Orm.
- 1694 Feb. 9. W^m Watson s. of W^m Watson to W^m Jenings of Leighton.
- 1694 July 19. Edw^d Webb s. of John Webb dec^d to Fabian Orm, returned to Sam. Morris.
- 1695 Dec. 22. Francis Bishop to John Monsloc.
- 169 $\frac{4}{5}$ Feb. 2. Rich^d Mall s. of Jon. Maul servitor of Betton to Henry Gorsuch.
- 1695 May 8. John s. of John Berinton of Shrewsbury to John Hughes of Astley. (dead).
- 1695 May 29. Rich^d Evans s. of Edw. Evans of par. Llan-silin to Tho. Evans.
- 1695 Henry s. of Isaac King dec^d to Henry Gorsuch.
- 1694 May 21. Thomas s. of Edw^d Olivars to his father.
- 1694 May 21. Edw^d s. of Edw^d Oliver to his father.
- 1695 Nov 5. Cha^s s. of Edw. Tyler of Coleham corviser to Rich^d Smyth of Shrewsbury, returned 1696 to W^m Tooth.
- 1695 Oct 25. Peter s. of W^m Drakecote of Shrewsbury to John Jarman of Shrewsbury.

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1696 Jan John s. of Owen^c Price dec^d of Shrewsbury to John Price.

1696 Mar. 28. John s. of Jon. Croxston dec^d by consent of Mr. Tho^s Calcott of Berwick jun^r Gent to Tho^s Fardoe of par. St Chad, returned to Joseph Harris of Elmstrey tailor.

1696 May 1. Price Newcom s. of Phillip Newcome dec^d by consent of Rev^d John Price of Westbury D D, to Rich^d Roberts.

1696 May 1. Tho^s s. of Rob^t Adams to his father.

1696 Aug 11. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Walton dec^d of Whittington to Rich Whateley.

169⁷/₇ Feb. 2. Rich^d s. of Evan Jones of Shrewsbury corviser to John Pheasant.

1697 April 14. W^m s. of W^m Powell of Coleham to Tho^s Jones of Brace Meole, returned 1699 to Cha^s Jones.

1697 March 9. John s. of Tho. Griffiths dec^d of par. St Chad to Ja^s Parker, returned to Joseph Harris 1700 glover.

1697 Jan 3. Sam^l s. of Sam^l Parker to his father.

1697 Aug. 31. Rich^d s. of Owen Davies dec^d to Fabian Orme.

1697 Nov 26. Daniel s. of Sam^l Pursevant to Roger Charles.

1698 April 20. Edw^d s. of Widow Chanles to Fra^s Chanles.

1697 Jan 21. Tho^s s. of John Morris to his father.

1698 July 13. Samuel s. of Anthony Powell woodcutter to Tho^s Jones of Meole Brace, on decease of master returned 1699 to Cha^s Jones.

1698 Oct 18. W^m s. of Roger Blakeway dec^d to W^m Bagley.

1699 April 14. W^m s. of Walter Green Wollers to Tho^s Pichford of Astley.

1699 June 10. Robert s. of Dorothy Rawlins of Frankwell widow to Samuel Morris.

1699 July 10. Nathaniel s. of Rich^d Crayne of Salop clothier to Henry Gorsuch.

1699 July 17. Edward s. of W^m Peake of Salop innholder to Henry Gorsuch.

1699 Oct 3. Richard s. of Widow Griffithes of Salop to W^m Tooth.

169⁹/₁₀ Mar. 1. John s. of Rich^d Griffiths of Salop Brazier to John Boulton.

1700 April 20. Tho^s s. of John Barber of township of Bicton tailor to his father.

1700 May 1. W^m s. of Cha^s Jones of Pulley tailor to his father.

1700 April 29. Michael s. of Elizabeth Andrews of Shrewsbury widow to Joseph Pryce, returned to Richard Wheatley.

1700 May 1. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Cratchley of Shrewsbury tallow chandler dec^d to his father in law Rich^d Ridgeway of Shrewsbury tailor.

1700 May 1. Henry s. of Abiden Harrison of Castle Foregate innholder to Rich^d Fosbrook.

1700 May 20. Thomas s. of Henry Gorsuch of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1700 June 1. Abraham s. of Evan Jones of Frankwell corviser to John Pheasant of Frankwell tailor.

1700 July 16. Rich^d s. of Roger Andrews of Shrewsbury corviser to Fabian Orme, returned to Rich^d Ridgeway.

1700 Oct. 19. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Tydder of Salop corviser to Sam^l Morris.

1700 Oct 22. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Clemson of Salop corviser to Tho^s Sherwood.

1700 Dec 13. James s. of Jane Parker of Salop widow to Sam^l Parker.

1700 Feb. 3. John s. of Abraham Davies of Shrewsbury to Matthias Wilding of Shrewsbury.

1700 Feb. 3. Tho^s s. of David Merick of Salop brewer to John Jarman.

1700 Feb 11. John s. of Tho^s Edwards of Meole Brace yeoman to Richard Ridgeway.

1701 May 15. Robert s. of John Powell of Forden co. Montgomery yeoman to Lewis Powell of Salop tailor.

1701 May 17. William s. of Sam^l Savage of Long Parke house co Salop yeoman to Roland Dakeinge of Astley.

1701 Dec. 26. Tho^s s. of Rich^d Savage of Shrewsbury Clockmaker to Rich^d Smyth. (crossed out) returned to Rich^d Chandles.

1701 June 26. Benjⁿ s. of Nicholas Broxton of Wellington yeoman to Griffith Wood.

1701 Nov 3 W^m s. of Henry Jones late of Castle foregate dec^d to John Jones of Berwick, on death returned 1702 to John Morris 2nd of that name tailor.

1701 Dec. 8. Tho^s s. of Joseph Stephens of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1701 Dec 22. W^m s. of Sam^l Parker of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1701 Mar. 2 Rich^d s. of John Gregory of par St Alkmond Salop yeoman to John Pheasant.

1702 July 6. Rich^d s. of Edw^d Evans of Abbey foregate innholder to John Humphreys of Shrewsbury tailor.

1702 Aug. 14. Tho^s s. of Cha^s Wall of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1702 Sep. 29. Samuel s. of Tho^s Gough of Vennington co. Salop dyer to Henry Gorsuch.

1702 Nov. 5. John s. of Henry Gorsuch of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1702 Oct. 13. George s. of George Heyward of Castle foregate brickmaker to John Evans of Battlefield.

1701 Sep. 16. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Maddox of Coleham Miller to W^m Wigley.

1703 May 1. Peter s. of Cha^s Wall of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1705 April 12. Neter Lloyd s. of W^m Lloyd dec^d by consent of Exc^rs of M^r Donne to Cha^s Jones of Pulley.

1703 July 20. Samuel s. of Cha^s Wheeler of Shrewsbury Clothworker to Richard Ridgeway.

1703 Sep. 29. Rowland s. of Joseph Price of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1703 Dec 24. Edw^d s. of Edw^d Farbrother of Shrewsbury dec^d to Rich^d Fosbrooke, on death 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ returned to W^m Bagley.

170 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 2. James s. of W^m Cadman of Salop yeoman to W^m Cadman.

170 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 14. John s. of John Rider of Hencock co. Salop brickmaker to Joseph Tannant of Salop tailor.

1703 Dec. 1. Tho^s s. of Walter Smyth of Over Rowton to W^m Barber of Shrewsbury.

1704 May 10. W^m s. of John Wheeler of Shrewsbury bricklayer to Tho^s Pardoe of Coleham. (crossed out.)

1703 Nov. 5. Tho^s Granger with consent of Trustees of Tho^s Langley Esq. to John Jarman.

1704 July 17. John s. of Tho^s Davies of Shrewsbury innholder to Cha^s Jones of Pulley.

1704 July 24. John s. of W^m Powell late of Shrewsbury yeoman to W^m Powell of Shrewsbury tailor.

1704 Aug. 9. Michael Andrews s. in law of Rob^t Wood returned f^m Rich^d Wheatley to Rich^d Andrews of Shrewsbury.

1704 Sep. 6. Joseph s. of Joseph Meachen of Salop carpenter to Tho^s Sherrer.

1704 Dec. 9. Edw^d s. of Rich^d Lewis dec^d of township of Rowton to Edw^d Olliver of Alberbury tailor by consent of Rich^d Fosbrook.

1704 Jan. 1. Rich^d s. of Joseph Stephens of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1704 May 3. Rich^d s. of Cha^s Jones of Pulley tailor to his father.

1705 June 15. Rich^d s. of Edw^d Olliver of Alberbury to his father.

1705 June 16. W^m s. of Eliz. Jones of Berrington widow to W^m Tooth on death 1709 returned to Rich. Jennings.

1705 June 23. Philip Bell to Tho^s Sherrer.

1705 June 25. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Gittins of Shrewsbury innholder to Rich^d Roberts.

1705 July 7. Joseph s. of Rich^d Williams of Buildwas to Joseph Harris of Shrewsbury tailor.

1705 Nov. 1. Joshua son of Joshua Hughes of Abbey foregate yeoman to John Boulton.

1705 Aug. 31. W^m s. of Matthew Eyton of Kempton yeoman to Henry Gorsuch.

1705 May 1. John James s. of Samuel Gibbons of London gent. to John Gibbons.

1706 June 4. Richard s. of Rich^d Haberley of Coleham to Roger Griffithes of Pulley.

1706^g Jan 28. Richard s. of Edw^d Brain butcher dec¹ to Jos^h Harries. (diel.)

1706 April 16. Roger s. of John Jarman of par. of Treveglus co. Montgomery to John Jarman of Shrewsbury.

1706 Dec. 27. Tho^s s. of Rowland Blakeway to Rich^d Roberts.

1707 March 25. Charles s. of Anthony Powel of Meole Brace lathe cleaver to Samuel Powel of Meole Brace tailor.

1707 March 31. Tho^s s. of Peregrine Rogers of Wattlesborough to John Griffiths, returned on death 1709 to Joseph Harries.

1703 Dec. 1. Tho^s s. of Walter Smith of Upper Oulton co. Salop to W^m Barber, returned on death 1706 to Edw. Barber.

1706 Aug. 7. Henry s. of Henry Litchfield late of Salop tobaccoist to John Jarman.

1707 Nov. 27. Daniel s. of Tho. Matthews of Escoid par. Malpas co. Flint to Joseph Harries.

1707 July 1. Thomas s. of William Bowers of Hencott to W^m Bagley.

1706 March 7. W^m s. of John Morris of Butcher row to his father.

1707 Sep. 1. Joseph s. of Richard Yates of Wellington to Rich^d Andrews.

1707 Sep. 10. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Chanles dec^d to John Bolton.

1707 Aug. 17. John s. of W^m Layton needlemaker¹ to John Bolton.

¹ William Leighton, of Shrewsbury, needlemaker, was admitted Burgess of Bridgnorth 1678. His son Wm., of London, tailor, admitted Burgess 1727, and another son John, of London, tailor, also admitted 1727. There was a family of Leighton at Bridgnorth from 1598.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs, languages, and religions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures, and has helped to create a new and unique American identity.

The third fact is that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

1707 May 27. John s. of George Sherwyn to W^m Powell.

170⁷/₈ Feb. 9. Edw^d s. of Tho^s Fleming of Merington lib^o of Shrewsbury to Sam^l Newans of Yoretton heath lib. of Shrewsbury.

1708 Nov. 20. James s. of Tho^s France of Battlefield to Tho^s Pichford of Astley.

1707 Feb 16. Tho^s s. of John Nicholas to Rich^d Mall.

1708 Jan 24. W^m s. of Morris Eccleshall to Abraham Jones of Salop.

1708 July 24. W^m s. of Isaac Pugh to John Gibbons, returned to Benj. Pitts 1709. (crossed out).

1709 Feb. 24. John James Gibbons returned to Joshua Gibbons on death of John Gibbons.

1708 Nov. 5. W^m s. of Roger Gough of Forton to Rowland Deakin of Astley.

1708 June 24. W^m s. of W^m Baker to Michael Andrews.

1709 Feb. 2. Tho^s Tinsley to Sam^l Newans of par. Broughton.

1709 Dec. 27. John s. of John Pheasant to his father.

1710 Jan. 18. Benj. Johnson to Rich. Roberts.

1709 June 20. Joseph s. of Edw. Brain dec^d to W^m Powell.

1709 Aug. 24. Aaron s. of Moses Nicolas to Peter Davies.

1709 Feb. 6. W^m Phythian of Sandford par. Prees to John James.

1709 Nov. 1. Edw. Purslow to Richard Jennings.

1709 Dec. 15. W^m s. of Rich^d Charles to Henry Gorsuch.

1710 Nov. 29. Rich^d s. of Jos^h Stevens dec returned to Tho^s Newell.

1710 Feb. 2. John s. of Rebecca Bray to Robert Rawlings.

1709 June 28. Tho^s s. of Rich^d Taylor of Shrewsbury dyer to John Rushton of Shrewsbury.

1709 Oct. 15. Roger s. of James Rider of par. of S^t Julians skinner to Sam^l Powell of Meole Bracc.

1709 July 6. Rich^d s. of James Pugh to Rich. Ridgway on death 1710 returned to Abraham Jones.

170⁹/₈ Mar. 12. Rob^t s. of Tho^s Morris of Claverley Hall par. Prees co. Salop to Rich. Mall.

1710 Nov. 16. Ja^s s. of Tho. Heath mercer to Rich. Mall.

1710 Jan. 6. John s. of Roger Griffiths to his father.

1711 Dec. 3. Tho^s s. of Stephen Attrey corviser to Sam^l Newans of par. Broughton co. Salop.

1711 Aug. 2. W^m s. of John Ansell to W^m Wigley.

1712 June 24. W^m Pinchés of par. S^t Mary Salop to Tho^s Speke of Leaton.

1712 Dec. 5. Tho. s. of Tho. Dax to his father.

1712 Mar. 13. Tho. s. of Rich^d Smith of Shrewsbury to Tho. Dax returned to his father.

1713 Ap. 5. Henry s. of Henry Thomas to George Heyward. (crossed out).

1713 Jan. 11. W^m Morris to John Griffiths.

1710 Feb. 16. Sam s. of Elinor Davies to John Griffiths.

1713 Aug. 17. Daniel Clemson to George Scrivener.

1713 Oct. 14. W^m s. of W^m Barkley to his father.

1713 May 9. Edw. Parsons to Cha^s Jones of Pulley.

1711 Oct. 11. Joseph s. of Tho^s Fardoe to Joseph Harries.

1713 Nov. 6. John s. of Richard Smyth D^d to W^m Jones.

1714 Apr. 2. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Stoakes of Olton co. Stafford yeoman to Tho^s Smith of Salop.

1716 May 10. Tho^s s. of W^m Barton of Salop tailor to Tho. Newel. returned to his father.

1712 Feb. 21. Tho^s s. of John Spenloe of Shrewsbury to Sam^l Powell of Brace Meole.

1715 Oct 31. W^m s. of W^m Morris to Henry Harrison. returned 1717 to George Heyward.

1715 Nov. 20. John s. of John Jarman to his father.

1715 March 2. John Watts to Edward Chandless.

1715 Dec. 2. John Mitchel of Frankwell to Rob^t Rawlins.

1716 Sep 22. Tho^s Jones to W^m Blakeway.

1716 May 1. Roger s. of Roger Griffiths to his father.

1716 June 25. John s. of Tho^s. Fardoe to his father.

1716 May 1. W^m s. of Rich^d Haberley to Rich^d Haberley of Salop.

1717 May 29. John s. of John Morris tailor to his father.

1717 Sep 29. Sam^l s. of Widow Leech to Roger Griffiths.

1718 June 1. Rich^d s. of John Jarman to his father.

1718 Sep 8. Tho^s s. of Alice Mall of Shrewsbury widow to Richard Mall of Shrewsbury tailor.

1718 Feb 28. Jonathan s. of John Walthall of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1719 May 20. John s. of W^m Crockett to John Rushton.

1719 May 1. W^m s. of Joseph Harris to his father.

1719 July 9. W^m s. of John James to his father.

1719 July 9. Joshua s. of John Hughes of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1719 May 25. John s. of John Corbet of St. Alkmond's par. to Geo. Heyward.

1717 Sep 29. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Sherwood to Rich^d Jones.

1719 Nov 5. Rich^d s. of Rich^d Asterley dec^d to Joseph Wadkin.

1716 Nov 1. W^m s. of W^m Wigley tailor to his father.

1719 Dec 24. Rich^d Humphreys. to his father John Humphreys.

1720 Mar. 31. John Smith to Rich^a Fardoe.

1719 June 24. Rich^d s. of W^m Berkley of Salop tailor to his father.

1720 Oct 9. Abraham Mitchell to James Heath. (crossed out).

1720 May 1. John Tomlin to W^m Berkley.

1720 July 22. John s. of Rich^d Jones of Montford to John Gough tailor.

1720 Feb 14. Cha^s s. of Abrah^m. Bayley to Henry Gorsuch returned 1721 to Rich^d Mall.

1720 Nov. 24. Edw^d. Payne to John Jones.

1720 Nov. 26. John s. of Tho. Frank of par S^t Alkmond to James Freeman of Harlescot.

1720 May 1. W^m s. of Sam^l Browne of Upton Magna to Rowland Deakin of Abbey foregate.

1720 Oct 23. John s. of Rich^d. Cloudman to Roger Griffiths.

1721 Jan 1. John s. of W^m. Bagley tailor to his father.

1721 June 24. John s. of Rich^d Finch to Rich^d. Chandless.

1721 Dec. 16. Tho^s. s. of John Oakley par S^t Chad baker to W^m. Pugh.

1721 Dec 27. George s. of W^m. Scoltock of par S^t Mary to John Owen.

1722 May 1. Francis s. of Rob^t. Rawlins tailor to his father.

1722 May 31. Rich^d. s. of John Griffithes of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1723 June 18. John s. of W^m. Blakeway tailor to Sam^l Parker sen , returned 1724 to his father.

1723 June 18. Rich^d. s. of Rich^d. Mall tailor to Tho^s. Dax, returned to his father.

1723 Jan 14. John s. of John Walton to Ed^m Purslow.

1724 May 26. W^m. s. of Widow Fardoe to John Jones.

1724 May 21. John s. of W^m. Berkley tailor to his father.

1723 Jan 21. Edw^d Martin to George Heyward.

1723 Feb 18. Samuel Bowers to W^m Jones.

1724 Jan 2. W^m. Mallard to his brother John Mallard, returned to Daniel Clemson.

1724 Mar. 4. Tho^s. s. of Tho Lockley of township of Eyton par of Chirbury co. Salop laborer to Rich^d. Griffis, returned to Tho^s Bickley par of Alberbury. (crossed out)

1724 Nov 5. George s. of George Hayward of Shrewsbury to his father.

1724 Feb. 6. James Corke s. in law of Tho. Whitekers of par S^t Julian, Shrewsbury to Ed. Charles.

- 1725 May 12. Tho^a Hosier to W^m. Blakeway.
 1725 July 15. Tho. s. of Humph. Roberts to John Gorsuch.
 1725 May 12. John s. of John James to his father.
 1725 Mar. 25. Tho^s s. of Tho. Downes to his father.
 1725 Jan. 1. Rich^d Jones s. of Rich^d Jones to his father.
 1725 Aug. 3. George s. of W^m Hammer of Pontesbury tailor
 to Richard Andrewes.
 1725 Mar. 1. Edw^d s. of John Hill to John Griffithes.
 1726 June 10. Benjⁿ Smith to Joseph Braine.
 1726 Ap. 26. Rich^d Richards to Rich^d Griffithes.
 1725 June 24. W^m s. of W^m Powell to his father.
 1726 Nov. 13. John s. of James Pughe jun^r to Sam^l Parker.
 172⁶ Mar. 21. Rich^d Lewis to Edw Oliver. (died).
 1727 June 7. John Owen to John Jarman.
 172⁸ Feb^r 20. Robert Jones s. of Jones of Sutton
 to Job Blarkley. (died).
 1728 June 24 John s. of Sam^l Powell to his father.
 1728 Dec 21. W^m Farmer to Rob^t Rawlins.
 1728 Jan. 6. And^w Davies to W^m Pinches. (crossed out).
 1728 June 25. John Jones to his father John Jones.
 1728 Sep. 7. Griffith s. of Morris Egallsea to W^m Eggallsea
 (crossed out) his master being no inhabitant.
 1728 Ap 23. Tho^s s. of Tho. Tomkis of par. S^t Alkmond to
 James France of Harlescot.
 1726 Dec 10. Edmund s. of John Jones to Roger Griffiths,
 returned to his father.
 1729 Dec 15. Tho^s Betton to John Owen.
 1729 May 29. Samuel Wilding to John Gough.
 1729 Sep. 12. W^m s. of Marg^t Lloyd to Job Blankley.
 1730 June 27. Nathaniel s. of John Drinkwater dec^d of
 City of Worcester to W^m Barton, returned 1734 to Joshua
 Parkinson.
 1730 Dec 23. John s. of James Wilson of par. S^t Alkmonds
 to John Hale.
 1730 Dec 22. John s. of John Robinson of par. S^t Chad to
 Rob^t Needam.
 1730 Dec 22. Edw^d Powell s. of Sam^l Powell to Charles
 Powell, returned 1734 to his father.
 1730 May 23. Samuel s. of Tho^s Barber to his father.
 1730 Jan. 20. John s. of John Owen to his father.
 1731 Jan 1. Joseph s. of Rich^d Fardoc to his father.
 1731 Mar. 25. W^m s. of W^m Hussey of par. S. Mary to Geo.
 Hayward.
 1731 Sep 7. W^m s. of Rich^d Williams dec^d to Tho^s Speak
 of par. S. Mary.

1772	July 22	1772	July 22
1773	July 22	1773	July 22
1774	July 22	1774	July 22
1775	July 22	1775	July 22
1776	July 22	1776	July 22
1777	July 22	1777	July 22
1778	July 22	1778	July 22
1779	July 22	1779	July 22
1780	July 22	1780	July 22
1781	July 22	1781	July 22
1782	July 22	1782	July 22
1783	July 22	1783	July 22
1784	July 22	1784	July 22
1785	July 22	1785	July 22
1786	July 22	1786	July 22
1787	July 22	1787	July 22
1788	July 22	1788	July 22
1789	July 22	1789	July 22
1790	July 22	1790	July 22
1791	July 22	1791	July 22
1792	July 22	1792	July 22
1793	July 22	1793	July 22
1794	July 22	1794	July 22
1795	July 22	1795	July 22
1796	July 22	1796	July 22
1797	July 22	1797	July 22
1798	July 22	1798	July 22
1799	July 22	1799	July 22
1800	July 22	1800	July 22

1731 Sep 7. Rich^d s. of Rich^d Williams dec^d to George Seawkecott.

1731 March 23. John s. of George Haslewood of Bridgenorth to Rich^d Malle jun^r.

1730 Feb 1. Rob^t s. of Cha^s Davies to his father.

1730 Nov 5. Jeremiah s. of Tho^s Thomas to his father.

1732 July 5. Samuel s. of Sam^l Perdduck par. S^t Mary to James France of Harlescot.

1732 Aug 18. Rob^t s. of the widow Rebecca Corson of Wolverhampton to John Gorsuch.

1731 Dec 17. John s. of widow Cheshire to Daniel Clemson.

1731 Samuel s. of widow Jackson of par. S. Chad to Roger Griffiths of par. S. Julian.

1732 Jan 1. Andrew s. of Rich^d Edwards of Shrewsbury to his father.

1733 May 17. Samuel s. of W^m Blakeway to his father.

1733 Dec 25. John^s s. of Abraham Jones of Frankwell to his father. (crossed out).

1733 Jan 1. Edw^d s. of Edw^d Moodey of par. of Montford to Tho^s Barber of par. S^t Chad.

1734 May 18. John s. of Roger Griffiths jun of par. S. Julian to his father.

1733 Oct. 6. John s. of Edw^d Hanmar to John Rusheing.

1731 Dec. Rich^d Rolands s. of Lewis Rolands to John Mallard.

1731 Dec 17. Tho^s s. of Widow Leech to John Griffiths.

1733 Feb 13. Rich^d s. of Widow Downes of par. S. Mary to Richard Dorrington.

1734 June 24. Tho^s s. of Rich Griffiths to his father.

1734 Ap. 7. Joseph s. of George Hayward to his father.

1734 Oct 1. John s. of John Taylor of Meole Brace to Richard Hindeley of Abbey foregate tailor.

1735 June 16. Joseph s. of Joseph Braine to his father.

1735 June 27. W^m Spoonely s. of Jane Gerrea of par. S. Chad to Joshua Parkinson, returned 1738 to John Meigher.

1734 Sep 29. W^m s. of Rich^d Jones to his father.

1735 April 21. Rob^t s. of Rich^d Evans of Shrewsbury tailor by consent of John Lughton Esq. to John Jerman jun^r, returned 1736 to John Jerman sen^r.

1736 May 19. Tho^s s. of Sam Newens of Yorton par. Broughton to his father.

1737 June 14. Laurence s. of James Heath to his father.

1739 Mar. 24. W^m s. of John Mitchell to his father.

1743 June 14. Luke s. of Rich^d Hindley of par. S. Julian to his father.

1771 Sept 7. Battle of Red Bank. British forces defeated the American militia in a decisive battle at Red Bank, Pennsylvania. The British then moved on to Philadelphia.

1771 March 22. John Jay's resignation. John Jay resigned his position as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, effective March 22, 1771.

1771 July 4. Declaration of Independence. The Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1771, in Philadelphia.

1771 Oct 4. British evacuation of Philadelphia. The British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on October 4, 1771.

1771 Dec 19. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, from December 19, 1771, until the end of the year.

1771 Dec 31. End of the year. The year 1771 ended with the British still occupying Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania.

1772 Jan 1. New year. The year 1772 began with the British still occupying Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania.

1772 Feb 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1772.

1772 Feb 22. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1772.

1772 Mar 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on March 1, 1772.

1772 Mar 22. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on March 22, 1772.

1772 Apr 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1772.

1772 Apr 19. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on April 19, 1772.

1772 May 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1772.

1772 May 25. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on May 25, 1772.

1772 Jun 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1772.

1772 Jun 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on June 26, 1772.

1772 Jul 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1772.

1772 Jul 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on July 26, 1772.

1772 Aug 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on August 1, 1772.

1772 Aug 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on August 26, 1772.

1772 Sep 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1772.

1772 Sep 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on September 26, 1772.

1772 Oct 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1772.

1772 Oct 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on October 26, 1772.

1772 Nov 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on November 1, 1772.

1772 Nov 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on November 26, 1772.

1772 Dec 1. British evacuation of Lancaster and York. The British evacuated Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1772.

1772 Dec 26. British occupation of Lancaster and York. The British re-occupied Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, on December 26, 1772.

1773 Jan 1. New year. The year 1773 began with the British still occupying Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania.

- 1741 June 14. Samu s. of W^m Haberley of par. S. Julian to his father.
- 1735 April 21. Edw^d Bottley to Rob^t Needham.
- 1737 Mar 25. Benj. s. of Rich^d Fardoe to his father.
- 1736 Nov 15. Tho^s s. of Widow Hopton to Daniel Clemson. (crossed out.)
- 1736 Oct. 21. James s. of James Pugh to Edw. Jones.
- 1737 Jan 6. Tho^s s. of Rich^d Jones of Shrewsbury to his father.
- 1736 John s. of John Jones of Salop to his father.
- 1743 June 14. Tho^s s. of W^m Phithian of par. S. Mary to his father.
- 1735 Sep. 29. W^m s. of John Shaw of Shineton to Rich^d Asterley.
- 1738 June 26. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Smith to his father.
- 1738 Dec. 16. John s. of John Campbell of S^t Chad par. to W^m Blakeway.
- 1738 Nov. 26. John Jones to Edw. Lewis.
- 1751 Jan 1. Frederick s. of Rich^d Beech of par. S. Alkmond inn holder to W^m James of par. S. Mary tailor.
- 1739 Nov. 2. Tho. s. of Tho. Holmes of par. S^t Chad to Tho^s Oakley.
- 1742 Oct. 22. Jeremiah s. of John Baker of par. S. Alkmond to W^m Barton, on death returned to Rob^t Needham.
- 1743 July 23. Henry s. of Henry Totorson of par. S. Julian to Rich^d Asterley.
- 1742 Dec 2. Sam^l s. of Jane Purslow of par. S. Julian widow to Robert Needham.
- 1744 Dec. 24. George s. of John Robinson of par. S. Chad to John Edwards.
- 1739 July 3. Humphrey s. of Humphrey Shotton to his father.
- 1746 June 10. John s. of John Jerman of par. S. Alkmond to Tho^s Oakley.
- 1740 April 15. Daniel s. of Dan^l Clemson to his father.
- 1741 May 1. Geo : Davis of par. of Astley Abbots to Edw. Jones.
- 1744 Dec 17. Jonathan s. of John Mallard to his father.
- 1744 Jan. 15. Corbett s. of John Wallton sen^r to John Walton jun^r, returned to Tho. Oakley.
- 1745 Jan. 19. Joseph s. of John Davies late of par. S^t Chad to George Hayward, on death 1748 returned to Tho. Oakley.
- 1743 Jan. 2. Edw^d s. of John Hole of par. S. Chad to his father.
- 1746 Jan 2. Tho^s s. of John Walton jun^r of par. S. Alkmond to his father.

1747 Jan 4. W^m s. of W^m Baker of par. S^t Chad to his father.

1745 Jan 2. Gabriel s. of Tho^s Lee yeoman of par. of S^t Chad to Edward Moody of par. S. Chad tailor.

1746 Sep. 29. Rich^d s. of Rob^t Owen of par. S. Julian to Rob^t Needham.

1747 June 23. John s. of John Gough of par. S. Chad to his father.

1747 June 23. Rich. s. of Rich. Asterley of par. S. Chad to his father.

1743 Jan. 4. Sam^l s. of Tho^s Thomas of par. S. Chad to his father.

1747 May 20. Jeremiah s. of Jeremiah Ray of Hodnett webster to Tho^s Downes of Grinshill tailor.

1748 June 13. Sam^l s. of Rich. Derrington of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1747 Jan. 7. Tho^s s. of Edw^d Thomas of Shrewsbury corviser to Tho^s Thomas of par. S. Julian tailor.

1748 Nov. 29. Edw^d s. of John Simpson of par. Holy Cross to Tho^s Roberts of par. S. Mary. (ran away).

1748 Feb 27. Joseph s. of Tho. Jones of par. S. Mary to Tho^s Tomkis of Battlefield.

1748 June 10. James s. of Humphrey Shotton to his father.

1748 June 10. W^m s. of W^m Powell to his father.

1749 Nov. 5. Richard s. of Rich^d Griffiths of par. S. Julian to Tho^s Taylor.

1750 June 26. Rich^d s. of Rich^d Hindley of par. S. Julian to his father.

1750 Nov 1. Edw. s. of Geo: Chester of Clive yeoman to Tho^s Downs of Grinsill tailor.

1748 June 10. James s. of John Holt of par. S. Chad to his father.

1750 May 1. W^m s. of W^m Habberley of par. S. Julian to his father.

1753 Jan 2. W^m s. of John Walton sen^r of par. S^t Mary to John Walton jun^r. of par. S^t Alkmond.

1753 Jan 5. Humph^y s. of Tho^s Roberts of par. S. Mary to his father.

1751 Aug 17. W^m s. of Rich^d Mansell of Wellington to Edw^d Jones staymaker.

1751 Dec 24. And^w s. of Mary Webb widow of par. S. Mary to John Mitchell of par S^t Chad.

1753 Jan 8. John s. of Benjⁿ Wood of par. of S. Mary to Joseph Brain Sen^r

1753 Ap. 9. Tho^s s. of Tho Mansell of par. S. Chad to Dan^l Clemson.

1750 May 24. W^m s. of Geo: Scoltock to his father.

1754 Aug 4. John s. of Geo: Scoltock of Leaton to his father.

1751 Dec 24. Tho^s s. of Eliz. Taylor of par. S. Chad to Rich Hindley.

1755 May 1. John s. of W^m Habberley of par S. Julian to his father.

1754 May 17. Cha^s s. of Cha^s Layng of par. S^t Sepulchres London to W^m Phillsbury of Shrewsbury staymaker.

1753 Aug. 14. John s. of Joseph Shotton of Newport co. Salop to John James of par. S. Mary.

1756 May 21. Tho^s s. of Tim^y Bellis of par. S. Chad to his father.

1756 Ap. 19. John^s s. of David Roberts of par. S. Chad tailor to John Robinson (master eloped).

1756 July 5. Tho^s s. of John Davies of par. S. Chad innholder to John Mallard of par. S. Alkmond.

1755 John s. of John Morgan of par. S. Mary laborer to W^m Hussey of par. S. Mary.

1756 July 12. Rich^d s. of John Hinley of par. S. Chad maltster to Tim^y Bellis of par. S. Chad.

1750 Dec 26. Watkin s. of Evan Williams of par. S. Julian ostler to Edw. Botley par. S. Chad.

1758 Feb 2. W^m s. of Sam. Jones of par. S. Chad baker to John Mitchell of par. S. Chad.

1759 June 18. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Downes of par. Grinsill tailor to his father.

1759 May 1. Tho^s s. of Rich^d Hinley of par. S. Julian to his father.

1759 June 25. Sam^l s. of Sam^l Spendlove of par. S. Chad cooper to Tim^y Bellis.

1760 Jan 2. Tho s. of Tho Oakley of par. S. Chad tailor to his father.

1756 May 4. Tho^s s. of Edw. Payn of par S. chad. tailor to his father.

1759 May 21. Tho^s s. of Tho Leech of par. S. Mary tailor to his father.

1759 May 1. Rich^d s. of Tho^s Edwards of Shrewsbury Ironmonger to Daniel Clemson stay maker.

1760 Aug. 1. John s. of John Clara of City of Bristol jeweller to Tho^s Barton.

1761 Jan 1. John s. of Tho^s Gray of par. S. Chad tailor to his father.

The first of these was the death of his mother, which he learned of on the 10th of June 1745, when he was only ten years of age. This event, which he has described in his own words, was the first of a series of afflictions which he has since experienced. He has since lost his father, his only brother, and his only sister. He has also lost his health, and has been afflicted with various diseases, which he has described in his own words. He has also lost his sight, and has been blind for many years. He has also lost his hearing, and has been deaf for many years. He has also lost his memory, and has been unable to remember many of the events of his life. He has also lost his reason, and has been unable to think for many years. He has also lost his will, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his hope, and has been unable to believe for many years. He has also lost his love, and has been unable to love for many years. He has also lost his faith, and has been unable to believe for many years. He has also lost his courage, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his strength, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his power, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his glory, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his honor, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his name, and has been unable to do anything for many years. He has also lost his life, and has been unable to do anything for many years.

1762 Aug 20. Edw. s. of Edw. Lewis of par. S. Chad to Tho^s Gray.

1760 Mar. 12. Edw. s. of Edw. Price of Bicton Heath laborer to Edw Moody of same place.

1760 Dec. 29. John s. of Griffith Humphreys to Rob^t Humphreys of par. S. Chad.

1762 Mar. 1. Cha^s s. of W^m Belcher of Wellington Salop to Joseph Brayn jun^r of par. S. Chad.

1757 June 15. Tho. s. of Tho. Hughes of par. S. Mary tailor to his father.

1762 Mar. 25. John s. of John France of par. S. Chad chairman to Tho. Hughes of par. S. Mary.

1663 Jan 3. James s. of Gabriel Lee of Shrewsbury tailor to his father.

1759 June 24. W^m Wallton of Sand co. Stafford to W^m Pillsbury tailor.

1762 Jan 11. W^m s. of Tho^s Roberts of par. S. Mary tailor to Tho. Oakley of par. S. Chad.

1762 Jan. 25. Edw. s. of W^m Thomas of par. S. Chad to W^m Shaw.

1764 Jan 1. W^m s. of W^m Scriven of par. S. Chad to Rob^t Humphreys.

1765 July 6. Sam^l s. of Sam^l Wilding of par. S. Mary to his father.

1763 Apr. 18. Tho^s s. of Tho^s Doley of par. S. Chad to Rich^d Asterley. (ran away).

1766 Sep. 22. Richard s. of Rich^d Lawrence of Shrewsbury to John Corbett.

1762 Dec. 25. Tho^s s. of Rich^d Hamilton of par. S. Chad to W^m Shaw.

1776 June 17. Tho^s s. of Rich^d Lawrence to his brother Rich^d Lawrence.

THE FREEMEN'S NAMES.

Richard Hussey
David Evans
Robert Antley
Thomas Charlton
David Maddox
Thomas Evans
Richard Harris
Rondle Thomas
Thomas Conney
Richard Scott
Edmond Maunsell
David ap Owen

Thomas Davies
John Adames
Richard Baker
John Stile
John Gardener
Robert Bagley
John Blakeway
George Crumwell
Walter Turner
Thomas Gwynnet
William Esdershawe
Rondle Jones

John Hussey	William Cocks
Richard Evans	William Bucknall
Rondle Tylsley	John Jones junior
John Jones	Samuel Moseley
Robert Bell	Edward Warter
William Byrehe	John Williams
Edward ap Owen	Erasmus Micklewrighte
Richard Heynes	Richard Lithe
John Browne	Edmund Towers
Edward Wrighte	John Kinnerley
George Goughe	Morrice Reynolde
Richard Lawrence	Thomas Maddox
Roger Cocks	Thomas Clare
Daniel Bowles	Abraham Thomas
Morgan Price	Rowland Morgan
George Cowper	Humfrey Jones
David Griffithes	John ap Evan
Nathaniel Evans	John Baker
Ellis Griffithes	John Teckoe
Roger Morgan	John Suker
Robert Lawes	Richard Thewell
Arthur Sherer	Roger Jackes
Thomas Hiron	Thomas Hodgson
Philip Hill	Henry Jones
Abram Jaundrell	Peter Richards
John Bayley	Richard Evance
Daniel Chidlowe	Pearce Jones
Thomas Tanney	Joseph Browne
William Mason	John Crompe
John Browne	Thomas Snyth
Daniel Ryder	Humfrey Brooke
Thomas Cunney	Humfrey Charles
Thomas Rawlius	Adam Bromley
John Jones	Foulke Williams
William Smith	Richard Morris
Robert Davies	Thomas Wayne
William Ryder	Edmond Vickers
John Evans	John Robertes
John Smith	Richard Tenche
Thomas Wilding	Israel Croxson
Thomas Sherer	Thomas Ball
Henry Bennet	Edward Morris
Thomas Adderton	John Davies
Edward Onslowe	Richard Towers
Roger Bird	Edward Barber
William Jenkin	Charles Davies
Andrew Massie	Edward Barber
Hugh Davis	Charles Davies

Thomas Hiorne jun^r
 Thomas Barber
 John Pridden
 William Onslowe
 Howell Vaughan
 Arthur Maynewaringe
 Alexander Cleaton
 John Maddox
 William Newnes
 John Daxe
 Thomas Price
 Stephen Edwardes
 Richard Forster
 Joseph Bell
 Hugh Cooke
 Thomas Jones
 George Farre
 David Jones
 George Cowper jun^r
 John Jones jun^r
 William Wyther
 Robert Davies
 Richard Davyes
 John Woodfen
 Thomas Walle
 Richard Jennyns
 Thomas Standleye
 Thomas Onslowe
 Francis Rawlins
 George Knalesforde
 John Skrymshawe
 Francis Rawlins
 Alexander Banghe
 Thomas Doughtee
 Richard Cocks
 Richard Williams
 Thomas Edsall
 Francis Thomas
 Thomas Jaxon
 George Farre
 Henry Weston
 John Scott
 Richard Wever
 Philip Bennion
 John Powell sen^r
 Thomas Dunford
 Thomas Leighton
 Thomas Clare

Phabian Boures
 Thomas Felton
 Roland Harris
 Francis Chandlers
 Edward Chandlers
 Thomas Byrche
 Edward Benyon
 John Shelvocke
 William Browne
 William Smith
 Thomas Jones
 John Price
 William Harrison
 John Lloyd
 Isaac Davis
 James Richardson
 Philip Walker
 George Fantom
 John Powell jun^r 1658
 John Hodges 1658
 William Jenkin 1658
 James Smith
 James Canings
 Robert Clare
 William Chillon
 Thomas Boulton 1661
 Roderick Hughes
 John Gibbons
 Mathew Lloyd
 John Richardson 1663
 Abraham Allcox 1663 f
 Andrew Mansell 1663 f
 Samuel Connye
 Roger Fide
 Edward Brookes
 John Babor
 Samuel Morris
 Robert Tench
 Jonathan Dugdale
 John Caster
 Thomas Corner
 Thomas Crowder
 Thomas Dax 1665
 Edward Davis 1665
 John Willecox
 John Afo Thomas Mitton 1666
 Joseph Evans
 Thomas Pitts

- Thomas Smith jun^r 1669
 Richard Bromley
 Stephen Pughe
 Matthew Ridley
 Edward Gosnell
 William Holme
 George Farmer 1670
 William Lewis 1670
 Edward Maddox 1670
 John Hughes
 Thomas Maddox 1670
 George Passand 1670
 Thomas Jennings 1671
 Benjamin Pitts 1671
 William Ragge 1672
 John Taylor
 Samuel Cowper
 John Byerley
 Thomas Williams
 Griffith Wood
 Christopher Swayle
 John Munslow 1674 f
 Richard Farmer 1674
 John Jones 1674
 John Exeter 1674 f
 James Burch 1674 f
 Thomas Teage
 Thomas Gathing 1676
 Michael Carter 1675
 John Mores 1676
 Joseph Price 1676
 Samson Porter 1677
 Thomas Cuerton 1677 f
 Thomas Vaughan 1677
 William Burges 1677 f
 Richard Houlston
 Edward Olivers
 Roger Benyon 1677
 John Evans 1677
 John Boulton 1677
 Thomas Turner 1677
 Edward Darbshire
 Samuel Parker
 John Cuerton
 Richard Nowenes
 William Mansell
 Richard Whatley
 Peter Wood 1680
- Samuel Spencer 1680
 William Jones 1680
 Edward Barber
 John Barber 1680
 Thomas Charles 1680
 Charles Walle 1680
 Roger Chanles 1680
 Richard Fosbrooke 1681
 Robert Adames 1680
 Richard Haward 1681
 John Tunkis 1681
 Roger Rennikers 1681
 Randall Turner
 John Exeter 6 Jan. 1681
 Thomas Fleming 6 Jan. 1681
 George Scrivener 6 Jan. 1681
 Charles Jones Mar. 20. 1681
 Daniel Matthews June 8. 1682
 Charles Lloyd June 10. 1682
 Thomas Adams June 14. 1682
 Henry Gorsuch July 14. 1682
 Thomas Faroe Aug. 28. 1683
 Nicholas Baxter Dec. 13. 1683
 Phebian Orm Jan 14. 1683
 Joseph Stephens June 18. 1684
 James Parker Aug. 9. 1684
 Richard Dax Nov. 20. 1684
 Charles Owen Jan 5. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Samuel Mose Jan. 5. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$
 William Tooth Feb. 27. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Joseph Jones 1686
 Rowland Deaking 1686
 John Downes 1686
 Joseph Tannat 1686
 William Maddox 1686
 John Pheasant 1686
 Richard Chandles 1687
 John Worthington 1688
 John Wynn Nov. 16. 1689
 John Morris Jan. 1689
 Richard Smyth Sep. 1690
 Joseph Harries 1690
 Thomas Sherwood 1691
 John Bolton Jan. 1691
 Samuel Evans Jan. 1692
 Richard Bowdler Jan. 1692
 Richard Roberts July 1692
 John Hughes Jan. 1693

- John Jukes Jan. 1693
 John Bishop Ap. 1694
 John Macornick June 1694
 John Jarman July 1694
 Tho^s Dax July 1696
 William Bagley Jan. 1696
 John Andrews Jan. 1696
 Thomas Newell Jan 1697
 David Lloyd Jan 1697
 William Barton Jan. 1698
 William Barber Jan. 1698
 Thomas Pichford 1698
 William Swinton Jan. 1698
 Mathias Wilding Jul. 1698
 John Roberts Jan. 1698
 John Humphreys Nov. 1699
 John Morris Jan. 1699
 John Hughes Jan. 1699
 Richard Ridgway Jan. 1699
 Lewis Powell May 1700
 George Hall June 1700
 William Wigley Jan. 1700
 Benjamin Pitts June 1701
 John Walter Jan. 1701
 David Jones Jan. 1701
 John Price Jan. 1701
 William Cadman Jan. 1702
 Peter David Dec. 1702
 George Jones Dec. 1702
 Harry King Jan. 1703
 Richard Jennings June 1704
 Richard Andrews June 1704
 William Powell June 1704
 John Griffithes June 1704
 Joshua Gibbons June 1704
 William Farmer June 1705
 Samuel Powell July 1705
 Charles Tyler Jan. 1705
 Richard Mall Jan. 1705
 John Howells May 1706.
 William Blakeway May 1706
 Roger Griffiths June 1706.
 Robert Rawlings June 1706
 Thomas Speke Jan. 1706.
 Michael Andrews June 1707
 John Woodhall June 1707
 Edw^d Chandles June 1707
 Abraham Jones July 1707
 John Griffithes Dec. 30. 1707
 Richard Andrews Dec. 30. 1707
 Samuel Newnes Feb. 1707
 Thomas Fardoe Jan. 1708
 Roger Edge Sep. 1. 1708
 John Wakefield Oct. 12. 1708
 John James Nov. 1708
 John Rushton Feb. 1708
 Rich^d Gregory Jan. 2. 1709
 William Savage Jan. 5. 1709.
 George Hayward June 1710
 Richard Evans Jan. 1710
 Thomas Smith Jan. 1710
 Charles Davies March 1710
 John Powel 1711
 Edward Fairbrother 1711
 Henry Harrison 1712
 John Hickes Aug. 1712
 William Houldstone Ap. 1713
 William Eyton May 28. 1713
 Richard Jones July 27. 1713
 James Parker July 29. 1713
 William Jones Aug. 10. 1713
 Rich^d Haberley Aug. 24. 1713
 W^m Barkley Oct. 12. 1713
 Charles Powell Mar. 1714
 John Waterman May 1714
 Edw^d Fleming July 1715
 Richard Stevens Sep. 1715
 Joseph Williams Jan. 1715
 James France Jan. 1715
 John Gorsuch Jan. 1715
 W^m Eccleshall Mar. 1715
 Joseph Machin 1716
 Tho^s Blakeway
 Tho^s Tinsley 1716
 John Jones 1717
 John Owen Nov. 30. 1717
 Samuel Parker Dec. 31. 1717
 John Morris Dec. 31. 1717
 Richard Fardoe Dec. 31. 1717.
 William Meire June 5, 1718
 John Gough Jan. 2. 1718
 Joseph Wadkin Dec. 2. 1718
 James Evans Feb. 9. 1718
 John Griffithes May 19. 1719
 Will^m Pugh July 10. 1719
 James Heath Oct. 5. 1719

- Samuel Davis Oct. 5. 1719
 John Jones Nov. 2. 1719
 Tho. Thomas Nov. 23. 1719
 William Harrison Dec. 2. 1719
 Edw^d Lewis Dec. 29. 1719
 Rich^d Griffithes Mar. 1. 1719
 William Pinches Mar. 12. 1719
 Rich^d Edwards June 6. 1720.
 Edward Purslow July 4. 1720.
 John Williams Aug. 28. 1721
 Job. Blankley Sep. 22. 1722
 Tho. Spendelow Jan. 3. 1722
 William Baker May 17. 1722.
 Rich^d Pugh. Nov. 27. 1722
 John Mitchell Dec. 10. 1722
 William Phithien Jan. 4. 17²₃
 Joseph Braine May 13. 1723
 John Mallard June 3. 1723
 Will^m Habberley Jan. 9. 1723
 Tho^s Downes Feb. 15. 1723
 Daniel Clemson Sep. 22. 1724
 Roger Griffiths jun^r May 29. 1725
 John Jones s. of Cha^s Jones May
 29. 1725
 John Fardoe June 2. 1726
 Tho^s Taylor 1726
 Richard Dorrington Feb. 13. 1726
 John Watts Mar. 17. 1726
 Robert Needham May 21. 1727
 William Browne July 5. 1727
 Thomas Barber Feb. 22. 1727/8
 Richard Henley July 6. 1728
 William Morris July 15. 1728.
 Rich^d Davies Sep. 3. 1728.
 Thomas Mull Sep. 3. 1728
 Rich^d Asterley Oct. 23. 1728
 John Jones Feb. 24. 1728
 William Jones June 9. 1729
 John Barber Dec. 1729
 Edw^d Payne 1729
 Richard Mall Mar. 22. 1730
 George Scawcocke May 24. 1731
 William Mallart June 1. 1734
 John Hicks jun^r July 18. 1732
 William Harris Ap. 12. 1733
 Tho^s Oakley May 12. 1733
 John Jarman May 14. 1733
 Humphrey Sholton June 7. 1733
 Joshua Richardson Jan. 24. 1733
 Edward Jones Oct. 16. 1734
 Edward Hill Oct. 23. 1734
 John Edwards Jan. 2. 1734
 Tho^s Tompkis Ap. 25. 1734
 William Powell July. 1734
 John Blakeway
 Tho^s Jukes 1736
 Samuel Wilding 1736
 John Wyer
 John Evans Jan. 4. 1736
 John Corbett
 George Hayward June 5. 1738
 William Hussey June 5, 1738
 Tho^s Roberts 1741
 Tho^s Barton Jan 29. 1738
 John Holt Nov. 17. 1740
 Tho^s Hosyer June 1. 1741
 Sam^l Blakeway June 1. 1741
 John Walton June 9. 1741
 Dan^l Mathews Sep. 4. 1741
 John Powell June 21. 1742
 John Cheshire June 21. 1742
 John Jukes Feb. 16. 1742
 Joseph Brain June 20. 1743
 John Downes May 28, 1744
 Tho^s Downes jun^r May 28. 1744
 Richard Jones May 13. 1745
 Edward Moody Jan. 2. 1745
 William Shaw June 23. 1747
 John Robinson June 23. 1747
 Edw^d Botley Feb. 7. 1748
 Andrew Edwards May 29. 1749
 Thomas Holmes June 6. 1749
 John Hammer June 18 1750
 John James June 19. 1750
 Andrew Bridges Oct. 15. 1750
 Timothy Bellis Feb. 23. 1753
 Benjamin Fardoe Jan. 4. 1754
 William Phillipsbury Ap. 2. 1754
 John White June 17. 1754
 Tho^s Hughes Sep. 16. 1754
 John Sherrey June 10. 1755
 Corbett Walton June 21. 1756.
 Thomas Gray June 13. 1757
 James Shotton June 21. 1757
 John Goodall Aug. 8. 1757
 Joseph Hayward May 24. 1759

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
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John Wood June 18. 1759	* * - * * *
Tho ^s Lecch June 18. 1759	Thomas Moody May 23. 1812
Rob ^t Humphreys Sep. 3. 1759	Edward Edwards June 11. 1822
Tho ^s Smith Ap. 7. 1760	Samuel Moody June 11. 1822
Tho ^s Morris Ap. 7. 1760	William Guest (Harmer hill)
Rich ^d Asterley jun ^r June 12. 1760	Aug. 25. 1823
William Mansell Aug. 26. 1760	Thomas Griffiths Aug 30. 1823
William Parkar Jan. 1. 1761.	John Owen June 14. 1825.
Samuel Edwards June 2. 1761	John Vaughan May 18. 1826.
William Faircloth June 2. 1761	Edward Hammer Sep. 14. 1827
Tho ^s Jones July 5. 1762	James Evans Feb. 11. 1828
Gabriel Lee Jan. 3. 1763	Richard Breeze May 29. 1828
Rich ^d Hindley Aug. 1. 1763	William Morgan May 29. 1828
Sam ^l Derrington June 25. 1764	James Feun staymaker July
John Habberley May 16. 1765	30 1830
W ^m Jones jun ^r Feb. 3. 1766	John Owen staymaker Oct 30.
W ^m Jones June 2. 1766	1829
John Meighen June 10. 1766	William Myers June 6. 1831
Thomas Walton July 29. 1766	John Bowen July 24. 1831
John Morgan Aug. 6. 1766	William Darlington May 26. 1832
Robert Colley May 27. 1771	John Phillips Sep. 8. 1832
Tho ^s Taylor May 27. 1771	John Williams May 31. 1832

THE NAMES OF THE HALF BROTHERS.

Edward Gosnell mercer June	Crispin Drury Ap. 24. 1696
17. 1669	Rich ^d Mason Ap. 24. 1696
Isaac Davies	Edward Wattson 1699
Philip Walker	Robert Wood May 6. 1703
William Hanson	M ^r Michael Brickdale July 7. 1704
Samuel Candy (Coney) s. of	Thomas Hughes Oct. 30. 1707
Tho ^s Coney of Shrewsbury	Michael Andrews Dec 2. 1718
tailor dec ^d (skinner)	June 11. 1683
Michael Andrews	Edward Lloyd Esq.
Pelham Corbett	John Hollins Doct. of Physic
William Matther hosier Dec 8.	Finias Foulk Doctor
1769	And ^w Taylor gent
John Pichford	John Littelton gent
Robert Larkin	Will. Kinaston gent
Robert Finch	Rob ^t Forster gent
Richard Willjane	John Woolding gent
Edward Barratt Esq.	Rich ^d Salter gent
Robert Evans.	Oswell Smith gent
Richard Andrews	Will ^m Jones Esq.
Thomas Buck Aug 18. 1687	Rich ^d Scott gent
Samuel Cooper	Thomas Dawes gent
William Lloyd 1694	M ^r Edw ^d Gosnell
Edward Gregory Oct 6. 1695	

Moses Reynolds Esq. & Mayor 1699	Jane Humphris Feb. 13. 1732
John Skrymshall gent	John Danks July 1. 1730
M ^r Rich. Loxdale June 1707	William Evans Apr. 10. 1733
M ^r Rich ^d Chandles linend ^r 1714	Thomas Davies Jan 26. 1733
James France 1715	Isaac Prychard May 9. 1734
Rich ^d Tomkies Inholder. 1717	Joshua Wheeler Oct. 16. 1734
Thomas Allen 1717	Edward Kiffing
Rich ^d Dickin gent.	George Heath 1734
Elizabeth Macormick May 19 1719	Griffith Humphres Feb 13. 1732
Tho ^s Swanwick July 25. 1721	Humphrey Davies May 1742
James Pool May 29. 1724	John France Feb. 20. 1743
James Berrin July 1. 1726	Edward Eckley Apr. 1. 1745.
John Jones May 21. 1727	William France July 19. 1748
George Baldwin Aug. 22. 1726	William Swanwick Feb. 20. 1751
M ^r Joseph Norgrave Oct 3. 1726	Meredith Davies Jan. 5. 1753
William Baron Feb 21. 1726	John Doncaster June 18. 1754
John Henches Aug 5. 1727	William Stone July 6. 1751
Tho ^s Cooper Feb. 23. 172 ³ ₀	M ^r Joseph Parry Dec. 17. 1759
Martha Jones Feb. 9. 172 ³ ₀	M ^r Woodruff Oct 18. 1762
	Rich ^d Oliver June 1768

WARDENS.

1627 Robert Bell	1639 Roger Cocks
John Williams	Humfrey Chandles
1628 Daniel Bowles	1640 Thomas Sherer
John Smyth	Thomas Adderton
1629 Henry Bennett	1641 John Jones
Henry Jones	Alexander Cleton
1630 Randle Thomas	1642 Daniel Bowles
Randle Jones	Henry Bennett
1631 George Cowper	1643 Humfrey Chandles
John Williams	John Dackes
1632 Thomas Sherer	1644 Roger Cocks
John Smyth	Thomas Adderton
1633 Daniel Bowles	1645 Thomas Sherer
John Jones	David Jones
1634 Henry Bennett	1646 Daniel Bowles
Thomas Connye	John Jones
1635 Robert Bell	1647 John Dax
John Williams	Rich ^d Cocks
1636 Thomas Sherer	1648 Humfrey Chandles
Thomas Adderton	George Farr
1637 Daniel Bowles	1649 Thomas Adderton
John Jones	Hugh Cooke
1638 Tho ^s Connye	1650 Daniel Bowles
Henry Bennett	Thomas Sherer

1776 The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on September 26, 1776, after the Battle of the Clouds. They were followed by the British and the Hessian mercenaries. On October 4, they were forced to flee to York, Pennsylvania. On October 22, they fled to Lancaster, and on October 23, they fled to York. On October 24, they fled to Lancaster, and on October 25, they fled to York. On October 26, they fled to Lancaster, and on October 27, they fled to York. On October 28, they fled to Lancaster, and on October 29, they fled to York. On October 30, they fled to Lancaster, and on October 31, they fled to York.

1777 The Battle of Brandywine was fought on September 26, 1777, between the British and the Continental Army. The British, led by General William Howe, defeated the Continental Army, led by General Mifflin. This led to the evacuation of Philadelphia and the flight to Lancaster and York.

APPENDIX

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- | | |
|--|---|
| 1651 John Dax
Thomas Jaxon | 1675 Thomas Clare
George Farmer |
| 1652 Richard Coxes
George Farr | 1676 Edward Benyon died
John Hodges
Samuel Cowper |
| 1653 Thomas Adderton
Edward Chanles | 1677 John Willeox
James Richardson |
| 1654 Daniel Bowles
Edward Benion | 1678 Benjamin Pitts
John Monslo |
| 1655 Francis Chanles
George Cowper | 1679 Thomas Dax
Joseph Price |
| 1656 Richard Cockes
George Farr | 1680 John Hodges
Griffith Wood |
| 1657 Thomas Adderton
Thomas Jaxon | 1681 Samuel Cowper
Edward Darbishire |
| 1658 John Dax
Hugh Cooke | 1682 John Mounslo
Richard Wheatly |
| 1659 Edward Benion
Thomas Doughty | 1683 Rich ^d Cocks
John Gibbons |
| 1660 Richard Cockes
Edward Chandles | 1684 Francis Rawlins
Benjamin Pitts |
| 1661 Francis Rawlins
Francis Chandles | 1685 Edward Darbishire
Roger Benion |
| 1662 John Dax
Thomas Burch | 1686 Thomas Dax
Daniel Matthews |
| 1663 Thomas Jaxson
Thomas Doughty | 1687 Joseph Price
George Scrivener |
| 1664 Edward Chandles
William Chilton | 1688 Griffith Wood
Samuel Parker |
| 1665 Richard Cocks
John Gibbons | 1689 Richard Whateley
Henry Gorsuch |
| 1666 Francis Rawlins
Matthew Lloyd | 1690 John Monsloe
Edward Ollivars |
| 1667 Francis Chandles
Thomas Burch | 1691 Joseph Price
Thomas Woolen |
| 1668 John Dax
Edward Chandles | 1692 George Scrivener
Richard Bromley |
| 1669 John Gibbons
Thomas Dax | 1693 John Gibbons
Rich ^d Fosbrook |
| 1670 Matthew Lloyd
Thomas Clare | 1694 Samuel Cony
Richard Whately |
| 1671 Richard Cockes
John Hodges | 1695 Griffith Wood
Thomas Evans |
| 1672 Samuel Conney
John Wileox | 1696 Joseph Price
William Tooth |
| 1673 Francis Rawlins
Benjamin Pitt | 1697 John Monsloe
Richard Smith |
| 1674 Matthew Lloyd
Thomas Dax | 1698 Richard Fosbrook
Roger Chanles |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1699 John Gibbons gent
Thomas Dax | 1723 Thomas Smith
John Rushton |
| 1700 Richard Smith
Richard Dax | 1724 William Jones
John Griffithes jun ^r |
| 1701 Richard Wheatley
Richard Roberts | 1725 William Powell
Charles Powell |
| 1702 John Munslow
Charles Wall | 1726 William Blakeway
William Maer |
| 1703 Griffith Wood
John Boulton | 1727 Samuel Parker
John Hicks |
| 1704 Richard Fosbrooke
Charles Jones | 1728 John Griffis
William Barkley |
| 1705 Henry Gorsuch
John Jarman | 1729 John James
Daniel Clemson |
| 1706 Samuel Parker
Joseph Harries | 1730 John Rushton
Richard Fardoe |
| 1707 Thomas Dax
William Bagley | 1731 Thomas Smith
John Fardoe |
| 1708 Richard Roberts
John Humphreys | 1732 Roger Griffiths
Richard Jones |
| 1709 George Scrivener
Richard Mall | 1733 John Griffith
John Mallard |
| 1710 John Jarman
William Powell | 1734 Charles Powell
Robert Needham |
| 1711 Samuel Parker
Richard Jennings | 1735 Daniel Clemson
Samuel Powell |
| 1712 Thomas Dax
William Blakeway | 1736 John Jarman
Richard Fardoe |
| 1713 Richard Roberts
Abraham Jones | 1737 Thomas Smith
James Heath |
| 1714 John Jarman
John James | 1738 John Fardoe
William Powell |
| 1715 Richard Mall
Thomas Smith | 1739 John Mallard
Richard Edwards |
| 1716 William Powell
Henry Harrison | 1740 William Blakeway
Edward Lewis |
| 1717 Samuel Parker
George Hayward | 1741 Charles Powell
John Gough |
| 1718 William Blakeway
John Gorsuch | 1742 Samuel Powell
Richard Asterley |
| 1719 Thomas Dax
Roger Griffithes | 1743 Samuel Parker
John Owen |
| 1720 William Powell
William Jones | 1744 Daniel Clemson
Thomas Oakley |
| 1721 John James
Samuel Parker jun ^r | 1745 Edward Lewis
Richard Derrington |
| 1722 Thomas Dax
John Griffithes | 1746 John Gough
John Holt |

1001	1002
1003	1004
1005	1006
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1009	1010
1011	1012
1013	1014
1015	1016
1017	1018
1019	1020
1021	1022
1023	1024
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1095	1096
1097	1098
1099	1100

1747	Richard Asterley Edward Jones	1771	Richard Asterley Samuel Derrington
1748	Thomas Oakley Thomas Roberts	1772	Timothy Bellis John Haberley
1749	William Powell William James	1773	John Shuker Samuel Wilding
1750	Thomas Smith John Powell	1774	Thomas Morris Samuel Wilding jun ^r
1751	John Holt Samuel Blakeway		* * *
1752	Richard Derrington John Walton	1854	John Humphreys James Evans
1753	Richard Edwards Thomas Barton	1855	
1754	Edward Jones John Saker	1860	Edward Edwards
1755	William James Humphrey Shotton	1861	Richard Fenton John Williams jun ^r
1756	John Walton Andrew Edwards	1827	Robert Gray Robert Lucas
1757	Thomas Barton Thomas Roberts	1828	John Woodall Thomas Colley
1758	John Powell John Mitchell	1829	Thomas Colley Richard Breeze
1759	Richard Derrington Joseph Brain jun ^r	1830	John Humphreys Edward Edwards
1760	Andrew Edwards Thomas Jukes	1831	Joseph Collier John Humphreys
1761	Thomas Oakley John Hicks	1832	John Bowen William Morgan
1762	Samuel Blakeway William Shaw	1833	the same
1763	William Blakeway sen ^r William Pillsbury	1834	the same
1764	Richard Derrington Thomas Gray	1835	the same
1765	John Saker Robert Humphries	1836	the same
1766	William Shaw Timothy Bellis	1837	Samuel Moody John Vaughan
1767	Thomas Dukes Richard Asterley	1838	the same
1768	Joseph Braine Thomas Hughes	1839	the same
1769	Thomas Gray Thomas Morris	1840	the same
1770	Robert Humphries Richard Hindley	1841	the same
		1842	the same
		1843	the same
		1844	John Vaughan James Evans
		1845	the same
		1846	the same
		1847	James Evans Edward Edwards
		1848	Edward Edwards John Humphreys

1849 the same	1851 the same
1850 John Humphreys	1852 the same
John Vaughan	1853 the same

ASSISTANTS OR NINE MEN.¹

- 1627 Edmund Mauncell—John Hussey—Roger Cocks—Daniel Bowles
 1628 William Burch—John Jones—W^m Cocks—Henry Jones
 John Stille—Dan^l Chidlow—Thomas Sherer—John Williams—
 Rob^t Bell
 1629 William Burch—Richard Newall—Rowland Morgan—Rich.
 Evans
 Randle Jones—Rob. Bell—Daniel Bowles—John Stile—George
 Coney
 1630 George Cowper—Henry Bennett—Roger Morgan—Peter
 Richardson
 Tho^s Davyes—Rob. Bell—Dan^l Bowles—John Williams—John
 Smyth
 1631 Roger Cocke—Tho^s Conney jun^r—(Rich^d Newell)—Rich^d
 Morris
 Randle Jones—Dan^l Bowles—John Smyth—Henry Bennett—
 Tho^s Evans dec^d (Tho^s Jones)
 1632 Daniel Rider—Peter Richardson—Tho^s Wayne—W^m Burch
 Tho^s Davyes—George Cowper—John Williams—Henry Bennett
 David Maddox
 1633 Thomas Sherer—Henry Bennett—Richard Evans—Thomas
 Hudson
 Tho^s Davyes—Randle Jones—Rob^t Bell—George Cowper—
 John Smyth
 1634 Daniel Bolas—Tho^s Adderton—Richard Evans—Charles Davyes
 Roger Cokes—Geo. Cowper—Tho^s Sherer—John Smyth—
 John Jones
 1635 Israel Croxon—John Roberts—Richard Tench—Edward Barber
 Thomas Davyes—Dan^l Bolas—Tho^s Sherer—Henry Bennett—
 John Jones
 1636 Thomas Davies—Robert Bell—George Cowper—Henry Bennett
 John Williams—Jo^m Jones—Tho^s Hierne—W^m Cocks—Adam
 Bromley
 1637 Tho^s Adderton—Tho^s Sherer—Alex^r Cleaton—Humfrey
 Chandles
 Tho^s Davies—George Cowper—Henry Bennett—Roger Cocks—
 John Williams
 1638 Roger Cocks—Tho^s Rawlyns—Alex^r Cleaton—John Dackes
 Tho^s Davies—Tho^s Gwynnett—George Cowper—Tho^s Sherer
 John Jones

¹ The "Four Men" are in the *first* line, the "Five Men" in the *second* line.

THE BILLS OF PARLIAMENT

1881
1882
1883

1884
1885
1886

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- 1884. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
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- 1892. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1893. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1894. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1895. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1896. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1897. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1898. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1899. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.
- 1900. The Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in England and Wales.

- 1639 Tho^s Rawlins—W^m Cocks—Alex^r Cleaton—Tho^s Jones
Tho^s Davies—Dan^l Bolas—Henry Bennett—Tho^s Sherer—
Tho^s Adderton
- 1640 John Daxe—Hugh Cocks—Tho^s Jones—George Cowper jun^r
George Cowper sen—Dan^l Bolas—Henry Bennett—John Jones
—Humf. Chandles
- 1641 Thomas Barber—Hugh Cocke—Tho^s Jones—George Farre
Tho^s Gwynnett—Geo : Cowper—Tho^s Sherer—Tho. Adderton
—Hen. Bennett
- 1642 Tho^s Rawlins—John Dackes—Geo : Cowper jun^r—Hugh Cocks
Geo : Cowper sen. Tho^s Sherer—Tho. Adderton—Humf.
Chandles—Alex^r Cleaton
- 1643 Tho^s Rawlins—W^m Cocks—Hugh Cocks—John Woodfen
Henry Bennett—Tho^s Sherer—Tho^s Adderton—Roger Cocks—
John Jones
- 1644 Tho^s Rawlins—W^m Cocks—David Jones—Geo : Cowper jun^r
Geo : Cowper sen^r John Jones—Tho^s Sherer—Humf. Chandles
—John Dax
- 1645 Tho^s Barber—Geo : Cowper jun^r—John Skrymshawe—Rich^d
Cocks
Randle Jones—Geo : Cowper sen.—John Jones—Humf.
Chandles—John Dax
- 1646 Tho^s Rawlins—Geo : Cowper—Tho^s Standley—Rich^d Cocks
Roger Cocks—Tho^s Sherer—Alex^r Cleaton—John Dax—David
Jones
- 1647 W^m Cocks—Geo : Farr—Geo : Cowper—Tho^s Edsall
Roger Cocks—Dan^l Bolas—John Jones—Tho^s Sherer—Alex.
Cleaton
- 1648 Geo : Cowper. Fra^s Rawlins—Tho. Edsall—Francis Thomas
John Jones by X—Tho^s Sherer—Alex. Cleaton John Dax—
Rich^d Cocks
- 1649 Geo : Cowper jun. John Skrimshaw—Tho. Jaxon—George
Evans
John Jones—Tho. Sherer—Humph. Chanles—John Dax—
Geo. Farr
- 1650 Geo : Cowper—Tho^s Barber—John Skrimshaw—Geo : Evans
(died)
Tho^s Adderton—John Dax—Hugh Cocks—Geo. Farr—David
Jones (died)
- 1651 Tho^s Barber—Geo : Cowper—John Skrimshaw—Tho^s Doughty
Dan^l Bowles—Tho^s Sherer—Tho^s Adderton—Geo. Farr—Rich^d
Coxs
- 1652 William Coxes—Tho^s Barber—Fra^s Chanles—Edw. Chanles
Dan. Bowles—Tho^s Sherer—Tho^s Adderton—John Dax—Tho^s
Jaxon
- 1653 Edw. Barber—Tho^s Doughty—Edw. Benyon—Tho^s Burch
Dan. Bowles—John Dax—Geo. Farr—Rich^d Cokes—Tho^s
Jaxon

- 1654 W^m Cokes—Edw. Barbor—Tho. Doughty—Francis Chanles
John Dax—Geo. Farr—Tho^s Jaxon—Rich^d Cox—Edw^d Chanles
- 1655 John Skrimshaw—Tho. Doughty—Tho. Clare—Tho. Burch
Dan. Bowles—Tho^s Sherer—Geo. Farr—Rich. Cokes—Edw.
Benion
- 1656 W^m Cokes—Edw. Barber—Tho. Barber—Edw^d Morris
Dan Bowles—Tho. Adderton—John Dax—Geo. Cowper—
Fra^s Chanles
- 1657 Edward Barber—Philip Bunne—Tho. Barber—Tho^s Burch
Dan, Bowles—Edw. Benion—Edw. Chanles—Fra^s Chanles—
Geo : Cowper
- 1658 Edward Barbor—Tho^s Barbor—John Skrimshaw—Tho^s Doughty
Dan Bowles—Geo. Cowper—Rich^d Cokes—Tho^s Jaxon—Edw.
Benyon
- 1659 Edw. Barber—Tho^s Clare—Fra^s Rawlins—Tho. Burch
John Dax—Rich^d Cokes—Edw. Chanles—Geo. Farr—Tho^s
Jaxon
- 1660 Edw. Barber—Fra^s Rawlins—John Hodges—Tho^s Clare
Tho. Adderton—Edw. Benyon—Tho^s Doughty—Geo. Cowper—
Geo. Farn
- 1661 Edw. Barber—Tho^s Edsall—Tho^s Byrch—John Hodges
Tho. Jaxon—Edw. Chanler—Geo. Farr—Tho. Adderton—
Edw. Benyon
- 1662 W^m Cokes—Tho^s Clare—John Hodges—W^m Harrison
Geo. Cowper—Edw. Benyon—Tho. Doughty—Edw. Chandler—
Fra^s Rawlins
- 1663 James Richardson—Tho. Clare—John Hodges—W^m Chilton
Rich^d Coxes—John Dax—Fra. Chanles—Geo. Cowper—Tho.
Byrch
- 1664 John Hodges—Ja^s Richardson—Matthew Lloyd—John Gibbons
Tho. Jaxon—Rich^d Cox—John Dax—Tho. Sherer—Tho.
Byrch
- 1665 John Hodges—Ja^s Richardson—Matthew Lloyd—Sam^l Coney
John Dax—Fra. Rawlins—Edw. Benion—Tho. Burch—W^m
Chilton
- 1666 Tho^s Clare—Ja^s Richardson—Joseph Thomas—Jonathan
Dugdale
W^m Chilton—John Dax—Edw. Chanles—Tho^s Burch—Fra.
Chanles
- 1667 Edw. Barber—John Skrimshaw—Ja^s Richardson—Tho^s Dax
Fra^s Rawlins—Matthew Lloyd—Tho^s Jacksone—John Dax—
Edw. Chanles
- 1668 Tho^s Dax—Edw. Barber—Tho^s Boulton—Tho^s Clare
Tho^s Burch—Fra. Chanles—Matthew Lloyd—John Gibbons—
W^m Chilton
- 1669 Tho. Clare—John Hodges—John Wilcox—Tho^s Pitts
John Dax—Edw. Chanles—Edw. Bennion—W^m Chilton—
Matthew Lloyd

- 1670 Tho. Pitts—Ja^s Richardson—Matthew Ridley—Rob^t Clare
John Gibbons—Tho^s Dax—Rich. Cockes—John Dax—Fra.
Rawlins
- 1671 W^m Holmes—Tho. Pitts—Matthew Ridley—James Richardson
Matthew Lloyd—Tho. Clare—Fra. Rawlins—Tho. Dax—Fra.
Chanles
- 1672 Tho^s Pitts—Tho^s Boulton—Ben. Pitts—Tho. Jenings
Rich. Cox—John Hodges—Edw. Chanles—Tho^s Dax—Fra.
Chandles
- 1673 Geo. Farmer—Tho. Pitts—John Powell—W^m Rag
Sam. Conney—John Wilcox—Edw. Chandles—John Hodges—
Mat. Lloyd
- 1674 Tho. Pitts—Geo. Farmer—Griffith Wood—Sam^l Cowper
Benj. Pitts—John Dax—John Hodges—Tho. Clare—John
Wilcox
- 1675—Ja^s Richardson—John Powell—John Munslow—Sam. Cowper
Matt. Lloyd—Tho Dax—Edw. Benyon—John Hodges—
Ben. Pitts
- 1676—Griffith Wood—John Munslow—Matt. Ridley—Rob^t Tench
Thos. Clare—George Farmer—Edw. Chanles—Mat. Lloyd
Tho. Dax
- 1677 Ja^s Burch—John Taylor—Sam. Morris—Tho^s Page
Sam. Cowper—Tho. Dax—Geo. Cowper—Tho^s Clare—Ben
Pitts
- 1678 Tho Pitts—Ja^s Birch—Griffith Wood—Joseph Price
John Willeox—Ja^s Richardson—Tho. Dax—Tho. Clare—Geo.
Farmer
- 1679 Tho. Pitt—Griffith Wood—Roger Benion—Tho. Gathing
Benj. Pitt—John Mounslo—John Hodges—John Wilcox—Ja^s
Richardson
- 1680 Abram Allcox — Rich. Houlston — Edw. Darbshire — Edw.
Ollivars
Fra^s Rawlins—Rich. Cox—John Gibbons—Tho. Dax—Joseph
Price
- 1681 Abram Allcox—Edw. Ollivars—Rich. Bromley—Tho. Chandles
Fra. Chandles—Griffith Wood—John Munslow—Tho. Dax—Ja^s
Richardson
- 1682 Phebian Bours—Ja^s Burch—Sam. Spencer—Sam. Parker
Sam. Cowper—Edw. Darbshire—Ja^s Richardson—Griff. Wood
—Fra. Chanles
- 1683 Abram Allcox—Edw. Oliver—Ja^s Burch—Sam. Spencer
John Munslow — Rich. Wheatley — Ja^s Richardson — Edw.
Darbshire—Grif. Wood
- 1684 Rich. Fosbrook—Geo. Scrivener—Dan. Matthews—John Carter
Rich. Cox—John Munslow—Edw. Darbshire—Griff. Wood—
Rich. Wheatley
- 1685 John Carter—Ja^s Burch—Edw. Oliver—Dan. Matthews
Fra^s Rawlins—Benj. Pitt—John Munsloe—Ja^s Richardson—
Rich. Whateley

- 1686 Sam^l Parker—Henry Gorsuch—Tho. Fardoc—Rich. Dax.
Sam. Cowper—Ja.^s Richardson—Griff. Wood—Joseph Price—
R^d Whateley
- 1687 Edw. Oliver—Cha^s Wall—Tho. Fardoc—Joseph Jones
Tho. Dax—Dan. Matthews—Griff. Wood—Rich. Whateley—
Ja.^s Richardson
- 1688 Rich. Fosbrook—Henry Gorsuch—W^m Tooth—Edw. Barber
Geo. Scrivener—Ja.^s Richardson—Rich. Whateley—Dan^l
Matthews—Tho. Dax
- 1689 Rich. Fosbrook—W^m Tooth—Fabian Orm—Joseph Stephens
Griff. Wood—Sam^l Parker—Ja.^s Richardson—Dan. Matthews—
Geo. Scrivener
- 1690 John Carter—Rich. Fosbrook—W^m Tooth—Tho^s Woole
Rich. Whateley—Henry Gorsuch—Griff. Wood—Jos. Price—
Dan. Matthews
- 1691 Rich. Fosbrook—Rich. Houlston—John Morris—John
Worthing
John Monsloc—Edw. Oliver—Rich. Whateley—Hen. Gorsuch—
Sam. Parker
- 1692 Rich. Fosbrook—Fabian Orm—John Downes—Tho. Evans
Jos. Price—Griff. Wood—Rich. Whateley—Sam. Cooper—Sam.
Parker
- 1693 John Monslowe—Rich. Smith—John Pheasant—Cha^s Jones
Rich. Bromley—Edw. Oliver—Hen. Gorsuch—Sam. Parker—
Sam. Conney
- 1694 Edw^d Barber—Rich. Smith—Rich^d Roberts—Roger Chanles
John Gibbons... Rich. Fosbrook—Fra. Chanles—Griff. Wood—
Edw. Oliver
- 1695 W^m Tooth—Rich^d Roberts—Roger Chanles—John McCormick
Sam Concy—Rich^d Whately—John Gibbons—John Monsloc—
Joseph Price
- 1696 Edw. Barber—Tho. Fardo—Rich^d Roberts—John Jarman
Griff. Wood—Tho. Evans—Rich^d Whately—John Monsloc—
Hen. Gorsuch
- 1697 John Boulton—John Jarman—John Hughes—Joseph Harris
Joseph Price—W^m Tooth—Sam^l Parker—Rich. Whately—
Griff. Wood
- 1698 Richard Dax—Rich^d Houlston—Tho. Dax—John Andrews
John Gibbons—Fra. Chandles—John Monslo—Rich. Smith—
Hen. Gorsuch
- 1699 Rich. Roberts—John Jarman—David Lloyd—Tho^s Newell
Rich. Fosbrooke—Roger Chandles—Rich. Wheatley—Hen.
Gorsuch—Rich. Smyth
- 1700 Matthias Wilding—Rich. Houlston—John Boulton—J^{no}
Mounslow
John Gibbons gent.—Tho^s Dax—Rich. Fosbrooke—Roger
Chandles—Edw. Cheshire
- 1701 John Jarman—Edw. Cheshire—Lewis Powell—John Morris
Rich. Smith—Rich. Dax—Griff. Wood—Joseph Price—W^m Tooth

The first of these was the...
 and the second was the...
 the third was the...
 the fourth was the...
 the fifth was the...
 the sixth was the...
 the seventh was the...
 the eighth was the...
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 the twenty-fifth was the...
 the twenty-sixth was the...
 the twenty-seventh was the...
 the twenty-eighth was the...
 the twenty-ninth was the...
 the thirtieth was the...

- 1702 Richard Wheatley—Rich. Roberts—Joseph Price—Sam. Parker
W^m Tooth—John Boulton—John Pheasant—Tho^s Sherwood—
John Micormick
- 1703 John Munslow—Cha^s Wall—Henry Gorsuch—Rich^d Fosbrooke
Tho. Dax—W^m Barber—John Humphryes—Lewis Powell—
John Walter
- 1704 Griff. Wood—John Boulton—Henry Gorsuch—Rich^d Roberts
Sam. Parker—John Jarman—Edw. Barber—David Jones—
J[']no Hughes
- 1705 Rich^d Fosbrooke—Cha^s Jones—Griff. Wood—Sam. Parker
Tho^s Dax—Rich^d Roberts—Cha^s Wall—W^m Bagley—W^m Powell
- 1706 Henry Gorsuch—John Jarman—Tho^s Dax—Cha^s Wall
Griff. Wood—W^m Barton—Rich. Andrews—W^m Barber—John
Humphreys
- 1707 Samuel Parker—Joseph Harries—Jos. Price—John Jarman
Rich. Roberts—Rich^d Dax—W^m Tooth—John Boulton sen^r
Edw. Barber
- 1708 Edw. Barber—Rich. Mall—Rich. Andrews—W^m Blakeway
Tho. Dax—W^m Bagley—John Jarman—Sam Parker—Roger
Chandles
- 1709 Tho. Dax—W^m Bagley—Sam. Parker—John Jarman
Roger Chandles—Edw. Barber—Ric Mall—Ric Andrews—
W^m Blakeway
- 1710 George Scrivener—Rich. Mall—Rich. Roberts—Tho. Dax
John Pheasant—Edw. Barber—Rich. Jenings—J[']no James—
Tho. Fardoe
- 1711 John Jarman—W^m Powell—Rich. Mall—Tho^s Dax
Rich. Roberts—Roger Chandles—Sam. Powell—John James—
W^m Blakeway
- 1712—Samuel Parker—Rich. Jenings—Rich. Roberts—John Jarman
W^m Powell—Rich. Mall—Tho^s Smith—Abram Jones—John
James
- 1713—Tho^s Dax—W^m Blakeway—John Jarman—Sam^l Parker
W^m Powell—John James—Rich. Jennings—Rob^t Rawlins
- 1714 Roberts—Jones— Dax— Powell
Jenings— Mall— Parker— Blakeway—
Rushton
- 1715—W^m Powell—John Jarman—John James—W^m Blakeway
Tho. Dax—W^m Barklay—James Parker—John Hicks—Hen.
Harrison
- 1716 Rich^d Mall—Tho^s Smith—John James—Tho^s Dax
Sam. Parker—W^m Blakeway—Ab. Jones—Rich. Jones—Geo.
Hayward
- 1717 W^m Powell—Hen. Harrison—Rich. Mall—John James
Tho. Smith—Rich. Roberts—Tho^s Dax—John Gorsuch—Roger
Griffiths
- 1718 Sam. Parker Sen^r—George Hayward John James—Henry
Harrison

- W^m Powell—Tho^s Dax—Tho. Smyth—Sam. Parker jun—W^m Jones
- 1719 W^m Blakeway—John Gorsuch—Cha. Powell—W^m Mear
John Jarman—John James—W^m Powell—Tho. Smith—Sam. Parker jun
- 1720 Tho^s Dax—Roger Griffithes—Jos. Wadkin—John Griffithes
John Jarman—John Gorsuch—John James—Rich. Andrews
Jno. Rushton
- 1721 W^m Powell—W^m Jones—John Jarman—Tho. Dax
John Rushton—W^m Blakeway—Tho. Smith—W^m Pugh—Tho. Thomas
- 1722 John James—Sam. Parker jun—James Heath—Rich^d Fardoe
Tho^s Smith—W^m Powell—John Gorsuch—W^m Blakeway—W^m Jones
- 1723 Rich. Fardoe—John Griffithes—Edw. Purslow—W^m Baker
W^m Powell—John James—Sam. Parker jun—W^m Jones—W^m Blakeway
- 1724 Tho^s Smith—John Rushton—John Gough—Rich^d Edwards
W^m Powell—John James—Tho. Dax—Roger Griffithes—W^m Blakeway
- 1725 W^m Jones—John Griffithes—Tho. Dax—John James
Tho. Smith—Tho. Spenlow—Geo. Hayward—W^m Mear—W^m Habberley
- 1726 W^m Powell—Cha^s Powell—John Mallard—John Jones
Sam. Parker—John Rushton—Tho^s Dax—John Griffithes sen^r
- 1727 W^m Blakeway—W^m Mear—Dan. Clemson—John Fardoe
John Rushton—W^m Jones—Jno. Griffithes jun—John James—
Jno. Mallard
- 1728 Sam. Parker—John Hicks—Joseph Braine—Tho. Taylor
John James—Roger Griffis—W^m Meare—W^m Jones—Tho^s Smith
- 1729 John Griffithes—W^m Barkley—Thos. Smith—W^m Jones
John Rushton—Sam^l Parker—John Gough—Rob^t Needham—
Rich. Derrington
- 1730 Tho^s Mall—John Pheasant—John Fardoe—John Jones
John James—Dan. Clemson—W^m Jones—John Griffithes, sen^r—
Roger Griffithes
- 1731 Tho^s Maule—John Jones—Rich^d Asterley—W^m Pinch
John Rushton—Rich. Fardoe—John James—Dan. Clemson—
W^m Jones
- 1732 Rob^t Needham—Rich^d Maule—W^m Morris—Rich^d Edwards
Tho^s Smith—John Fardoe—John James—W^m Jones—John Griffithes Jun^r
- 1733 Edw^d Painc—Rich. Edwards—Edw. Pursloc—Rich^d Griffithes
Roger Griffith—Rich^d Jones—Dan. Clemson—John James—
Sam Parker
- 1734 Rich^d Derrington—John Jarman—Tho^s Oakeley—John Griffithes
Rich^d Fardoe—Roger Griffithes—John James—Tho^s Smith—
Dan. Clemson

- 1735 John Fardoe—James Heath—William Harris—John Owen
Tho^s Smith—Cha^s Powell—Rob^t Needham—John James—Sam.
Parker
- 1736 John Pheasant—Rich^d Maul—W^m Powell—John Blakeway
Dan. Clemson—Sam. Powell—Sam. Parker—Tho^s Smith—John
Fardoe
- 1737 Rich^d Fardoe—John James—Cha. Powell—John Fardoe
Rich. Edwards—W^m Powell jun^r—John Hicks jun^r—John
Edwards—Jno. Mallard
- 1738 Tho. Smith—Cha. Powell—John James—Rich^d Fardoe
John Mallard—Jos. Brain—W^m Mallard—Rich. Derrington—
Geo. Hayward
- 1739 John Fardoe—W^m Powell—Tho. Smith—John James
Rich. Fardoe—Edw. Lewis—John Evans—W^m Mallard—W^m
James
- 1740 John Mallard—Rich. Edwards—John Corbett—John Evans
Sam. Parker—Tho. Smith—John James—Rich. Fardoe—W^m
Mallard
- 1741 Blakeway—Edw. Lewis—Sam. Parker—Tho^s Smith
Rich. Fardoe—John James—Dan. Clemson—Sam. Powell—
Edw. Jones
- 1742 Cha^s Powell—John Gough—Geo. Hayward—Tho. Roberts
Dan. Clemson—Tho. Oakley—Edw. Lewis—John Owen—John
Pheasant
- 1743 John James—John Fardoe—Cha. Powell—Tho. Taylor
Edw. Lewis—Sam. Powell—Rich^d Asterley—John Powell—
Sam Blakeway
- 1744 Sam Parker—John Owen—John Holt—John Walton
W^m Powell—John Fardoe—Edw. Lewis—John Gough—Rich.
Asterley
- 1745 Dan. Clemson—Tho. Oakley—John Cheshire—Tho^s Jukes
John Gough—Tho. Smith—Rob. Needham—Ja^s Heath—Tho.
Roberts.
- 1746 Edw. Lewis—Rich. Derrington—John Downes—Roger
Griffiths
John Fardoe—Rob. Needham—Rich. Asterley—Dan. Clemson—
Tho. Oakley
- 1747 John Gough—John Holt—James Evance—Rich^d Jones
Edw. Lewis—Tho. Oakley—Tho. Roberts—Rich^d Derrington—
John Powell
- 1748 Rich Asterley—Edw. Jones—W^m Shaw—Jos. Brain jun.
Dan. Clemson—John Wallton—Rob. Needham—John Powell—
John Holt
- 1749 Tho. Oakley—Tho. Roberts—John Suter—John Robinson
Tho. Smith—Rich^d Asterley—John Powell—Rich. Derrington
John Holt
- 1750 W^m Powell—W^m James—W^m Blakeway—Rich^d Derrington
Tho. Oakley—Humph Shotten—Edw. Bottley—Tho. Roberts—
John Fardoe

- 1751 Tho^s Smith— Tho. Roberts—John Powell—Edw. Lewis
Rich. Asterley—Tho. Oakley—W^m Blakeway—Rich. Derrington
Rich. Hindley
- 1752 John Holt—Sam. Blakeway—W^m Blakeway—Tho. Oakley
Tho. Roberts—Tho. Smith—Tho. Barton—Edw. Lewis—Rich.
Asterley
- 1753 Rich^d. Derrington—John Walton—Sam. Blakeway—Andrew
Edwards
Dan. Clemons—Tho^s Oakley—W^m Blakeway—Jno. Powell—
Humf. Shotton
- 1754 Rich^d Edwards—Tho. Barton—W^m Blakeway—Tho. Roberts
Tho. Oakley—John Walton—Rich. Fardoe—Jos. Brain jun.
Humph. Shotton
- 1755 Edw. Jones—John Saker—John White—Tho. Oakley
Tho. Roberts—W^m Blakeway—John Walton—Tho. Barton—
Hen. Harrison
- 1756 W^m James—Humph. Shotton—John Corbett—Henry Harrison
Tho. Oakley—Rich. Derrington—Tho. Roberts—Rich. Edwards
Tho. Barton
- 1757 John Walton—And^w Edwards—Corbett Walton—W^m Shaw
Rich. Edwards—Rich. Derrington—John Mitchell—J^{'no} Powell
J^{'no} Corbett
- 1758 Tho. Roberts—Tho. Barton—Rich^d Derrington—And^w Edwards
John Walton—Sam. Blakeway—Jos. Brain jun^r—Ja^s Shotton—
J^{'no} Corbett
- 1759 John Powell—John Meighen jun^r—W^m Blakeway—Tho. Roberts
John Walton jun.—Tho. Gray—Tho. Barton—And^w Edwards—
Sam. Blakeway
- 1760 John Walton—Tho. Roberts—Joseph Hayward—Sam. Blakeway
Tho. Oakley—John Hicks—John Powell—Rich. Derrington—
Jos. Brain
- 1761 And^w Edwards—Tho. Dukes—Tim. Bellis—Rob^t Humphries
John Walton—Tho. Smith—W^m Blakeway—Tho. Roberts—
Rich. Derrington
- 1762 Hicks— Spilsbury— Asterley— Brayne
Worton— Dukes— Humphris— Bellis—
Blakeway
- 1763
- 1764 Blakeway sen.—Brain—Walton—Hughes
Mansell—Pilsbury—Humphries—Roberts—Shaw
- 1765 Rich. Derrington—Tho. Grey—Jos. Brayne—Rich. Asterley
Rich. Hinley—Tho. Roberts—John Walton—W^m Pillsbury—
W^m Mansell
- 1766 John Shaker—Rob. Humphreys—Tho. Oakley—Tho. Roberts
Tho. Mansell—John Walton—Tho. Dukes—John Abberley—
Gabriel Leigh

- 1767 W^m Shaw—Tim, Bellis—John Walton—Jos, Brain
John Shuker—Rob. Humphreys—Tho, Hughes—Tho, Morris—
W^m Jones
- 1768 Barton—Shuker—Gray—Rob^t Humphries
Wood—Mansell—Jukes—Asterley—Derrington
- 1769 Jos, Brayne—Tho, Hughes—John Shuker—Sam, Blakeway
Rich, Hinley—Rob, Humphries—Rich, Derrington—W^m
Griffiths—W^m Mansell
- 1770 Grey—Morris—Brayne—Shuker
Edwards—Derrington—Barton—Mansell—Blakeway jun^r
- 1771 Rob^t Humphreys—Rich, Hinley—And^w Edwards—Tho, Barton
Jos, Brayne—Tho, Gray—John Shuker—Tho, Hughes—John
Wood
- 1772 Rich, Asterley—And^w Edwards—John Shuker—Tho, Barton
Tho, Gray—Tho^s Morris—Tho, Hughes—Rob, Colley—Jos,
Hayward
- 1773 Tim, Bellis—John Abberley—Rich, Asterley—Rich, Derrington
Rob, Colley—Jos, Hayward—Tho, Taylor—Tho, Morris—Tho,
Barton
- 1774 John Shuker—Sam, Wilding sen,—Tho, Barton—Tim, Bellis
And^w Edwards—Jos, Hayward—Rich, Asterley—Geo, Bowdler—
S, Wilding jun^r
- * * * * *
- 1827 Tho^s Lawrence—John Poyner—Richard Fenton—John
Vaughan
Jonⁿ Bowen—John Woodall—Tho^s Madeley—Sam^t Moody—
Tho^s Colley
- 1828 Rob^t Gray—Robert Lucas—Benj, Blower—Tho^s Madeley
John Vaughan—Tho, Lawrence—Sam, Moody—John Poyner—
Jonⁿ Bowen
- 1829 Rob^t Gray—Tho, Lawrence—Sam, Moody—John Woodhall
Tho^s Lawrence—Jonⁿ Bowen—Joseph Collier—Rich, Fenton—
John Humphreys
- 1830 Tho, Lawrence—Sam, Moody—John Woodhall—Tho,
Lawrence
W^m Breeze—Jos, Collier—Jon, Bowen—W^m Morgan—James
Phillips
- 1831 Tho, Lawrence—Rob, Gray—Edw, Edwards—Sam^t Moody
W^m Myers—John Poyner—Jon, Bowen—W^m Morgan—John
Woodall
- 1832 Rich, Gray—John Humphreys—John Woodall—Sam, Moody
James Phillips—Edw, Edwards—W^m Myers—Rich, Breeze—
Sam, Franks
- 1833 Rob, Gray—John Humphreys—John Woodall—Sam, Moody
Edw, Edwards—W^m Myers—Rich, Breeze—Sam, Franks—
Edw, Hamner
- 1834 Sam, Moody—John Woodall—Edw, Edwards—James Phillips
W^m Darlington—Rob, Gray—W^m Myers—Sam, Franks—John
Poyner

- 174 The first of the... the... the...
- 175 The second of the... the... the...
- 176 The third of the... the... the...
- 177 The fourth of the... the... the...
- 178 The fifth of the... the... the...
- 179 The sixth of the... the... the...
- 180 The seventh of the... the... the...
- 181 The eighth of the... the... the...
- 182 The ninth of the... the... the...
- 183 The tenth of the... the... the...
- 184 The eleventh of the... the... the...
- 185 The twelfth of the... the... the...
- 186 The thirteenth of the... the... the...
- 187 The fourteenth of the... the... the...
- 188 The fifteenth of the... the... the...
- 189 The sixteenth of the... the... the...
- 190 The seventeenth of the... the... the...
- 191 The eighteenth of the... the... the...
- 192 The nineteenth of the... the... the...
- 193 The twentieth of the... the... the...
- 194 The twenty-first of the... the... the...
- 195 The twenty-second of the... the... the...
- 196 The twenty-third of the... the... the...
- 197 The twenty-fourth of the... the... the...
- 198 The twenty-fifth of the... the... the...
- 199 The twenty-sixth of the... the... the...
- 200 The twenty-seventh of the... the... the...
- 201 The twenty-eighth of the... the... the...
- 202 The twenty-ninth of the... the... the...
- 203 The thirtieth of the... the... the...
- 204 The thirty-first of the... the... the...
- 205 The thirty-second of the... the... the...
- 206 The thirty-third of the... the... the...
- 207 The thirty-fourth of the... the... the...
- 208 The thirty-fifth of the... the... the...
- 209 The thirty-sixth of the... the... the...
- 210 The thirty-seventh of the... the... the...
- 211 The thirty-eighth of the... the... the...
- 212 The thirty-ninth of the... the... the...
- 213 The fortieth of the... the... the...
- 214 The forty-first of the... the... the...
- 215 The forty-second of the... the... the...
- 216 The forty-third of the... the... the...
- 217 The forty-fourth of the... the... the...
- 218 The forty-fifth of the... the... the...
- 219 The forty-sixth of the... the... the...
- 220 The forty-seventh of the... the... the...
- 221 The forty-eighth of the... the... the...
- 222 The forty-ninth of the... the... the...
- 223 The fiftieth of the... the... the...

- 1835 the same
 1836 Sam. Moody—John Woodall—Edw. Edwards—James Evans
 John Humphreys—John Vaughan—Sam. Franks—Rob. Gray
 —John Poyner
 1837 Jon. Bowen—W^m Morgan—Edw. Edwards—John Poyner
 John Humphreys—John Woodall—Rob. Gray—Rich. Breeze—
 Tho. Madeley
 1838 Jon. Bowen—Edw. Edwards—Tho. Alcock—Rob. Gray
 John Woodall—Tho. Madeley—Rich. Breeze—Tho. Lawrence
 —John Humphreys
 1839 Rob. Gray—John Bowen—John Woodall—Tho. Madeley
 Tho. Lawrence—Rich. Breeze—Tho. Alcock—Tho^s Lawrence
 John Humphreys
 1840 the same
 1841 Jon. Bowen—Tho. Alcock—Edw^d Edwards—John Williams jun^r
 Cha^s Blair—John Humphreys—Rich. Breeze—T. Richards—
 Josh. Keeling
 1842 the same
 1843 Cha^s Blair—John Griffiths—T. Richards—Jon. Bowen
 Tho^s Cruwys—John Williams jun—Rich. Fenton—Tho^s Alcock
 Joshua Keeling
 1844 Cha^s Blair—John Griffiths—Jon. Bowen—Tho^s Cruwys
 John Williams jun—Tho^s Alcock—Josh. Keeling—Rich.
 Fenton...Tho^s Richards
 1845 the same
 1846 the same
 1847 the same
 1848 John Vaughan—Sam. Moody—Tho. Griffiths—Tho^s Alcock
 Tho^s Richards—Cha. Blair—Josh. Keeling—John Williams jun—
 Rich. Fenton
 1849 Tho. Moody—James Evans—Rich^d Fenton—John Williams sen.
 John Williams jun.—T. Blair—T. Gadd—Tho. Richards—John
 Vaughan
 1850 Rich. Fenton—Tho. Blair—Edw. Edwards—Tho. Griffiths
 Tho. Alcock—John Williams jun.—Tho^s Moody—Tho^s Richards
 W^m Morgan
 1851 the same
 1852 the same
 1853 the same
 1861 John Williams sen.—Cha^s Blair—Rich^d Hussey—John Williams
 Edward Edwards—Ja^s Phillips—Ja^s Evans—Tho. Griffiths—
 Josh. Keeling

TREASURER.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1628 Edmond Mauncell | 1639 Thomas Conny |
| 1629 Roger Cokes | 1641 Daniel Bolas |
| 1631 Randle Thomas | 1642 John Jones |
| 1636 Thomas Conny | 1643 Daniel Bowles |
| 1638 Daniel Bolas | 1646 Humphrey Chandles |

1801 The first of the new states was admitted to the Union on September 17, 1801. It was the State of Vermont, which had been an independent republic since 1777. The admission of Vermont was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1777, the British evacuated the state, and the Continental Congress declared it an independent republic. However, the state was not recognized by the United States until 1790. In 1791, the state was admitted to the Union as the 14th state.

1802 The second of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1802. It was the State of Kentucky, which had been a part of the Northwest Territory since 1787. The admission of Kentucky was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1787, the Northwest Territory was organized, and Kentucky was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1792, the state was admitted to the Union as the 15th state.

1803 The third of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803. It was the State of Tennessee, which had been a part of the Southwest Territory since 1787. The admission of Tennessee was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1787, the Southwest Territory was organized, and Tennessee was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1796, the state was admitted to the Union as the 16th state.

1804 The fourth of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1804. It was the State of Ohio, which had been a part of the Northwest Territory since 1787. The admission of Ohio was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1787, the Northwest Territory was organized, and Ohio was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1803, the state was admitted to the Union as the 17th state.

1805 The fifth of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1805. It was the State of Louisiana, which had been a part of the Louisiana Territory since 1803. The admission of Louisiana was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory was acquired from France, and Louisiana was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1805, the state was admitted to the Union as the 18th state.

1806 The sixth of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1806. It was the State of Mississippi, which had been a part of the Mississippi Territory since 1798. The admission of Mississippi was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1798, the Mississippi Territory was organized, and Mississippi was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1806, the state was admitted to the Union as the 19th state.

1807 The seventh of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1807. It was the State of Illinois, which had been a part of the Northwest Territory since 1787. The admission of Illinois was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1787, the Northwest Territory was organized, and Illinois was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1809, the state was admitted to the Union as the 20th state.

1810 The eighth of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1810. It was the State of Alabama, which had been a part of the Mississippi Territory since 1798. The admission of Alabama was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1798, the Mississippi Territory was organized, and Alabama was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1819, the state was admitted to the Union as the 22nd state.

1812 The ninth of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1812. It was the State of Maine, which had been a part of the Massachusetts Territory since 1787. The admission of Maine was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1787, the Massachusetts Territory was organized, and Maine was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1820, the state was admitted to the Union as the 23rd state.

1817 The tenth of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1817. It was the State of Missouri, which had been a part of the Louisiana Territory since 1803. The admission of Missouri was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory was acquired from France, and Missouri was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1820, the state was admitted to the Union as the 24th state.

1820 The eleventh of the new states was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1820. It was the State of Florida, which had been a part of the Florida Territory since 1820. The admission of Florida was the result of a long and complicated process. In 1820, the Florida Territory was organized, and Florida was one of the states that were to be formed from it. In 1845, the state was admitted to the Union as the 27th state.

Year	State	Admission Date
1801	Vermont	September 17, 1801
1802	Kentucky	March 1, 1802
1803	Tennessee	March 1, 1803
1804	Ohio	March 1, 1804
1805	Louisiana	March 1, 1805
1806	Mississippi	March 1, 1806
1807	Illinois	March 1, 1807
1810	Alabama	March 1, 1810
1812	Maine	March 1, 1812
1817	Missouri	March 1, 1817
1820	Florida	March 1, 1820

1647 Francis Rawlings	1670 John Wilcox
1648 Daniel Bowles	1671 John Gibbons
1650 John Jones	1673 Richard Cokes
1651 Francis Rawlins	1674 Francis Rawlings
1652 George Cowper	1680 Samuel Cowper
1655 Edward Chandles	1681 John Gibbons
1658 Thomas Adderton	1683 Samuel Coney
1659 William Cokes	1684 John Gibbons
1661 Thomas Doughty	1685 Richard Whatley
1662 Francis Chandles	1686 John Mouslow
1663 Edw ^d Chandles	1690 George Scrivener
1664 Francis Chandles	1691 Sam ^l Conney
1665 George Cowper	1693 George Scrivener
1669 Thomas Burch (died)	

CLERK.

1628 Roger Cocks	1728 Richard Chandles
1629 Roland Tench	1729 John Morris
1644 Hugh Cooke	1737 Richard Mall
1665 John Hodges	1738 Richard Chandles
1669 Thomas Stokis	1742 John Edwards
1677 John Hodges (died)	No Clerk mentioned from 1764
1681 Benjamin Pitt	to 1774.
1685 John Morris	
1699 Richard Mason	* * * *
1706 Richard Chandles	
1717 Richard Dickin	1827 Robert Gray
1718 John Fosbrooke	1841 Thomas Moody
1727 Thomas Dax	1853 Edward Edwards

TREASURER.

1707 Samuel Parker	1735 William Blakeway
1708 Joseph Price	No treasurer is mentioned from
1711 George Scrivener	1743 to 1769
1718 Richard Mall	1769 John Morgan
1723 Thomas Dax	No treasurer is mentioned from
1724 Richard Mall	1769 to 1774
1734 William Bleakeley	1827 Robert Gray

STEWARDS.

1627 Thomas Hodgson	1630 Richard Tench
Roger Jukes	Richard Morris
1628 Joseph Browne	1631 John Saker
Foulke Williams	Thomas Wayne
1629 Humphrey Chaunles	1632 John Roberts
Peter Richardson	Adam Bromley

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1633 Edward Barber | 1657 James Richardson |
| Charles Daryes | Thomas Onslowe |
| 1634 Israel Croxon | 1658 John Lloyd |
| Thomas Hiorne jun ^r | George Fanton |
| 1635 Edward Morris | 1659 John Hodges |
| Thomas Barber | John Powell |
| 1636 Humphrey Chaunles | 1660 William Chilton |
| Alexander Cleaton | Robert Davis |
| 1637 John Dax | 1661 James Smith |
| Stephen Edwards | Thomas Felton |
| 1638 Hugh Cooke | 1662 Thomas Boulton |
| Thomas Jones | John Gibbons |
| 1639 George Cowper jun ^r | 1663 Matthew Lloyd |
| David Jones | Abraham Allcox |
| 1640 Morris Reynolds | 1664 Samuel Conny |
| George Farre | Samuel Morris |
| 1641 Richard Towers | 1665 Joseph Evans |
| Robert Davyes | Jonathan Dugdale |
| 1642 John Pridden | 1666 John Carter |
| John Woodfen | Thomas Dax |
| 1643 Thomas Wall | 1667 Edward Davies |
| John Skrimshawe | John Wicocks |
| 1644 Francis Rawlins | 1668 Thomas Pitts |
| Richard Cooke | Robert Tench |
| 1645 Thomas Standleey | 1669 Thomas Smith |
| Thomas Onslowe | Matthew Ridley |
| 1646 Thomas Edsall | 1670 William Holmes |
| Francis Thomas | George Farmer |
| 1647 Richard Williams | 1671 Thomas Jenings |
| Richard Wever | Benjamin Pitts |
| 1648 Thomas Jaxson | 1672 Richard Bromley |
| George Evans | William Rag |
| 1649 Thomas Clare | 1673 Samuel Cowper |
| John Scott | Griffith Wood |
| 1650 Thomas Leighton | 1674 John Byerley |
| Fabian Burrowes | John Mounslow |
| 1651 Francis Chanles | 1675 Thomas Teage |
| Edward Chanles | James Burch |
| 1652 Thomas Burch | 1676 John Taylor |
| Edward Benion | John Morris jun. |
| 1653 Philip Bunney | 1677 Joseph Price |
| John Shelvoeke | Samson Porter |
| 1654 Thomas Onslow | 1678 Roger Benion |
| Thomas Standley | Thomas Cuerton |
| 1655 Isaac Davies | 1679 Edward Darbishire |
| John Price | Richard Houlstone |
| 1656 William Smith | 1680 Thomas Chandles |
| Philip Walker | Peter Wood |

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|--|--|
| 1681 Samuel Spencer
Samuel Parker | 1705 William Barton
Richard Andrews |
| 1682 Charles Wall
John Boulton | 1706 Richard Ridgeway
John Griffiths |
| 1683 George Scrivener
Richard Fosbrooke | 1707 Richard Mall
William Blakeway |
| 1684 Henry Gorsuch
James Parker | 1708 Michael Andrews
Richard Jenings |
| 1685 Richard Dax
Thomas Fardoe | 1709 John James
Tho ^s Fardoe |
| 1686 Charles Owen
Joseph Jones | 1710 John Rushton
Samuel Powell |
| 1687 Edward Barber
William Tooth | 1711 Thomas Smith
Abraham Jones |
| 1688 Fabian Orm
Joseph Stephens | 1712 John Griffiths
Richard Evans |
| 1689 Richard Chanles
Thomas Woolen | 1713 John Hicks
Henry Harrison |
| 1690 John Morris
John Worthington | 1714 William Barkley
John Waferman |
| 1691 John Downes
Thomas Evans | 1715 Richard Jones
George Hayward |
| 1692 John Pheasant
Charles Jones | 1716 John Gorsuch
Roger Griffiths |
| 1693 Roger Chanles
John Exeter | 1717 Samuel Parker
William Jones |
| 1694 John McCormick
Joseph Tannat | 1718 Charles Powell
William Meare |
| 1695 John Jarman
Robert Addan | 1719 Joseph Wadkin
John Griffiths |
| 1696 John Hughes
Edward Lloyd | 1720 William Pugh
Thomas Thomas |
| 1697 Thomas Dax
John Andrews | 1721 Richard Fardoe
James Heath |
| 1698 David Lloyd
Thomas Newell | 1722 Edward Purslow
William Baker |
| 1699 Edward Cheshire
Matthias Wilding | 1723 John Gough
Richard Edwards |
| 1700 Lewis Powell
John Morris | 1724 Thomas Spendlowe
William Habberley |
| 1701 William Barber
John Humphreys | 1725 John Mallard
John Jones |
| 1702 John Walter
Benjamin Pitts | 1726 John Fardoe
Daniel Clemson |
| 1703 David Jones
John Hughes | 1727 Joseph Braine
Thomas Taylor |
| 1704 William Bagley
William Powell | 1728 Robert Needham
Richard Derrington |

1729 William James Thomas Maul	1753 Samuel Wilding * * *
1730 Richard Asterley William Pinches	1754 Benjamin Fardoe John White
1731 Richard Mall William Morris	1755 John Corbett William Hussey
1732 Richard Griffiths Edward Paine	1756 Corbett Walton William Shaw
1733 John Jarman Thomas Oakely	1757 Thomas Gray James Shotton
1734 William Harris John Owen	1758 John Jones Edward Moody
1735 William Powell John Blakeway	1759 Joseph Hayward John Wood
1736 John Edwards John Hicks	1760 Timothy Bellis Robert Humphreys
1737 William Mallard John Michen	1761 William Pillsbury Richard Asterley
1738 Edward Lewis John Evans	1762 William Faircloth William Parker
1739 Thomas Barton John Corbett	1763 Thomas Hughes William Mansell
1740 Edward Jones John Vyer	1764 ——— Henley ——— Derrick jun ^r
1741 George Hayward Thomas Roberts	1765 ——— Abberley ——— Leigh
1742 John Powell Samuel Blakeway	1766 William Jones Thomas Morris
1743 John Holt John Wallton	1767 Griffith Humphreys Thomas Wallton
1744 John Cheshire Thomas Jukes	1768 William Griffiths John Gray
1745 John Downs Roger Griffiths	1769 John Morgan * * * *
1746 James Evanco Richard Jones	1770 John Humphries William Jones
1747 William Shaw Joseph Brain jun.	1771 Robert Colley Thomas Taylor
1748 John Suker John Robinson	1772 Richard Lawrence Thomas Harris
1749 Humphrey Shotton Edward Botley	1773 George Bowdler Samuel Wilding
1750 Richard Hindley Thomas Holmes	1774 John Franco Thomas Dyas
1751 John Hammer William Baker	1775 * * * *
1752 John James Andrew Edwards	1827 William Myers Sam ^l Franks

1701	William Jones	1701	William Jones
1702	John Jones	1702	John Jones
1703	Thomas Jones	1703	Thomas Jones
1704	Richard Jones	1704	Richard Jones
1705	Robert Jones	1705	Robert Jones
1706	James Jones	1706	James Jones
1707	Henry Jones	1707	Henry Jones
1708	George Jones	1708	George Jones
1709	Edward Jones	1709	Edward Jones
1710	John Jones	1710	John Jones
1711	Thomas Jones	1711	Thomas Jones
1712	Richard Jones	1712	Richard Jones
1713	Robert Jones	1713	Robert Jones
1714	James Jones	1714	James Jones
1715	Henry Jones	1715	Henry Jones
1716	George Jones	1716	George Jones
1717	Edward Jones	1717	Edward Jones
1718	John Jones	1718	John Jones
1719	Thomas Jones	1719	Thomas Jones
1720	Richard Jones	1720	Richard Jones
1721	Robert Jones	1721	Robert Jones
1722	James Jones	1722	James Jones
1723	Henry Jones	1723	Henry Jones
1724	George Jones	1724	George Jones
1725	Edward Jones	1725	Edward Jones
1726	John Jones	1726	John Jones
1727	Thomas Jones	1727	Thomas Jones
1728	Richard Jones	1728	Richard Jones
1729	Robert Jones	1729	Robert Jones
1730	James Jones	1730	James Jones
1731	Henry Jones	1731	Henry Jones
1732	George Jones	1732	George Jones
1733	Edward Jones	1733	Edward Jones
1734	John Jones	1734	John Jones
1735	Thomas Jones	1735	Thomas Jones
1736	Richard Jones	1736	Richard Jones
1737	Robert Jones	1737	Robert Jones
1738	James Jones	1738	James Jones
1739	Henry Jones	1739	Henry Jones
1740	George Jones	1740	George Jones
1741	Edward Jones	1741	Edward Jones
1742	John Jones	1742	John Jones
1743	Thomas Jones	1743	Thomas Jones
1744	Richard Jones	1744	Richard Jones
1745	Robert Jones	1745	Robert Jones
1746	James Jones	1746	James Jones
1747	Henry Jones	1747	Henry Jones
1748	George Jones	1748	George Jones
1749	Edward Jones	1749	Edward Jones
1750	John Jones	1750	John Jones
1751	Thomas Jones	1751	Thomas Jones
1752	Richard Jones	1752	Richard Jones
1753	Robert Jones	1753	Robert Jones
1754	James Jones	1754	James Jones
1755	Henry Jones	1755	Henry Jones
1756	George Jones	1756	George Jones
1757	Edward Jones	1757	Edward Jones
1758	John Jones	1758	John Jones
1759	Thomas Jones	1759	Thomas Jones
1760	Richard Jones	1760	Richard Jones
1761	Robert Jones	1761	Robert Jones
1762	James Jones	1762	James Jones
1763	Henry Jones	1763	Henry Jones
1764	George Jones	1764	George Jones
1765	Edward Jones	1765	Edward Jones
1766	John Jones	1766	John Jones
1767	Thomas Jones	1767	Thomas Jones
1768	Richard Jones	1768	Richard Jones
1769	Robert Jones	1769	Robert Jones
1770	James Jones	1770	James Jones
1771	Henry Jones	1771	Henry Jones
1772	George Jones	1772	George Jones
1773	Edward Jones	1773	Edward Jones
1774	John Jones	1774	John Jones
1775	Thomas Jones	1775	Thomas Jones
1776	Richard Jones	1776	Richard Jones
1777	Robert Jones	1777	Robert Jones
1778	James Jones	1778	James Jones
1779	Henry Jones	1779	Henry Jones
1780	George Jones	1780	George Jones
1781	Edward Jones	1781	Edward Jones
1782	John Jones	1782	John Jones
1783	Thomas Jones	1783	Thomas Jones
1784	Richard Jones	1784	Richard Jones
1785	Robert Jones	1785	Robert Jones
1786	James Jones	1786	James Jones
1787	Henry Jones	1787	Henry Jones
1788	George Jones	1788	George Jones
1789	Edward Jones	1789	Edward Jones
1790	John Jones	1790	John Jones
1791	Thomas Jones	1791	Thomas Jones
1792	Richard Jones	1792	Richard Jones
1793	Robert Jones	1793	Robert Jones
1794	James Jones	1794	James Jones
1795	Henry Jones	1795	Henry Jones
1796	George Jones	1796	George Jones
1797	Edward Jones	1797	Edward Jones
1798	John Jones	1798	John Jones
1799	Thomas Jones	1799	Thomas Jones
1800	Richard Jones	1800	Richard Jones

1828	Edward Hanmer	1839	W ^m Morgan
	James Evans		James Evans
1829	James Phillips	1840	the same
	Richard Hussey	1841	the same
1830	Richard Fenton	1842	the same
	* * *	1843	the same
1831	W ^m Myers	1844	W ^m Morgan
	Sam. Franks		John Humphreys
1832	James Phillips	1845	the same
	W ^m Darlington	1846	the same
1833	the same	1847	W ^m Hanmer
1834	the same		Tho ^s Gadd
1835	the same	1848	Thomas Moody
1836	W ^m Darlington		W ^m Morgan
	* * *	1849	the same
1837	James Evans	1850	Joshua Keeling
	* * *		James Evans
1838	James Evans	1851	the same
	W ^m Morgan	1852	the same
		1853	the same
1642	Paid for wyne on M ^r Major at our swearinge 9 ^d .		
	Paid for tickets against intruders 1/-		
	Paid Richard Harris for arresting intruders 1/3		
	Allowed myself on the elecion daye 5/-		
	Paid w ^t was given John Clunn by consent of y ^e assistantes 5/-		
	Paid w ^t was spente on him in Tobacco & beere 1/-		
	Paid William Whitefoote for arresting Hughe Morgan 1/9		
	Paid Thomas Gwynnett for wardinge at the Assizes 1/-		
	----- for wardinge at the ffayre 3 ^d		
	Paid for a bedde at the assizes 1/3		
	Paid Joseph Browne for gatheringe forfeits 3 ^d .		
	Paid for walking the fayre 6 ^d .		
	Paid for a warder 3 ^d .		
	Spente at the taking in of freemen 1/6.		
	Paid for the black cloth 12/-		
	Paid w ^t was spent at an assembly in my house 1/-		
	Paid w ^t was laid out at Thomas Clare's buriall 1/-		
	Paid M ^r Mackworth for Counsell 5/-		
	Paid for a pottle of sack to M ^r Maior sente 2/-		
	Paid for a p'cept 1/2		
	Paid 3 witnesses 1/-		
	Paid the trayne souldier 1/-		
	Paid for keeping the Armour this yeare 2/6		
	Paid the rente of the halle 1/8		
	Laid out in a pinte of wine, to M ^r Owen 6 ^d .		
	Given strange journeyemen 1/6		
	Continual payments to the widows of dec ^d freemen & at their burials		

- 1658 Spent at Francis King's burial 9^d.
 Spent at Mr Bowles his burial 5/-
 Spent on the Assession Day 6^d.
 Attending Mr Maior the 5th of November 6^d.
- 1661 Given to David Bray for going to Kingsland 4^d.
 Spent that day that was with us at Kingsland 2/6
 Paid in part for the flag & streamers £2. 11. 1.
 Paid to Peter for the muster 1/6
 Paid for horse to Ponsbury & his meate & my dynner extra-ordinary 2/9
 Paid to Peter our souldier that tyme 1/6
 Paid to Edward Benyon for the tyme he kept the Garrison 6/9
 Spent that day to meete the Captayne in Franckwell 4^d.
 Paid for a belt 2/6
 Paid for a bed at the assizes 2/6
 Paid for 4 yards of Riben at 5¹/₂ d p' yard for the drumes 1/10
 Paid for 2 yards of Riben for Nicholas Willson 11^d.
 Paid for one yard of purple Riben for the cullers 6^d.
 Paid for makeinge the Harbor in Kingsland £2. 7. 0
 Paid for seates 10/2
 Paid Isack Lloyd for the gate the some of £1. 5. 0
 Paid for weedinge the seates 16^d.
 Paid at the White Harte for drincke £1. 13. 0
 Paid for six and thertye menes dynners at the White hart
 £1. 4. 0
 Paid for seaven and fifty mens dynners at 6^d p' man £1. 8. 6
 Paid to the drumes 1^s. 6^d.
 Paid for scowring the halbeard 6^d.
- 1663 Spent to William Ryder's burial 1/-
 Spent attending the Lord Newport 6^d.
 Spent concerninge the quaker 3^d.
- 1664 Sente to Thomas Doughtie buryall Sack potell Chlat also 5/8
 Sente to the Towne Clarke quart of sack 2/-
 Paid the Towne Clarke for an indictment 2/-
 Paid for 3 witnesses for swering 1/-
 Paid Hugh for dressing the barbar 4/-
 Paid M^r. Harding for his fee 3/4
 Paid M^r. Baldwin for Councell 5/-
 Paid M^r Taylor his fee 3/4
 Paid for hiring a horse to Ponsbury 2/6
 Paid for a chafe and skowring of the sworde 1/3
 Paid for completing & fylling a bill 3/6
 Paid M^r. Jenkings muster master 1/-
 Sente to M^r. Rawlings buriall a quart of sack 2/-
 Sente to Adam Bromleys buriall quart of claret 10^d.
 Given to James Richeson when the Jury appered 4/6
 Payd M^r Harding for James Richeson 3/-
 P^d to M^r Baldwyne for Councell 5/-
 P^d to M^r Torner's sone for the same 5/-

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- for a Coppey of the Jurey and présept 1/-
 payd to the witnesses 3/4
 Given the Jurey 1/-
 Given to M^r Harding 1/8
 Given to M^r Taylor 2/-
 Given to James Richerson trayne sollder 5/6
 Given to Elward Benon trayne sollder 3/6
 For wine at the burall of Thomas Adderton 1/6
- 1665 Payd for Collars 1/-
 Sent for to present the mayor 1/4
 Given to John Donston's buriall 1/-
 Sente to Hugh Cukes buriall 1/8
 Payd Edward Benion for 3 days at Obarbery March 1664. 4/6
 Payd M^r Samuel Lloyd towards the red Cote 7/6
 Give to M^r taylor attorney 3/4
 Given to M^r Haris for Councell 5/-
 Payd the townes Clarkes man 6^d.
 Payd for a copy of the ordar 6^d.
 Sent to Tho^s Sherer's buriall 2/-
- 1668 Paid for a sword for the trayne sollder 8/-
- 1669 Sent to William Cokes, funerall 4/-
 to M^r jackson's funerall 2/-
 Paid James and John Richardson for the armes £1. 10. 0
- 1670 p^d to Jervis for wearing the Blew coate 6^d.
 Sent to Jonathan Dugdale's buriall 2/-
 Sent to M^r maior a gallon of sacke 8/-
 p^d to William Thomas buriall 2/-
- 1671 p^d for wine to Thomas Burch's buriall 2/-
- 1672 p^d for making the Buckets £2. 18. 8
- 1673 p^d for halfe of the Badge £1. 6. 9
 p^d for wine at the day of swearing Wardens 2/4
 Paid the Blewecoat day of Elec'on 6^d.
 Paid to Joⁿ Carter for carrying the colours on the Elec'on day 1/-
- 1674 Given the apprentices 2/-
 Wine to Will Holmes funerall 2/-
- 1675 p^d for the black cloath £1. 12. 0
- 1677 Spente one morning & two days wayting for the queker 2/11
 Payd Benjamin Pittes for restinge of the queker 1/6
 Payd M^r. Toung a fee agaynste the queker in M^r Chilton's case
 3/6
 Sente to William Chilton's buriall 4/-
 to John Powell's funeral 6/-
 For a horse and myselfe and one with mee to Preston consarning
 the quaker 5/-
 A horse and one with me to Cllanuer for the band for shue the
 quaker with 4/6
 to John Willecox's buriall 5/-
 payd John Carter for warden 3 dayes at the alleckshone of
 Parliamente men 3/6

- for whit and red silke for a flag & streamers & fring & making
£4. 18. 0
- to John Schrimshaw's buriall 2/-
- Payd Edward Pichford & his brother & 2 mor men for dressing
& triming the Harbor 11/6
- Payd John Baker for timber and 3 balls and workmanship one
the fronte of the Harbor £2. 5. 0
- Payd John Richardson for guilding and paynting and ironwork
£2. 5. 0
- Payd for boylling of the badge 1/-
- Payd M^r. Chamberlin Griffithes for a blew cote and flanon 15/11
- Payd for a trate at the harbor of m^r. mayre & m^r. recorder 5/-
- Payd for making the blew cote 2/8
- Payd for a banor with fringe and silke £1. 6. 0
- Payd for 4 cotes of armes for 4 boyes to carry £1. 5. 0
- Payd for 2 stremers for the harbor 3/-
- 1679^o Payd for 3 quartes of sack & a bunn to m^r maior at Kingsland 6/4
- Paid for Collers for that daye for youthe & men & maior 5/8
- P^d. Joseph Price for triming the maior & dressing 2/2
- P^d. the drumes & trumpitt 9/-
- Given m^r. Ireland's man & one to fach the sidsadell 3/-
- 1680 Given for to mend the way to Kingsland 1/-
- Payd towards the meking of the Crest £1. 0. 0
- Payd at y^e morteting of thoursday in Whisen weke 5/-
- 1681 An assize trial against James Hill "in which we were cast"
- 1683 Paid for ribbin for y^e green man 1/-
- Given William Lewis for wering y^e green cote 1/-
- Paid for canvis for y^e seuchings 3/-
- Paid at James Richardson at the mort eating 2/6
- Paid for caring y^e Lame in y^e sonn 2/-
- Given M^r Scott for dressing ye gerle 5/-
- Paid John Richardson for y^e seuchings £1. 12. 0
- 1684 For 3 cl'us of French wine £1. 16. 0
- 4 bottels of Kanary 8^s for 6 bottels of Sider 3^s
- 1685 funeral of Sam Spencer & Tho^s Barber
- Spent at the Crownation 6^d.
- Thomas Adams & Daniel Matthews funerals
- 1686 Robert Finch—John Mounslow—Tho^s Pitts—John Pichford—
funerals
- Paid the boye for washing y^e buckett att Abby fyer 2^d.
- 1687 Payd for rufles and a shute of knotts 6/6
- for making y^e peake and altering y^e sleeves 1/6
- for a payre of Gloves for y^e Girle & given y^e girle in mo' 3/6
- for altering the Mantue 1/6
- for Levinian to line the sleeves 10^d.
- given to M^r Scott for dressing the girle 5^s.
- M^r Larkins—Cox—Swaille—funerals
- About Gibbons & Scotts business to M^r Tonngge & M^r Bawdwin
£2. 5. 0

The first of these was the...

The second was the...

The third was the...

The fourth was the...

The fifth was the...

The sixth was the...

The seventh was the...

The eighth was the...

The ninth was the...

The tenth was the...

The eleventh was the...

The twelfth was the...

The thirteenth was the...

The fourteenth was the...

The fifteenth was the...

The sixteenth was the...

The seventeenth was the...

The eighteenth was the...

The nineteenth was the...

The twentieth was the...

The twenty-first was the...

The twenty-second was the...

The twenty-third was the...

Paid to ye 2 Judges £5.

Rob^t Tench—Edw. Darbishire funerals

1688 John Wilcox's funeral & Rob^t Clare's

1689 Funerals—Michael Cartar—Fabian Bowers

1691 Funerals Sampson Porter—James Richardson Tho^s Dax

1693 Funerals—Joseph Jones

Spent at making an end with y^e Glovers 3/9

1694 Funerals—Stanley sen^r—Edw. Barber—

For sheweing the quaker woman 11/-

1695 Funerals—Isaac Davies.

P^d. Stephen Peughe for attending y^e thanksgiving 8^d.

P^d. the flagg y^e thanksgiving for y^e returne of y^e King 1/-

1696 Funerals—John Price

1697 Funerals—Roger Renniker—Rich^d. Bromley—John Exeter—

1698 Funerals—John Carter

1699 Funerals—Tayler—James Parker

1701 Payd Jones for the Judges bed 5/-

Funerals—Tho^s. Evans—Pheb. Orme

1702 Funerals—Fra^s. Chandles

p^d when we did petition the Members of Parliament 7/1

1703 Funerals—John Jones

1705 Funerals—Barber—Wheltly—M^{rs}. Chandles—Williams

1706 Funerals—W^m. Barber—David Jones—

1707 Funerals—John Morris—W^m. Burgess

1709 Funerals—Wood—John Griffiths—Tooth—Stephen Pughs

Rob^t Evans—John Morris—Cha^s Tyler

1710 Funeral—John Woodhall

1711 Funeral—Richard Ridgway—Farmer of Bicton heath

1714 Funeral—John Bolton—Tho^s. Williams—

1715 Funeral—Jenings

1716 Funeral—Scrivenor—Price

1717 Funeral—Rich^d Dax

1722 Funeral—Crispin Drury—John Morris—W^m. Lewis—

1723 Our Assize Trial

1724 Funerals—Barber—Tannatt—Parker

1725 Funeral—old Barber

1727 Funeral—Benj. Pitts

1729 Funerals—Dax—Mathias Wilding

1730 Funerals—Joshua Gibbons—

1731 Funerals—Blankly—John Morris—

1737 Funerals—Hindley—W^m. Harris—Evans—

1738 Funerals—John Morris—Joseph Harries

1739 Funeral—John Blakeway

1740 Funerals—W^m. Jones—Edw. Purslow.

1741 Funeral Farcoe—Andrews—Rich. Jones

1742 Funeral—Edw. Chandles

1746 Funeral—John Evance

1748 Funeral—John Hayward

RECORDS OF MORVILLE.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN.

A FEW years ago, when staying at Aldenham, the writer, upon looking over some old books in the Chaplain's Library, found the accompanying notices of a Shropshire family written upon the margin of a devotional manual, dated 1622, and containing the "Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary." Such gleanings form valuable data for the genealogist and archaeologist, and, being probably the only record we have of the family to which they refer, are worthy of attention even when not taking into account the quaint, pious expressions of their author or authors.

January.

Mr Robert Sherwood dyed the 1st of this month 166—
God rest his soul.

My deare Father dyed the 2nd of this month God rest
his sole.

1688, My brother Harry dyed 28 of this month God
rest his sole.

February.

My Sonne Piter Browne was borne God blesse him the
eighth of this monthe 1666 according to the eenglish
account.

I was married the 10th of this month 166½.

March.

My daughter Mary deyed the 9th of this month God rest
her sole 1724.

My daughter Catherin Browne was borne the 14th of this
month according to our eenglish account 1670 God
blesse her.

April.

April the —^d died my Aunt Mary Browne 1684 God rest
her sowle.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

The reign of King Henry the Second, who was crowned in the year 1154, was distinguished by many important events. It was the first reign in which the king was married to a French princess, and this union led to the Angevin Empire, which included England, France, and parts of Ireland and Wales. The reign was marked by the struggle for power between the king and the nobles, culminating in the Revolt of 1173-1174. Henry's reign also saw the development of the common law system and the growth of the English navy.

Henry the Second was a powerful and ambitious ruler. He sought to expand his kingdom and to bring all his lands under a single rule. His reign was a period of great energy and activity, and it was during his reign that the English monarchy became more firmly established.

Henry's reign was also a period of great literary and artistic achievement. The reign of Henry the Second was a golden age for the English language, and it was during his reign that the English language began to take its modern form.

Henry the Second was a great warrior and a great statesman. He was a man of great energy and great courage, and he was a man who was always ready to risk his life for his kingdom. His reign was a period of great glory and great achievement, and it was during his reign that the English monarchy reached its greatest height.

Henry the Second was a man of great vision and great ambition. He was a man who was always looking forward, and he was a man who was always trying to improve his kingdom. His reign was a period of great progress and great achievement, and it was during his reign that the English monarchy became a more powerful and more respected institution.

My Mother died y^e 10th of April 1719.

My daughter Frances the younger was borne April 23rd 1674.

May.

My sister Francois Greenwood May y^e 6th.

My daughter frances Browne was borne the 2 of May God blesse her 1668.

My daughter Elizabeth Browne was borne the 27 of May 1697 God blesse her & was confcirmd y^e 21st of October 169—.

July.

Henry Brown ye son of S^r Charles Brown was born & baptised y^e 13th day of July 1699 and dyed.

Henry Browne was borne the 25 of July God blesse him 1664.

August.

Charles Browne was borne the 9 of August 1663 God blesse him.

Mary Browne was borne the 28th of August 1665, God blesse her.

Mary Browne was born ye 22 of August 1700 God blese her.

September.

I wos married ye 24 of September 1693.

October.

My grandmother Margaret died the 21 of October.

November } the margin destroyed.
December }

At the end of the same book was an ancient altar bread, similar to those used by Roman Catholics for particles for the Service of the Mass. In another book of the same collection, and apparently belonging to the same family, the name Browne occurred, and the following coat of arms:—Argent, on a fess, sable, three bezants, and in chief a greyhound courant of the second. These books seem to have come from the Wenlock Mission, which formerly flourished under the patronage of the Acton family, and was in existence as late as the time of the present Lord Acton's mother, the Lady Acton (née D'Alberg), who subsequently became the wife of Lord Granville. It is possible that they were the property of the family of Browne of

The Board of Education of the City of New York, in and for the County of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Board of Education for the year ending on the 31st day of June, 1874.

Attest: In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Board of Education, at the City of New York, this 1st day of July, 1874.

JOHN W. WALKER, President of the Board of Education.

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JOHN W. WALKER, President of the Board of Education.

Caughley, though the arms borne by the present representative of that family (according to Burke's *Landed Gentry*) are those of the Brownes, Viscounts Montague, of Midhurst, in Sussex; they were brought to Aldenham when the Mission at Wenlock was discontinued.

There would seem to be no doubt that the family of Browne belonged to the Church of Rome, and since during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there was not only great difficulty but also danger in bringing Roman Catholic books, whether works of devotion or of controversy, into this country, they became proportionally rare and valuable, and the possession of so many by this family implies that they were people of some wealth or standing. No doubt their books became the property of the Mission when they either died out or left this part of the country, and were so removed from Wenlock, when no longer used, to Aldenham, the seat of the chief Catholic gentleman of that neighbourhood. It may be noted that the Actons, who are undoubtedly one of the oldest of the Salopian county families, conformed to the Established Religion, and the first Baronet of Aldenham, as well as his family, were Protestants. The ancestors of the present Lord Acton, who is well known not only as the collector and possessor of the finest library in the county, but also for his literary attainments, have, however, for several generations been Roman Catholics, and held high positions at foreign Courts. Lord Acton has considerable property on the Continent, where he resides during several months of the year.

Aldenham has been in the family from time immemorial. We find Edward Acton, of Aldenham, in the tenth year of Richard II. (son of William Acton, of Acton Burnell), who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulke le Strange, Lord of Betton Strange, by his wife Margery (*Additional MS.*, 14,314). There is a picture of the house as it formerly existed still preserved in one of the rooms at Aldenham, wherein

appears at the end of an avenue a mediæval gateway with two towers. The family was much enriched by the marriage of Walter Acton, Esq., of Aldenham, in 1623, with Frances, the daughter and heir of Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, by Katherine, daughter of Thomas Powell, of the Park, Whittington. Their son Edward was created a Baronet on account of his loyalty to Charles I., January 17th, 1643, and died in 1659, aged 59, having married Sarah, the daughter of Richard Mytton, of Halston, co. Salop, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Condovery.

The family of Mytton is celebrated in Shropshire annals as representing one of the coheirs of Sir John Burgh, Eleanor by name, who brought to her descendants a representation of the old Princes of Wales, and to her husband also, the large and valuable territorial domain of Mawddwy. In modern times, the name has become well known from the eccentric and extravagant career of the well known John Mytton. Sir Edward rebuilt the house at Aldenham, according to an inscription on the west end of it. He left issue Walter, Thomas, William, Robert, Richard, and two daughters, who died unmarried. Of the sons, Thomas Acton, the second, was of Gatacre Park in Shropshire, and died in 1677, aged 56, having married Mabell, daughter of Clement Stoner of London, son of Clement Stoner of Stapleford Abbott, co. Essex, by Mabell, daughter of Roger Harlakenden, of Earl's Colne in the same county, by whom he had issue Edward, Thomas, Clement, Sarah, wife of William Whitmore, and Rachel, wife of Rev. John Eyton, of Eyton; she died 1706, having had issue Thomas and Mabell, with others. Thomas is progenitor of the Eytons of Eyton on the Wildmoors; and Mabel married George Whitmore of London, a younger son of William Whitmore of Apley, by his second wife, Dorothea, daughter of John Weld. Their daughter married John, son and heir of Thomas Stokes, of Stoke Milburgh, co. Salop. William Acton, the third son of Sir Edward, died circa 1657, having

deceased the day of his death a resident of
 New York. His family had been residing in
 the town of New York for many years. He
 died on the 10th day of January, 1882, at
 the age of 60 years, and was buried in the
 cemetery of New York. His wife, Mary
 Jane, died on the 15th day of January, 1882,
 at the age of 55 years, and was buried in
 the same cemetery. Their children were
 John, William, and Mary.

The name of Mary is not in the
 records of the town of New York. It is
 likely that she was born in another town
 and moved to New York. Her name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.
 The name of John is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that he was born in another town and
 moved to New York. His name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.
 The name of William is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that he was born in another town and
 moved to New York. His name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.

The name of Mary is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that she was born in another town and
 moved to New York. Her name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.
 The name of John is not in the records
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 that he was born in another town and
 moved to New York. His name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.
 The name of William is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that he was born in another town and
 moved to New York. His name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.

The name of Mary is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that she was born in another town and
 moved to New York. Her name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.
 The name of John is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that he was born in another town and
 moved to New York. His name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.
 The name of William is not in the records
 of the town of New York. It is likely
 that he was born in another town and
 moved to New York. His name is not
 in the records of the town of New York.

married Mary, the daughter of Arthur Weaver, of Bridgnorth, and afterwards of Morville in right of his wife Jane, daughter of John Smith, who seems to have been the heir of her nephew, slain at the Battle of Edgehill in 1643, on the part of the King. (*Additional MS.*, 14,314.) By this match William Acton had a daughter and heiress, Jane, or Joan, who married Walter Moseley of Mere, in the parish of Walsall and co. Stafford, and whose eldest son, Acton Moseley, Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1757, was ancestor of a family subsequently seated at Buildwas, co. Salop, and Leaton, co. Stafford. Robert, the fourth son, died unmarried. Richard, the fifth son, was a Captain in the Navy, and died at Bridgnorth, leaving issue by his wife, Lydia, a daughter Lydia, wife of John Darling, of London. The eldest son succeeded his father as Sir Walter Acton, of Aldenham, and married Catherine, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett (an estate which joins that of Aldenham), by whom he had a numerous issue. He was Member of Parliament for Bridgnorth, and died in 1665, being succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edward Acton, Bart., who married Mary Walter, a Somersetshire heiress, by whom he was father of three sons, firstly, Sir Whitmore Acton, his successor, who, by Elizabeth Gibbon, was father of a son and heir, Sir Richard, the last Baronet of this branch, who died in 1790, leaving only daughters; secondly, Edward Acton, of Acton Scott; and thirdly, Rev. John Acton, vicar of Clun, who, by Beatrix his wife, had issue, Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, whose will is dated March 20th, 1774, and who succeeded his uncle Edward at Acton Scott, where also he was buried in 1775.

This latter Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Gregory, of Woolhope, co. Hereford, by whom he had a sole daughter and heiress, Susannah Acton, wife of John Stackhouse, of Cornwall, whose descendants succeeded to the Acton Scott property. Upon the death of

Sir Richard Acton of Aldenham, in 1790, the title and estates reverted to the descendants of his great uncle Walter (second son of the above-mentioned Sir Walter Acton and Catherine Cressett), who married Catherine, daughter of Oliver Pocklington, of Brineton, in Huntingdonshire, by whom he had a numerous issue; Edward, the eldest son, born November 11th, 1679, was a banker in London, and married Catherine, daughter of John Steventon, of Dothill, near Wellington, by whom he had, with other issue, Edward Acton, born June 11th, 1709, who lived principally in France, and while there married Catherine, daughter of Francis Bois de Gray. They had issue three sons, first, Sir John Francis Edward, born 1736, and who succeeded Sir Richard in the Baronetcy; second, Joseph Edward, born 1737; and third, Philip Edward, born 1740. The eldest of these was the talented officer who attained a position of such eminence and distinction in Italy, and having married (by Papal dispensation) his niece, Mary Anne Acton, was father of the late Sir Richard Ferdinando Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, who was born 24th July, 1801, and was father (by the only daughter of the Duc D'Alberg, through whom he acquired an extensive Continental estate, and who married secondly the Earl Granville) of the present Lord Acton of Aldenham.

Some of the earlier members of this family resided at Longner, which came into their possession by the marriage with the co-heiress of Strange. In Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, mention is made of Robert de Acton, Deputy-Sheriff in 1237, Edward de Acton, Sheriff in 1383, who married the co-heiress of L'Estrange, and so gained a moiety of Longner, and who appeared as witness on behalf of the family of Burnell against Sir Thomas Morley on the question of the coat of arms, a lion rampant sa. crowned and armed, or., which the Burnells had borne for some time. Walter Acton, eighth in descent from this Edward, was Sheriff in 1683, and Sir Whitmore Acton,

Bart., of Aldenham, in 1728, the grandson of Walter. Sir Whitmore Acton married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Gibbon, and great aunt to the well-known historian. Blakeway, in his account, very justly remarks upon an ill-natured report which had been started respecting a member of the family, adding most truly that "those whose exaltation has been rapid are ever liable to the attacks of envy."

The genealogist who delights in following out the different descendants of a family, holding the principle "Fors non mutat genus," knows well that many now occupying simply a position of respectability, some simple peasants, and some who have even sunk to a lower stage, carry with them the blood and representation of some of our oldest and most interesting families. It is the mark of a small mind, and one not suggestive of great nobility in its owner, to despise all who are not equally endowed with the goods of this world, and in a country where the law of primogeniture holds, as in this country, it is evident that there must be many descendants of junior branches of good families in very humble positions.

The arms of the Acton family, i.e., gules two lions passant in pale argent between nine crosslets, or, are the same as those of L'Estrange, with the crosslets for difference, and were evidently taken from their forefathers of that family. An inspection of the pedigree will make it evident that they were connected with most of the chief houses of Shropshire. Aldenham, their seat, is situated in the parish of Morville, about three miles from Bridgnorth. The hall stands on high ground, and is approached by a double avenue of magnificent trees at a considerable distance apart, in the middle of which the drive gradually ascends. The entrance is embellished with very handsome gates, enriched with floral and scroll work in iron, above which are the armorial bearings of the family. On the west of the park is another very fine avenue of oak trees running in the direction of Wenlock, and from

the higher ground are magnificent views of the Clee and Meadowley Hills, and the common land around Shirlet. There are some relics of King Charles in the hall, who is said to have passed a night here, though the chief attraction is the very extensive library, which has been principally collected by the present owner. Besides the hall at Aldenham, there are two other good residences on the estate, one at Acton Round, a village adjoining Aston Eyre and about two miles from Aldenham, and the other in the village of Morville. The latter is a very interesting old mansion, though much modernised. The ceiling of one of the rooms is ornamented in stucco, and amongst other devices is a heart, with the sacred name "Jesu" across it. The Morville property belonged to a family named Smith, whose pedigree appears in *Additional MS.*, British Museum, 14,314, and their arms are given as sable, a bend inter, six martlets argent. There was a copy of the descent of this family in the possession of the late S. Stedman Smith, Esq., of Burcote, near Bridgnorth, which he kindly gave to the writer.

Richard Smith, of Morville Hall, co. Salop, temp. Henry VIII., married Mary, daughter of . . . Grey, of Cliffe, near Wemme, co. Salop (others say Sturry of Cliffe), and was father of Roger Smith of Morville, M.P. for Bridgnorth, who possessed the tithes of the Prebends of Underton, Walton, and Morville, and died circa 1565. It is worthy of remark that on the 4th June, 1556, Sir John Perrott granted the Manor of St. James', Bridgnorth, then lately a chantry, to Roger Smith of Morvell. This Roger married Frances, daughter of Richard Cresset of Upton Cresset, co. Salop, and had issue, George Smith, of St. James', Bridgnorth, and of Morville (thirty-third Elizabeth), who was buried at Morville 9th January, 1600, his will being proved at Doctors' Commons. He married twice, firstly, Mary, daughter of . . . buried at Morville 25th March, 1590, and secondly Margaret, daughter of Robert Pigott, of Chetwynd, by whom he

had issue Leighton Smith. By his first wife he had issue John Smith, of Castle House, Bridgnorth, buried at St. Leonard's in that town, 28th January, 1636, who also married twice. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Thomas Vernon, of Haslingden, co. Chester, who was buried at Morville 6th June, 1662, leaving issue Martha, who died an infant. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Masterson, of Nantwich, co. Cheshire, who survived him.

This family of Masterson is very ancient, as may be seen by reference to Ormerod's *Cheshire*. Many of its members seem to have been at the Battle of Flodden, and it was probably then that the senior branch, which was seated at Masterson, died out, leaving co-heirs, of whom Mary, fourth sister and co heir of John Masterson, of Masterson, married Richard Turner, of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, barrister of the Middle Temple. Argent a milrind erect sa. The mother of Mary, wife of the above John Smith, was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester. By his second wife, John Smith had issue George Smith, Esq., of Morville, a burgess of Bridgnorth, M.P. 1624, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Hugh Brawn, of Newington, co. Surrey, Knight, and had issue John Smith, of Morville, Esq., who died prior to 1655. These two last are both named Henry in *Additional MS.*, 14,314, and the latter is stated to have been slain at Edgehill in 1643, on the side of Charles I. Upon the death of this John (or Henry) Smith, the property went to his father's sister, Jane Smith, then, however, the wife of Arthur Weaver, Esq., of Bridgnorth, descended from a Herefordshire stock. They had, with other issue, a daughter, Mary Weaver, who lived in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, where she died in 1709, having married William Acton, Esq., of London, a younger son (as previously mentioned) of Sir Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, and by him was mother of an only child, Jane, wife of Walter Moseley, of the parish of Walsall.

The Morville estate, of course, went to the son of Arthur Weaver and his descendants, becoming in this way vested in Anthony Weaver, M.D., who died without issue, leaving the property to his sister Anne, wife of John Blayney, of Gregynog, Sheriff of Montgomery in 1716, a descendant of Prince Brochwel Ysgythrog of Powys, through Brochwel ab Aeddán. They had issue a son, Arthur Blayney, of Gregynog, co. Montgomery, and Morville Hall, born 11th February, 1716, Sheriff of Montgomery in 1764, but who died unmarried, and was buried at Tregynon, 6th October, 1795, being ninety-seven years old. He devised his estates to his cousin, Susannah, daughter of Anthony Weaver, of Castle House, Bridgnorth, who in 1767 was married at Bath, to Henry, eighth and last Viscount Tracy.

The estates of both families centred in their only daughter and heiress, Henrietta Susannah Tracy, born in 1776, who by her marriage, 29th December, 1798, with Charles Hanbury (who thereupon assumed the additional name and arms of Tracy), conveyed them into that family. The Tracys are said to descend from Harold, the Saxon, and also from Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, wife of Walter de Mantes. In Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire*, William, son of John de Sudeley, by Grace, daughter of Henry de Traci, Lord of Barnstaple, co. Devon, and brother of Ralph, Baron Sudeley, is said to be the knight who bore so prominent a part in the tragic end of Thomas á Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and that writer makes him lineal male ancestor of the subsequent Tracy family. William, Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1449, married Margery, daughter of Sir John Pouncefoot, and his eldest son, Henry, married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Baldington, of Adderbury, co. Oxon (argent on a chevron, sable inter, three pellets, as many roses of the field. *Harln. MS.*, 1543.) Of their issue, the third son, Ralph, was a monk, the second, Richard, or his nephew of the same name,

had a daughter Anne, wife of William Gower, of Worcestershire, while the eldest, Sir William, Sheriff of Gloucester in 1512, was one of the first to embrace the reformed religion, and so after his death his body was exhumed and burnt for heresy. Avice, daughter and sole heir to Thomas Tracy, was wife of Francis Folliott, ancestor of the Lords Folliott, and whose grand-daughter Ellinor Folliott, married William Gower, of Boughton, co. Worcester. The Hanbury family, a branch of which became owners of Morville, as before related, also descend from a Saxon stock, and the name has been variously derived, signifying either the "high town" or the chief of the border. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Hanbruach was chief of the district now called Hanbury, co. Worcester, and was succeeded by his son Urso, lord at the time of the Norman Conquest, and who seems to have been one of the very few Saxons who were able to retain their lands. His son Ralph succeeded, and was followed by his son Roger, mentioned as holding land in Hanbury A.D. 1125. He was succeeded by his son, grandson, and great grandson successively, the latter of whom is called Hambyrie of Hambyrie, and was living in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion. His son Geoffrey was living in 1217, and left three sons, Geoffrey, John, and Adam, a priest. Of these, Geoffrey was heir, and living at Hanbury in 1315. He had issue, Robert, King's Chamberlain, temp. Edward III., Nicholas of Feckenham, Henry, son and heir, Chief Justice of Common Pleas for Ireland, obit. 1353, John and Geoffrey. The heir of the estates, Henry, joined the Earls of Lancaster, Warwick, and Hereford, against the King, for which he suffered imprisonment, but was released through the efforts of his uncle, John de Hanburie, and finally pardoned in 1318, after which time he seems to have risen in the good graces of the King, since in 1322 John Manners was under his custody, and in 1326 he was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland. He left two sons, John and Reginald, his heir, Member for

Worcester in 1362, who was succeeded by his son Roger, and he by his son John, living in 1400. To this point there is a common ancestry to all the Hanburys. This John, however, left four sons, from whom the several branches derive.

To give an account of all the chief lines of this eminent family would be beyond the scope of the present work; it must suffice to say that from William, the eldest son and heir, descended the Hanburys of Hanbury Hall, co. Worcester, the representative of whom, about the year 1500, disinherited his brothers, and left the seat and part of the estate to a natural daughter. From John, the second son, who was of Beanhall in the parish of Feckenham, co. Worcester, descended, through Edward, Humphrey and Anthony, Walter Hanbury, of Beanhall, in 1568, who married twice. By his first wife, Ursula, daughter of Edward Sprott, of Ashmorebrook, co. Stafford, he had issue seven daughters (one of whom, Frances, married Thomas Berkeley, of Salop) and three sons, the eldest of whom, Walter, born 1558, married Ursula, daughter of Godfrey Somerford, of Somerford, co. Stafford, in 1584, and was buried at Feckenham, 20th March, 1618, his wife being buried at the same place, 24th August, 1612. They left issue (besides a son Anthony, who died an infant), Anthony, baptized at Feckenham, 1595, who married and left issue, William, baptized 1593, Humphrey, baptized 1594, and four daughters. The second son of Walter Hanbury, of Beanhall, by his first wife, was Joshua, born 1567, married in 1592, at Feckenham, and buried 25th July, 1598. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of Morgan of Hunt End, co. Worcester, and they had issue John of Beanhall, who married thrice, and left issue, Thomas, baptized at Feckenham, 25th July, 1597, and three daughters. Walter Hanbury, of Beanhall, married secondly Cicely, daughter of John Rouse, of Rouselinch, co. Worcester, by whom he had issue four daughters and five sons, of whom the fourth, Sir John Hanbury,

Knight, was a citizen of London and also of Kelmarsh, co. Northampton, who by his wife, Mary Whethill, had a daughter Mary, wife of Sir Miles Sandys, of Brimsfield, and a son Edward, of Kelmarsh, co. Northampton, whose grandson, Thomas Hanbury (son of John), Sergeant-at-law, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Clarke, of Watford, co. Northampton,¹ and was by her ancestor of the Lords Bateman. There

¹ Note on the Clarkes.—This family has been one of some distinction. It was derived from Warwickshire, in which county Richard Hammond was of Willoughby, temp. Edward I., and was succeeded by William Clarke, whose son and grandson bore the same name, and the last, by his wife Agnes, was father of Richard, Robert, and Sir John, a brave and fortunate soldier, who took prisoner Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Longueville, at Terouenne, 16th August, fifth Henry VIII., for which service he had an augmentation of his arms granted to him, viz., on a canton sinister, azure, a demi ram mounting argent armed, or, between two fleurs de lis of the last, over all a baton dexterwise of the second. Sir John died 5th April, 1539. Gwillim says :—"Argent on a bend, gules between three ograsses, as many swans, ppr. by the name of Clarke, and is the coat armour of Sir Francis Clarke, of the city of London, Knight, of George Clarke, of Watford, in Northamptonshire, Esq., of Robert Clarke, of Long Buckley, and of Samuel Clarke, of Norton, both in the said county, Esquires." Sir George Clarke, of Watford, married Barbara, daughter of Robert Palmer, of Hill, co. Bedford, and was father of, first, George, who obit. 1689, leaving issue by his wife Mary, daughter of Philip Holman, of Warkworth, five daughters and coheirs, of whom Elizabeth married Thomas Hanbury, of Kelmarsh; second, Robert, of Long Buckley, who by Frances, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote, co. Salop, had issue Sir Robert, who married Frances, daughter of Colonel James O'Brien, of Ireland, and had issue. Of this family was the Venerable Unwin Clarke, Archdeacon of Chester, and his brother, Colonel Clarke, of the Scots Greys, who was present and took part in the Battle of Waterloo. Their uncle, Isaac Clarke, married Mary Bidwell, of Thetford, co. Norfolk, party per saltire or and gu, four roundels each, charged with a martlet all counterchanged, and by her had, firstly, William, who left issue; secondly, Thomas, who died unmarried, aged 91, 6th February, 1875, and is buried at St. John's, near Worcester; thirdly, Mary, married to Benjamin Walsh, son of Francis, a descendant of Walter Walsh, of Ireland, and Lady Magdalen Sheffield; fourthly, Sarah, married to Leonard Bidwell, of Thetford, co. Norfolk, her cousin; and fifthly, Jane, died 10 June, 1880.

was also a son of John de Hanbury, 1400, named Thomas, who left a son named John. But our interest chiefly attaches itself to the descendants of Richard, third son of John de Hanbury, 1400. He married twice, being father, by his second wife, Margery Tynter, of three sons, first, Henry, of Milton, ancestor of the Hanburys of Hampshire and Sussex; second, John, of Walton; and third, Thomas, a priest. But by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of . . . Smyth, of co. Worcester, Richard Hanbury had issue a son and heir, Richard, of Elmsley Lovat, co. Worcester, who married (*A Visitation of Worcestershire* says she was second wife) the daughter of . . . Bassett, by whom he had three sons, first, John, of Elmsley Lovat; second, Thomas, citizen of London; and third, William. They all married, and left issue. The eldest, John, had two wives, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Broade, of Elmsley Lovat, and secondly a daughter of . . . Bradley. By his first wife he had issue Philip, who died s.p., and Richard, a citizen and goldsmith of London, who married Alice, daughter of Jasper Fisher, one of ye six Clerks in ye Court of Chancery, and had issue two daughters, coheirs, the elder of whom, Alice, married W. Coombes, but died s.p.; the younger, Elizabeth, was wife of Sir Edmund Wheeler, of London and Worcester, she died 1634, having had ten children, four sons and six daughters. The male issue of the first marriage thus becoming extinct, we pass on to those by the second, foremost amongst whom stands Richard, third son, of Elmsley Lovat, of whom we shall speak presently as representative of this branch, and Robert, the fourth son.

We may, however, here remark that Philip, who in the Toddington Pedigree is called elder son of John, and whose mother must in that case have been the first wife, is in *Harln. MS.*, 1566, placed after Richard, of Elmsley Lovat, and consequently sprung from the second wife; he lived to be an old man, but died without issue. John himself was buried at

Elmsley Lovat, 13th April, 1559, and his fourth son, Robert, was baptized there 26th September, 1550, but, migrating to Wolverhampton, lies buried there, having been interred in 1601.

There are several doles and other benefactions to the people of Wolverhampton from the Hanbury family, who held a good position both here and in the neighbourhood. Robert's son John, who is also buried at Wolverhampton, had issue by his wife Dorothy Rabye, a son Robert, of Wolverhampton, buried there 8th April, 1651. He married twice, firstly, Lettice Fellowes, of the Wergs, a property near Wolverhampton, where Shaw says, in his time, were some of the finest oaks in the parish, and secondly Elizabeth Acton, of the Aldenham family, whose arms, impaled with her husband's, and contemporary with themselves, are still in existence in the family. Robert Hanbury left issue by both his wives; by the first he had Francis of Norton Hall, in the parish of Norton Canes, co. Stafford, who succeeded him, and whose brother, John Hanbury, 1660, was guardian of the children of Captain Stone, who had married a Miss Hanbury, and was a well-known Parliamentary leader. Francis was the first who owned Norton Hall, an estate which, with many others in Staffordshire, had formerly belonged to the family of Rugeley, also one of those which espoused the cause of the Parliament, and of which Colonel Simon Rugeley was a member, who in April, 1644, relieved Tong Castle, in Shropshire, and took Eccleshall Castle, in Staffordshire, after seven weeks' siege, and to whose uses were given large weekly contributions from several parishes, together with the money collected from Sir Edward Littleton (a Royalist) and his tenants. Francis Rugeley, by a deed of 20th February, 1562, had sold Canke and other large estates, which would include Norton Canes, to Richard Hussey, of Albright Hussey, an old moated mansion in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, now belonging to the Corbets of Sundorne Castle.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject, and is written in a clear and concise style. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the various theories of the origin of the subject, and is written in a more technical and scientific style. The third part is devoted to a study of the various methods of the subject, and is written in a more practical and applied style. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the various applications of the subject, and is written in a more concrete and specific style. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the various results of the subject, and is written in a more comprehensive and synthetic style. The sixth part is devoted to a study of the various problems of the subject, and is written in a more critical and analytical style. The seventh part is devoted to a study of the various prospects of the subject, and is written in a more optimistic and hopeful style. The eighth part is devoted to a study of the various conclusions of the subject, and is written in a more definitive and conclusive style. The ninth part is devoted to a study of the various implications of the subject, and is written in a more far-reaching and profound style. The tenth part is devoted to a study of the various consequences of the subject, and is written in a more significant and important style. The eleventh part is devoted to a study of the various effects of the subject, and is written in a more powerful and influential style. The twelfth part is devoted to a study of the various impacts of the subject, and is written in a more dramatic and striking style. The thirteenth part is devoted to a study of the various outcomes of the subject, and is written in a more final and definitive style. The fourteenth part is devoted to a study of the various results of the subject, and is written in a more comprehensive and synthetic style. The fifteenth part is devoted to a study of the various conclusions of the subject, and is written in a more definitive and conclusive style. The sixteenth part is devoted to a study of the various implications of the subject, and is written in a more far-reaching and profound style. The seventeenth part is devoted to a study of the various consequences of the subject, and is written in a more significant and important style. The eighteenth part is devoted to a study of the various effects of the subject, and is written in a more powerful and influential style. The nineteenth part is devoted to a study of the various impacts of the subject, and is written in a more dramatic and striking style. The twentieth part is devoted to a study of the various outcomes of the subject, and is written in a more final and definitive style.

It is worthy of note that Edward Hussey, of Albright Hussey, had married a daughter of Francis Rugeley, but by her had no issue, and his son Richard (who by his second marriage was father of Elizabeth, wife of Francis Hanbury, according to a family account) had for his mother Frances, daughter of Edward Chamberlaine, of Astley, co. Warwick. Francis Hanbury, of Norton Hall, had by Elizabeth, his wife, a son and successor, Robert Hanbury, of Norton Hall, who married at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, by licence, 1st April, 1704, Frances Moseley, of the parish of Walsall. The parentage of this Frances Moseley is not given in the register, but there can be little doubt that she was the daughter of Walter Moseley, of the Mere, in the parish of Walsall, both because there was no other family of Moseley which could be described as Moseley of Walsall, except that family, and also the fact that Robert's grandfather had married as a second wife one of the Actons of Aldenham, and, as previously stated, Walter Moseley's wife was of the same family; thus a connection between the two already existed. This and the coincidence of dates, would seem sufficiently to corroborate the family account that she was daughter of Walter Moseley, of the Mere, in the parish of Walsall.

It is worthy of observation that Walter Moseley's mother was Dorothy, daughter of Francis Billingsley, of Astley Abbots, co. Salop, whose mother was Frances, daughter of William Acton, of Aldenham, which gives another connection between these families. Robert Hanbury was not a happy possessor of the family estates; lacking the virtue of prudence, his affairs became embarrassed, and having, with the aid of his son, cut off the entail, the Norton Hall property was sold in 1727. It is to this affair that reference is made in Harwood's *Erdiswick*, under the description of Norton:—"Two-thirds afterwards belonged to the family of Hanbury, one of whom sold them circa 1730, to Christopher Wood." The ancient Manor House of

Norton stood a considerable distance north-east of the Church, and some traces of its moated site are still visible. Robert Hanbury was succeeded in the remains of the family property by his son Robert, who, as mentioned above, had aided his father in cutting off the entail, and by his wife Anne (buried at Norton, 16th December, 1742) left issue three sons and three daughters, Anne, Sarah, born 20th December, 1739, and Elizabeth, born 19th September, 1731. Of the sons, Thomas Hanbury, of Birmingham, who was buried at Norton 10th February, 1773, married Mary Dalton, and their daughter Mary was wife of William Sparrow, and by him mother of William Hanbury Sparrow; Robert, baptized at Norton, 21st October, 1736, married Mary, daughter of Richard Arblaster, whose wife was the granddaughter of Ferrers Fowke, of Wyrley, co. Staffordshire, and had issue an only child, Sarah, born 1756, wife of Daniel, son of Henry Turner and Catherine, elder daughter and co-heir of Thomas Jordan, of Birmingham, and Catherine Lea. This Sarah Hanbury was brought up by her mother's relatives at Norton, and married when so young as seriously to offend her relations, hence sprang up a coldness between them. By Daniel Turner she had three sons, who died without issue, and seven daughters, of whom Catherine, her eldest child, was born 13th July, 1775, and married at Bilston, 1802, George Jones, by whom she had three children, John, Theodosia, and Eleanor; her youngest child, Martha, was born March 12th, 1797. After the death of Mr. Turner, she married a Mr. Smith, but by him had no issue.

John Hanbury, of Norton, the eldest son, was baptized 23rd September, 1732, and died in 1792, leaving issue by Mary his wife (who was buried 2nd November, 1816, aged 78), a daughter Sarah, who died young, and three sons, Robert of Milford, ob^t 1856, John of Leacroft, obt. 1851, who was also of Curborough, and William of Moreton, near Rugeley (formerly the property of the Wolseleys). He married

Miss Miller, of Llanrothal, co. Hereford, and had issue two daughters, Anne, wife of . . . Twigg, by whom she had issue, and Mary, wife of . . . Thompson, M.D., s.p., and three sons, Rev. John Hanbury, rector of Thatcham, co. Berks, who died unmarried in 1869; William, the heir, of Moreton, who was the great restorer of the wealth of the family, and died unmarried 1871; and Robert, of Tamworth, who died 1850, leaving by his wife Mary Anne, daughter of Major Bamford, of Wilnecote Hill, co. Warwick, a son Robert William Hanbury, of Norton, and other estates which were left to him by his uncle, and of Ilam Hall, co. Derby, Member of Parliament for North Stafford.

The arms of the Hanburys of Staffordshire, who represent, as stated above, the second branch of the Elmsley Lovat family (though they have been supposed by others to represent the Beanhall family), are engraved on the margin of the map in Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire*, and are, or., on a bend engrailed, vert, cotized, sable, three bezants, with a crescent argent in chief for difference.

We now return to Richard, the third son of John Hanbury, of Elmsley Lovat, but whose descendants are his representatives in the eldest male line. He married Margery, daughter of Francis Bradley, and had two daughters and two sons, John, of whom presently, and Philip, who married and had issue. There is a branch of the family now seated in Essex, both wealthy and of good position, in writing to a member of which the late Lord Sudeley says:—"I have all my life understood that your family, with its different branches, are derived from the same common ancestor as myself and Lord Bateman," and from a comparison of the dates it would appear most probable that they must be the descendants of this Philip Hanbury. Richard Hanbury of Pontymoil, born 1610, died 20th December, 1695, married Cecill, buried at the Friends' Burial Ground, Pontymoil, 14th March, 1662, and had two sons,

Charles, baptized 6th December, 1631, and Richard, who, by his wife Mary (buried 18th 9 month, 1731), had (with others), two sons, who left issue Capel Hanbury, of Bristol (born 22nd 9 month, 1678), and Charles, who married, firstly, Miss Brace, and secondly, Candia . . . (died 15th 2 month, 1759). This Charles Hanbury was born at Pontymoil, 12th 4 month, 1677, and buried there 7th 9 month, 1735, having had issue by both wives. He was succeeded by his son, John Hanbury, born at Llanvihangel Ysterne, Llewerne, co. Monmouth, 15th 6 month, 1700, and died at Coggeshall, 22nd 6 month, 1758, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Obadiah Osgood, gent., of Goodrings, co. Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Mackett, of London, married at Devonshire House, 28th 12 month, 1705. This Anne or Anna Osgood was not only heiress of her father, but also of her uncle, John Osgood, of Holfield Grange, Coggeshall, co. Essex, who died 21st 3 month, 1730, æt 52, and so brought a large Essex property into this family, which became their seat. Their son, Osgood Hanbury, married Mary, daughter of Sampson Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, 18th January, 1757, and had issue five sons and three daughters. Of the sons, John died young. Osgood succeeded as heir; Charles (of Halstead) married Priscilla, daughter of John Bland, and had issue; Richard died an infant; and Sampson, of Poles, near Ware, co. Essex, married Agatha, daughter of Richard Gurney, of Norwich, but died without issue. Osgood Hanbury, the second, but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father; he was born 15th June, 1765, and married 19th August, 1789, Susannah Willet, daughter of John Barclay, by whom he had, with other issue, Osgood, born 4th July, 1794, married Eleanor Willett, daughter of W. Hall, by whom he was father of the present Osgood Hanbury, of Holfield Grange, born 30th May, 1826.

Having noticed this junior branch of the family, we return to John, the eldest son of Richard Hanbury, of

Elmsley Lovat. He was an eminent Parliamentary and Member for the city of Gloucester. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, W. Capel, he raised forces on behalf of the Parliamentary side, and was a witness of the Installation of Oliver Cromwell, 26th June, 1657. He was born in 1574, and dying on the 10th of July, 1658, was buried at the Church of St. Nicholas, in the city of Gloucester. By his wife Anne, daughter of Christopher, sixth son of Edward Capel, of How Capel, co. Hereford, he had issue five sons and a daughter. Of the former, John died unmarried. Capel succeeded his father. Richard was the second surviving son, Christopher the third, and John the youngest. Capel Hanbury purchased an estate at Pontypool, co. Monmouth, and was founder of the iron works there, though he chiefly resided upon some property which he possessed at Kidderminster, and is buried in the Church there. He married twice; by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir . . . Smith, co. Kent, he had no issue, but by his first wife, Elizabeth Capel, he had a son, John Hanbury, born 1664, better known as Major John Hanbury, of Pontypool. He began life as a student of the law, but relinquished that in favour of the iron works, which he much improved. For three Parliaments he sat as Member for the city of Gloucester, and also became a Director of the South Sea Company. He married in 1701, Albinia, daughter of John Selwyn, of Matson, co. Gloucester. With her he gained a considerable property, but she died in 1703 without issue, whereupon he took to wife Bridget, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Ayscough, Knight, of Stallingborough, co. Lincoln, who, being in high favour with the Duchess of Marlborough, brought her husband in contact with the Duke, of whose Will he was made Executor. Miss Ayscough was the grand niece of the unfortunate Anne Askew, the daughter of William Askew, of South Kelsey, by whom she was, it is said, forced into a marriage with a gentleman named Kyme. Upon her becoming an adherent of

the doctrines of the Reformers, he drove her from his house, and she went up to London, resuming her maiden name, where she subsequently became a Lady of the Household to Queen Catherine Parr. Being a steadfast adherent of the ideas which she had taken up, she was seized, so cruelly torn asunder by the rack as to be unable to walk, and was carried thus to Smithfield, where, with others, she was burnt, 1546.

Upon the accession of George I., Major Hanbury was chosen Member for Monmouth, which he represented until his death in 1720. Having shewn great kindness to a gentleman named Williams, they became fast friends, the latter standing Godfather to his son Charles, to whom he left a fortune of £70,000 at his death, with the injunction to invest the sum in land, and assume the name and arms of Williams. By his second wife, Major Hanbury had issue, John, born 1705, obit. 1736, s.p.; Capel, of Pontypool Park, born 1707, obit. 1765; Edmund, killed by a fall from his horse; Sir Charles, K.B., of Coldbrook Park, who assumed the name of Williams, and died, 1759; George, who took the name of Williams at his brother's death; Thomas, who left a daughter Anne and six other children, who died without issue. Of these, Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams married Lady Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl of Coventry, and had two co-heirs, first, Frances, who married William Anne, fourth Earl of Essex, and was mother of the fifth Earl; and Charlotte, wife of Robert Boyle Walsingham, younger son of the Earl of Shannon. George Hanbury-Williams succeeded his brother in the Coldbrook Park estate, and by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Chambre, of Llanfoist, co. Monmouth, had issue, with others, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Johnes, of Croft Castle, but died s.p.; and Ferdinand, the progenitor of the family of Hanbury-Williams, of Coldbrook Park. Major Hanbury's eldest son married, but died without issue, whereupon Capel Hanbury, his brother, who was

Member for Monmouth, succeeded to the Pontypool Park estates, and married 7th October, 1743, Jane, daughter of Thomas Charles, fifth Viscount Tracy, the grandson of John, third Viscount Tracy, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, created 1st July, 1643, Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas, eldest son of Lord-Chancellor Egerton. The first Lord Leigh was the great grandson of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London, 1555, by Alice, the daughter of John Barker, of Wolverton, co. Salop, and niece of Sir Rowland Hill, from whom they received a large fortune.

Capel Hanbury left at his death, besides two daughters, who died unmarried, an only son, John Hanbury, born August, 1744, who was also Member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, and died 4th April, 1784, at Rouen. By his wife, Jane, he left issue three sons, first, John, born 27th January, 1775, died unmarried; second, Capel, born 6th October, 1776, assumed the name of Leigh, and by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Bates Rous, of Courtyrala, co. Glamorgan, was progenitor of the family of Hanbury-Leigh, of Pontypool Park, co. Monmouth; he died 27th September, 1861, having been poisoned by mistaking some medicine; third, Charles, born 1777, married (as previously stated) 29th December, 1798, Henrietta Susannah Tracy, only daughter and heir of Henry, eighth and last Viscount Tracy, who brought the Morville property into the family. Charles Hanbury assumed the additional name and arms of Tracy, and in 1838 was created Baron Sudeley, of Toddington; he died in 1858, having sold the Morville property (except the advowson of the living) to Sir Richard Ferdinand Acton, Bart. It consisted of 116 acres, including the Hall, most of the village, and the lower part of the present avenue up to Aldenham. The advowson was sold subsequently to the present Lord Acton. Lord Sudeley's family bear for arms,

or, a bend engrailed, vert cotized, sable. It is worthy of remark that Edmondson, in his *Heraldry*, assigns this coat to the Staffordshire branch of the family, and says that the Gloucestershire branch bore their bend gules, both, however, charged with the three bezants. These bezants are said to have been added as a difference to the descendants of the third house by Dugdale in 1663.

And now our labours draw to an end. Having given some account of these manuscripts, with their Catholic piety, and kindly reverence for and remembrance of those who have passed away, we have been led on to speak of the family by whom they were subsequently preserved, and so still further we perused the history of those so nearly connected with them and their property. Thus comes before us a picture of life ever varied, yet ever repeating itself. Goodness and benevolence ever interspersed and shining out with true lustre, whether dressed in the garb of Catholic or Puritan, Churchman or Quaker. We have met with some of high estate, some of low, who yet equally drew their blood from the same source, related and connected by marriage, looking back to a common ancestry, and feeling a common interest in old family estates, though now so divided. What better example could we have of the oneness of the human family, what greater incentive to brotherly love and charity, and that sympathy and compassion which we should always feel for each other? The writer has been told by one now dead, who, however, assisted at the sport, that the deer which were formerly in the Park at Aldenham were captured and sent to Attingham, the seat of Lord Berwick, near Shrewsbury, where they were turned out to stock the Park. His informant was then a young man, whose father was a tenant on Lord Berwick's estate. The only memento of the deer at Aldenham now left is the lofty park paling, which still nearly surrounds their former abode.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE
PARISH OF CARDINGTON, CO. SALOP.

1693.

P ^d for bread & wine y ^e first Communion ...	0	13	6
P ^d for Book of Common Prayer ...	0	10	0
P ^d for bread & wine at y ^e Second Communion ...	0	14	0
P ^d for bread & wine at Easter ...	1	7	3
It ^m for a Book & proclamation for y ^e day of thanksgiving ...	0	1	0
It ^m for a Book & proclamation for y ^e monthly fast ...	0	1	2
It ^m for a form of prayers to be used in y ^e church	0	0	6
It ^m to Irish people y ^t came w th a pass ...	0	0	6
It ^m p ^d Roger Mancells legacy to y ^e next Church Wardens to buye an ornament for y ^e Church accord ^g to his will ...	1	2	0

Memor' y^t Roger Mansell's legacy beinge 1^l 2^s 0^d was laid out in y^e yeare of our Lord God 1703 towards y^e makeinge of a new window in y^e Church betweene y^e Bell house & Church Portch in Cardington beinge an ornament to y^e Church accordinge unto his will.

1694.

Item given to pore people w th letters of request...	0	2	9
Item p ^d for a book concerning ye fast ...	0	1	0
Item p ^d for a book ...	0	1	0
Item p ^d for a fox head ...	0	1	0
Item p ^d for the Alterac ['] on of the book of Common Prayer ...	0	0	6

1695.

Itm p ^d for a loade of Slate & carriage ...	0	9	6
Itm p ^d Tho: Precene for poynting y ^e Church & Steeple ...	6	12	0
Itm p ^a for Crests 2/ & for gathering of moss 6/ ...	0	8	0
Itm p ^d for a booke of injunctions ...	0	1	0

Itm p ^d for a Booke of Articles & another for y ^e Minister	0 2 0
Itm p ^d for a Booke for a ffast	0 1 0
Itm p ^d for a Booke of Thanksgiving	0 1 0

1696.

Itm paid for a Booke for a fast	0 1 0
Itm payd y ^e Aparitour for another prayer booke	0 0 6
Itm paid to Geo. Dallow for getting hewing & laying y ^e flaggs in y ^e Church	1 15 0
Itm payd for a Booke for a fast	0 1 0

1697.

Itm gave the Ringers upon y ^e proclamation of peace	0 2 0
Itm p ^d y ^e Parritter for 2 Books	0 1 6
Itm for one Prayer Booke	0 0 6

1698.

Payed for Candle to ring Corfu	0 1 0
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1699.

Itm for a Book & y ^e Bishop's Letter	0 1 0
Itm for Candels to ringe Curffulls	0 1 0
Itm for a Book of Articles	0 0 6
Itm received for two Burialls in y ^e Church ...	0 6 0

1700.

P ^d for exchanging y ^e Com'on cupp	1 11 0
P ^d for repairing y ^e weather cock	0 6 6
P ^d for a Book of Acts of Parli ^{mt}	0 2 0
P ^d y ^e Clerk for cleaning y ^e Church against M ^r Archdeacon's cominge	0 1 0

Mem' Roger Mansell's legacy of £1 5 0 was paid towards y^e making of y^e new window in y^e Church between y^e Steeple & Church Porche An^o 1703.

1701.

P ^d y ^e Parritter for a booke & a note to alter y ^e names in y ^e booke of Com'on Prayer ...	0 1 6
P ^d Thomas Baker for cloth to mend y ^e Kings Arms & for y ^e docinge of itt	0 3 0

1702.

P ^d for a Booke & Papers	0 2 0
P ^d for a new Becar	1 5 0
P ^d y ^e Baretter for another Booke	0 1 0

P ^d for a new Dyall Poste & for makeinge Culleringe & oylinge Carriage & puttinge itt upp & mendinge y ^e Dyall	0	10	0
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1703.

P ^d for two books for fasts	0	2	0
P ^d for changing y ^e Com'on Flaggons	0	1	6

1704.

P ^d to a Traveller w ^{ch} had great loss by water	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d to a Traveller w ^{ch} came out of Turkey	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for a new Hearse Cloth	...	...	...	1	12	6

1705.

P ^d y ^e Ringers att y ^e Thanckgivinge	...	...	...	0	2	0
P ^d for mendinge y ^e Surpluss	...	...	...	0	2	6

1706.

P ^d to y ^e Ringers y ^e first Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	2	0
P ^d for a Book for y ^e Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d to workmen for stripping lathing & slating y ^e Church	...	...	...	7	0	0
P ^d for scubling y ^e Slate	...	...	...	0	3	0
P ^d to y ^e Ringers another Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	2	0
P ^d at y ^e Court att Ludlow	...	...	...	0	11	0
P ^d my Journey & a Book for y ^e Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	2	0
P ^d for a book for y ^e fast on y ^e 9 th of April	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for a Book for a Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for directions to alter the Common Prayer	...	...	...	0	0	6
Rec ^d for breaking y ^e ground in y ^e Church for Priscilla Whitefoot	...	...	...	0	3	4

1707.

P ^d for Candles to ring Curfeu	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for a Book for a thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for binding the Church Bible	...	...	...	0	2	6
P ^d for a Book at y ^e Visitation	...	...	...	0	1	0

1708.

P ^d for half a thousand of large Slate for the Church	...	...	...	0	10	0
P ^d Rich ^d Moore for slateing the Church	...	...	...	2	0	0
P ^d for a Book for a Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d to y ^e Ringers on y ^e thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	2	0
P ^d for another Book for a Thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d to the Ringers y ^e 2 ^d thanksgiving	...	...	...	0	2	0
Spent at Ludlow about Souldiers	...	...	...	0	2	0

1709.

Spent when we set the work at y ^e Steeple	...	0	1	0
P ^d the Parriter for a Book	... ..	0	1	0
P ^d M ^r Atkess for Levarises and concerning Thomas Whettall	... ..	0	9	6
P ^d to the Baly	... ..	0	1	4
Spent at y ^e Court	... ..	0	2	0
P ^d to y ^e Baly for keeping Whettall's three bease...	...	0	2	0
P ^d the Parriter for a thanksgiving book	... ..	0	1	0
P ^d to the Ringers a thanksgiving day	... ..	0	2	6
P ^d for shatting the bell tounge	... ..	0	0	6
P ^d for two new locks for y ^e poors box	... ..	0	1	6
P ^d the Parriter for a book for a fast	... ..	0	1	0
P ^d for a purss to keep breef mony in	... ..	0	0	4

1710.

P ^d for a Book for y ^e Clerk	... ..	0	3	6
P ^d for 2 thanksgiving Books	... ..	0	2	0
P ^d y ^e thanksgiving day	... ..	0	3	0
P ^d for cleaning y ^e Church Plates	... ..	0	1	0
P ^d for changing one Plate & Gun & buying one Plate...	... ..	0	2	0
P ^d for writing a Catalogue of y ^e Church Writings	...	0	0	6

1711.

P ^d for pointing the Church y ^e North side	... ..	0	12	0
P ^d for repairing the Great Bell	0	6	0
P ^d for a Booke	0	1	0

1713.

P ^d for 2 Books of Articles	0	1	0
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1714.

P ^d for ringing on y ^e Coronation day	0	3	0
P ^d for 2 p ^r clamations	0	2	0

1715.

Spent at measuring y ^e Church Lands	... ..	0	2	0
P ^d for a Book of thanksgiving	... ..	0	1	0
P ^d M ^r Rich ^d Smith for Paper & writing over an old Terrier of y ^e Church land y ^b was gone to decay	... ..	0	1	6
P ^d Jno' Langford for measuring & copying the Church land in a Terrier	... ..	0	5	0
P ^d to a Letter of Request	... ..	0	2	6

Mem' that two years' Legacy of Roger Mansell y^e one beinge due in y^e year of o^r Lord God 1707 y^e other due in y^e year

1714 y^e whole beinge 2^l 4^s 6^d was laid out in y^e year of o^r Lord God 1716 to paint y^e Kings Armes in y^e Church anew itt beinge an Ornament to y^e s^d Church accordinge unto his Will.

1716.

P^a to John Bromley for adorning y^e Church ... 0 5 0

1717.

P^a for proclaiming y^e Child that was left in y^e Church Porch in Shrewsbury Bridgnorth & Wenlock ... 0 2 6

P^a Widdow Pigg for clothing y^e child that was left in y^e Porch ... 0 5 0

P^a for getting a Pass & Petition written and signed for y^e Soldier ... 0 3 0

1718.

P^a for pulling down the Bell ... 0 1 0

P^a for carriage of y^e bell to the water & from ... 0 9 0

P for carriage of y^e bell by water ... 0 9 6

P^a for hanging y^e bell ... 0 3 4

Spent at hanging y^e bell ... 0 2 0

P^a to y^e Bellfounder ... 0 15 9

P^a for takeing it out of y^e Court concerning the Bell ... 0 0 4

1719.

P^a to M^r Piles Register concerning the book of Common Prayer ... 0 3 2

For a frog lock link & 2 Staples for y^e bell house door ... 0 0 2

For writing in y^e Common Prayer Book ... 0 0 6

1720.

Rec of Ralph Woofe for breaking up a Grave in y^e Church ... 0 3 4

1721.

P^a for a Prayer Book for y^e Fast ... 0 1 6

P^a Clog Topps for y^e Wench att Plash ... 0 1 2

For mending y^e Font lidd ... 0 0 3

Mem^m that Roger Mancell's Legacy due in y^e yeare 1721 was layd out in reneweing of y^e Epitaph over y^e sa Roger Mancell's with Lease Gold itt beinge decayed.

1722.

P^a for a booke of thanksgiving ... 0 1 0

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1724.

For a Book of Common Prayer	0	13	0
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1725.

For mending y ^e Carv'd Work	0	10	4
For pointing the top of y ^e steeple	0	4	4
For mending y ^e Desk	0	0	8

1726.

P ^d for a new Surplice & making	3	6	0
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1728.

Mem^m y^t Roger Mancell's Legacy due for the yeare 1728 was fourteen shillings of it paid for a new Font in the Church it being an Ornament to the Church according to his Will.

1729.

For taking in a Certificate to Ludlow concerning y ^e Church yard fence	...	...	0	2	6
P ^d fees to M ^r Stephens & M ^r Hords	...	...	0	3	10
P ^d for a Book of Homilies	...	...	0	4	0

1730.

My journey to Ludlow concerning the Church yard fences	...	...	0	2	6
Then p ^d to the Proctour his fee	...	...	0	3	4
P ^d to the Proctour to attend the Archdeacon's Court concerning the fences	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d to M ^r Stephens to speak to M ^r Hords to take up a Certificate concerning y ^e Church yard fences M ^r Hords refused to take in the Certificate till M ^r Stephens went to him	...	...	0	1	0
Then p ^d to M ^r Hords to receive the Certificate	...	...	0	2	2
P ^d to Tho. Hamonds for bowing & cicling one Bay in the Church	...	...	6	0	0
P ^d to Bromley & others to help at y ^e repairing the King's Arms in the Church	...	...	0	1	0

1731.

P ^d to M ^r Ric. Corfield because no Apprentice was sett out in y ^e year 1730	...	...	0	2	0
P ^d for 12 Bottles of Wine & 7 loaves of Bread against Easter	...	...	1	4	7
P ^d for 13 Bottles of Wine	...	...	1	6	0
P ^d for 2 quarts of Wine more	...	...	0	4	0

1735.

Gave two Persons y ^t came by w th a pass as theire toungs were cut out	0	1	0
P ^d for a prayer for y ^e Princes to put in y ^e Church Book	0	0	6
P ^d for a Booke of Articles	0	0	6

1738.

P ^d rebuilding y ^e Church Hayments & flaging in y ^e Church	2	8	10
P ^d a new Com'on Prayer	0	14	0
P ^d fees of Court when y ^e Hayments were presented	0	5	2
For a form of prayer for y ^e Royal family ...	0	0	6

1739.

For a Form of Prayer for the Fast	0	1	0
Spent & to get assistance to pool down y ^e Bell . .	0	4	0
P ^d W ^m Perry for laying down the Stones in the Ch. Alley where Rich ^d Woof was inter'd ...	0	1	0
P ^d for Work done in 2 ^d floor in the Steple ...	0	3	4
P ^d for weighing & putting the Bell on board ...	0	1	6
P ^d the Bellfounder	10	6	4
P ^d for Carriage of y ^e Bell to the water & back again	0	10	0
P ^d for making a new Wheel & putting him in place... ..	1	0	0
P ^d for carage of the Bell to Gloucest ^r & back again	0	19	0

1740.

P ^d Mr Tillitson for y ^e King's Arms	4	16	6
P ^d for a Form of Prayer for y ^e Fast	0	1	0
P ^d the Parriter for an additional Form for the Royal Family	0	0	6

One pound & fifteen shillings of Mr Mancel's Legacy was laid out towards putting up the Kings Arms as an Ornament & the remainder doing the Arch and Cornish & washing the Beams in the Church.

1741.

P ^d to Child for new gearing for y ^e Great Bell with y ^e ould Iron & for altering y ^e toung of y ^e Bell	0	14	0
A Book for y ^e Fast... ..	0	1	0
For a Journey to Stretton concerning a Work- house	0	2	0

1742.

For a prayer book for y ^e fast...	0	1	0
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1743.

Visitation Expences	1	2	7
For both o ^r Journeys to Cleobury to seal the	Articles	...	0	6	0
P ^d for a Form of Prayer	...	...	0	1	0
For a Journey to Ludlow with Sabery's child	...	...	0	2	6

1744.

P ^d for a Form of Prayer	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d Rich ^d Mapp for mending the Breef Box	...	...	0	0	2
P ^d to M ^r Baldwin for the Hearse Cloth	...	...	1	14	6

1745.

P ^d for a Form of Prayer	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for a Form of Prayer or Thanksgiving	...	...	0	1	0

1746.

P ^d Yeomans for Moss	...	...	0	1	6
P ^d W ^m Perry for mossaing y ^e Church	...	...	0	5	1
Church Slated & new raftered					
P ^d for 2 Books for Thanksgiving Days...	...	...	0	2	0

1747.

P ^d for an Order concerning the distemper'd Cattle	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for 6 Balls for the Pulpit	...	...	0	4	0

Rec^d Mancell's Legacy & apply'd it in painting the pulpit
being an ornament according to his will £1 2 0.

1748.

P ^d for on Act of Parliament	...	...	0	1	0
P ^d for ringin on the thanksgiving for the Pease...	...	...	0	2	6

1749.

The Church new slated

1750.

P ^d for an Alteration in the Common Prayer	...	...	0	0	6
P ^d for Wine for the Communion	...	...	3	4	0

1751.

P ^d M ^r Sankey of Cardington for timber for to make a Windles to let down y ^e Great Bell	0	1	6
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1911

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

1912

The second part of the report deals with the economic conditions in the country during the year 1912.

1913

The third part of the report discusses the financial conditions in the country during the year 1913.

1914

The fourth part of the report deals with the industrial conditions in the country during the year 1914.

1915

The fifth part of the report discusses the agricultural conditions in the country during the year 1915.

1916

The sixth part of the report deals with the commercial conditions in the country during the year 1916.

1917

The seventh part of the report discusses the social conditions in the country during the year 1917.

1918

The eighth part of the report deals with the political conditions in the country during the year 1918.

1919

The ninth part of the report discusses the international conditions in the country during the year 1919.

1920

The tenth part of the report deals with the general conditions in the country during the year 1920.

1921

The eleventh part of the report discusses the economic conditions in the country during the year 1921.

1922

The twelfth part of the report deals with the financial conditions in the country during the year 1922.

1923

The thirteenth part of the report discusses the industrial conditions in the country during the year 1923.

Account of y^e Expences of taking down of y^e
Great Bell att Cardington is as followeth—

Imprimis				
P ^d Mapp & his son	...	...	...	0 2 0
Joshep Manox...	...	...	...	0 1 0
Edmund Haberley	...	...	...	0 0 6
P ^d for Ale	...	...	...	0 2 6
P ^d Thomas Bishop of Enchmarsh for weigh- ing and carriage of y ^e Bell and putting him on board Charles Jones Vessell	...			0 9 0
For Ale	...	...	...	0 0 4
Postage of Letters	...	...	...	0 0 4
				<hr/>
				£0 15 8

1752.

P ^d for a Paper for y ^e propagation of y ^e Gospel	...			0 0 6
Making 3 new Wickets & Stile into the Church- yard	...	...	...	4 1 4
P ^d for 4 Bosses for y ^e use of y ^e Faunt	...	...	...	0 2 0
Expences about the Great Bell—to Gloucester & hanging	...	...	...	5 6 0
For bords & nails to put behind y ^e Coat of Arms				0 0 9
Work done in the Church	...	...	...	3 9 9
P ^d Charls Jones of Salop owner by Rudhall's order for y ^e casting of y ^e Bell	...	...	...	17 6 0
1741-2 Gallery erected in the Church.				

W. A. L.

BIRDS OF SHROPSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM E. BECKWITH, EATON CONSTANTINE.

(Continued from p. 395 of Vol. II.)

IN my former paper on this subject, written in 1879, I included 224 species. I am now, through the kindness of several correspondents, able to add 6 more, that have occurred either within the limits of the county or close upon its borders.

I have also obtained some information on the breeding habits of a few of our rarer residents, which, I trust, may prove of interest.

PEREGRINE FALCON, *Falco peregrinus*.

The following instance of a pair of these fine falcons, building about twelve miles from the boundaries of Shropshire, is worth recording:—In 1879 a pair of Peregrines built in the Berwyn Mountains, near Pistyll Rhaiadr. The female was unfortunately shot on the 10th of June, and is now in the possession of Mr. Charles Kempster, Nesscliffe, to whom I am indebted for these particulars. The male, however, soon obtained another mate, but I cannot say whether they eventually reared a brood.

GOLDEN ORIOLE, *Oriolus galbula*.

The Rev. Canon Butler kindly informs me that about the year 1866 he saw two Golden Orioles at Harnage, near Cound. He at once recognised them, having the year before been travelling in Italy, where they are common.

BEARDED TIT, *Calamophilus biarmicus*.

This rare Tit appears to have been resident at Aqualate, on the borders of Shropshire, in former times, though it has not been seen there for some years. Garner, in his *Natural History of Stafford*, published in 1844, says that this species "has occurred at Aqualate;" and the Rev. John Meredith, of Kinnerley, has kindly contributed the following interesting notes:—"A pair of Bearded Tits bred in the 'Mere Meadow,' at Aqualate, about 1849 or 1850. The late Sir Thomas and Lady Boughcy knew of the nest, and the young ones fled in safety. Another

nest was afterwards found, from which two eggs, now in the possession of Mr. Francis Boughey, were taken. Both nests were built in gorse-bushes." This is, I fear, the last instance of their breeding in the locality.

SHORE LARK, *Alauda alpestris*.

On the 9th of December, 1879, I saw a female specimen of this rare lark, in the flesh, at Mr. Henry Shaw's. It had been killed near Enville, close upon the borders of Shropshire. On writing to Mr. H. A. Payne, who had sent it, he kindly replied—"I shot the Shore Lark within a mile of Enville: it was quite alone in a grass field when I found it."

HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.

Since writing my paper on 'Shropshire Birds' in 1879, I have obtained the following information respecting the breeding of this bird in the county. The Rev. W. H. Wayne kindly informs me that, about the year 1865, a pair of Hawfinches built in a tall hawthorn tree at Tickwood, near Ironbridge, and that some of the young birds were caught as they came to eat the peas in the garden.

In 1878, a labourer living on Cound Moor, saw two old birds feeding their young, which had only just left the nest. He caught and reared one of the young ones, which proved to be a female Hawfinch. It is now in his possession, and has become exceedingly tame.

In 1879, Mr. Henry Gray, of Ludlow, a very careful and accurate observer of birds, wrote on the 30th of July, to tell me that he had twice within the last week seen *old and young* Hawfinches in a garden, near his house in Ludlow; and in a subsequent letter he added "Mr. McBain, son of Lord Windsor's head gardener, told me that there were three Hawfinches' nests in the apple trees at Oakley this Summer, and that the young flew from two of them, but the third was forsaken." This last nest, containing two eggs, Mr. Gray afterwards most kindly procured for me, and it is now in my possession.

CHOUGH, *Fregilus graculus*.

In the Spring of 1880, I saw a specimen of the Chough that had been killed about 1862, by Payne, then gamekeeper to Mr. Ormsby Gore, near Gobowen. He found two of them on a hill during a very severe gale, and shot one, which he stuffed, and still possesses. These birds had, no doubt, been driven by stress of weather from the Welsh coast, along which a few are still to be found.

LITTLE BITTERN, *Botaurus minutus*.

A fine and nearly adult male specimen of this small Bittern is in the possession of Mr. W. Sparling, Petton Hall. It was shot by his gamekeeper on the 19th of May, 1880, near Crosemore Mere.

The first recorded British example of this Bittern appears to have been obtained in Shropshire. Pennant, in his *British*

the first of these was the discovery of the
 fact that the world was not flat, but
 round, and that the sun was not
 the center of the universe, but that
 the earth was.

It was not until the 16th century that
 the fact was generally accepted that
 the earth was round, and that the
 sun was not the center of the
 universe, but that the earth was
 the center of the universe.

The discovery of the fact that the
 earth was round, and that the sun
 was not the center of the universe,
 but that the earth was the center
 of the universe, was a great
 discovery, and it was a great
 discovery that the earth was the
 center of the universe.

The discovery of the fact that the
 earth was round, and that the sun
 was not the center of the universe,
 but that the earth was the center
 of the universe, was a great
 discovery, and it was a great
 discovery that the earth was the
 center of the universe.

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 was not the center of the universe,
 but that the earth was the center
 of the universe, was a great
 discovery, and it was a great
 discovery that the earth was the
 center of the universe.

Zoology, published in 1812, thus mentions it :—"This species was shot as it perched on one of the trees in the Quarry, or Public Walk, in Shrewsbury, on the banks of the Severn; it is frequent in many other parts of Europe, but is the only one we ever heard of in England."

POCHARD, *Fuligula ferina*.

Though I have no doubt that this duck sometimes breeds in Shropshire, I can only bring forward one instance of its really doing so. Colonel the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman informs me that he found a Pochard's nest, with the eggs slightly incubated, at Tong Mere, on the 14th of May, 1875.

TUFTED DUCK, *Fuligula cristata*.

I have before mentioned a single instance of this species breeding in Shropshire, a nest having been found by the late Mr. W. H. Slaney, at Hatton, about the year 1855. But now, through the kindness of Colonel the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman, I am able to place this handsome duck among our resident wild fowl. Writing from Weston Park, near Shifnal, in 1880, Colonel Bridgeman says—"Seven or eight pairs of Tufted Ducks remain to breed here every year. They began to do so about *ten years ago*, and then only one pair remained; but the number gradually increased, and now we have seven or eight pairs every summer. On the 6th of May, 1871, I took a nest with the eggs nearly hatched; and I found a nest with the young only just hatched on the 3rd of July, 1874."

Colonel W. S. Kenyon Slaney also informs me that in 1878 and 1879 a pair of Tufted Ducks reared a brood on a pool at Hatton, the locality where they had bred some five and twenty years previously.

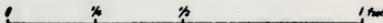
LONG-TAILED DUCK, *Fuligula glacialis*.

I am indebted to Colonel the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman for a notice of this rare northern species having occurred in Shropshire. Colonel Bridgeman writes—"A Long-tailed Duck, a young male, was killed by Lord Newport at Tong Mere on the 6th of November, 1871." This specimen, a bird of the year, is now in Lord Bradford's collection at Weston Park.



putrida lapsa caro consumit ut fuit ago
 Gardē cū flata d' erigut ethere riaro
 Et hū p' dextra pensat lorde repulsa
 Glā queza lit lacrima semp anolla

Quis quis eris qui trāhens ita plegē plora
 Sū quod eris furā q' quod es p'nc' p'oi via
 moys' udā martat aiām xps q' reuivat
 trā ita legat spūctus alta p'iat





potida lapsa caro consumit hi sunt agro
 carne cu flato d' eriget ethere cloro
 Et su p' dextra ponat londe repulla
 Glia que'ra sit lacrima semp annula

Quis quis eris qui tamen sta p' lege plora
 Su quod eius fuerit q' quod es p' me proi ora
 quos nuda martet anim xps q' reuocat
 terra tua tegat spiritus alta pretat

25



0 1/4 1/2 1 foot

HARLEY CHURCH, CO. SALOP:

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A. (CAMP.), F.L.S., &C.

THE Church consists of a western tower, nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a porch to the south door. The tower, 10 feet 10 inches square, and walls 3 feet thick, is of three storeys, the lower one open to the nave by an arch with plain lined imposts and square piers, and lighted by a large perpendicular west window of three lights; the second storey is lighted by a small lancet on north and south; the upper storey lighted on either side by a decorated window of two lights, and surmounted by battlements. The nave is entered from the south porch by a very rude circular door, and has in the south wall two square-headed mullioned windows. It is open to the roof, which has rude beams, and is supported on the north side by three rude wooden pillars. It is 40 feet 5 inches long by 16 feet 10 inches wide. The north aisle is 7 feet 8 inches wide, and is lighted at the east by a small mullioned window of two lights, with trefoiled head, and at the west by a small trefoiled light. The chancel is 24 feet by 14 feet. There is no division between it and the nave, only a slight break and part of the old screen remaining. At its east end are three very narrow lancets, on the north two very small lancets, and on the south a square-headed mullioned window of two lights. The priest's door is square. The font is a circular bason, standing on a smaller circular shaft and a circular pedestal, plain and massive.

Such was the state of the Church in 1827, but since that date it has been *restored*: the north aisle entirely

removed, the nave rebuilt with clumsy decorated windows on north and south, and a small arch made between nave and chancel, and screen removed.

In the tower were three old bells with the following inscriptions:—

1st gr'e mi el o p n

2nd gra an na o

3rd gr'a ma ria p n

But at the restoration these were re-cast.

In Mr. Wm. Mytton's MSS. are these memoranda:—
 "Mem. no Township.—Farms, Blakeway & Rowley.—
 A field here, called y^e Castle-Hill, but in y^e Franchise
 of Wenlock.—Land mostly arable.—Plash brook runs
 eastward of the Church to Sheinton; it rises at Plash.—
 Breadth of y^e Church, including N. aisle, 23 ft. 6 in.;
 Breadth of y^e Chancell 13 ft. 6 in.; length of chancell
 23 ft. 5½ in.; length of church 40 ft.; length of Belfry
 13 ft. 6 in.; breadth of belfry 10 ft. 9 in.; breadth of
 church exclusive of N. aisle 16 ft. 5 in. Part of Harley
 Town (viz. 4 Houses) is within y^e Franch' of Wenlock.
 —Glebe land at 20£ p. ann.; Wakes after Mich^s
 day."

There is a tradition in the parish that the Harnage
 family of Belwardine was accustomed to bury at
 Leighton Church, but that on one occasion, in taking a
 corpse across the river to Leighton, it was upset into
 the water, and on that account the Harnages were
 subsequently interred at Harley in the north aisle.

RECTORS.

- 1301 Richard de Kynseddeleye
- 1305 Thomas de Langton resigned 1312
- 1313 John de Leicestre ob. 1331
- 1331 Henry son of Richard de Harley ob. 1353
- 1353 Sir John le Panner ob. 1368
- 1368 William de Stapelford resigned 1403
- 1403 Sir William de Conyngton
- 1406 W^m Stepulford
- 1590 Thomas Benil

On slabs in Chancel floor.

Her y^o Body of *
 Richard Bowen y^o Son
 of Richard Bowen by
 Mary his wife of Bloton
 in y^o Parish of Clun
 was buried y^o 16 day
 of November. 1710.

Mary Jeffreyes of *
 Munslow parish was
 Interred under this
 Stone next to her Son
 Richard Bowen
 March 22. 1711.

F. J. *
 Ob^t June y^o 5. 1721.

E. J. *
 Jul. 1704.

On a brass. *

Intus hic Jana Freeman vidua ex stem-
 mate Generoso oriunda, nec modo vul-
 tus amæni venustate par sexui men-
 tis autem acutæ dotatus superans,
 morbo inveterascenti tandem victori cedens
 pieque animam effluens
 Carnis onus deposuit Maii 12^o 1692.

Here lieth the body of *
 Richard Corfield of this
 Parish Gent, who died Feb.
 the 2nd . . . 5 in the 77th
 Year of his
 age.

Here lieth the Body *
 of M^{rs} Dewhurst
 Daughter of
 S^r Richard Hene
 of Winkfield in the
 County of Berks
 Baronet

* All the inscriptions marked thus are removed or destroyed.

who departed this
Life June the 30th 1752
in the 37th year of
her age
In cœlo quies.

W. Painter *
Rector of this Place
ob^t Oct. 7. 1747
æt 67.

M^{rs} Abigail *
Harrison
died March
29. 1693.

On a loose brass in the Chancel. *

Richardus Fermor infans filius
Richardi Fermori armigeri ex
Jana uxore sua pudicissima super-
stes sex solu' hebdomadis et die unico
obiit vicesimo quinto Febr: a^o 1598,

On slabs in the Nave. *

Here lieth y^o body of Edward
Eldest son of Richard Corfield of
this parish Gent. by Jane his second
wife who departed this life y^o
10th day of November 1708 aged
23 years and eight months
Also near this place lyeth Richard
second son of Richard Corfield
Gent. by Jane his second Wife
who departed this life y^o 25 day
of June 1705 aged 14 years
nine months

Here lieth the Body of *
M^{rs} Anne Lawley
who departed this life
the sixth day of March
in the year 1771
Here lieth the Body of
. . . Henrietta . . .
. . . departed this life
the thirtieth day of July
in the year 1775.

On slab in north aisle (now outside).

Dor : Harnage the
 Wife of Edward
 Harnage Esq. of
 Bellswardine who
 departed this life
 the 20 Day of May
 1715 aged 64.
 Edward Harnage
 Esq^r
 Dyed Sep. the 12
 1739.
 A. 45.

On a slab now fixed outside north wall.

Here lyeth
 the body of
 Edward Har
 neage of Belzwar
 dine Esquire who
 departed this life
 the 26 day of February
 Anno Domini 1677
 aged 36 years.

On a modern slab near the above.

William Harnage born 1699 died 1762.
 Mary his wife buried 1752.
 Henry Harnage born 1733 died 1764.
 Mary his widow buried 1765.
 William Henry Harnage born 1763 died 1820.
 Mary his widow died 1845 aged 74.
 Caroline Helena
 wife of Sir George Harnage Baronet born 1796 died 1855
 Captⁿ Sir George Harnage B^t R.N. born 1792 died 1866.

In the north aisle is a large slab, inlaid with brass, representing a man and woman under a double canopy, adorned with pinnacles (now destroyed, consequently not represented in the plate). The man is habited in armour of the time of Henry VI.

The man has the head bare, resting on an open helmet ; plate collar round the neck, with two rows of chain-mail ; large shoulder plates, with an angular

projection on each, extending greatly in front, and nearly meeting on the breast; large elbow pieces and cuffed gauntlets without fingers, that on the right hand formed of five overlapping plates, whilst that on the left hand is of a single piece; cuirass globose of two overlapping pieces extending to the waist; below to the fork are three overlapping taces, to the lower one of which are appended by two straps flaps of a single piece, covering the front and back parts of the thighs; in the fork a small triangular plate, beneath which appears a small portion of chain-mail; knee-pieces with indented projections on the inner and outer sides, plates above and below; feet covered with overlapping plates ending in an acute point; spurs rowelled; resting on a greyhound; baudrick or belt coming from the right hip to the left thigh diagonally, to which is appended a sword, and on the right hip a small dagger.

The female is habited in a gown with an enormous train, part of which is gathered up and hangs over the left arm. Head-dress of the steeple fashion, which came into vogue about 1461.

The hands of both are joined on the breast, and raised in prayer.

Beneath is this inscription. Under the man :—

*Putrida lapsa caro co'sumil' ut f'm' agro
Carne' cu' flato de' erigal' ethere claro
Et sui p' dextra ponat' sorde repulsa
Cla' d'vexa sit lacrima semp' abulsa.*

Under the woman :—

*Quis quis eris qui tra'sieris sta p'lege plora
Qu' quod eris fuerat' q' quod es p'me p'cor ora
Mors vita' maclat aia'm x'ps q' rebibat
Terra' tra' tegat spiritus alta petat.*

Beneath the man are eight boys in loose gowns, their hands closed and raised in prayer. Beneath the woman are five girls in flowing gowns, low at the neck, and hanging waist-belts, plain caps on their heads, their hands joined and raised in prayer.

The corners of the slab, have had four shields of arms, one only of which at the lower part on the right or male side now remains, and bears these arms:—Quarterly per fesse indented, in the first quarter a bird; 2nd & 3rd ermine; impaled with first, 3 bends & 2nd on a chief a bird.

There is no inscription to indicate the parties deceased, but the arms are those of Lacon of Harley, and the bird in the first quarter may be a martlet indicating a fourth son. (See Plate.)

This fine brass was, on the destruction of the north aisle, removed to its present position in the floor of the lower storey of the tower, now used as a vestry.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The old Registers are lost or destroyed, The following entries are taken from the MSS. of Mr. W. Mytton and Rev. Edward Williams:—

- 1590 Benil s. of Tho^s (clk) & Joyce bp. Nov. 17
 1594 Harnage Jane d. of Fra^s of Belsardyne Esq. bur^d Mar. 31
 Corbet Roger bur^d 22 (about 1603)
 1605 Panton Rebecca d. of Timothy gen' bp. Dec^r
 1607 Charlton Alice widow bur^d Apr. 20
 1608 Lakyn Fra^s s. of W^m bp. Jan. 16
 1610 Crompton Marg^t d. of Tho^s C. gen' bp Oct 7
 1611 Mason M^{rs} Mary widow bur^d Mar. 4
 1622 Langley Rich gen' bur^d Sep. 29
 1622 Sprot Fra^s of Wigwig & Grace Scrivener of Harley
 in at Topley in Dioc. of Hereford
 Sprot George Bet, parson there Nov. 2
 1623 Sprot Fra^s s. of Fra^s of Wyggwygg & G. bp. Aug.
 1625 More Tho^s s. of Jasper & Marg^t bp.
 1625 Sprote Wyllyam s. of Fra^s of Wyggwygg & Grace bp.
 Sep. 11
 1652 Wicksteed Rich^l Rector his w. Sarah b^d Aug. 28
 Detton Mary w. of Rich^d gent. b^d Jan. 30
 1653 Sprott Ri. of Wigwicke gen' b^d June 20
 1654 Cotton John s. of John gen' bp. July 24
 Wolley John & Anne Jenkin m^d Oct. 3 by or before
 Harcourt Leighton of Plash esq^r Just. of y^c Peace for
 y^c Co. of Salop &c.

- 1656 Lee Dorothy d. of Edw. gen' bp Feb. 26
 Sprott Francis of Wigwigg gen' b^d at Harley Oct 2 aet. 92
- 1659 Clough Dorothy d. of Richard, of Wigwigg gen' b^d Feb. 6
- 1658 Sprott Elizth d. of Francis of Wigwigg & Mary gen' n.
 Jan. 17
- 1659 Taylor W^m gen' b^d May 24
 Wicksteed M^r Rich^d Min^r of Harley & Kenley b^d Nov. 19
- 1663 Sprat Mesties b^d Aug 26
- 1664 Detton Joshua s. of Rich^d & Frances gen' bp Mar. 16
 ("There was one M^r Fowler Rector here bet. Wicksteed &
 "Philipps who removed as is s^d to St. Mary's in Salop.")
- 1664 Philipps Ri : Rector signs y^o Reg^r
- 1667 Detton Rob. s. of Rich^d & Frances bp Aug. 27
 Philipps Rich^d Rector b^d Jan. 6
- 1668 Jenkes Ben. signs y^o Reg^r
- 1669 Sprott Anne d. of Fra^s & Mary of Wenlock bp Aug. 15
 Detton Elizth d. of Rich^d & Frances bp Jan. 1
- 1671 Detton George b^d June 3
- 1672 Lutwitch Martha d. of Leighton & Jane bp Feb. 20
 Detton Rich^d s. of Rich^d & Frances bp. Mar. 17
- 1675 Detton Mary d. of d^o bp 29 Sep.
 Lutwitch Jane b^d Nov. 19
- 1677 Harnage Edw. Esq. bd Feb. 27
- 1678 Detton Abigail d. of Rich^d & Frances bp Apr. 28
- 1683 Detton Anne d. of d^o bp Dec. 26
 Sprott Elizth d. of W^m & Elinor bp Dec. 26
- 1685 Sprott Marg^t d. of d^o bp. Aug. 12
- 1687 Harnage Elinor b^d Apr. 21
- 1687 Evans Elizth widow b^d Nov. 8 aged above
 100 years (ut computatur)
- 1689 Sprott Tho^s s. of W^m & Elinor bp. June 9
- 1690 Harnage Mary of Belwardine b^d Mar. 26
- 1695 Sprott Tho^s b^d Apr. 24
- 1695 ——— W^m s. of W^m & Marg^t bp. Jan. 12
- 1696 ——— Ann of Wigwic b^d July 22
 ——— Rich^d of Wigwick b^d Nov. 17
- 1698 ——— Frances d. of Fra^s & Elinor bp. Mar. 31
- 1702 ——— Francis of Wigwig b^d Oct. 15
- 1708 Detton Rich^d b^d Mar. 5
- 1710 Sprott Mary of Wigwig b^d June 27
- 1715 Harnage Sir Rich^d of Belwardine a worthy member of
 Parliament b^d Nov. 30
- 1723 Woolaston Rich^d m^d to Rebecka Jan 18
 Detton M^r Rob^t b^d June 1
 ——— M^{rs} Frances widow b^d July 15

- 1724 Jenks Benj. Rector b'd May 14
 1724 Painter W^m Rector succeeded
 1702 Sprott Elioner d. of Fra^s & Elioner of Wigwig bp.
 Jan. 10

The existing Register begins 1745.

- Rev^d M^r Painter bur^d Oct. 10. 1747
 1748 Marg^t Dicken b^d May 20
 M^{rs} Judith Ellis of Broseley bur^d Sep. 4. 1769
 M^{rs} Alice Dewhurst bur^d July 5 1752
 1752 M^{rs} Harnage b^d Oct. 7
 M^r James Dewhurst bur^d Dec^r 1759
 M^r John Dewhurst bur^d July 30 1760
 M^{rs} Panter b^d Dec. 30 1761
 M^r W^m Harnage bur^d Dec. 30 1762
 M^r W^m Henry Harnage bap. July 31 1763
 M^r Roberts bur^d Oct. 14 1763
 M^r Henry Harnage bur^d July 22 1764
 M^{rs} Harnage bur^d Jan. 1 1765
 M^{rs} Dod bur March 31 1766
 John Greaves of Wroxeter Bachelor and Alice Dewhurst of
 Harley Spinster married 6 July 1769 present Henry
 Corbet Dewhurst & Anne Mytton
 Alice d. of Rev. M^r Greaves & Alice his w. bur^d May 21 1771
 M^{rs} Newton bur^d July 3 1771
 James s. of M^r John & Alice Greaves bp Feb. 4 b^d July 22 1772
 M^{rs} Greaves w. of Rev^d M^r Greaves bur^d August 3 1772
 M^r Thomas Evans of Leighton & M^{rs} Sarah Corfield of Harley
 marr^d 17 April 1773
 Ann Painter b^d Feb. 12 1774
 Rev. M^r John Greaves bur^d May 13 1775
 M^{rs} Henrietta Dewhurst b^d Aug. 3 1775
 James Dewhurst inf. b^d July 30 1777
 Ruth Ann d. of Henry Corbet Dewhurst & Joanna his wife
 bap. Oct. 4 1778
 Henry Corbet s. of Henry Corbet Dewhurst & Joanna bap.
 Oct. 23 1779 bur^d 1780
 Rev^d M^r James Dewhurst late Rector bur^d Nov. 22 1781
 Joanna d. of Henry C. Dewhurst & Joanna bp. June 27 1781
 adm^d into y^e Church 1782
 1781 Sep. 12 bur^d M^{rs} Ann Hall of this Town
 1782 Thomas Evans Curate
 Rev^d Edmund Dana Rector resigned
 Rev. J. Gibbon succeeded.

PEDIGREE OF HARNAGE OF BELSWARDYNE & SHINETON CO. SALOP.

Compiled from Herald's *Visitation*, 1623; Burke's *Baronetage*; Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*; and Parish Registers and Monuments.

Arms: *Arg.* 6 torteauxes 3, 2, and 1 *gu.*

Richard Harnage *—d. of Piart or Peiart
of Harnage 1384 of Norbury co. Salop

William de Harnage—Joyce d. of Robt. Scriven of Frodesley Alice md. Hugh de
co. Salop, *arg.* guttee de sang, a lion Dudmaston
rampant *sa.*

Hugh de Harnage M.P. for Bridgnorth—Margaret heiress of Sheinton co. Salop
1402 & 1419 Bailiff of Bridgnorth (remd. Wm. Sandford of co. Salop)
1403

* Her. *Viz.* gives this as William.
† These two Hughs are omitted in Her. *Viz.*, 1623.

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a
 Hugh de Harnaget Sheriff of Shropshire=
 1423 Escheator 1424 only son

Hugh Harnage of Shincton=Margery d. of Sir Richard Lacon
 of Willey co. Salop
 Arms : Quarterly per fesse indented *erm.* & *gu.*

Thomas Harnage eld. s. purchased=
 Belwardine 1542 from Sir John
 Dudley, afterwards Duke of
 Northumberland

Dorothy d. of Thos. ² Christopher ³ Richard Harnage
 Smith of Iivenhall ob. s.p. of Shincton

Elizabeth wd.
 John Merston

Oteley of Oteley
Arg. on a bend *az.* 3 oat
 sheafs *or.*

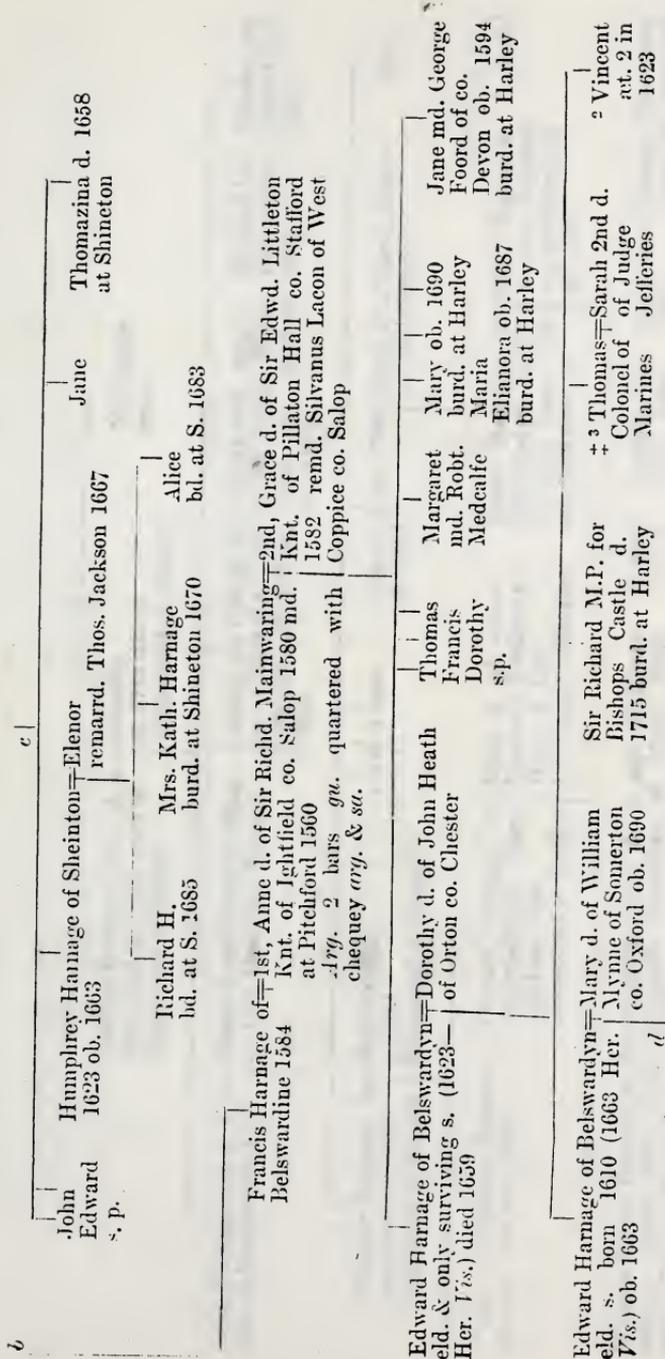
Giles Harnage=Ellen d. of Thos. Kynaston
 of Shincton of Walford, Esq.
Arg. a lion rampant *sa.* armed & langued *gu.*

Hugh Harnage=Elizth. d. of
 2nd s. Patingham

Richard Harnage=Dorothea d. of Francis Mary mard. Simon Elizabeth mard.
 of Sheinton Kynaston of Shotton Croft of Ireton Wm. Hoord

Robert Harnage
 2nd s.

Richard Harnage=Anderia d. of Wm. Jane
 of Sheinton Humfrey of Barton
 co. Northlip.



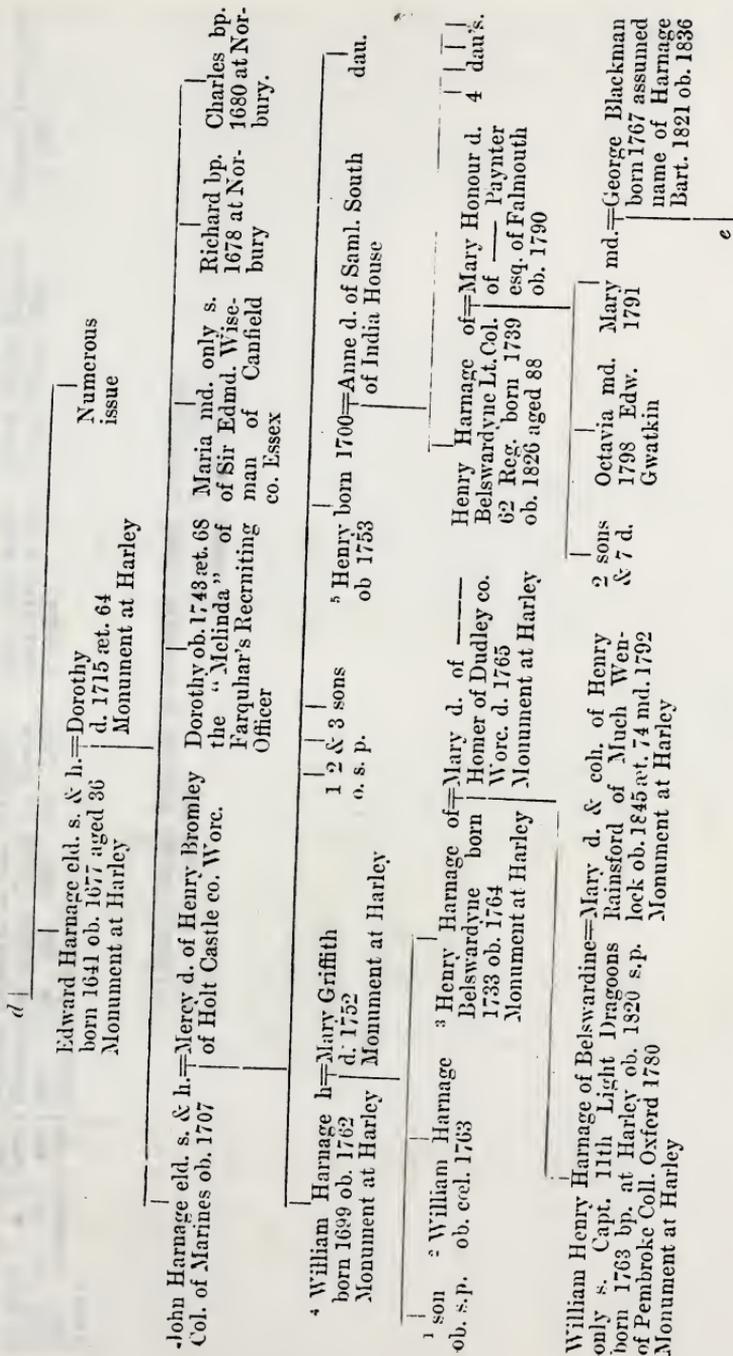
* Burke names this George. From this alliance the fine portr. of Judge Jefferies probably came to Belswardine.

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Sir George Harnage = Caroline Helena d. & col. of Bartlett
 2d. Bart. s. & h. born Goodrich of Saling Grove co. Essex
 1792 Capt. R.N. ob. born 1796 md. 1826 ob. 1855
 1866 Monument at Monument at Harley
 Harley

Capt. John Lucie
 born 1793 o. s.p.
 & ca:cb:bs

Revd. Henry Harnage
 born 1794 ob. 1853

Edward born 1798
 ob. 1861

Sir Henry George Harnage 3d Bart = Elizabeth Sarah Maude
 only s. & h. born 1827
 3d. d. of Rev. Edwd.
 Egremont of Wroxeter

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE

1. The object of the examination is to determine the fitness of the candidates for the various posts of the Indian Civil Service. The candidates should be prepared to answer questions on the following subjects:—

1

HARNAGES FROM OTHER SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS.

Williams H. b^d July 22. 1575 at Upton Magna
 John H. & Margery Bayley m^d 1570 at D^o
 Eliz. H. & W^m Cale m^d 1575 at D^o
 Frances H. d. of Edw^d bp. 1613 at Claverley
 Cecilia H. w^s b^d 1620 at Pontesbury
 Mary d. of Dan^l H. b^d at D^o 1623
 Alice d. of d^o bp 1626 at D^o
 John H. b^d 1685 at D^o
 Sarah H. w^s bur^d 1689 at D^o
 Ales H. w^s bur^d 1694 at Holy Cross Shrewsbury
 Ellen H. b^d 1577 at S. Julian Shrewsbury
 Tho^s H. & Mary Pettryche m^d 1581 at D^o
 Jane d. of Dan^l H. bp. 1635 at D^o
 Alice d. of d^o & Jane bp. 1636 at D^o
 John s. of John & Martha H. bp. 1676 at S^t Chad Shrewsbury
 Mary H. of Hissington p^{'s}h b^d 1689 at Norbury
 Rob^t H. of Frodesley gent. b^d 1620 at Condover
 Eliz. w. of Dan^l H. of Dodington b^d 1632 at D^o
 Edw^d H. of Erdington gent. bur^d 1617 at Quatford

THE COUNCILS AND PARLIAMENTS OF SHREWSBURY.¹

BY CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

SECTION I.

It must be a cause of deep regret to all who are interested in the literature and former condition of North Wales, that a country, possessing such numerous and striking claims to attentive consideration, should have produced within itself so few writers of its own history. And the same feeling will arise upon seeking through the pages of its native authors for a connected view of the various circumstances which influenced its political institutions, and finally led to its extinction as an independent sovereignty. An acquaintance with these subjects must be drawn from extraneous sources of information, since the Welsh annals themselves supply but very inadequate materials for the narrative. Nor, if we turn from the relation of national events to the peculiar construction of the language, in which we wish to find them conveyed, rich as it may be in its attractions for philosophical analysis, inviting the subtle speculations of etymologists by its pure and unchanged vocabulary, and developing, as it were, the very elements of primitive speech, shall we find that it has escaped the same comparative degree of neglect. We may indeed grow bewildered by the intricate mysteries of its Triads, become perplexed by the visionary interpretation of Bardic Maxims, and lament the weakness of our faculties whilst endeavouring to unravel the prophetic books of Merlin and the obscure wisdom of Catwg and the Cynry; the thoughts may

¹ From *Arch: Camb*: Vol. 2, 1817.

yield themselves to the pleasing fascination of its melodious poetry, be captivated by the monorhythmic stateliness of the Englynion, and the liquid harmony of the Cowydd, by the flowing muse of Aneurin, and the royal inspiration of Llywarch Hên: we may become enchanted by the wildness of its traditionary lore, admire the profound sagacity of its legislators, and regard with earnest admiration its long array of tutelary saints and heroes; and yet, after all our enthusiasm, obtain but a very superficial insight into the national character.

A keen discernment of the actual value of that kind of knowledge, derivable from existing antiquities, though still clouded by too fond a reliance on fabulous chronology, has, within a late period, become greatly extended, and it continues gradually arresting public attention. Yet it may be reasonably doubted whether the importance of preserving these remains, as anything more than mere objects of idle curiosity, is a sentiment so fully recognized as it deserves. It is indeed very questionable, with all the interest that has been excited, whether the duty of delivering them for the use of posterity, unimpaired by neglect or wilful injury, is a principle their proprietors conscientiously understand.

In glancing, meanwhile, at the many obstacles which still intercept a fair prospect over this extensive field of observation, it must not be supposed that the different exertions hitherto made have escaped the grateful notice of the present enquirer, since it is owing perhaps not more to the intrinsic interest of the subject, than to the erudite labours of Llwyd, Davies, and Owen Pughe, and to the agreeable essays of several anonymous contributors to those valuable Welsh serials which are now extinct, that his own attention became first aroused. He cheerfully acknowledges his great obligations to all of them, and wishes to confess how strongly their unpretending exertions have impelled him to seek for fresh supplies of information. Whilst,

however, he must not be considered as undervaluing the least effort that has been made, still less as attempting to depreciate its legitimate influence on his own feelings, he must honestly state that when looking at its magnitude, he thinks that very little has been accomplished, illustrative of the entire subject. It cannot be otherwise than irksome to expatiate on such deficiencies. Yet they must be gently noted, or the chasms of Welsh history may probably remain, for years in advance, unclosed. It is too apparent, indeed, to all who will permit their patriotic sympathies to flow in a natural current, that the valiant struggles of the Welsh for self-protection, their dauntless resistance to oppression, to capricious exaction, and injustice, have hitherto received only partial and imperfect examination. A succinct and unprejudiced survey of their national character under all its varied aspects of individuality, and of primeval simplicity, from the time of Brutus to Cadwaladyr the Blessed, an account of the real exploits of Arthur, divested of the puerilities of the Mabinogi, and the embellishments of middle-age romance, still remain to be written. Much is left for investigation in the circumstances under which the doctrines of Christianity were delivered by Dyvan and Germanus to the Welsh Church, as well as in the security their disciples found from Saxon cruelty in this secluded asylum. The true intention of those various monuments of stone which lie so profusely scattered over the sublime heights of Arvon, amid the unsheltered plains of Mona, and the dreary fastnesses of Ardudwy, has never been rationally set forth. Their connection with the sepulchral rites and solemn superstitions of the Celtic race, who have consecrated them to our protecting care, their identity with remains existing among the Northern tribes, who adopted the same unsettled and nomadic habits of life, and their incidental notice in the earliest effusions of the Bards, though meriting the most profound attention of ethnographers, have experienced little beyond the casual in-

spection of a passer-by. If we descend to questions of more recent date, we shall behold them shrouded under the same kind of incomplete research, and the progressive happiness which we shall perceive arising out of established institutions, the influence of music and of song, the thirst for martial glory, and the fatal consequences of intestine discord, as they pass before the mind in review, will too clearly intimate how much remains to be performed, before the world can fully comprehend the peculiar character of this important country.

As time moves rapidly onwards it consigns the memory of the past to oblivion, and admonishes the witnesses of its stealthy flight to rescue its evanescent memorials from decay. Whoever undertakes, then, to gather up for the use of succeeding generations any of the scanty materials that can be saved from destruction, will discharge a duty both generous in itself, and deserving the approbation of futurity. The present outline neither attempts so lofty an aim, nor yet to complete the unfinished picture which has been exhibited. That honourable task, indeed, must be accomplished by some one who can, unremittingly, devote many years to the enquiry; who, with silent industry, will be contented to collect from private evidences, from public documents, from personal examination, and from the interchange of thought among minds intent upon the same pursuit, all such facts as the devouring course of ages has spared. Nevertheless, a long cherished interest in these subjects has urged the writer to attempt something towards their elucidation, and the ensuing remarks are offered rather under the impulse of that feeling, which can only exist amongst natives, or those whom birth and education have, as it were, naturalised to the adjacent district, than presented as a finished sketch of the important events chequering the later history of North Wales. Having been placed on the confines of either country, and habituated for many years to hearing the language of one, spoken with

the accent of the other, a Borderer may probably be cleared from the suspicion of taking an unfair view, or of having his mind warped by national prejudice, when he brings before the reader's consideration some of the concluding acts of that great struggle for independence which terminated in the disastrous subjection of the Welsh, and in the complete extinction of their ancient sovereignty.

Without needlessly entering into the various causes which from time to time excited the mutual jealousies of those two contending powers, without discussing the petty feuds, or that exterminating system of warfare which was equally adopted by both, or dwelling upon the pretexts so readily seized upon for making fresh attacks, it will be sufficient introduction to the present enquiry simply to state, that at a very early period the English and Welsh came into hostile collision, and that even going back so far as the ninth century, we shall perceive the often disputed question of tribute constituting the ostensible reason for invasion. To a nation so sensitive of provocation, so proverbially irascible as the Welsh, the idea of being looked upon as a conquered people, and compelled to pay homage, as inferiors, to their stranger assailants, could not fail of exasperating, or arousing their fiercest passions, of awakening a spirit of heartfelt resentment, and impelling them onwards into vigorous resistance. No wonder, then, that we may so often see them rushing dauntlessly forward in defence of their common country, forgetful, for the moment, of all those private dissensions and fatal animosities which were in reality the latent cause of their weakness, and resolving to yield up even life itself rather than recede an inch from their native soil, or part with one of their inherent rights. Offa had vainly tried to check their impetuous inroads by that gigantic Dyke, which, spurning all the natural obstructions of mountain and morass, may still be traced from the mouth of the Wye to the parish of Mold, in Flintshire. The conflict of St. Stephen's day, however,

proved how utterly insufficient was this stupendous effort of wild and tedious industry to break the assaults of his enemies, still less to prevent his own army from disgrace. Does the inglorious retreat of Egbert from Anglesey, a monarch under whom the sevenfold powers of the Heptarchy became first virtually united, fail to shew how thoroughly imbued with patriotic energy were the followers of Mervyn when they retrieved the sad disaster of Llanvaes, and drove the Saxon from the island? Does the resistance of Rhodri and Gwyrriad to the confederated Danes and the Mercian Berthred, stamp the ancient Briton with the brand of cowardice? Does the field of Gwaith Hirbarth refuse to vindicate the bravery of Howel, or the battle of Llanwennoc the prowess of Einion? Is the heroism of Anarawd, or Rhodri's revenge at Cymryd, only a tradition echoed by the rocks of Conwy? Was the destruction of Alfred's forces near Brecon, and the routing of the mingled array of Northmen and Saxons at Crosford, only the image of the chronicler's dream? Are there no characters still to be traced on the filial pillar of Eliseg in the vale of Llangollen? But let us desist from recounting these valiant exploits of a people so profuse in life, and confine the attention more closely to the moving causes of their subjugation.

These may be sought for, first, in the peculiar nature of their Government. It was an Elective Monarchy: to this must be attributed the perpetual discord that reigned in the councils of the favoured prince, as well as the restless intrigues which weakened his authority, or disturbed his repose. The law of Gavelkind, by which the lands of the father were equally divided at his death among his sons, or the lands of a brother, if he had no issue, among all his own brethren, by constantly diminishing the patrimonial estate, impoverished and weakened the possessors. So imperfect a notion of what actually constituted political power undoubtedly afflicted the country very greatly, nourished all those internal disorders which kept it in a state of

turbulent excitement, and invariably prevented a prompt and determined co-operation in defence of the common interests. This law, which was not repealed until the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII., was most prejudicial to the general strength of the nation. By perpetually changing the owners of the soil it held the reigning prince in a state of extreme uncertainty; his prospects of support and his government became equally fluctuating, and that unhealthy condition of affairs was soon induced which rendered the country a sickly, and an easy, prey for the rapaciousness of the first daring invader to take advantage of. These two circumstances in the constitution of North Wales will at once disclose the origin of those intestine broils which afflicted the nation, perpetually harassing to its rulers, and paralyzing their best intentioned exertions, since they had, in fact, the irksome task of appeasing civil confusion and discord before they could effectively take the field against their foreign enemy.

In illustration of what has been advanced, we find Madoc ap Meredyth, the last prince of Powys, dividing his kingdom by the law of Gavelkind amongst his three sons, and, thus separating the paternal inheritance, it immediately fell under the power of the English crown. We see how, for the sake of personal aggrandisement, or to gratify private enmity, after they had all fought together in the same cause against Henry I., Owen Cyveilioc and Owen Vychan despoiled one of their neighbouring allies of his possessions in Powysland; we see Owen Gwynedd and Rhys ap Gryflydd quickly profiting by their acts of treachery and injustice, sharing betwixt them the recently acquired territory, and then adding to it the lands of Cyveilioc. We find Cadwaladyr unnaturally driven forth as an exile by the same Owen Gwynedd, and compelled to seek an asylum, from his brother's cruelty, in the court of the English king: we find Prince David ruthlessly shutting up his brother Gryflydd for years in the desolate stronghold of Criccaeth, deaf to the

entreaties of that courageous bishop of Bangor who implored his release (and who subsequently placed his kingdom under an interdict, in consequence of his refusal to listen to his prayers,) impervious to all feeling of natural humanity and affection, and only brought at length to a sense of compassion by the threatening retribution of his royal uncle.

These, as we have observed, were two powerful causes of the secret weaknesses of the Welsh, two constant obstacles to their social happiness, and to their advancement in the principles of sound legislation. However great an amount of obloquy then has rested upon the national character, or however justly reproach may attach itself to individuals, some extenuation must be sought for them in this explanation. The uses of the age must help to palliate such transgressions; something, too, must be attributed to the reckless spirit of the times, as well as to the faults of a system which unavoidably and unconsciously produced such pernicious effects upon the community at large. And certainly, if we would fairly estimate the conduct of the Welsh chieftains towards each other, or if we would wish to pronounce an equitable opinion on the amount of wickedness supposed at that period to be attached to such transactions, we must do it by placing them in contrast with the contemporaneous crimes of the English court.

The cruelties of Cadwallon and Madoc ap Rhiryd, the latter of whom slew two, and the former three, of his uncles, outrages, if viewed by themselves, sufficiently revolting to all our sense of private duties or public morality, yet are not, in themselves, greater instances of guilt than Offa's revenge upon Ethelred, or Edward's upon Adelwulf, whilst they must be certainly reputed as much less unnatural than Elfrida's treacherous assassination of her step-son. Nor will the whole annals of Celtic barbarism reveal any actors more detestable than Aelledda and Eadburgha, who remorselessly imbrued their hands in the blood of

their husbands. What are the murders of Morgan ap Cadwgan and Howel ap Ievan, when set in opposition with the brutal defacement of Elgiva's beauty, by the priestly Odo, or with Eleanor's relentless triumph over the fair Rosamond? How light is the faithlessness of ap Cynan, when balanced against the ingratitude and perfidy of William Bruce! Owen's abduction of the wife of Gerald can hardly be deemed more heinous than Edgar's violation of Wulfroeda. The imprisonments of Iago and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth were not more iniquitous than Beauclerk's savage treatment of his brother Robert at Caerdiff; than Henry the Second's conduct to his wife and daughter-in-law; nor than the rebellion and fraternal strife of his children. Surely the beheading of Puleston was as impartial an act of retribution as the ignominious execution of Maelgwyn Vychan, and far more merciful than the butchery of Rhys ap Meredyth, at York, and Prince David, at Shrewsbury. Can the lapse of ages obliterate from the pages of history the inexpiable atrocities of John upon his defenceless nephew, or his pitiless confinement of Eleanor, at Bristol; can it purify the Tower from the foul deeds of Richard III? The universal opinion of a more civilised era has not stamped the internecine struggles of the sovereigns of North and South Wales with more opprobrium than it has assigned to the Jewish massacres of Cœur de Lion, or to the sanguinary wars of the Roses. But instinctive horror recoils from pursuing such sickening recitals, and offended humanity would willingly veil them in oblivion.

There was also another reason for the misery and disorders incessantly convulsing the nation. The imposition of tribute, an exaction obnoxious from its origin, was a ceaseless cause of discontentment, tyranny, and dispute. The victory of Athelstane, at Hereford (A.D. 933), is perhaps the earliest instance of this hateful tax being actually paid, since the days when Caradoc's unconquered soul resisted Roman

domination, although the indiscreet counsel of Rhodri had previously recommended it to his descendants. Edgar, it is true, consented to commute the stipulated delivery of gold for three hundred wolves' heads, hoping, by that means, to rid the country of animals which had so injuriously ravaged the flocks of both kingdoms. But we hear no more of the subject at all until the days of Harold, when the Welsh, worn out by his restless persecutions, were again reduced to bear the odious burden, and compelled to deliver up hostages for its proper fulfilment. We know not, indeed, how long they then continued to discharge it with punctuality, but we may be certain, as the oppression was impatiently endured, it would be evaded at the earliest moment that presented a fair opportunity for resistance. The next notice, however, that occurs is in the reign of the Norman conqueror, who exacted their homage, and an oath of fealty, as feudal chief. He evidently considered them as on the same footing with his other vassals, but an early outbreak shewed how entirely he had mistaken the national character of the Welsh. Certainly, when Stephen concluded his peace, more than a century afterwards, their freedom was unconditionally granted, and the hateful question of homage not even mentioned. A similar lenity was not, however, experienced during the reign of his successor, whose victories over Owen Gwynedd terminated by enforcing the performance of the empty ceremony in the heart of the vanquished country, where he also received the two sons of the fallen prince as securities against future disobedience. This treaty (A.D. 1158), forced rather by necessity than fear upon the Welsh, kept them only for a short period in a state of humility and subjection; for the natives of South Wales, having gained an important advantage in the meanwhile over the English troops, immediately asserted their independence. Although they could only retain it for a brief space of time, yet this was sufficiently long to inspire their countrymen in the

North with similar hopes of liberating themselves from their own yoke.

And now do we behold, for the first moment, the subsidence of private jealousies, and the chieftains of Gwynedd, Powys, and Dinefawr, vigorously uniting themselves together to retrieve the disasters which weighed down the energies of their country. Had they always been actuated by so wise and generous a spirit, it would have been easy to foresee the prosperous results of such a confederacy. But this policy was unhappily uncongenial to the natural disposition of the people. The strength of the present league had the effect of averting the barbarous intentions of Henry, who was bent upon utterly exterminating his adversaries from sea to sea. The camp of *Caer Drewyn* still bears testimony to the precautionary skill that was exerted on the emergency. Even as the heavens fought against the kings of holy writ at *Megiddo*, so did they now pour out their fury upon Henry. The long ridges of the *Berwyn* interposed their lofty acclivities to his savage ambition, and the peaty waters of the *Ceiriog* were stained with a fresh tinge by the blood of his slaughtered followers. The monarch himself scarcely eluded death as he crossed the stream. His forces were on all sides ignominiously routed. He had only left to him, after "*Corwen's day of glory*," the brutal revenge, so common to the age, of retaliating his losses on the defenceless hostages consigned to his charge, and he consoled himself under his disgrace by putting out the eyes of the four Welsh princes as soon as he reached London.

Circumstances like these will serve to convey some idea why the feelings of the Welsh were continually in a state of irritation, why there existed such bitter animosity to their Saxon neighbours. At a time, too, when prædatory incursions upon each other were regarded rather in the light of chivalrous forays than ruptures of the peace, there was always something to excite the suspicions, or provoke the hostilities, of both

parties. They lived with passions sensitive of every pretext for mutual collision, and earnestly sought for, rather than strove to avoid, new opportunities of gratifying their revenge.

It may be reasonably enquired, whether the Welsh had any sufficient grievance to warrant their defection when truces had been agreed upon, and whether there existed in reality any justifiable motive for their hostile movements? In reply to this question it may first be stated, generally, that a free born tribe would naturally be found impatient of coercion; they could hardly suffer their wanderings to be impeded by the artificial outline drawn by Offa; and they would fearlessly deride the bodily mutilation threatened by Harold, for passing over its boundary. They could not possibly regard with sentiments of affection a line of kings whose undistracted efforts were directed to making fresh acquisitions, from their own contiguous territory, and whose wakeful policy lay in placing its inhabitants, when conquered, under a severity of laws unknown in the more powerful state. Or, descending into later ages, they could not cheerfully acquiesce in all the commercial restrictions, the pecuniary ameracements, or the fifteen penal disabilities which affected them in their principal transactions with the English. How could they behold themselves shut out from all posts of honour and of confidence, and foreigners usurping the distinctions which their own prowess had paved the way for creating? The English barons might exult in having extorted their charters of liberty from the Plantagenets, but the scattered remnants of the ancient Britons could only depend upon the righteousness of their cause; their personal valour could alone shield their homes from desolation, and themselves from extinction.

Their actual condition shall, however, be placed more distinctly before the reader's view. The first statute of Westminster (3rd Edw. I. A.D. 1275), which contained such important provisions for the redress of evils in the

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realm where it was enacted, declared that as the king's writs were not current either in the Marches, or in Wales itself, the inhabitants were dependent on the absolute will of the sovereign (clause xviii). In the second year of Edward of Caernarvon, it was decreed that all bailiffs, king's officers, and sheriffs, should not be made by the justices of Wales without the assent of the chamberlain, a functionary invariably appointed by the crown; and that no Welshman should hold these offices, provided an Englishman could be found to discharge the duties. The same document in which the foregoing answer was conveyed, set forth the immense injury suffered by the people of North Wales through the defect of the royal briefs, and the neglect of suits in Chancery. (Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 273.) In the 27th of Edw. III. (A.D. 1353), the merchants were prohibited under forfeiture of all their lands and tenements, from exporting their wool, which 7th clause of the *Ordinacio Stapularum*, though equally applying to the English and Irish, must have been peculiarly injurious to a pastoral people, who supported themselves by their flocks, like the Welsh (*Statutes of the Realm*, vol. ii. p. 334. Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 246-7). Again, when the citizens of Hereford complained that their Welsh creditors enforced the payment of their debts, and seized upon their goods and chattels in exchange for their own merchandise, a royal writ was promptly issued to the justices to prevent this honest method of redress; and it is almost needless to add that replevin immediately followed the annoyance of distraint. (Rot. Parl. vol. ii p. 397.) It might be supposed these acts were all that injustice could frame; but more severe provisions remained to be established in the reign of Henry IV. In the second year after he ascended the throne, he summoned a Parliament to Westminster, when the deliberate voice of the assembled representatives ordained that no one whole born in Wales should purchase lands upon the Marches or Borders; that they should neither bear office nor

armour, and that such as dwelt in franchised towns should produce sureties for their good behaviour. (Statutes of the Realm, 2nd Hen. IV. chap. xi.) The next act of his reign (4th Hen. IV. A. D. 1402, chap. xxvi. to xxxiv.) followed up the same stringent ordinances, by decreeing that no Englishman should be convicted in Wales, and that no minstrels should be suffered to gather the people together. How vainly was the instrument of the domestic harper endeavoured to be silenced and broken; how fruitless was it to check the magic effusions of Bleddyn, Casnodyn, and ap Gwilym! The Unbenaeth Prydain might have been hushed for a little space in those rude halls where it was once so joyfully sung, but the strains of liberty could never be effaced from recollection; the martial Cornbuelin might be unstrung, and the mellow sounding Crwth lie tuneless upon the mournful hearth, but their music would live in the undying affections of the people: the aged bard might be driven into banishment, as an eyeless, mutilated spectre, but still

The harp of Cambria would, in other hands,
Remind the Cambrian of his father's fame.

The statute goes on to state that no assemblages should be made throughout the country, that they should neither victual their castles, nor retain them, nor fill any post of honour or dignities whatsoever. Even Englishmen, if married to Welsh women, were declared to be similarly incapacitated. The discredit of such enactments must not rest entirely against the king; his lords and commoners must equally share the blame of such harsh and inpolitic measures. The petitions of the latter indeed asked for them; the Parliament bore a close resemblance to its present form, and the powers of each estate were fully settled; so that this was, undoubtedly, a legislative assembly, and the clear interpreter of the national voice. How was it possible, then, for neutrality to exist? or how could confidence, or sincerity, or friendship, spring out of such vicious

maxims of government, and such popular ill-will? But no sooner are these restrictions removed than the political disease is at once cured; no sooner are the laws of the two countries consolidated, then anarchy and discontentment instantly die away; and a new body, full of strength and beauty, occupies their place.

———— Simul alba nautis
 Stella refulsit,
 Defluit saxis agitatus humor,
 Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes,
 Et minax (quod sic voluere) ponto
 Unda recumbit.

And may it not be asked, how did England, so tardily alive to the advantages derivable from leniency and conciliation, though having already, for more than two centuries, witnessed their happy fruits in her treatment of Wales, endeavour to reap profit from the trial? how did she govern herself in succeeding years, or learn to compose her differences with her other dependencies? did experience remove her prejudices, or severity increase her power? were religious animosities and civil contest more easily suppressed by persuasive argument, or by the shackles of tyranny? Let the enactments, remaining so long unrepealed on her statute books, answer the questions; let the fiscal duties imposed upon her foreign colonies testify how utterly powerless she found herself to enforce such arbitrary restraints; let her oppressive taxation of America shew her entire want of prudence and magnanimity. The imagination may indeed still tell how the heroic bark, which carried Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd across the desert waters of the ocean, wafted with its crew the seeds of that liberty and independence which, withering or crushed in their native soil, were destined to produce "the mighty Spirit of the Future" in the distant West; but, as the more conscientious duty of considering the real cause of Cambria's fall is the intention of the present sketch, it must be restricted, as much as possible, to matters of fact.

SECTION II.

It has already been mentioned that the question of homage perpetually involved the Welsh princes in disputes with the English crown, and it evidently appears that this imposition was never complied with until every expedient had been adopted for avoiding it. At an earlier period there might, indeed, have been some doubt as to the exact nature of this claim; it is not very clear how far it might have been virtually recognised, but when King John ascended the throne, the intestine divisions of the Welsh had so weakened them, that, unable any longer to struggle effectually against their neighbours, they formally submitted to a domination which they had in reality no power to resist. Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was about to espouse Joanna, the natural daughter of the English monarch, and this alliance afforded a good opportunity for placing the peace of the two kingdoms upon a secure foundation. Before this marriage the Welsh prince entered into a formal treaty with her father (1201), in the presence of the Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph, the High Justiciary, and several of the chief nobility, when he swore perpetual fealty in the most ample manner. On other occasions there might have been some reservation, but on this the feudal homage was complete, the form was fully expressive of vassalage, and, as far as it was possible for a public instrument to effect such an object, the dependance of the Welsh crown was unconditionally acknowledged.

On reading the clauses of this treaty,¹ we find them couched in a spirit of international wisdom, apparently very equitable, and the regulations laid down for the trial of disputes of any border conflicts that might arise, are seen standing in singular relief to the general usages of any age characterized, in other respects, by numerous acts of injustice and barbarism. A charter,

¹ Rymer, vol. i. p. 84.

issued in the preceding year in favour of the Jews, may be alluded to here, as remarkably analogous to it in these respects, though Llewelyn obtained by homage what this persecuted race had to procure at the cost of four thousand marks.¹ This may seem like a large sum for purchasing so uncertain a possession as the royal favour, but it was a thousand marks less than Walter de Gray paid to the same monarch for the chancellorship a very few years afterwards. In looking at the result, we find the comparison strictly maintainable, since the fidelity of the Welsh prince and John's conciliatory conduct towards the Jews were both equally transient.

It is highly probable that this union betwixt Llewelyn and Joanna had for a time the effect of softening the animosities which disturbed the repose of both countries. John treated his son-in-law with great affection, and settled upon Joanna, as her dowry, the manor of Ellesmere,² in Shropshire; she also held lands in Conover, in the same county;³ even his chaplain, Ostricious, was provided for at the royal charge until the king

¹ See the Charter 2nd John, i. 49, as printed in the admirable *History of the Jews in England*, by John Elijah Blunt, Esq., p. 132.

² At the time of the general survey, Ellesmere was held by Earl Roger, and subsequently under the Crown by David, the son of Owen, who married Emma, sister of Henry II. Llewelyn had full seisin of the manor in the 6th of John (Rot. Lit. Claus. 23), and of the castle in the same year (Rot. Lit. Pat. 51). It appears, from the patent rolls of the 10th year of this reign, that Batholomew Turot was governor of the castle at that time, and ordered to give it up to the custody of the Earl of Salisbury, the king's natural brother, and to Thomas de Erdington. So that the king reserved the disposal of the government of the castle, Ellesmere being a frontier town and of importance to the marches, and gave merely the rents and profits to his son-in-law (Rot. Lit. Pat. 88); and in proof of this, we find amongst the entries on the Roll of the Great Pipe, 13th of Hen. III., that Llewelyn made a payment of ten pounds a year for his land in Ellesmere. (See the Grant, Rot. Chart. 147.)

³ She held lands in Cunedure de Balio Regis to the amount of £12 13s. a-year. (Rot. Magn. Pip. 13th Hen. III. See the writ for this assignment Rot. Lit. Claus. 12, 6th of John.)

could provide him a suitable benefice.¹ Soon after these events, Gwenwynwyn, chief of Powys, was summoned to attend a council at Shrewsbury (Oct. 1202), and Llewelyn seized the opportunity afforded by his absence to invade his possessions. Under ordinary circumstances there would have been nothing remarkable in such a proceeding, but it gave rise, on the present occasion, to an unhappy estrangement of the English monarch's regard for his son-in-law. We know not indeed what constituted the offence of the Prince of Powys-land, but in the convention held at Shrewsbury on the vigil of St. Denis (May 24, 1208), he was compelled to swear fidelity to the English king, and covenanted to give him immediately twenty hostages for the full observance of the treaty, and if he did not procure more than twelve of the number in the course of the eight following days, he consented to remain as a forfeited captive, in the monarch's power, till the remainder were placed at his disposal; whilst, on the other hand, John undertook to preserve his territories free from inroads and damage during the interval. Whilst engaged in this stipulation, John had not calculated on the ambitious views of his son-in-law, who, with the natural disposition of his countrymen, had long cast a wistful eye over the more fertile possessions to the south of the Berwyn, nor had he believed his disposition was incapable of being wrought upon by the favours he had already experienced. It might, indeed, be stated in vindication of Llewelyn's aggressions, that he conceived he had an indefeasible right to the allegiance of the Prince of Powys-land; whatever claim, however, he might set up in this respect, it was always indignantly resisted.

Taking advantage, then, of these circumstances on the Borders, and the confused state of affairs in England, Llewelyn vigorously invaded the neighbouring territory,

¹ The king allowed Ostricius five pounds a year until he could provide for him, which he afterwards did by procuring him a prebend in Ellesmere. (Rot. Claus. 5, 43, 60.)

would probably have a similar result. But the
 same was not the case. In 1850, the
 amount of land in the hands of the
 Federal Government was about 1,000,000
 acres. In 1860, it was 1,500,000
 acres. In 1870, it was 2,000,000
 acres. In 1880, it was 2,500,000
 acres. In 1890, it was 3,000,000
 acres. In 1900, it was 3,500,000
 acres. In 1910, it was 4,000,000
 acres. In 1920, it was 4,500,000
 acres. In 1930, it was 5,000,000
 acres. In 1940, it was 5,500,000
 acres. In 1950, it was 6,000,000
 acres. In 1960, it was 6,500,000
 acres. In 1970, it was 7,000,000
 acres. In 1980, it was 7,500,000
 acres. In 1990, it was 8,000,000
 acres. In 2000, it was 8,500,000
 acres. In 2010, it was 9,000,000
 acres. In 2020, it was 9,500,000
 acres.

Taking into account the fact that the
 Federal Government has been
 constantly increasing its
 land holdings, it is not
 surprising that the
 amount of land in the
 hands of the Federal
 Government has increased
 so rapidly.

The amount of land in the hands of the
 Federal Government has increased
 so rapidly that it is now
 the largest landowner in
 the United States.

and carried his arms into the southern Principality. It was for a short time only that he could pursue his course of devastation, for meeting with a timely check from the army of the English king, he yielded himself up to the monarch's clemency, and received a gracious pardon by the hands of Ostricious, his chaplain, whom he had dispatched to Bristol (Dec. 26, 1208), for the purpose of obtaining it.¹ This was not, however, the first occasion on which the Welsh Prince had to entrust himself to the tender consideration of John; as in the second year of this reign, the monarch addressed a writ ordering Llewelyn to meet Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Geoffrey Fitz Piers, son of the Earl of Essex, at Shrewsbury, to speak together on the subjects then in dispute. He had previously invited him to a conference at Westminster, and granted him, according to the usual custom, a safe conduct for himself and followers, but it does not appear that Llewelyn thought proper to comply with the king's wishes.²

It might naturally be supposed that the late advances of the English monarch would have served in some degree to soften the impetuosity and check the ambition of the Welsh Prince; but, in point of moral feeling, these two leaders stood on an equality, and whilst the one, forgetful of his sworn fidelity and of the recent forgiveness he had experienced, was again carrying desolation through Powys-land, the other, in a spirit of revenge for his inability to punish his enemies by the open chances of war, savagely put all the hostages to death who were confided to his charge. This act of atrocity must have struck all the noble families in both countries with terror, and taught them the necessity of vigorously uniting themselves together for self-protection.

All at once Welsh discords were forgotten, and the three chieftains, who had recently been at war with

¹ Rymer, vol. i. p. 102.

² Rot. Chart. 103, 104,

each other, now only thought of the most effective measures to ward off the invasion of the English king. A pretext was afforded them in the cruel execution of Rhys ap Maelgwn, a Welsh noble only seventeen, who had been executed, in obedience to the royal commands, by the constable of Shrewsbury Castle.¹ Such an act of barbarity was sufficient excuse for Llewelyn marching with his troops towards this ancient town, where he gained admittance (A.D. 1215) without much resistance; and resumed the ancient sovereignty of Pengwern, after it had been lost to his ancestors for upwards of four centuries.

A possession obtained with so little difficulty was as speedily lost. The unquiet spirit of Llewelyn led him to make new conquests in South Wales, and during his career of victory in that quarter, he received intelligence that Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys-land, had forsaken his cause and again placed himself under the protection of the English monarch. The unwelcome news struck very deeply in Llewelyn's mind, because the Prince had great power and influence throughout the country, and was moreover capable of furnishing powerful resistance to the incursions of his enemies upon the marches. It was in vain that he sent Bishops and Abbots to remonstrate with him upon this defection, that he reminded him of his oath of allegiance so lately taken, or that he bade him read his written promises of faithful adherence to his own cause.² He had therefore no alternative left him but to chastise a vassal who was both undeserving and insensible of more lenient treatment. It is interesting to trace the movements of the belligerent parties at this period; to follow Llewelyn as he hastily traverses the southern principality, and observe him disposing as he thought fit of its castles, cantrefs, and commots to his supporters, pursuing, in fact, a career of uninterrupted

¹ Price, p. 232.

² Price, pp. 241, &c.

prosperity until he became acquainted with Gwenwynwyn's abandonment of his engagements. The English king's attention meanwhile was urgently called both to these outbreaks and the more formidable insurrection of his own Barons; excommunicated by Innocent the Third, menaced by Lewis the Dauphin of France, and assailed by his most powerful subjects, he knew not whither to turn for tranquillity. He now sought in turn the friendship of the Welsh, who, with that tone of independence which had always characterized them as a people, refused to support the treacherous intentions of a tyrant. In revenge for their firm resistance to his wishes, he immediately destroyed the castles of Hay and Radnor; as Clun belonged to the Fitz-Alans, it probably shared no better a fate, whilst Oswestry was burnt to the ground.

John passed rapidly forwards to Shrewsbury, where he tarried four days, thence to the castle of Bridgenorth, and so on to the West of England. In less than two months after these events, death gave that repose to his spirit which his own line of conduct would never have procured him, and for a brief interval there was peace established between the two kingdoms.

At the time Henry III. ascended the throne, it can, however, scarcely be said that contentment generally existed amongst his subjects. The Barons had suffered so many years of thralldom under his father, that they could scarcely venture to entrust at once the sacred charge of their liberties to the keeping of so untried and youthful a personage as the new monarch, and they soon expressed this sense of their distrust by calling upon his advisers, since he was of too tender years to exercise any legal acts in his own person, to ratify the great charter so recently obtained from his predecessor. He had not in fact been more than two weeks in possession of the crown, before his subjects demanded the establishment of the rights they had been so long and vigorously contending for; nor did

The first of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a private institution. This means that it is not subject to the same public scrutiny and control as a public university. The second is the fact that the University of Chicago is a research university. This means that it is not primarily concerned with the teaching of students, but with the advancement of knowledge. The third is the fact that the University of Chicago is a large university. This means that it has a wide range of resources and facilities, and is able to attract and retain the best faculty and students.

The fourth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a liberal arts university. This means that it provides a broad and general education, rather than a specialized one. The fifth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a non-profit institution. This means that it is not run for the profit of any individual or group, but for the benefit of the university as a whole.

All these things are important in determining the quality of a university. The University of Chicago is fortunate in having all of them. This is why it is one of the best universities in the world. It is a place where the best minds come to study and to work. It is a place where the most important discoveries are made. It is a place where the future is being shaped.

they consider it sufficient guarantee for their perpetual security to receive at this earliest moment their simple confirmation, since they repeated their demands the following year, when a few additional clauses, probably to make amends for the omission of some expunged, were incorporated in the statute.

If the English looked with such suspicion on their sovereign, bound to him as they were by so many ties of national dependence, of fealty, or of feudal tenure, can it then be presumed that the Welsh, who virtually owed none of this allegiance to the Saxon suzerain, and who were not vassals to the race of the Plantagenets, would tamely acquiesce in the mandates of their commissioners without uttering a murmur of expostulation? It is truly most unreasonable to regard them during the long reign we are entering upon as being in a state of rebellion. They were not, in the first place, looked upon in the same light as their neighbours; they already possessed an inheritable throne, and a native monarch who had the first claim upon their obedience. Whatever respect therefore was manifested to Henry in his nonage must have been the spontaneous effusion of their native kindness and generosity, a feeling akin to that which still greets the English wanderer amid their romantic land. When we consider the line of policy adopted by his own people, both during this and later periods of his reign, it will be seen that Henry could adduce no paramount claim for such a display of their affection. There is certainly no ground for expecting that to defection from Llewelyn the Welsh should also have added greater attachment to their oppressors than Henry's own people evinced. The transactions of the period will, however, best be understood by examining the official records which have been preserved, though it may be not unadvisable to bear in mind that, as all these documents embody the statements of one side only, there is a possibility of their being imbued with the colouring imparted to them by those who were interested actors.

The English Barons, during the first two years of Henry's reign, had been sedulously cultivating the friendship of Llewelyn, and up to this point the aspect of affairs in the North was prosperous. But as soon as their confederacy with the French king was broken through and himself defeated, it became the interest of Henry's advisers to weaken the growing power of Wales. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, was naturally anxious to urge forward a measure of this nature, as he had suffered from Llewelyn's incursions in the south. Gallo, the Papal Legate, who had recently conveyed to the Welsh Prince the sentence of excommunication, and those of the nobility who were appointed to manage the business of the state during the minority, accordingly summoned him to appear at Worcester (12th Feb. 1218) and render homage. That nothing might seem outwardly deficient in respect, an honourable escort was ordered to attend him hither, and the same prelates and nobles subsequently witnessed his extorted confessions. There is to those who, after this lapse of time, can dispassionately scrutinize the hidden motives of the agents who performed a part in the scene that was acted, something truly repulsive and pitiable in the conduct of men, who, having once secured the person of the royal Prince, should take perfidious advantage of his restraint to effect his humiliation.¹ The provisions of Magna Charta, which decreed so justly how all causes of dispute should be settled, were thus soon forgotten; a circumstance not much, indeed, calculated to excite surprise, when we find the clause itself omitted² in Henry's very first con-

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 150.

² These very important clauses do not exist at all in the charter granted in the first year of his reign in the Durham Manuscript, which has been hitherto adopted as the one of greatest authority, but are supplied in the printed copies from an entry transcript in the Red Book of the Exchequer at Dublin. In the charter of the second year of Henry's reign they are altogether wanting. The reader will hardly forget, as he passes over the events which will be noticed in

firmation. On the present occasion the Welsh monarch surrendered Caermarthen and Cardigan Castles, as well as bound himself by oath not to harbour the king's enemies. By way of striking a balance and somewhat softening matters, the council permitted him to hold the custody of Gwenwynwyn's lands in North Wales and Montgomeryshire, of which the Prince of Powysland had been despoiled by John, Llewelyn contracting during the Prince's minority to furnish reasonable subsistence for the children, whether they were brought up in England or Wales, as well as covenanting to pay the dowry of Margaret, the widow. Another document in the Clause Rolls issued by himself sets forth that he agreed to hold the aforementioned castles, with all their appurtenances, until Henry himself came of age; to keep them in repair at his own cost, and to defend them against the King's enemies, receiving power in the meanwhile to appoint officers over each, and to exercise the government over their appropriated jurisdiction. He also consented that the King's bailiff should hold his court in these respective castles and territories for England according to the law of England, and for Welshmen by that of Wales; giving up as hostages for the due observance of these articles Maelgwn, the son of Rhys; Rhys, the son of Griffith;

the ensuing narrative, that the following clauses were in the provisions granted at Runemede, but erased on the first opportunity after John's death. That this fact should now be noticed for the first time, as it is presumed, is one among many proofs to show how partially the history of the fall of Welsh liberty has hitherto been considered. The words are these:—

“Si Rex Walenses dissaisierit vel elongaverit de terris vel libertatibus vel de rebus aliis in Anglia vel in Wallia, eis statim sine placito reddantur, et si fuerint dissaisiti vel elongati de tenementis suis Angliæ per patrem vel fratrem Regis sine iudicio parium suorum, Rex eis sine dilatione justitiam exhibebit eo modo quo exhibit Angliæ justitiam de tenementis Angliæ, secundum legem Angliæ, et de tenementis Walliæ secundum legem Marchiæ, et de tenementis Marchiæ, secundum legem Marchiæ. Idem faciant Walenses Regi et suis.”

Madoc, the son of Griffith ; and Marenduc, the son of Robert.¹

There was also confirmed to Joanna, by a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Warwickshire, the manor of Budiford (Bidford) in that county, which had been granted to her by John as part of her marriage portion² Subsequently leave was given to hold a market there on Tuesdays, provided it did not interfere with those in the neighbourhood.

It is very easy to perceive that the small favours which were now shewn to Llewelyn were in themselves not only of a temporary duration, but were coupled with so many guards and restrictions, that they were in truth scarcely any favours at all ; they were rather the means of secretly destroying his personal freedom, and of gradually entangling him in the meshes of an artful policy, from which it would be impossible to extricate himself.

We have no means of ascertaining what was the real state of feeling existing between the two countries during the interval of this arrangement and Henry's visit to Shrewsbury. On the 1st of May, however, he addressed a letter, from Campden, in Gloucestershire, to Llewelyn, informing him that he was on the road to meet him ; that Fulke de Breaute would give him safe conduct to Shrewsbury, where he wished, in conjunction with the legate, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Winchester, and Hubert de Burgh, to hold a Colloquium with him on the Monday after the Ascension.³ The uneasiness Llewelyn felt at the unnatural conduct of his eldest son Griffith, might have been an inducement on his part for complying with this invitation. But besides the prudence of coming to some explanation with the English council, for those outrages committed by Griffith in keeping possession

¹ Rot. Claus. 226, 417, 419.

² Rot. Claus. 378, 379.

³ *Federa*, vol. i. p. 159.

It is very easy to see that the...

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of the cantref of Merioneth, in defiance of his father's threatening, there were differences which required settling betwixt himself and the Earl of Pembroke. An arrangement indeed respecting these complicated disputes was attempted, but very badly conceived, since all that was effected was to proclaim a truce that should continue until the feast of St. Michael following, which was leaving the real question at issue as unsettled as before. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that in less than a week after the expiration, the influence of William Marshall should so far prevail as to give an unfavourable colouring to the deeds of Llewelyn in South Wales, and bring him into fresh difficulties.¹

One permanent effect, however, of this Colloquium was to place David, the second son, under the English king's guardianship, a protection afforded him to the disparagement of his brother, both in consequence of his being the legitimate son of the English king's sister, and because he was likely to be a less dangerous enemy to fill the Welsh throne.² Henry remained at Shrewsbury until the 8th of May, 1220, and left the county by way of Bridgenorth, for Westminster.

SECTION III.

The preceding paragraphs will have conveyed some idea of the disturbed and suspicious state of feeling which pervaded the hearts of the Welsh during the long reign of Henry III. The course of events, indeed, ran dark and troubled, and there seemed already but a faint prospect of their ultimately being able to stem the current that was setting so strongly against their liberty, and gradually diminishing their hopes of main-

¹ See the different grievances alleged on the part of the Earl of Pembroke in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 164, from the Close Rolls, 4 Hen. III.

² *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 159.

taining independence. Occasionally a gleam of light burst forth to cheer their drooping energies; some temporary advantage inspired them with fresh courage, and the political mistakes of their adversaries were not entirely without their value, by reanimating the sinking spirits of the oppressed. An illustration of this may be taken from the transactions in which Llewelyn was engaged during the summer of 1223. He must long have felt the necessity of taking active measures for his self-preservation, and in an age when the distinction betwixt petty feuds and national warfare was scarcely definable, when the least pretext for a rupture of existing truces was speedily seized, or a trivial misunderstanding adjusted by an appeal to arms rather than by negotiation, some aggressive or defensive movements would naturally arise out of such an uncertain state of relationship. It cannot be said that there was ever any mutual wish for peace; if armed neutrality existed, this was the utmost that either party desired. No wonder, then, that Llewelyn, exasperated by the Flemings having seized the castle of Cardigan, should have retaliated the insult by ravaging the adjacent territory, and profiting by the absence of the English, should soon afterwards have laid siege to De Breos's castle of Builth, and penetrated into Herefordshire and assailed Kynardsley. The Earl of Pembroke was engaged at this period in Ireland, so that the Welsh Prince had a fair opportunity of pursuing the object of his ambition without interruption. Had he met with some formidable check in his success, it might probably have taught him moderation in his march of triumph. But as we have already observed, moderation was a virtue little understood, and it can only be stated as a palliation for the cruelties which stain the pages of history, that if Llewelyn put the garrison of Aberteifi and Caermarthen to the sword, the Earl of Pembroke inflicted similar atrocities upon the unfortunate subjects of Llewelyn, destroying all before him as he marched through that prince's country.

In the meantime Henry III. was secretly endeavouring to paralyze the influence of his rival, and had sent for one of those formidable instruments from the court of Rome which should compel him to make atonement and submission under the penalty of an interdict. He had invited him under safe conduct to Worcester, but it does not appear that he presented himself at the conference. Letters patent, however, set forth that Llewelyn swore that he would make recompense within reasonable time for the injuries he had done to the English monarch, from the day of his capturing the castle of Kynardsley till that of his forgiveness. This official deed, which does not deign to make any allusion to the savage excesses of William Marshall in Pembroke-shire, received the attestation of the primate, some of the English prelates, and several of the nobility. Yet it does not appear to have been of much service to the court, who, probably aware of their incapacity to enforce its provisions, postponed their fulfilment till Henry's arrival at Shrewsbury. This visit, delayed by various excuses from time to time, yet always procrastinated under the hope that when it actually happened, the denunciation from Rome would effectually intimidate, if not extinguish the courage and the hopes alike of the Welsh Prince, was however at length accomplished, and the king reached Shrewsbury towards the close of September, in the eighth year of his reign. Was it feebleness of purpose, or the neglect of his council, or conscious inability to effect by force what Henry so earnestly longed to put into execution, that occasioned all these delays? Perhaps all conspired together; perhaps some sense of moral justice struggled within the youthful monarch's breast, and made him swerve from his first intention; perhaps the private epistle¹ Honorius had previously addressed to himself, an epistle in which regal duties were laid down with a sincerity very unusual, might have secretly influenced

¹ See this in Rymer. v. i. p. 177.

his mind, and caused him on three several occasions to put off the meeting: it is, however, certain that his visit to Shrewsbury, where the act of humiliation was intended to have been performed, passed away without any public expression of royal dissatisfaction. A few writs, of a miscellaneous character, were all the acts of business of which we find any mention made in the documents of the period. When, a little later in the year, the dreadful epistle came from Honorius, Henry had departed from the Welsh frontier,¹ and there is no information left us as to the effect it produced upon the object of its denunciation. But, judging from subsequent events, its influence was merely transient.

It becomes tedious to pursue a perpetual recurrence of similar transactions, and if a few brighter passages should, as it were, fortuitously in the lapse of years mark the actions of either party, we as speedily find them obliterated by excesses. Thus we read of Henry's penetrating beyond the English barrier, and of his vain attempt to extirpate a mighty forest where the Welsh were in the habit of retreating for protection; of his unholy conflagration of a religious house as he was driven forth from the country (1228); of his partitioning the Honor of Montgomery to the great justiciary Hubert de Burgh; we read of the conjugal infidelity of the monarch's sister; of the perfidy of her paramour De Breos of Builth (1230); and of the ignominious penalty he paid to her injured lord; nay, of the king's having officially offered to the Irish as much of Llewelyn's land as they could conquer; and amid such just causes for exasperation, with these inexpiable insults still fresh in recollection, and the asylum of the monks at Cridia still reeking with smoke, the prince of Aberffraw and lord of Snowdon is again invited to a conference under safe conduct, at Shrews-

¹ See the Letters of Prorogation, in Rymer, v. i. pp. 178, 179
See the Letter of Excommunication, in Rymer, vol. i. p. 180.

bury.¹ His messengers, Instructus and Philip, who were deputed to arrange a truce, had also safe conduct afforded them in coming to speak with the king, which was to last from the 24th of November until the Circumcision, and this privilege was subsequently extended on more than one occasion, and the like exemption from injury on their return home.² In the same way Edenevet Vaghan and Eignan Vaghan, who came to the Colloquium on the Sunday after the Ascension, and all those whom they brought with them to it, had safe conduct during its progress, and this notwithstanding the sentence of excommunication they had received. For greater security the bishops of Chichester and Winchester, Simon de Sedgrave and Ralph Fitz Nicol, were sent to meet and escort them to the king.³ Other messengers partook of the same favour, if such indeed it may be called, and there was evidently a strong endeavour made to accommodate the existing rupture. Henry appointed Gilbert de Weston, or in his absence, Roger de Abbolisle, rector of the scholars of Shrewsbury, as his proctor at the present Colloquium,⁴ and the business by apostolic delegation was to be conducted

¹ A writ for safe conduct is printed in Rymer, v. i. p. 182, from which, and an entry on the Close Rolls, p. 135, it appears that Henry met Llewelyn, his wife, and son, at Shrewsbury, in friendly conference in the tenth year of his reign, on which occasion he commanded the Sheriff to grant his sister siesin of the Manor of Conover. Henry stayed in the town from Aug. 26 to Aug. 29, 1226, when he left the county by way of Bridgenorth. At this interview, which seems to have been of a most amicable kind, Llewelyn, at the king's request, restored the lands he had taken possession of, belonging to Hugh de Mortimer, Fulk Fitz Warin, and Thomas Corbet (Rot. Claus. 155). In December, the following year, he granted his sister the Manor of Ralegh (*Fœdera*, i. 184). In 1229 the king received the homage of David, Llewelyn's son, "pro beneficio nostro," as the charter states, upon which he allowed him yearly £40 from the Exchequer, thus soon taking advantage of him to establish a claim to the same subservience afterwards. (*Fœdera*, i. 196.)

² Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. III. m. 7, '9, 10.

³ Rot. Pat. i. m. 6. dated at Wenlock, May 24.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. III. m. 6. Tested at Abingdon, 10 Oct.

before the bishop of Ely and the archdeacon of Norwich, on Friday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist (1232). A letter is entered on the Clause Rolls from Henry to the prince of Aberffraw upon the matter before us, pressing the former's intention to go to the Marches, and there hold a conference respecting the re-establishment of peace; and that if sickness or any other impediment prevented his attendance, his brother Richard earl of Poictou, and Hubert de Burgh, would fill his place at the council.¹ This convention was regarded as so essential for the peace of the two kingdoms that a writ was issued from Windsor in the preceding July, prohibiting justs and tournaments, lest they should interfere with the proposed negotiations.² On the appointed day the Commissioners³ assembled in the noble collegiate church dedicated to St. Mary, and ratified the following propositions. Namely, that mutual restitution should be made of all the lands and possessions seized upon during the late war, and that Isabel, the wife of David (Llewelyn's son), and the daughter and heiress of William de Breos, should have a reasonable portion of her patrimony assigned to her, she guaranteeing that the tranquillity of the realm

¹ Rot. Claus. 16 Hen. III. m. 14. dorso.

² Rymer, vol. i. p. 205.

³ On the part of Henry, they were Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor, Alexander de Stavenby, Bishop of Lichfield, Richard Marshall Earl of Pembroke, John de Lacy Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, Stephen de Segrave, Justiciary, and Ralph the son of Nicholas the Seneschal. On the side of Llewelyn were John Devenet (Ednyvedd?) his Seneschal, Werrenac his brother, Iman (Eiman?) Vachan, and David the Priest. Early in the year a visit was issued, nominating John le Strange and John Fitzalan to meet the Bailiffs of Llewelyn at Griffin's Cross, on Monday of the octaves of the Purification, to make and receive amends for the infraction of the truces which had previously existed betwixt the parties. (Rot. Claus. 16 Hen. III. m. 15. dorso. Westminster, Jan. 23). Henry invited the Welsh Prince to a conference at Colewent, in Gloucestershire, in the beginning of the 17th of his reign; but he excuses himself under the plea of the great inundations. Rymer, vol. i. p. 200.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the laws of classical mechanics by the application of the principle of least action. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the laws of classical mechanics by the application of the principle of least action. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the laws of classical mechanics by the application of the principle of least action.

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should on her part be duly preserved. Upon perusing this simple engagement, we cannot help observing that the obligations were reciprocal, that the treaty was made on fair and equal terms, that the contracting parties seemed to stand upon an independent footing. Just, however, as the clauses were in their spirit, they were found not to be binding very long on either party, for some of the English barons revolting soon afterwards, they were extremely glad to enter into a league with the lord of Snowdon, for mutual defence and assistance.

The sudden defection of the powerful family of the Marshalls, and the desertion of even Hubert de Burgh, were incentives to future exertion which the Welsh prince could scarcely have conceived likely to arise; but when the eyes of these influential personages were fully opened to the tyrannical conduct of a Sovereign who, though of tender age, was yet matured in duplicity and crime; when these men, who had previously lived in such bitter hostility to the Welsh prince, came humbly to sue for his co-operation; he might at once have doubted their sincerity, and turned away his sight from rays of hope apparently so faint and delusive. But their rebellion had actually burst out, and he doubted not the prospect which began rapidly to extend before his ambition; he armed himself in his advancing age with all the impetuosity of youth, and once more indulged the fond expectation of transmitting the British dynasty to a long race of descendants. Again we see Llewelyn in his march, shall we say of conquest? Rather in a course which is to be traced by the devastation of Brecknockshire, by the burning of Clun, doomed a second time to conflagration, by the destruction of Oswestry and Red Castle, and by those various acts of pillage and violence which the victorious army exercises towards the defenceless inhabitants of the district through which it passes. These things soon aroused Henry from his pusillanimity and idolence. He felt himself impotent to check the progress of his adversary,

and could only look to a renewal of the outward good feeling lately existing as the means of liberation from a state of thralldom equally disgraceful and oppressive. In fact the terms in which the truce was drawn up that brought about a temporary accommodation evidently declared the improved condition and the increased power of the lord of Snowdon, who, now in a position to dictate his own terms, stipulated that all those who had sided with him should be restored to their honours and estates.

In the eighteenth year of his reign (1234), when Gilbert Marshall had been reinstated in Henry's favour, we again hear of a Council being held at Shrewsbury, in which the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Lichfield and Rochester took active steps to confirm the peace of the two countries; and by their exertions a truce was fixed for two years, under the usual conditions of mutual recompense and indemnity for the late injuries.¹ It was not long after this that Llewelyn had reasonable grounds for complaint against the English. During the proposed cessation of hostilities, William Marshall, the Earl of Pembroke, had seized upon the castle and territory of Morgan of Caerleon, for which transgression the monarch found himself called upon to promise immediate redress.² This interruption to the truce agreed upon at Shrewsbury in 1234, and afterwards extended for the term of an additional year at Tewkesbury,³ occasioned another convention to be held at the latter place,⁴ when the king in person confirmed the terms laid down by the primate, who had directed that recompense should be made for the outrage, that during the time no new castle should be built on the Marches, nor any dilapidated one repaired, and that neither party should

¹ Rymer, vol. i. p. 213.

² Rymer, vol. i. p. 223. (Feb. 13, 1236).

³ Oct. 12, 1234.

⁴ July 11, 1236.

afford protection to the enemies of the other. Then came the question of arbitrators for pacification, who were to see that the provisions were reciprocally adopted and executed; all the preliminaries in short were formally complied with. In such a position were the relations of England and Wales when the latter kingdom was deprived of the ruler, who for fifty-six years, had with such successful vigour protected its liberties. The military transactions in which we have witnessed him engaged, the difficulties in which he was involved, the incessant watchfulness indispensable for his self-protection, entitle him to the highest reputation which was obtainable in the age when he flourished, namely, that of a prince vigilant for the independence of his country. As a leader of its armies, his talents were always equal to the occasion. His own genius and daring frequently made amends for the want of numerous and more disciplined forces; and if the course of warfare sometimes partook of inexcusable and unrestrained violence, the fault is rather attributable to the spirit of the times, than to any cruel propensities naturally residing in his bosom. There are few deeds of harshness and barbarity indeed connected with his life, but what when calmly examined will be found to be capable of explanation; and they may be traced to some indispensable precaution, or to some extraordinary cause of provocation, whether we refer to the prædatory system of warfare in which he was continually engaged, to the infidelity of his queen Joanna, and the summary execution of her paramour, or to the unnatural disobedience of his own children. Llewelyn had truly no ordinary motives to direct as well as to justify his actions, whilst at all events, in those days of misapprehended justice, the punishment he bestowed was deemed both appropriate and necessary.

The aged warrior closed his life amid the lamentations of his grateful countrymen. It is said that Conwy Abbey received his royal body for interment, and that his funeral obsequies were performed there with an

honourable and mournful regard for his virtues. But the poetic genius of the people, rather let it be said their language of daily discourse, has in imagination consigned his remains to a more suitable resting-place, and has fixed his sepulchre on one of the loftiest mountains of Caernarvonshire, where, rising above the huge and shattered rocks cast down by the wasting hand of time, as a beacon to the bewildered mariner, or as a guide to the humble shepherd, CARNEDD LLEWELYN rears its lofty summit to heaven, and proclaims the name of THE PATRIOT PRINCE.

Llewelyn left two sons, the youngest of whom he nominated as his successor. It has been stated by other writers, who have glanced at the history of this period, that seeing his end approaching, and overcome by age and infirmities, he urged David his favourite to place himself under the protection of the king of England, and offer homage for the inheritance. But this would have been acting in direct contradiction to the whole line of policy he had adopted throughout his life, and have betrayed a weakness very inconsistent with his lofty character. Nor in fact is there sufficient evidence of the concession to justify our belief in it. The testimony of one of those mendacious annalists, whose limited means of obtaining information are on a level with their contracted habits of thought, their prejudices and their credulity, is shewn by the official documents still in existence to be utterly unworthy of notice. That Llewelyn should have counselled his son to acquire thus early the allegiance of his own vassals, is not only a probable origin of this distortion of facts, but what we know to have really happened. It forms the subject of complaint in two letters separately addressed (March 8th, 1238,) to the father and the son, that the latter had taken active steps before the prince's death to engage, as he in fact in some degree succeeded in doing, the homage of his nobles and other influential subjects in North Wales and Powys-land. (Rymer, vol. i. p. 235).

The new ruler had barely possessed his dignity a month before he was summoned to a Council at Gloucester. How different a convention was this to the last Henry had endeavoured to hold in that city, and under what an altered aspect was its business conducted! At that time the English monarch, meanly passive, crouched before his own rebellious subjects, and unmanned, looked with fearful apprehension at the designs of the unconquerable lord of Snowdon. Now were his fortunes on the ascendant; he had become reconciled to his ministers, at least a thousand marks from each had purchased their restoration to royal favour; his sister was espoused to Frederick emperor of Germany; he had just strengthened his interests by marrying Eleanor, daughter of the earl of Provence, and had lately concluded a peace with the king of France. Henry naturally imperious, tyrant at once and slave, would eagerly avail himself of his present advantageous position, to effect the entire overthrow of his dangerous rival. He invoked the Pope's assistance in the commencement, and placed himself in intimate correspondence with the court of Rome, a support which ultimately tended, nearly as much as his own arbitrary conduct, to cripple the exercise of his prerogative, and hurry on his own disgrace. David, on the other hand, was surrounded with difficulties. His fraternal enmity to Griffith, whom he had closely imprisoned on the sea-girt rock of Criccaeth,—behaviour pitiless as the western storms which beat against that wild fortress,—and his seizure of nearly the whole of his territories, had greatly exasperated the people. Notwithstanding the precautions he had adopted to strengthen his power, this unnatural conduct had alienated him from their affections, and he had no sooner ascended the throne than he plunged the nation into a civil war. It was at this uncertain crisis, before intestine commotions had subsided, and ere his own possession of the Principality had become secure, that Henry summoned him to a council at Gloucester.

SECTION IV.

We have seen in the last Section the improved position of Henry, and the difficulties that surrounded David, at his accession. Will it excite surprise, then, that the conditions of peace with England should be unjust and greatly humiliating to the weaker party? As an illustration of their harshness, we find that after David, with his vassals, had performed their homage, it was fixed that in all future matters of dispute he should abide by the decision of the Pope's Legate, who, as president, and assisted by the bishops of Norwich and Worcester, Richard Earl of Poictou, the King's brother, and John de Monemue, on the part of Henry; and the bishop of St. Asaph, Idenevet Vaghan, and Eignan Vaghan, on the side of David; were appointed as arbitrators; and that for any transgression David should commit, he should unconditionally submit himself to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and censure of the Legate, or, his functions having ceased, to the archbishop of Canterbury. These proposals, by which David had promised to give up the independence of Wales, were scarcely arranged, and involuntarily, it may be said compulsorily, signed at Gloucester, before we hear of another mandate commanding the Welsh Prince to attend in London, signed November 31.¹

In the meantime, David had again gained possession of his unfortunate brother, and elated by the capture, felt in no wise disposed to listen to the summons, since in plotting his ruin, he believed he was procrastinating his own, whilst the gratification of his revenge upon his helpless kinsman was a desire more ardently indulged, than even a regard for his own personal honour and safety. He was equally indifferent to another summons to meet Henry, at Worcester.² A third appointment to enter into a defence of his conduct was

¹ Rymer, vol. i. p. 239.

² Rymer, vol. i. p. 240.

THE HISTORY OF

The first part of the history of the
 world is the history of the
 world from the beginning of
 the world to the present time.
 The second part of the history of the
 world is the history of the
 world from the present time to
 the future.

made at Shrewsbury, which we will now examine, and to this he felt compelled to pay more attention.

Henry had commanded the Welsh Prince to meet the arbitrators here on the Sunday before Palm Sunday (March 17), but some of the parties being absent, the meeting was postponed until one month from Pentecost, the 16th of June (1241).¹ But David seems again to have evaded meeting the commissioners, being unwilling to trust himself to an interview which was likely to be fraught with so much danger to himself. However, upon the Sunday next before the Invention of the Holy Cross (that is, the Sunday before May 3), the day upon which the Marchers consented to go into arbitration, and to appoint others in the place of those who were absent, as well as to receive and execute justice according to the form of peace that had been entered into, Thuderius, David's steward, Ennius Parvus his chancellor, and Phillip son of Ivor, clerk, appeared at Shrewsbury as his proctors; when a dispute arose betwixt them and Ralph de Mortimer, and the steward of Chester and Griffin, concerning justice which they claimed, according to the deposition of witnesses produced before Stephen de Segrave and others, the King's deputies. In consequence of this disagreement, a day was appointed for the parties to meet a month after Pentecost, at the bridge of Maneford (Montford Bridge), beyond Shrewsbury.² By a writ dated May 27th,³ Henry de Audley was authorised to escort David and his followers to this place of meeting, but it does not appear that the Prince availed himself of the safe conduct.

In consequence of this repeated neglect, coupled with the numerous complaints alleged against him, Henry wrote a sharp epistle from Marlborough, on the 14th of June, stating to David that he had learnt that he had drawn some of the men of Kerry from the King's

¹ Rymer, vol. i. p. 241.

² Rot. Claus. 26 Hen. III. m. 8, dorso.

³ Rot. Pat. 25 Hen. III. m. 6.

allegiance, and had ravaged the lands of Ralph de Mortimer, and others; that he had seized a ship, laden with corn, belonging to Chester; at which conduct he was greatly surprised and concerned, and especially, since he had neither met, nor sent anyone to confer with the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, John Fitz Geoffrey and Henry de Audley, whom he, on his part, had sent to Shrewsbury to make and receive amends, for injuries inflicted on either side. He therefore desires him to signify before the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1), how he will make atonement and reparation for such misdeeds.¹ This epistle called the Welsh Prince to a sense of propriety, and he could no longer avoid coming to an explanation on the points at issue. We find Henry at Shrewsbury on the day after the time just mentioned, and on the 7th of August granting safe conduct to David to meet him there.²

If the Welsh Prince had felt great apprehension of intrusting himself within the walls of Shrewsbury, at an ordinary conference, his fears would become hugely augmented when he learnt that the King was there at present with a numerous force, with which he was prepared to carry war into the heart of the Principality.

In the meanwhile, David kept his brother in close confinement, notwithstanding he was under excommunication by the Bishop of Bangor for this act of cruelty. It is very improbable that Henry really felt any compassion for his sufferings; but we know that whatever desire he might have had for his release from captivity, it was only that the prisoner might be transferred to his own custody. During the fifteen days the King remained at Shrewsbury, many

¹ Rot. Claus. 25 Hen. III. m. 7, dorso, dated Marlborough, June 14.

² The letters were issued to this effect to the Bishop of Hereford, the Master of the Knights Templar in England, John son of Geoffrey, and Henry de Audley, dated Shrewsbury, August 7 (Rot. Pat. 25 Hen. III. m. 4).

The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the
 foundations of mathematics, and is written in a style which
 is both clear and concise. The author begins by discussing
 the nature of numbers, and then proceeds to the theory of
 sets. He then discusses the theory of groups, rings, and
 fields, and finally the theory of modules. The book is
 written in a style which is both clear and concise, and
 is suitable for use as a text-book in a university or
 college. The author's treatment of the subject is
 thorough, and his explanations are clear and
 convincing. The book is a valuable addition to the
 literature of mathematics, and is highly recommended
 to all who are interested in the subject.

The second part of the book is devoted to the study of
 the applications of mathematics to physics, and is written
 in a style which is both clear and concise. The author
 begins by discussing the nature of physical quantities,
 and then proceeds to the theory of mechanics,
 electromagnetism, and optics. He then discusses the
 theory of relativity, and finally the theory of quantum
 mechanics. The book is written in a style which is
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 author begins by discussing the nature of chemical
 reactions, and then proceeds to the theory of
 chemical equilibrium, and finally the theory of
 chemical kinetics. The book is written in a style which
 is both clear and concise, and is suitable for use as
 a text-book in a university or college. The author's
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 valuable addition to the literature of mathematics,
 and is highly recommended to all who are interested
 in the subject.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the study of
 the applications of mathematics to biology, and is written
 in a style which is both clear and concise. The author
 begins by discussing the nature of biological systems,
 and then proceeds to the theory of population
 dynamics, and finally the theory of genetic
 inheritance. The book is written in a style which is
 both clear and concise, and is suitable for use as a
 text-book in a university or college. The author's
 treatment of the subject is thorough, and his
 explanations are clear and convincing. The book is a
 valuable addition to the literature of mathematics,
 and is highly recommended to all who are interested
 in the subject.

of the Welsh nobles came and tendered their submission. Amongst their number was Sena, the wife of the unhappy Griffith; who swore allegiance, and offered to give up her two sons, David and Roderic, as pledges that she would keep the peace. She entreated him to procure her husband's release from confinement; but Henry awaited an opportunity when this act of grace might be performed with the greater advantage to his own designs. Openly, however, he now espoused the side of the defenceless Princess; for, on the thirteenth of August, he issued a writ, stating that he would freely accept all the Welsh, their wives, children, and goods, who would come and partake of his friendship, and show their fealty and service to Griffith, son of Llewelyn, late Prince of Wales, and his sons. At the same time, he published a free pardon to all who would come to his peace, and show fealty and service to Griffin, the son of Wenunwen.¹ In less than a week after this declaration of his favourable disposition to the cause of Griffith, we find him at Chester,² where he gave power to the abbots of Basingwerk and Chester, to conduct the bishop of St. Asaph, and David, the clerk of David, the son of Llewelyn, to the Grange of Lith, to speak with those whom they will of the King's council.

As soon as David became acquainted with the manifesto issued at Shrewsbury, he foresaw the cloud gathering, which, in a short period, poured out its fury on his devoted head. With nearly the whole of his subjects in hostility against him,—universally execrated for his barbarous treatment of Griffith,—with the censures of the Church still in operation,—and a powerful English army already quartered at Rhuddlan, he found himself driven into the last extremity; and lost no time in negotiating the best terms he could for his own safety.

¹ Rot. Pat. 25 Hen. III., m. 4.

² Ib. Testod Chester, Aug. 19, 1241.

SECTION V.

On the 29th of August, 1241, David addressed a letter to the English monarch, in which, besides offering to release Griffith and his son from prison, as well as others whom he held in restraint, he promised to abide by the judicial decision of either country, as the case might be, respecting the possession of his brother's territory, that he would reimburse Henry for the expenses of the war, and pay the usual homage. These with several minor concessions he swore to on the holy cross, which was carried before him, and confirmed them in the royal tent at Rhuddlan the day following.¹ He, moreover, engaged to keep the peace towards England, binding himself and heirs faithfully and constantly to serve the English crown, and that if ever they receded from the service due towards Henry and his successors, their lands should be for ever forfeited. One naturally considers such surrenders as these both full compensation for the past and sufficient security for the future, since it is difficult to conceive what further humiliation either personal dignity or the honour of offended nations could require. But such degradation was incapable of appeasing the secret ambition of the relentless monarch, who, already bent upon enslaving his own subjects, would treat with all the unfeeling injustice that a haughty and treacherous disposition could suggest, a prince who, no longer an antagonist, fell as a suppliant before the feet of his conqueror. From a document quoted by the historian of Shrewsbury, it may be inferred that David had already complied with the harsh stipulations of the treaty of Rhuddlan. The learned author of the most valuable contribution to local history which our country has produced, whose narrative of the intercourse betwixt the English and the Welsh does not usually treat the latter with much sympathy, confesses, however, on this occasion, whilst adverting to these circumstances, that the litigious spirit of

¹ Rot. Pat. 25 Hen. III. m. 1. Rymer, v. i. p. 12.

Henry continued to press harder conditions upon his unfortunate nephew, and he admits that the new concessions the prince covenanted to make were not likely to be of long duration. It must, in fact, be granted, that a monarch who looked upon cunning and rapacity as the natural accomplishments of royalty, and whose general course of action was directed by a spirit of cruelty and revenge, would seize upon any, the first, pretence for annihilating his helpless rival. The period soon arrived that gave him a fresh opportunity of exercising his merciless prerogative. At the late interview at Shrewsbury, Senana, the wife of Prince Griffith, came as a mournful suitor on her husband's behalf, and as we have seen, offered her own sons, David and Roderic, as hostages for her imprisoned husband's fidelity. She presented herself at the last Council, imploring the intervention of a powerful king, beseeching him by all the claims that kindred and oppression could make upon his sense of humanity, to mediate for the release of the royal captive. And moved by a prospect of turning her cause of distress into an instrument for his own purposes, Henry demanded the liberation of his nephew; yet it was but to transfer the charge of the unhappy prince from the sea-girt rock of Criccaeth, to a custody more secure. The locality was indeed changed, the wild music of the ocean no longer fell on the wretched prisoner's ear, but the keepers were still equally unnatural and devoid of pity. Walter Grey, archbishop of York, was appointed to take care of the royal prisoner, who, with his son Owen, was carried to London and consigned to the Tower. He had still one faithful friend left to him in his troubles, whose courage and sympathy never wearied; the bishop of Bangor made another effort on his behalf, but it was ineffectual. Shortly afterwards, Griffith himself made a last struggle for liberty, and endeavoured to elude the vigilance of his keepers; attempting to let himself down from the top of the building, by a line formed out of the bed clothes and hangings of his

prison, he fell headlong to the ground, and miserably perished in the tower ditch.¹

From this time, David being left without a rival to the throne, there were no more intestine divisions amongst the Welsh, though the jealousies existing between the two countries burned as actively as ever. The removal of one of the princes brightened the prospects of Henry III., and gave him fresh confidence in completely reducing the kingdom to subjection, an object he never lost sight of, though he finally attained it only by the loss of much military glory, by personal disgrace, and the natural death of the ruler who had proved such a valiant assertor of the national liberty.

The next heir to the Welsh throne was Sir Roger Mortimer, in right of Gladys, daughter of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, but the nobility, deeming that an Englishman would scarcely feel the same intense devotion to their cause as a ruler chosen from the line of their ancient race, set aside his legal pretensions, and elected Owen and Llewelyn, the two sons of Griffith. This decision gave general satisfaction to the Welsh, and became the means of enabling them to consolidate their power as well as preserve the peace betwixt the two countries. Yet we must not omit to mention that it was a peace purchased by concessions more severe than any previously extorted. For, besides giving up four cantrefs, all that portion of territory lying betwixt the frontiers of Cheshire and the Conwy, which may be

¹ Rot. Pat, 28 Hen. III. m. 6. Henry allowed his nephew a mark a day for his subsistence, whilst in custody. The Liberate Rolls, 25 Hen. III. m. 5, have an entry commanding the Sheriff to find reasonable sustenance for Griffith, son of Llewelyn, and other Welsh prisoners, whom the King had sent to be safely kept in the Tower of London. Dated, Chester, Sept. 4. An entry on the Patent Rolls, 28 Hen. III. m. 6, further states that the king will not attribute to the Archbishop of York the accident which befell Griffith, son of Llewelyn, late Prince of North Wales, who, in trying to escape from the Tower of London, fell and broke his neck, nor the escape of the other Welsh prisoners, which occurred through the negligence of the King's servants, in whose custody they were. Dated, Westminster, Sept. 30.

said to embrace the modern counties of Denbigh and Flint, they agreed to hold the remainder of their kingdom by the tenure of military service. Thus reduced to a state of complete vassalage, the often denied homage followed as a natural consequence. Limited as they were, the Welsh were now left to enjoy the fruits of this discreditable and enforced negotiation, and having no longer any apparent chance of ameliorating their political condition, their turbulence broke out within themselves. Civil discord and fraternal strife placed in the end Llewelyn on the throne, of which, amid continual warfare, he retained firm possession for several years. Outbreaks and conflicts on the Borders were frequently arising during the ensuing period, and we read of little else than a recurrence of events similar to those hitherto described. Affrays on the Marches, alternate aggressions, unjust encroachments, pillage, summary vengeance, temporary cessation from hostilities, and a short truce, are the common facts detailed in the transactions of this period, and if we meet with any variation of the narrative it is only found in the change of fortune from the arms of one assailant to the other, or in the unscrupulous disregard for ratified treaties. At this more advanced age of civilization we look with amazement at the actions of men so remorselessly and mutually cruel. We seek in vain for something to palliate their excesses, for something which shall throw a veil over their unrestrained violence and wash out the stain of their crimes, but we can perceive nothing. The worst passions of the human heart were called into exercise, and the guilty vengeance, if provoked by one party, met with sanguinary and quick redress. We see all the moral instincts and faculties of men eclipsed, and the soul darkened to a sense of truth and justice, and all the energies of two great people converted into the fearful elements of extinguishable hatred, desolation, and bloodshed.

Occasionally there was a pause, not less called for by the general voice of humanity than by absolute

necessity. It was during one of these unhappy respites from contention that Henry made another endeavour to place the relations of England and Wales on an improved footing. The wish might have arisen from a selfish motive, but at all events it proclaimed to the world the semblance of a desire for peace on his part when he again attempted this adjustment of the existing dissensions. In Llewelyn, who now ruled the affairs of Wales, he found no unworthy descendant of his illustrious namesake. Like a true vindicator of national freedom, he had conducted the business of his principality with vigour, and stood out for his rights, with great inferiority of numbers, as firmly as his circumstances would allow. He never quailed before his more powerful adversary; it may be said he rather courted than shunned the chances of hostile collision. Suddenly there arose a threatening cloud in the distance. The scattered elements of confusion had been slowly gathering to this point for some time past, but Henry's attention had been arrested by other troubles; and the state of Wales was unperceived, or, at least, it did not openly attract his attention. It was nearly twenty years since the last council had been formally convened to Shrewsbury; and, during this long interval Henry had been fully occupied by the menacing attitude of his own subjects. He had experienced the distrust of his parliament. The clergy and nobility had put some restraint in their national council upon his demands (January, 1244); they had, upon another occasion (November 3, 1244), positively refused an aid against the Welsh; they had given significant utterance to their grievances (February 12, 1248); they had resolved upon withholding their supplies (January 27, 1253); insisted on his faithful observance of the English charters and liberties; and wrested from him an unfettered Council, or what, in modern technicality, would be called a popular mode of representation. The spirit of the English was completely roused, and, for a while at least, a check was imposed on the

monarch's arbitrary practices. All this should have taught him the value of timely concessions and moderation; but the lessons of wisdom were only enforced upon him by bitter necessity, or the sword; and the aristocracy, for the contest lay with them rather than with the people, had much peril to undergo before they obtained redress or security. The king was fated to propound a constitutional problem for the benefit of futurity. It was partially understood in the Parliament of Oxford, but more fully proved on the downs of Lewes; and posterity has echoed the justice of the solution. The remote consequences of the baronial struggles could not be foreseen by those who were the actors; they perceived but faintly the rising image of liberty—the outline was shapeless and indistinct—yet they were enlightened by its halo. They caught a glimpse of its effulgence, and pursued it with all the enthusiasm of patriots and heroes; and when at last, after a series of civil wars, they grasped the object of their inspiration, and with earnest eagerness infused its spirit into their institutions, it was done with calmness and prudence. Their hands rested from violence, and they converted the results of their triumph into instruments of peace. They were content to lay the foundation of a dynamical polity, which kept progressively extending until it has arrived at its present development, when we see the lowest degrees of right as equally respected as supreme authority and the most hallowed dignity. The state of England was undergoing this kind of active fermentation during the twenty years intervening since the last Council; and the elements of civil discord had not subsided, when Henry found it necessary to turn his thoughts once more to the threatening prospects of the Welsh frontiers. He accordingly ordered his army to meet at Shrewsbury, on the Nativity of our Lady (September 8, 1260), to overawe the insurgents. For ten years the Principality seems to have lain in profound repose, only interrupted at the close of this period by the

malicious representations of the Mortimers, or others of the nobility, who had never been favourable to the ruling dynasty. Llewelyn had occasion to justify his conduct against their malevolence, in epistles addressed on various occasions to the English court; and he had too much reason to make complaints of the incursions of the Marches Barons.¹ Preparations for active warfare with the Welsh were announced in writs to the several bishops, in 1257, and they were summoned to furnish aid on the occasion.² During this year several conflicts took place, and the confederacy, formed generally amongst the Welsh, most frequently gave a prosperous turn to the chance of war. In the following year the celebrated convention was held at Oxford, and we find safe conduct granted to Llewelyn's envoys, which shows that the duration of tranquillity was still precarious. The people were generally looking forward to some important change in the government of England to this assembly. Nor were they deceived in their expectations; for it had the effect of entirely disorganising, for a time, the existing prerogatives of monarchy, by temporarily throwing the king, as a captive, into the hands of some of his own most powerful and ambitious subjects. His weakness and misconduct, his necessities and extravagance, had alienated the regard of his people, and greatly diminished his authority. They indeed, generally forbearing and always vigilant, began to show resistance to a power which they had never previously disputed. The English kings had taxed them at pleasure, and carried out their measures sometimes by violence, always without either the apparent sanction of the aristocracy, or any offer of remonstrance from the inferior part of the community. Like his ancestors, he attempted, but not so successfully as they did, to command the supplies for his French and Welsh wars, for his Sicilian expe-

¹ Rymer, vol. i. p. 339.

² *ib.* p. 362.

The first step in the process of substitution is the identification of the substituents. This is done by examining the structure of the molecule and determining the groups that are attached to the carbon atom. The substituents are then classified as either primary, secondary, or tertiary, depending on the number of other carbon atoms they are bonded to.

Once the substituents are identified, the next step is to determine the order of their attachment to the carbon atom. This is done by assigning a priority number to each substituent based on the atomic number of the atoms directly bonded to the carbon. The substituent with the highest atomic number is given the highest priority, and the others are given lower priorities in descending order.

The final step in the process is to determine the configuration of the chiral center. This is done by looking at the molecule from a perspective where the lowest priority substituent is pointing away from the viewer. The other three substituents will then form a clockwise or counter-clockwise sequence, which determines whether the configuration is R or S.

It is important to note that the CIP rules are only used for molecules with a single chiral center. For molecules with multiple chiral centers, the process is more complex and involves determining the configuration of each center individually.

dition, and the Pope's assistance, without the consent of the contributors. This was no new encroachment upon their bounty, but the appeal to relieve his distresses became too oft repeated and too exorbitant for them to answer, and hence arose their restraint of the royal power and those provisions at Oxford which for a time threatened its very existence. The alternation of triumph at Lewes and Evesham served to restore the proper balance, whilst the provisions of the Parliament ensured some kind of regular and legislative enactments for the future.

At this assembly, styled by the king in his letters patent, a Parliament, a truce was concluded with Llewelyn for a year. There were none of the usual conditions coupled with it, and the amicable relations betwixt the two nations were sustained a little longer; and we advisedly say only a little longer, for in less than a month Henry wrote a sharp letter to him, complaining of a breach of his promises. There is, however, no reason for believing he had just cause for remonstrance at this particular interval, the contravention of the existing treaties being probably magnified by the interested representation of Roger de Mortimer and his adherents, whose pretensions, as we have already seen, being set aside, he would thenceforth naturally look with jealous eyes at anything favourable to the interests of his more successful competitor for the Principality, and his relation of every feud would be distorted in proportion to his unmitigated antipathy.

Twenty years, as we have previously intimated, had passed away before the Borders became the scene of any further convention. Beyond this period the arrangements could no longer endure, and the uneasiness arising from the constantly recurring acts of mutual provocation at last imperiously required fresh alleviation. We need not diffusely enquire into specific causes of distrust and grievance. Foregoing facts have been detailed in vain, if they have not left the impression on the mind that the contest on the part of the Welsh

was thoroughly national. It was an incessant war of skirmishes and ambuscades. The first onsets were usually in their favour, but in the sequel superior numbers gained the victory, and the vanquished retired among their mountains, having been driven to cede, after every defeat, some new portion of their territory. It would be a profitless recital to narrate the numerous conflicts which took place during the period referred to, or to institute a comparison betwixt the prosperous issue to either combatants; at one time fortune smiled on the formidable ranks of the Welsh, who defeated Prince Edward near Chester; at another, we find the page of history sullied by some act of treachery on the part of the English commissioners, who, feeling themselves superior in number to the deputies of Llewelyn, put several of them to the sword, an unlooked-out for act of perfidy, which brought down summary death in turn on Patrick de Canton, the English mediator. Such was the sense of confidence entertained between the belligerents, and such were the prospects of any proposals of amity being lasting. The truce, therefore, agreed upon at the ford near Montgomery, in 1259, was not likely to be established more securely than any preceding negotiations. Accordingly, in the ensuing year, Henry summoned a general array at Shrewsbury, to proceed against Llewelyn and his son Griffith. All the great military leaders were desired to attend with suit and service on this occasion; the bishops and abbots received similar letters, and every measure was taken to put a final check upon a power that had been a source of such unceasing uneasiness; all these preparations ended, however, by prolonging the truce of the ford of Montgomery, when Henry, believing everything was quiet, set sail for France.

A little later we find the Bishop of Hereford (Peter la Aquablanca), addressing a letter to the king, filled with complaints about the incursions of the Welsh; other movements are made against them by Prince

Edward ; and the final traits of this long reign. The King and his son had marched a second time together to Shrewsbury (1267), and the presence of both of them at the head of a large army induced Llewelyn to enter into fresh negotiations, rather than risk the chances of an engagement. The English had already marched as far across the border as Montgomery, when the Welsh deemed it prudent to acquiesce in the terms offered to them by the representatives of a nation whom they had no longer the power of effectually resisting. The interposition of Cardinal Ottoboni might have had some influence in modifying the language of the last convention of this reign, but at all events it was couched in language creditable to the contractors. After stipulating the restoration on either side of all the illegally usurped territories, and the saving of the fealty of the Welsh to Llewelyn, it covenanted that he should pay the usual homage to Henry, as suzerain, and a sum of 30,000 marks, for the injuries inflicted in the recent aggressions. It acknowledged the right of the Welsh ruler to the fealty of his own barons, granted him undisturbed possession of four cantrefs formerly annexed to his territory, and finally, it confirmed the title of Prince of Wales, which had been usurped by Edward, upon Llewelyn and his descendants. All these clauses were arranged at Shrewsbury in the month of September, 1267,¹ and solemnly ratified in the presence of all the contracting parties, at Montgomery, in the

¹ It appears from the Patent Rolls, 49 Hen. III. m. 13, that on the 12th of Juno, Simon de Montfort and Roger de St. John had power given them to treat with Llewelyn in the king's name, concerning the disputes between them, and arranging terms of peace ; and from the same authority we learn (m. 12) that on the 22nd of this month, Llewelyn the son of Griffin paid a fine of 30,000 marks, and the King received him and his coadjutors into favour, and ordered that the letters obligatory which he or David, son of Llewelyn, his predecessor, had made to the king contrary to their rights and liberties, should be destroyed ; and that he should have possession of the Principality, castles, &c., doing the king the services due to the kings of England. Dated, Hereford, June 22,

month of October following; thus establishing quietness for the remainder of Henry's life.¹

SECTION VI.

When Edward I. succeeded his father on the English throne, he was absent in the Holy Land, and it was nearly two years before he was enabled to direct his attention personally to the state of Wales. Immediately, however, that the right of the crown had devolved upon the new possessor, Walter Merton, the chancellor, addressed a letter to Llewelyn, desiring him to appear before the abbots of Dore and Haughmond, the royal envoys, at the ford of Montgomery, and take the oath of fidelity to his sovereign. But not being satisfied with his proxy, the bishop of Bangor, and after waiting for the chief himself some time, they returned without fulfilling the object of their mission. This was subsequently represented as a great act of contempt and disobedience, though the reasons alleged for Llewelyn's absence seem sufficiently plausible. A few days later he was reminded of the three thousand marks he was annually bound to pay into the exchequer, a sum now greatly needed towards the unlimited expenses of the Crusades, and the bishop of Chester, who was commissioned to receive the amount, seems to have been as unsuccessful as his ecclesiastical brethren.

About this time Llewelyn had commenced the erection of a castle at Abrunol, near Montgomery, and had seated a small colony there, for whose convenience he had established a fair. The king's advisers considering this an encroachment, and, what seems more difficult to be understood by those who are now living under more extended commercial regulations, a loss also to the neighbouring merchants, immediately issued an admonitory letter, desiring him to desist at once from his undertaking.

Such were the transactions happening within six months after Edward began to reign, and they cer-

¹ *Ibid.* v. i. p. 474.

tainly offered but a slight prospect of conciliation and peace for the future. When, therefore, Llewelyn was urged to present himself at the English king's coronation, he took the opportunity of replying to the suspicions under which he was lying, by explaining to Lord de Gray that the bishop of Bangor had duly attended on his behalf at the ford of Montgomery, but that as regarded the payment of two thousand marks to Poncius de Mora, the debt due to Henry III., and the three thousand owing to his son, as he had no advisers with him except his brother David and the Bishop of Bangor, a prelate whose unshaken attachment to him under all his difficulties must for ever endear him to the regard of his countrymen, he was therefore not competent to entertain the question.

The chancellor continued to press still more closely upon the Welsh prince, and proceeded to nominate a commission in which the various transgressions and injuries alleged to have been committed on the part of the Welsh should be investigated, the former place of meeting being fixed upon for conducting the enquiry. The Sheriffs of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, Gloucestershire, and Salop, with all persons from the Marches, were invited to attend and prefer their complaints. There was the fullest encouragement afforded for the relation of grievances and the adduction of accusations. Gregory X. had been appealed to as an arbiter during the agitation of the business, and he interested himself on behalf of the Welsh, as far at least as was compatible with the temporising habits of the pontificate. Upon the king's return home (July, 1274) in the second year of his reign, he at once began to display that energy and activity which never forsook him through life. These distinguishing qualities enabled him successfully to accomplish the extension of the English frontier into the west and northern parts of Britain, though in this, as in most other instances, the dreams of ambition and the progress of conquest were signalized by those marks of barbarity and injustice

which equally darken the moral sense of rectitude as they dim the brightest reputation. The Welsh wars and the sanguinary treatment of the last of the Celtic princes have left a stain upon his character, which his domestic virtues, his undaunted prowess, and his judicial labours, can never erase from the page of history. Within three months after his coronation, Edward left London with the intention of going into Wales. From Northampton a letter was addressed to Llewelyn, stating that the king meant to be at Shrewsbury on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Andrew, for the purpose of receiving his fealty, but being induced to vary his route from Northampton to Cliffe (King's Cliffe), where the Plantagenets had a royal house, he was seized with an imposthume, and the interview was postponed until the quindene of St. Martin, when he was directed to appear and render the expected homage. The monarch further reminded him about the debt of two thousand marks due in his father's reign, which had now become augmented by the six thousand due since his own accession to the throne. This accumulation, which he was summarily ordered to pay into the hands of the king's officers, was probably more than in the impoverished state of the country the Welsh ruler had the means of raising. Yet each year's delay helped to increase the amount, besides placing him under the colourable suspicion that he never intended to free himself from the obligation.

In the following year the injunctions were renewed, and Bogo de Knoville, sheriff of Shropshire, received instructions to take the prince's homage at Chester, but in doing so, to act with wariness and prudence, and on no account to enter into a parley with him in an unsafe place.¹ The king's injunctions were soon

¹ Amongst the ancient letters in the Tower, No. 1341, is preserved a curious letter in Norman French, giving an account of Wales, probably written about this time by the same individual; it has been considered sufficiently deserving of insertion here in a translated form, together with the original.

The first of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a private institution. This means that it is not subject to the same public scrutiny as a public university. The second is the fact that the University of Chicago is a research university. This means that it is not primarily concerned with the teaching of students, but with the advancement of knowledge. The third is the fact that the University of Chicago is a large university. This means that it has a wide range of resources and a large number of faculty members. The fourth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high academic standards. This means that it attracts the best students and faculty members from all over the world. The fifth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high intellectual standards. This means that it is committed to the highest quality of scholarship and research. The sixth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high moral standards. This means that it is committed to the highest quality of character and conduct. The seventh is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high social standards. This means that it is committed to the highest quality of service to society. The eighth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high cultural standards. This means that it is committed to the highest quality of artistic and intellectual achievement. The ninth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high spiritual standards. This means that it is committed to the highest quality of spiritual and moral development. The tenth is the fact that the University of Chicago is a university of high human standards. This means that it is committed to the highest quality of human dignity and respect.

afterwards reiterated to the same effect, the place

“To the Noble Peer, if it pleases him, Edward by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine: his Bachelor Roger de Knovile, Greeting, Honor, and Reverence in all things: Know, Sire, that there are three brothers, Howel son of David, Llewelyn son of David, and David son of David, the most valiant and of the greatest* power of the land of Arwystly: and they would willingly come to your feet, if so it might be, that they might have your Letter Patent that you would maintain them in right, and it seems to me that they demand no outrage.† Wherefore, dear Sire, I pray you, if it please you, to send them your letter. Know, Sire, that Mr. Piers Corbet (who) lives at Montgomery, has ten covered horses, since you lately sent me your letter concerning what he was requiring; and so if it pleased you that he might have a letter that he might undertake your service against the day of his plea in London. And, Sire, Adam de Montgomery (who) lives at Montgomery, has five covered horses, and who has for retinue all his people, except the corps which went to meet you at Worcester. And, know, Sire, that all things are going on well in our parts, thanks to God, and that every day damage is done upon your enemies. And the people of Pool have turned and have done homage to Mr. Griffin. And the people of the Gorsor to Mr. Piers Corbet, full five hundred and more. And a great part are turned to you of the land of Kery. And know, Sire, that the people of Treys Ford‡ are turned to Mr. Griffin, of whom there may be six hundred men and more. Acquaint me, if it please you, with your will in all things. Adieu. And know, Sire, that I have received (to lay) at your feet the four villis of the land of Montgomery.

“A noble Rey si lu pleist Edward par la grace Deu Rey de Engleterre Seingnur de Irlande et Dux de Aquitaine le son Bachiler Boges de Knoville salut honur et reverence en tute choses. Sachet Sire ke il sunt treis freres Houwel le Fuz David, Louwelyn le Fuz Davit, et David le Fuz David le plus vaillans et de greyndre poer de la terre de Arewistly et volunters vendreyent a voster pes si issi fust ke il ussent voster lettre patente ke vus lur meintendret en drayture e me semble que il ne demaudent nul houtrage. Par unt cher sire jo vus pri si vus pleist ke vus voillet voster lettre enver. Sachet Sire ke munsire Peres Corbet a demore a Mungomery a dis chevaus covers, puske vus me maundastes dereynement voster lettre de quei Sire il prierit et jo si vus plust ke il pust aver une lettre ke il se pust essonier de vostre servise encuntre le jur de sun play a Lundres. E Sire Adam de Mungomery ad demore a Mungomery a cinc chevaus

* Query *grande*, or great?

† Literally:—or the “nothing outrageous;” “nothing derogatory to the King to grant;” nothing unreasonable.

‡ Query Trellwyd?

being changed to Westminster, and again they came to nothing.¹

It was at this time that Llewelyn, driven to the last extremity, thought of soliciting the intervention of the Pope. The letter to his Holiness has been preserved, and it sets before us another view of the existing disputes. In forming a judgment upon the relative causes of provocation, we shall do well to recollect that the aggressions which disturbed the peace of the borders were not altogether on the side of the Welsh. Those who dwelt on the confines of both states owing but a doubtful and enforced allegiance to either, and easily able to escape the punishment of their lawless actions in one kingdom by passing over into the other, would thus give to the country in which they had sought refuge the obloquy of their misdeeds. Can we suppose it improbable, for instance, that the rude inhabitants of remote districts like those touching on the forests of Clun, Mochtre, and Radnor, would not take advantage of their impervious and unobserved situation to make

covers, et unkore ay retenu ce gent tuz fors sun cors ke est ale cuntre vus a Wyrecestr : et sachet Sire ke tute choses ben unt en nos parties la Deu merci et cheun jur si fesum damage sus vos enemys. E le gent de la Pole sunt turnes et unt fet homage a mun sire Griffin. E le Gent de le Gorsor a mun sire Peres Corbet ben Cinc cens et plus. E une graunt partie sunt turnes a vus de la terre de Kery. E sachet Sire ke le gent de Treys Foyd sunt turnes a mun Sire Griffin dont il poet aver seec cens humes et plus. Voster volunte en tute ectroses si vus plust me maundet. Adeu. E sachet Sire ke jo ay resu a voster pes tute le quaterre viles de la tere de Mungomery."

¹ The king summons Llewelin, son of Griffith, prince of Wales, to be at Westminster within three weeks of Michaelmas, to do homage and fealty to the king. Chester, 10 Sept. v. (Rot. Pat. 3, Edw. I. m. 10.)

Llewelin, son of Griffin, prince of Wales, having treated with contempt the king's summonses to be at Chester, Westminster, and Winchester, at different times, to do homage, is now summoned before the king within fifteen days after Easter, to do what the King's court shall consider right. Winchester, 23 Jan.—*Ib.*

Guncelin de Badesmere is ordered to send persons with the king's letters, to summon Llewelin, as above. (Rot. Claus. 4 Edw. I. m. 17, dorso).

forays upon their neighbours, and when pursued too hastily, what more easy than to seek a secure asylum in the Principality, which thus became involved in the outrages of English subjects? To put the matter, however, completely out of doubt, Llewelyn's letter to the Pope speaks of various unwarranted assumptions of his territory by King Edward, of the support afforded to disaffected barons, as well as to fugitives and felons, who had compassed his death. Moreover, that he cited him to a place to pay his homage, which it was impossible for him to approach with safety, being surrounded with those who were his bitterest enemies, even such persons whom rebellion and crime had driven from their own country.¹ So far, in fact, from denying the proffer of homage, the Welsh prince mentions that he had even requested a place should be fixed upon not liable to these objections. The death of the Pope shortly after this epistle was written, deprived the prince of his intercession, and with him perished the last person who might have propitiated King Edward's sympathy and forbearance. Nor was this the only misfortune which now befel him, for his younger brother David, together with Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn and his son Owen, broke out into a conspiracy against him, which meeting with a timely detection, they took flight for Shrewsbury. Here they were hospitably entertained until Edward had the means of giving them a reception still more offensive to their kinsman.

Matters could not longer remain in such a precarious condition, and accordingly in a great council of the English nobility, held in the fourth year of Edward's reign (1276), after reciting the previous, among other, reasons, it was decreed that war should forthwith be

¹ If the king, in the present expedition into Wales against Llewelyn, shall conquer him, he will give parts of Wales to Owen, his elder brother, whom he (Llewelyn) has disinherited and keeps in prison, and parts to David, his brother, whom he has also disinherited. Flint Castle, on Monday, the morrow of the Octaves of the Assumption of the Virgin. (Rot. Pat. 5, Edw. I, m. 6.)

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 general principles of the theory of the structure of the
 atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is
 determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that
 the structure of the atom is not continuous, but
 consists of a finite number of discrete energy levels.
 The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of
 the structure of the atom in the case of a many-electron
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 consists of a finite number of discrete energy levels.

vigorously carried into the Principality. The tenants in capite were commanded to meet the king at Worcester; the Marches were fortified, and every mode of communication interdicted with the Welsh prince or his allies.

Roger de Mortimer was appointed captain of the King's army;¹ whilst to give the movement the sanction of religion, the prelates united in sending Llewelyn an admonitory letter, urging him to desist from his rebellion. The grave and heinous offences these devoted ecclesiastics allege him to have committed, certainly contrast suspiciously with the actions of Edward, whom they characterise as so entirely pacific. General unanimity of feeling, however, seems at this time to have pervaded the councils of the English king, nor was he himself wanting in any of the qualifications requisite to guide the impulse he had given to his subjects. Peers and bishops, abbots and abbesses, were alike enjoined to furnish assistance towards the expedition. Every sheriff throughout the kingdom was similarly commanded to press the royal feudatories into military service, and that the Welsh prince might understand that his enemy was determined to concentrate all his energies on his subjugation, the laws were suspended regarding the holding of pleas at Westminster, the seat of government was removed from London, and the business of the Exchequer and king's bench; together with other official matters, transacted at Shrewsbury. The Liberate Roll contains an entry authorizing the treasurer and chamberlains to pay Joseph de Kauncy,

¹ Roger Mortimer is appointed captain of the king's army and fortifications in the parts of Shrewsbury, so that he annoy Llewelin and his accomplices as much as he can. Worcester, 7 July. (Rot. Pat. 5. Edw. I. m. 9.)

Safe conduct till Mid-Lent, for the messengers whom Llewelin, son of Griffin, shall send to the King. La Bruere, 14 Jan. (Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. I. m. 24.)

Summons of the army at Worcester, in the Octaves of St. John the Baptist, to suppress the rebellion of Llewelin, son of Griffin, prince of Wales. Windsor, 12 Dec. (Rot. Claus. 5. Edw. I. m. 12 dorso.)

prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, eleven pounds, for the expenses of conveying rolls and tallies of the exchequer.¹

Edward himself arrived in Shrewsbury at the close of August, and passed his time until the middle of September betwixt this place and Rhuddlan, person-

¹ Treasurer and chamberlains ordered to pay Joseph de Kauncy, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, eleven pounds, for the purpose of conveying rolls and tallies of the Exchequer from Westminster to Salop. Shrewsbury, 16 Oct. (Liberate, 5, Edw. I. m. 1.)

£10 to be allowed to Bogo de Knovill, late sheriff of Salop and Staff., for carriage of rolls, &c., of the Exchequer from Shrewsbury to Westminster; also 30s. for carriage "*hernesii Alianoræ de Monte forti uxoris dilecti et fidelis nostri Lewelini filii Griffini principis Walliæ,*" from Worcester to Whitechurch. Westm. 15 Nov. (Liberate 6, Edw. I. m. 1.)

£10. 14s. 4d. to be allowed to Bogo de Knovill, sheriff of Salop and Staff., which he expended "*in reparatione scaccariorum nostrorum de recepto et Judaismo infra castrum nostrum Salop, et bancorum nostrorum prope castrum illud, ad placita nostra ibidem tenenda.*" Salop, 28 Nov. (Liberate 6, Edw. I. m.)

The king wishes the Exchequer to be removed from Westminster to Shrewsbury, and orders the barons and chamberlains to remove the rolls, memoranda, and tallies, thither at the king's expense. Rothelan, 16 Aug. (Rot. Claus. 10, Edw. I. m. 3.)

The king wishes the Bench to be held at Salop during pleasure, and orders the Pleas to be adjourned to that place. Devises, 10 April.

Also that the Exchequer be removed from Westminster to Shrewsbury. (Rot. Claus. m. 6.)

Twelve marks to be allowed the executors of John de Cormayles, late sheriff of Som. and Dors., which the same John delivered to John de Summers, late constable of Shirborn Castle, for the custody of Emeric de Montfort. Acton Burnel, 20 Oct. (Liberate 11, Edw. I. m. 2.)

£8 2s. 6d. to be allowed to Roger Springehos, late sheriff of Salop and Staff., for the expenses of Grono, son of David, Edenevet ab Eynon, Yerewarth ab Huva, Madoc ab Keneverth, Howel Goch, Yereworth ab Madoc, Eynon Voel ab Gnasiran, Tegwaret Goch, and Egwistil, the king's hostages dwelling in the castle of Bridgenorth, from June 5 to Aug., viz., 3d. a day for each, and 3d. a day for a person who kept them. Also 78s. for the carriage of the rolls, writs, memoranda, &c., of the Exchequer, from Salop to Kidderminster, and thence to Westminster. Vale Royal, 6 Sept. (Rot. Liberate, 11 Edward I. m. 4.)

ally superintending the expedition. The effect of this vigorous course of action was fatal to Llewelyn's independence, and he was compelled to enter into an agreement to pay fifty thousand marks for admission to the King's favour, to cede to the Marcher barons the lands they had taken possession of, as well as finally to perform the oft-demanded fealty. These, with other particulars, forming the substance of a lengthy treaty of peace, concluded at Aberconwy, and subsequently ratified at Rhuddlan, were the means of staying for a little while longer the effusion of blood.

A treaty enforced, rather than entered into with cheerful good will, could not continue permanently binding upon the humiliated vassal.¹ It would, in fact, only endure until the propitious moment should arise for re-asserting the rights which duplicity had invaded, or hostile force had crushed. Family dissensions had indeed long exercised their baneful influence

¹ The terms of this treaty might have been more readily acquiesced in on the part of Llewelyn through his desire to espouse the lovely Eleanor de Montfort, then a captive in the king's hands, whom he married immediately afterwards. The following entries on the Liberate Roll detail some of the expenses during her restraint.

Rex baronibus de seaccario. Allocate Bartholomæo Le Jovene, constabulario castri Bristol, xc. libras quas per præceptum nostrum liberavit diversis hominibus qui nuper ceperunt Almaricum de Monte Forti et Alianoram sororem suam: de dono nostro. T. R. apud Turr. Lond. 18 Julii. (Liberate 4. Edw. I. m. 5.)

£93. 18s. 4d. to be allowed to Geoffrey de Picheford, constable of Windsor castle, for the expenses of Alianor de Monti Forti and her family dwelling there from Michaelmas-day, a^o. 4, to Tuesday after the Feast of St. Augustin, the Apostle of the English, a^o. 5. Windsor, 1 June. (m. 3.)

£64. to be allowed to Roger de Coleshill, sheriff of Som. and Dors. for the expenses of Almaric de Monte forti and others, prisoners in Corf castle, from the Eve of the Purification, a^o. 4, to Tuesday after the Feast of St. Mark, a^o. 5, viz., 61 weeks. Westminster, 29 April. (m. 6.)

£25. 10s. to be allowed to Geoffrey de Pycheford, constable of Windsor castle, for the support of Alianor de Montfort and her family from Tuesday after the Feast of St. Augustin, a^o. 5, to Michaelmas. Westm., 18 Jan. (m. 3.)

in weakening the power of the Principality. At length awakened to a sense of the misery of their intestine discords, the Welsh chieftains besought the brothers to unite against the common enemy. On former occasions it has been noticed what success this natural alliance brought to the scattered mountaineers, and in this, their last important struggle, it may be seen how much firmer would have been their position had they acquired the art of conquering their national jealousies. They had at length learnt by experience that nothing would satisfy Edward but unconditionally yielding to the yoke of his tyranny. They had tried what effects could be produced by mildly stating their causes of complaint, but the answer they received was of too evasive and dark a nature to mislead them. The conferences were long continued, but all the negotiations came to nothing, and the question could only be settled by an appeal to arms. The first encounter was favourable to the Welsh. It was indeed a severe blow to the English monarch when he heard that his troops were defeated at Moel-y-don. Yet what could a mere handful of undisciplined troops effect, when the flower of all the English forces were arrayed against them? and though extraordinary acts of valour distinguished the little band in their next conflict in Radnorshire, the issue was destructive to the unhappy patriots. This action, near Builth, terminated in the death of Llewelyn, and after his fall (1282) the cause of freedom was entirely lost. The sovereignty,¹ indeed, devolved upon his junior brother, but, alas! it was only an empty title; the inheritor of a Celtic throne was a wretched fugitive, chased like one of the mountain wolves from his lofty shelter, now seeking security in the steep fastnesses of his native hills, hidden in the morass or in the dark solitude of woods, equally im-

¹ The Great Roll of the Pipe, 5 Ric. I., acknowledges the title of Queen as belonging to the Welsh sovereign consort. "In terris datis Emmæ Regine de Nowales, xxiii. s. & iv.d."

pervious to light as to human footsteps. He wandered a famishing, despairing outcast. His life, rather than his dominions, was the first object of safety. How much pain would he have been spared, how much disgrace would have been saved his relentless persecutor, had he died in this melancholy extremity! Some wretched creatures (their names have been transmitted in dishonour on the documents of the time) who had shared the princely bounty, were found perfidious enough to divulge the lurking-place of their royal master. With his wife and children he was carried before Edward ab Rhuddlan, who sternly refused to admit the fallen captive into his presence, and immediately ordered him to be placed in close confinement. Harsh and unexpected as this treatment appears, it was however only the prelude of the royal sorrow, since worse usage was in reserve.

An entry upon the Welsh Rolls (25 June, 11 Edw. I.) states that Anian ap Ivor and other Welshmen delivered to the king, whilst he was at Aberconwy, that portion of the most precious wood of the Cross, brought into Wales by St. Neot, from the Holy Land, called by their countrymen *Croysseneyyght*, which had belonged to Ilewelyn and his ancestors; in reward for which act of sacrilegious spoliation they had the privilege granted to them and their heirs in perpetuity of being exempt from all military service except in the four cantreds, and then not at their own charge. Besides this relic, about the same time Edward received the jewels and regalia of the ancient British kings, together with the crown of Arthur. Now, also, he contemplated removing the see from St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, which, in consequence of the royal sojourn, the construction of a new castle, and the great influx of Englishmen, was growing into a flourishing place. The famous Statute of Rhuddlan, which will always remain a testimony of his comprehensive mind and legal acumen, was not passed until the following year. These passing incidents serve to show that Edward

could direct his attention as well to circumstances of minor importance as to the extension of conquest. With the same enlarged conceptions he issued commissions, a little later, to enquire into the injuries done in the late wars to the Churches and other property in Wales; amongst others, to the Cathedral of St. Asaph, the Convent of Friar Preachers at Rhuddlan, and to Strata Florida. The inhabitants of Rhuddlan itself, together with those of Aberconwy and Caernarvon, partook largely of the royal grace, receiving ample charters, by which they were free from toll in all parts of the realm.

David, in the first instance, was consigned to prison at Rhuddlan. His sons remained with him until the middle of July, when the King sent a writ from Caernarvon to Henry de Lacy, ordering him to deliver Llewelyn to Richard de Boys, to whose charge was also consigned by Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester, Owain, the other son. Both of them were to await further mandates, the dark nature of which we are only permitted silently to conjecture. The father was subsequently removed to Shrewsbury, where a great Council of the English nobility was summoned to enquire into the most prudent method of treating the hapless captive. He was already prejudged by the tone of the royal injunction, which spoke of him as one who was versed in treachery, fraud, intrigue, incendiarisms, and human slaughter; yet these unsparing invectives were adroitly tempered with specious lenity towards the culprit, and ostensibly, the barons were wheedled by the idea that the king wished to entertain the question of dealing with him as an exile or an orphan; enriching him from the demesne of the crown, sheltering him under monarchical protection, and placing him honourably among the illustrious retainers of his court. It could not be difficult for those to whom such insinuations were addressed to comprehend the insidious intimation.

On the 28th of June, 1283, the formal process was

issued for attendance at Shrewsbury, on the morrow of St. Michael (Sept. 30). More than a hundred temporal peers were summoned, besides nineteen justices and members of the Council, two citizens from each of upwards of twenty towns, and two knights from each county in England. About half of this collective assembly sat upon the trial.¹ It was soon finished, and the devolved upon the judges to pronounce their sentence.

The end of Llewelyn was entirely worthy a warrior prince; he died on the battle-field defending the liberty of his country, not less in the path of glory than in the sacred exercise of a martyr's duty, receiving in his last moments the solemn peace and benediction of the Church. The hand of vengeance, however, which was too short to reach him living, outraged his mutilated body when it was cold and powerless. His brother David expired under the most unnatural sufferings. Ingenuity strove with inhumanity to render the mode of execution an indelible stain upon the judicial notions of the age. Torn to pieces by horses, then hung and beheaded, his heart and bowels plucked out from his palpitating corpse, the mangled carcase distributed among four of the chief towns of England, which, to the eternal infamy of a barbarous age, and to glut the greedy appetite of sycophants, savagely contested the possession of his quarters, and the head, stuck up at the Tower of London, by the side of his brother's, were the last acts of this mournful tragedy.

We know not the ultimate lot of his widow. The fate of his sons was discreetly hidden from the knowledge of the world. But we are informed that the daughters of the two last princes of Wales sought, under the habit of nuns in the monastery of Sempingham, a more certain tranquillity than regal life could

¹ In the list of persons summoned an asterisk is fixed to about half the number, and it is possible that such a mark indicated the names of those who attended. Parl. Writs, v. i. p. 15.

bestow. With this fearful proceeding ended the independence of Wales as a separate kingdom.¹

¹ A search through the Great Rolls of the Pipe, and other contemporary documents has not thrown any additional light on this most interesting question. The Welsh Rolls of 10 and 11 Edw. I. contain protections for the people in the Welsh expedition with the King, and summonses to attend him with horses and arms, and also orders for provisions to be sent into Wales. The writ for payment of expenses of pickling and salting the Prince's quarters, alluded to in the author's account of the Parliament of Acton Burnell (*Arch. Journ.* ii. 337), has hitherto eluded his researches.

SHROPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS IN 1803-5.

BY ASKEW ROBERTS.

THE Invasion Scare of 1798, particulars of which, as regards the county of Salop, have already been given,¹ was chiefly remarkable for the immense amount of money that was raised by voluntary subscriptions to supplement the national taxes. That of 1803, led almost every able-bodied man in the kingdom to arm and train as a soldier. A bill passed for the Defence of the Country enacted that the name of every man within a certain age should be collected and registered, distinguishing those engaged in any Volunteer Corps, or in the Yeomanry. Each person was required to state on what terms he was willing to be armed, trained and exercised for the defence of the kingdom, in the event of actual invasion. The Militia force was also largely augmented. Indeed so much pressure was put, officially and otherwise, on the stronger sex, that a local newspaper of July 20, 1803, said, "It is somewhat paradoxical in the present state of affairs, that several gentlemen have joined the Volunteer Corps to avoid being made soldiers!"

The relations between England and France became truly critical early in 1803. On the 13th of March Bonaparte publicly insulted Lord Whitworth, our Ambassador, at the Tuileries. Matters rapidly came to a crisis: Lord Whitworth left Paris on May 6, and the French Ambassador, General Andreossy, was requested to leave London. War was declared May 18, after a

¹ See "Shropshire Patriotism in 1798," vol. I, *Trans. of Shrop. Arch. Society.*

little more than a year's suspension of hostilities. England was aroused to the utmost pitch of excitement, and in less than three months 300,000 Volunteers had enrolled themselves.

Shropshire in common with the rest of the nation exerted itself to the utmost. Indeed its county regiment was said to be one of the largest in the kingdom. On the 13th of July, 1803, at a General Meeting of Lieutenancy, which was very numerously attended, the following resolutions were passed :—

That at the present important crisis it is a duty incumbent upon Persons of every Description voluntarily to come forward and use their utmost Exertions for the Defence of their Country, and the Preservation of its Constitution; and that their Exertions should not only be voluntary, but vigorous, so as to baffle the efforts of an Enemy aiming at nothing short of the Destruction of both.

That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that the County be constituted into the five following Divisions :—

- 1st.—The North: Comprising the Hundreds of Pimhill and Oswestry.
- 2d.—The East: The Hundred of Bradford.
- 3d.—The West: The Borough of Bishop's Castle, and the Hundreds of Clun, Purslow, Overs, and Munslow.
- 4th.—The South: The Borough of Bridgnorth, and the Hundreds of Brimstree, Shottesden, and Wenlock.
- 5th.—The Centre: The Hundreds of Shrewsbury, Condover, Ford, and Chirbury.

That the following Gentlemen be recommended to the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, as proper Persons to be signified to his Majesty as Lieutenants of the Divisions :—North, John Kynaston Powell, Esq.: East, John Cotes, Esq.: West, John Oakeley, Esq.: South, Thomas Whitmore, Esq.: Centre, John Corbet, Esq.

That the several Gentlemen proposed as Lieutenants of the Divisions be requested to transmit forthwith to the Clerk of the General Meetings, the Names of such Deputy Lieutenants or Magistrates as they shall think proper to recommend to the Commissioners of Lieutenancy to be Inspectors of the several Boroughs and Hundreds in their respective Divisions; and of such Gentlemen, Clergymen, or Principal Yeomen as they shall think proper to be Superintendents and Agents of every Parish or Township under the Inspectors.

That it be recommended to the several Lieutenants of Divisions to enter into a Book such Offers of Service as they may receive, whether from Individuals to serve as Infantry, Cavalry, Pioneers, Guides, or otherwise; or to furnish Coaches, Chaises, Chairs, Cars, Waggons, Carts, or other Carriages, Barges, Boats, or other Vessels, or Horses; and also from Millers and Bakers; and transmit Copies thereof to the Clerk of the General Meetings, to be laid before the Commissioners of Lieutenancy.

That such Parts of the Proposals as more particularly relate to this County be printed and sent to the several acting Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants.

A letter from The Lord Hobart to Mr. Kynaston Powell, stating His Majesty's acceptance of a Proposal by the *Ellesmere Canal Company* for conveying of Troops, Stores and Baggage belonging to his Majesty along the Coast, free of Expence, being read:—Ordered: That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Proprietors of the Canal for their very Liberal Offer.

Resolved Unanimously: That the Proceedings of this Meeting be communicated to his Royal Highness *Prince William of Gloucester*, Lieut. General of his Majesty's Forces in the North-West District.

The next business was to raise the Volunteer Companies, and so great was the enthusiasm that this was a comparatively easy task. In little more than a week from the holding of the meeting, we are told that "such was the spirit and loyalty of the Gentlemen and Yeomanry of the county, that a regiment of Infantry offered to his Majesty (by Mr. Kynaston Powell), and graciously accepted, was raised and completed."

Mr. Kynaston Powell's regiment was drawn from all parts of the county, and in addition to it there were local corps, in Shrewsbury and other towns; cavalry, as well as infantry; details connected with which will be given anon. Before the month of July was out Prince William Frederick, the Lieut. General of the district, paid the county a visit, and his presence seems to have infused life and animation everywhere. In the next few months it would appear that the business of life—Sunday and weekday—was marching and

This is the first time that the word "University" has been used in the English language to describe a body of teachers and students who are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and the training of the young. The word "University" is derived from the Latin word "universitas" which means "a body of persons united for a common purpose." The word "University" is used in the English language to describe a body of teachers and students who are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and the training of the young.

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countermarching; consecrating military standards; ball practice; reviews and inspections. The newspapers helped to fan the flame, and if editorial indignation could have exterminated the "hated Corsican," he would speedily have gone to a place from which an invasion of England would have been impossible.

By the courtesy of Mr. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., editor of *Local Gleanings of Lancashire and Cheshire*, I have been favoured with a copy of the War Office List dated Oct. 1, 1804, which gives the names and dates of appointment of all the Shropshire Officers; and this list I have compared with the local records from the newspapers of 1803-5, and have given the results where variation exists, or any record is published worth preserving.

BRADFORD NORTH—CAVALRY.

Captain: Andrew Corbett—7 Sep. 1803.
 Lieutenant: Thomas Pigott—7 Sep. 1803.
 Cornet: John Kilvert—7 Sep. 1803.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER—LOYAL.

Captain: James Compson—15 Dec. 1803.
 Lieutenant: John Fox—7 Sep. 1803.
 Ensign: James Stevens—7 Sep. 1803.

From unofficial lists, published in the newspapers at the time, I find (under date of October 1803) Sir Walter Blount named as Captain of this Corps, and Compson and Fox bracketed as Lieutenants. The name of the Ensign is given as James Stephen.

HALESOWEN—CAVALRY.

Captain: Joseph Carruthers—9 June 1803.
 Lieutenant: John Ellis Sutton—9 June 1803.
 Cornet: Richard Bloxridge—9 June 1803.

On Aug. 28, 1803, the Hales Owen troop were presented, after Divine Service, with an elegant stand of colours, by the lady of William Hamilton, Esq., in front of The Leasows, Mr. Hamilton's residence.

LUDLOW AND BISHOP'S CASTLE—CAVALRY.

Major Comm : William Walcott—7 Sep 1803.

Captains : James Bayley Toldervey—7 Sep 1803 ; William Adams—10 Jan. 1804.

Capt. Licut. and Captain—James Kennersley—7 Sep 1803.

Lieutenants : Thomas Horne—7 Sep 1803 ; Henry Lloyd—10 Jan. 1804.

Cornets : Robert Trench, Samuel Horne—7 Sep. 1803 ; John Molyneux—10 Jan. 1804.

In the lists given in the newspapers under date Oct. 20, 1803, John Syer is named as Captain, William Adams as Lieutenant, and Henry Lloyd as Cornet. Molyneux had not then joined. Syer resigned early in 1804, hence the promotions. There was a troop of Ludlow Yeomanry Cavalry in 1801, and on May 21 of that year colours were presented to it by the Hon. Licut. Col. Clive (in the absence of his niece) and consecrated by the Rev. Mr. Alban, chaplain of the corps. On Oct. 5, 1804, after an inspection by Col. Chayter, in Oakeley Park, a standard was presented to the Ludlow and Bishop's Castle Cavalry by Lady Powis and her daughters Ladies Charlotte and Harriot Clive. At the same time a standard was also presented, by these ladies, to the Ludlow and Cleobury Volunteers.

LUDLOW—LOYAL.

Major Comm : Richard Salwey—7 Sep. 1803.

Captains : Edward Rogers, Jonathan Green—7 Sep. 1803 ; John Beebee Morris—14 Apr. 1804.

Lieutenants : William Lloyd—7 Sep. 1803 ; William Preece—13 Dec. 1803 ; Richard Taylor—14 Apr. 1804.

Ensigns : Jacob Smith, John Dyke—13 Dec. 1803 ; Edward Wellings—14 Apr. 1804.

Chaplain : Charles Taylor—14 Apr. 1804.

In a list dated Oct. 1803, J. B. Morris, and Thomas Vaughan Langley, are given as Lieutenants ; William Preece and Edward Wellings as Ensigns. In Dec. 1803, the local papers give :—“Thomas Hill Lowe, Esq., Captain ; Ensign William Preece, Lieutenant, vice Langley, resigned ; Jacob Smith, gent., Ensign, vice Wellings, resigned.” Mr. Beebee Morris was made Captain on the resignation of Mr. Lowe ; at which time Mr. Richard Taylor was promoted, and Mr. Edward Wellings, jun., gent., took his place as Ensign. In March 1805 (six months after the date at which the official list I quote was issued) Lieut. Preece resigned, and Ensign Wellings was promoted ; and at the same time W. Gardner and Thomas Wellings, gents., were appointed ensigns. In the newspapers this corps is called the “Ludlow and Cleobury

Mortimer Infantry." On Jan. 1, 1805, the officers and privates connected with it presented Lieut. Col. Salwey with a silver cup and two goblets, to the value of £100, in recognition of his services.

MORFE—LOYAL.

Lieut. Col. Comm: Edward Gatacre—22 Aug. 1803.

Major: Wm. Yelv. Davenport—22 Aug. 1803.

Captains: Ra. Br. Wykle Browne, Henry Jones, Edward Gatacre, William Whitmore, Richard Tyrwhitt—22 Aug. 1803; J. Clarke, Thomas Devey—15 Dec. 1803.

Lieutenants: Thomas Barnfield, William Skelding, James Farmer, Joseph Bryan, Thomas Bache, — Macmichael—22 Aug. 1803; Matthias Purton, Andrew Harding, Francis Moore—15 Dec. 1803.

Ensigns: James Eykeyn, W. Rose, William Perry, Andrew Thompson—22 Aug. 1803; John Bache, John Jones Morvil, Richard Backhouse—15 Dec. 1803.

Quarter Master: William Skelding—14 Mar. 1804.

In Feb. 1805, Col. Gatacre was appointed to the 1st Shrop. Reg., on which Thomas Whitmore, Esq., became Lieut. Col. of the Morfe battalion. In March of the same year W. Parry, gent., was appointed Quarter-Master, in the place of Skelding, resigned; W. Bradley, gent., was appointed Surgeon, and the Rev. Sherrington Davenport, Chaplain. In May 1805, Lieut. Matthias Parton was promoted to a Captaincy, and Ensign Richard Backhouse was made Lieutenant in his place. In some of the announcements the newspapers call this the "Morfe and Royal Oak Infantry." The War Office list of 1804 gives the "Royal Oak" quite distinct from the Morfe, as will be seen further on, but in 1806 I find it officially described as the "Morfe and Royal Oak Battalion."

NEWPORT—LOYAL.

Major Comm: Ralph Leeke—22 Aug. 1803.

Major: Washington Cotes—21 Jan. 1804.

Captains: Joseph Dickenson, Wm. Wycherley Brooks—22 Aug. 1803; Thomas Baddeley—15 May 1804.

Lieutenants: Ambrose Brooks, Thomas Browne, Thomas Collier—22 Aug. 1803; John Proudfoot—26 May 1804.

Chaplain: John D [ryden] Pigott—11 Feb. 1804.

Surgeon: John Jones—14 Mar. 1804.

The name of Charles Morris is given in a list of Oct. 1803, as Captain, Baddeley being the Lieutenant. His promotion took place on the death of Captain Morris. In Feb. 1805, Major Leeke

was announced to rank as Lieut. Col. Comm., and John Proudfoot, gent., was made Adjutant. On Apr. 22, 1804, colours were presented to the corps by Mrs. Leeke of Longford, and consecrated by Mr. Pigott.

OAK—ROYAL.

Captain: George Baylis—22 Aug. 1803.

Lieutenants: Chappel Woodhouse, John Meeson—22 Aug. 1803.

Ensign: Richard Ward—22 Aug. 1803.

OSWESTRY RANGERS—CAVALRY.

Major Comm: Geo. Henry Warrington—7 Jan. 1803.

Captain: William Hamilton Martin—24 Feb. 1804.

Lieutenants: Lawton Parry—7 Jan. 1803; Thomas Salter—20 Oct. 1803.

Cornets: Henry Bowman, Thomas Holwell—20 Oct. 1803.

Chaplain: Joshua Venables—24 Nov. 1803.

Adjutant: Arthur Davenport—8 Nov. 1798.

Surgeon: Robert Cartwright—24 Nov. 1803.

This company was raised in 1797, Mr. Mytton of Halston (father of the celebrated John Mytton) being the Captain-Commandant. The Chaplain was the Rev. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Oswestry, who consecrated the colours on the Bailey Head in 1797. At that period Mr. L. J. Venables was Cornet, and received the colours, and Mr. Lloyd was Lieutenant. Mr. Mytton died in 1798, and Mr. Lloyd resigned. The vacancies were filled up as follows:—G. H. Warrington, Captain; L. J. Venables, Lieutenant; John Rogers, Cornet; A. N. Davenport, Adjutant. In May, 1799, Owen Ormsby, Esq., of Porkington, was made Major-Commandant, which office he resigned at the end of 1802, when the following promotions took place:—Capt. Warrington to be Major; Lieut. Venables, Captain; Cornet Lawton Parry, Lieutenant. On the resignation of Lieut. W. Lloyd, in Oct., 1803, Thomas Salter, gent., was appointed Lieutenant; Henry Bowman and Thomas Holwell, gents., Cornets, in the place of Morrall and R. Croxon, resigned. Mr. Martin was made Captain on the resignation of Mr. Venables in Feb., 1804. How long the Corps was kept up I cannot say; but in Oct., 1809, when the enclosure of Dudleston Heath was taken in hand, the natives were so infuriated that they defied all law and order, so Major Warrington and the Oswestry Rangers appeared on the scene, and “kept the ground” whilst the Surveyors went on with the work.

OSWESTRY ARTILLERY.

Captain: John Bradbridge—28 Apr. 1804.

First Lieutenant: Edward Croxon—22 Aug. 1803.

Second Lieutenant: Wm. Henry Newenham—22 Aug. 1803.

In Dec. 1803, Thomas Newenham, Esq., was Captain of the Artillery; and it was on his resignation Mr. Bradbridge was appointed. In Feb. 1805, the names are announced of Edward Edmunds, gent., as Lieutenant, and Thomas Downes, gent., as Ensign, and in the local papers of May, 1805, we have again "Edward Croxon, gent., Lieutenant" leading to the supposition that at some period he had resigned, and been re-appointed.

SHREWSBURY—LOYAL.

Lieut. Col. Comm.: Charles Oakley, Bart.—24 Nov. 1803.

Lieut. Colonel: Thomas Pemberton—24 Nov. 1803.

Major: Fra. Knivet Leighton—14 Mar. 1804.

Captains: Robert Pemberton, Richard Scott, Thomas Mason, William Prissick, William Coupland, James Mason, William Hazeldine, Samuel Milner, Adjutant—7 Sep. 1803.

Lieutenants: John Eaton, Thomas Panting, Joseph Asterley, John Carline, John Ellis, John Wickstead—7 Sep. 1803; William Wood—27 Dec. 1803.

Ensigns: John H. Haycock, William Teece, Thomas Farmer Dukes, John Williams, W. Cooper—7 Sep. 1803; John Crawford Jones, Joseph Birch—27 Dec. 1803.

Chaplain: Henry Cay Adams—27 Dec. 1803.

Paymaster: John Oakley.

Adjutant: Samuel Millner—7 Sep. 1803.

Quarter Master: William Harley—7 Sep. 1803.

Surgeon: William Clement—7 Sep. 1803.

Assistant Surgeon: ——— Bennett—7 Sep. 1803.

The first appointments are notified at the end of August, 1803. The Lieut. Col. Commandant was Baldwin Leighton, Esq.; and the Lieut. Colonel Sir Charles Oakeley. The post of Major was offered to Major Edwardes, and declined, and was accepted by the then Mayor of Shrewsbury, Mr. Burton. A month later Mr. Baldwin Leighton became Mayor of the county-town, and on the 12 Oct. it was announced in the papers that "our most respectable townsman, Col. Baldwin Leighton, Mayor of Shrewsbury, after his long and meritorious services, is appointed Major-General in the army, and of the Northern District of England." This necessitated his resignation of office in the "Shrewsbury Loyal." Lieut. Col. Oakeley was promoted to the post of Commander, and promotion being declined by Major Burton, Thomas Pemberton, Esq., of Millichope, became

Lieut. Colonel. At that date there was a Lieut. Salkeld who resigned, and his place was filled by William Wood, gent. Major Burton resigned in Feb. 1804, and Mr. Knivet Leighton was appointed Major. The *Salopian Journal* of Sep. 19, 1804, says:—"Mr. Eaton, senior Lieutenant in the Corps of Loyal Shrewsbury Volunteers, has been promoted to the command of the 3d. Company, vice T. Mason, Esq., resigned; and Mr. Haycock, late Ensign of the 1st Company, has succeeded to the Lieutenantancy vacated by Capt. Eaton. These promotions we expect to see soon announced in the Gazette." Our Official List shows that this change was not gazetted on the first of the following month. In May, 1805, William Harley, gent., (the Quarter Master I suppose) had the rank of Ensign conferred on him. On Jan. 18, 1804, Lady Oakeley presented Colours to this Corps, in the Quarry; "so great was the throng of spectators, that the whole of the troops could not find room." The Colours were taken by a detachment of Capt. Pemberton's Company, and lodged in The Abbey.

¹ SHROPSHIRE CAVALRY—FIRST CORPS.

Major Comm: William Cludde—17 May 1798.

Captains: Thomas Eyton—16 May 1798; Richard Emery—
3 Feb. 1804.

Lieutenants: William Briscoe—17 May 1798; Thomas Jukes
Collier—3 Feb. 1804.

Cornets: William Masefield—17 Feb. 1801; Thomas Meire—
3 Feb. 1804.

Adjutant: Thomas Kyle—20 May 1800.

The "First Corps" was the one originally called the "Wrekin Company," to which colours were presented by Mrs. Cludde on Apley Castle Grounds in 1798.

¹ There is some confusion in the references to these four companies in the Shrewsbury papers of 1803-4. As early as Jan. 1797, at a meeting of Lieutenantancy for Shropshire, the following gentlemen offered to serve in the Provisional force of Cavalry to be raised for the county:—John Hill, Esq., jun., T. J. Powys, Esq., Rowland Hunt, Esq., W. Walcot, Esq., and R. Betton, Esq. In May 1798, there was a meeting of Lieutenantancy to consider the propriety of substituting a Yeomanry Cavalry in lieu of Provisional Cavalry, for Shropshire; and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to Major Hill and other gentlemen who had tendered their services to Government to raise the Provisional Cavalry; and to the Hon. William Hill, Thomas Eaton, jun., Esq., W. Cludde, Esq., Henry Jervis, Esq., and others "to whose services the county were much indebted." In May 1798, the town of Shrewsbury pledged itself to raise a troop of Cavalry. The "Provisional" forces were, I presume, merged into the four Corps of the War Office list, although it would appear by the newspapers that they retained their original names in the mouths of the public.

SECOND CORPS.

Major Comm : Hon. William Hill—20 June 1798.

Captains : Thomas Jelf Powis—20 June 1798 ; Charles Dallas,
Thomas Lloyd—3 Feb. 1804.

Lieutenants : Joshua Peele, John Beck—27 June 1798 ; W.
Egerton Jeffreys—20 May 1801.

Cornets : Charles Stanier, Joseph Meire—20 Sep. 1798 ; Lloyd
Bailey—20 May 1801.

The "Second Corps" seems to have been known as the "Shrewsbury Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry," and, under date May 1801 I find a newspaper paragraph giving "Commissions in Capt. Powys's troop of Shrewsbury Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by his Majesty," which included William Egerton Jeffreys, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice T. Mason, resigned; Lloyd Bayley, gent. to be Cornet, vice Jeffreys promoted. Mr. Thomas Lloyd, who became a Captain in Feb. 1804, had previously been Lieutenant, and was promoted on the resignation of Capt. Hanmer. In July 1805 Major (or Captain as he is styled in the newspapers) Powys died, and Lieut. Beck was made Captain; Cornet Meire, Lieutenant; John Dobson, gent., Cornet. At the same time John Southern, gent. was appointed Quarter-Master; Rev. Hugh Owen, Chaplain; and Samuel Sandford, gent., Surgeon. To go back to 1798. On Nov. 29 of that year there was quite a gala day in Shrewsbury on occasion of presenting the standards to "the three troops" of Yeomanry Cavalry, by the Corporation. The names of Lieut. Beck, Capt. Powys, and Capt. Hanmer, are mentioned as receiving the colours, and the Rev. Hugh Owen was at that period the Chaplain: all being names connected with the "Second Corps" of the later official lists.

THIRD CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Comm : John Hill, jun.—3 Nov. 1803.

Major : Henry Jervis—3 Dec. 1803.

Captains : John Hill—27 June 1798 ; Peter Davies—30 Oct.,
1803 ; Richard Hill, bart.—3 Nov. 1803 ; John Walford—
3 Jan. 1804 ; Thomas Dicken—14 Mar. 1804.

Lieutenants : Thomas Lloyd Bayley—3 Nov. 1803 ; John Over-
ton, William Grinsell—3 Jan. 1803 ; George Downward—
14 Mar. 1803.

Cornets : Samuel D. Grinsell—3 Nov. 1803 ; George Bradbury
3 Jan. 1804 ; William Wickstead, Daniel Griffith—14
Mar. 1804.

Chaplain—William Judson—14 Mar. 1804.

Surgeon : James Essex—14 Mar. 1804.

The "Third Corps" was probably that known originally as the "Hawkstone Company," to which colours were presented in 1798

by Mrs. Corbet of Shawbury Park. In the War Office list Mr. Henry Jervis's appointment as Major is dated 3 Dec, 1803, but he was one of the first, if not the first, to raise a Company in the county, at Market Drayton. According to unofficial lists, when Mr. Peter Davies was appointed Captain of the Third Corps in Oct. 1803, it was by promotion. Before that date Sir Richard Hill was Captain; he was then made "Captain by brevet," and Davies took his place, Cornet Dicken taking rank as Lieutenant, William Grinsell, gent., and George Downward, gent., being appointed Cornets in the room of Dicken and Bayley. There was no Major until Mr. Jervis was appointed, and it would appear he had previously been Captain, for a newspaper list of Jan. 1804, states that Walford, Overton, W. Grinsell, and Bradbury were all raised a step by Captain Jervis's promotion. There is also a Samuel Davies mentioned as Captain, promoted in Jan. 1804, who resigned the following month. In a Diagram showing the relative strength of the Volunteer Army of 1806, this is called "Shropshire Cavalry—1st Reg.," the others retaining their titles of First and Second "Corps." It then numbered 300, the others being respectively 124 and 180.

FOURTH CORPS.

Captain: Rowland Hunt—20 Sep. 1798.

Lieutenant: John Edwards—20 Sep. 1798.

Cornet: Thomas Evans—20 Sep. 1798.

Chaplain: Thomas Pressland—20 Sep. 1798.

"Fourth Corps." This never seems to have been really amalgamated with the others, for in an official table issued in 1806, we have it entered as the "Pimhill Light Horse." In our Official List of Officers for 1804, the date of Mr. Thomas Evans's appointment is 20 Sep. 1798, but in a newspaper list he is stated to have been gazetted in Oct. 1803, vice Thomas Walford resigned.

¹ SHROPSHIRE.

Colonel: John Kynaston Powell—9 July 1803.

Lieut. Colonels: John Corbet, Corbet Corbet, Bart—9 July 1803.

Majors: Henry Cressett Pelham, Edward Plowden—9 July 1803.

¹ May 28, 1804, great crowds assembled at Shrewsbury to witness the proceedings connected with the presentation of Colours, by the Corporation, to the regiment of Shropshire Volunteers (under the command of Colonel Kynaston Powell) then on 21 days permanent duty in the town. At noon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants, attended by a number of respectable gentlemen, and the band of the Shrewsbury Volunteers, proceeded in two boats very handsomely fitted out, from Mardol Quay, up the Severn to the field, where the regiment had already assembled. When they landed they

Captains : Phillip Charlton, Edward Dimmock, William Morral, Thomas Wollaston, Hon. Thomas Kenyon, Joseph Sutton, Benjamin Benyon, William Holt Davidson, William Church Norcup, Charles Oakeley, Owen Roberts, Richard Heber—9 July 1803; Andrew Corbett, Robert Clark, Henry Harnage, Hugh Owen, Longueville Jones, William Sparling—12 Sep. 1803.

Lieutenants : Francis Lloyd Bayley, Richard Marigold Noneley, Francis Lee, Randal Edwards, James Aris, Thomas Sutton—9 July 1803; Christopher Scott, Edward Kynaston, Thomas Maddox, Charles Page, Peter Pritchard, Richard Croxon, Lewis Cooke, Richard Spendlow, James Parry, James Kent, John Griffith, John Jones, Thomas Oswald, William Poole, Robert Price, John Brazier, Stephen Hassall, Edward Stokes, John Bellyse, John Price, John Marston, Roger Blakeway, Lewis Evans—13 Sep. 1803; Henry Cotton, John Williams—1 Nov. 1803; John Fallowes, Samuel Tudor—15 Nov. 1803; F. Quarme—9 Jan. 1804; Samuel Moore Lawrence, Arthur Downes (adjutants)—10 Mar. 1804.

Ensigns : George Anderson—9 July 1803; William Jackson, John Kynaston, Edward Snaxton, George Jebb, John Ireland, Robert Edwards, Andrew Outlaw, Samuel Brain, John Hincksman, John Croxon, George Walmesley, Thomas Aldersey—14 Sep. 1803; George Green—1 Nov. 1803; Thomas Birch—15 Nov. 1803; Noel Lloyd—16 Nov. 1803; Reginald Heber—10 Mar. 1804.

Chaplain : [Rev.] Edward Kynaston—9 July 1803.

Paymaster : Edward Kynaston [Esq.]—9 July 1803.

Adjutants : Samuel Moore Lawrence (lieutenant)—14 Sep. 1803; Arthur Downes (lieutenant)—10 Jan. 1804

Quarter-Master : Richard Tomlinson—15 Nov. 1803.

In the newspaper lists of officers in Sep. 1803, there is the name Robert Lloyd amongst the Captains, and Robert Clarke is described as Capt.-Lieutenant. In the earliest list, Francis Quarme stands as Adjutant, which post he resigned in Jan. 1804, when Downes was appointed. In Nov. 1803, there was a Mr. Alleyne, who, according to the unofficial lists gave place to William Sparling, Esq., as

were conducted by an escort to the "General's Colour:" the regiment presented arms, and the officers saluted the Mayor; who then handed the Colours to the Bishop of Waterford, by whom they were dedicated. The Mayor then presented the Colours, and Joseph Loxdale, Esq., deputy recorder, read an address to the Colonel, to which that officer replied. The men afterwards "marched past," and the Corporation lunched with the officers, and took boats for home again. Concert and Ball at the Lion Rooms in the evening.

Captain in May 1804. Mr. Fallowes, gazetted Lieutenant 15 Sep. 1803 took the place occupied by Mr. Cureton of Hordley, who was thrown from his horse going home from Ellesmere, and killed. He was buried with Military honours. There are several promotions and changes that might be enumerated, but they are scarcely worth the space they would take. Very soon after the War Office List of Oct. 1804, was prepared, promotions took place, in consequence probably of resignations. Thus at the end of that year, or beginning of the next, Ensigns Jackson, Ireland, Hinksman, and Outlaw, were made Lieutenants, and two new names—Robert Perrott and John Rowland, gents.—appear amongst the Ensigns. In May 1805, Adjutant Lawrence was promoted, and Robert Slater, gent., became Quarter Master in the place of Tomlinson, who was also promoted. In July of the same year Nathaniel Parker, Esq., and William Hanmer, Esq., were appointed Captains, in the room of Jones and Oakley, who resigned. Lieutenants Croxon and Cooke resigned at the same date, and in consequence Ensigns Aldersey and Birch stepped into their places. To complete the changes at that date, I may add that Thomas Acton Wollaston, gent., was appointed Ensign in the place of Mr. Jebb, who had joined the army. On Dec. 16, 1804 (Sunday evening), the Wem division of this regiment stepped forward on the field of exercise, and voted a handsome sword to their Adjutant, Lieut. Samuel Moore Lawrence, as a token of his attention to duty.

WELLINGTON.

Lieut. Col. Comm : Thomas Eyton—22 Aug. 1803.
 Major : Edward Cludde—22 Aug. 1803.
 Captains : Henry Williams, John Roche, Egerton Leeke,
 William Anstree [? Anstice]—22 Aug. 1803.
 Lieutenants : Robert Henshaw, Richard Mountfort, Edward
 Bennett, — Anstice, William Tranter—22 Aug. 1803.
 Ensigns : William Cartwright, — Tranter—22 Aug. 1803 ;
 William Palin, William Rodenhurst—17 Dec. 1803.
 Chaplain : John Roche—17 Dec. 1803.

In July 1805, Ensign Tranter was promoted, Lieut. Bennett having resigned. At the same time William Henry Cope was made Ensign. There was a Company called "The Wellington Fencibles" as early as 1795 ; and a record exists of their being called out to quell a bread-riot at Madeley in the month of July in that year.

WENLOCK—LOYAL.

Lieut. Col. Comm : George Forester—7 Sep. 1803.
 Major : Cecil Forester—7 Sep. 1803.

Captains: Richard Collins, George Goodwin, Francis Blythe Harries, John Pritchard—7 Sep. 1803.

Lieutenants: George Evans, James Clayton, Charles Guest, Alexander Brodie—7 Sep. 1803.

Ensigns: Francis Pitt, Timothy Yate, Robert Ferriday, John Onions—7 Sep. 1803.

This Company had only been disbanded in June, 1802, after the short-lived Peace of Amiens, and on the 1 Jan. 1803, those who had composed it presented Major Forester with a silver bowl worth a hundred guineas "as a token of their humble gratitude to him for his attention and liberality to the Corps." In Feb. 1805, Major Forester became Lieut. Colonel; Capt. Collins, Major; Lieut. Guest, Captain; Ensign Ferriday, Lieutenant; and Humphrey Hinton, gent., was appointed Ensign. In July of the same year Lieut. Ferriday resigned, and Ensign Onions was promoted; Christopher Banks, gent., being appointed Ensign. On June 4, 1801, the Wenlock Company, under the command of Major Forester, had colours presented to it by Lady Catherine Forester, and consecrated by the Rev. Townshend Forester. "The Apley division of the Brimstree Loyal Legion kept the ground."

WHITCHURCH—LOYAL.

Lieut. Col. Comm; John Knight—22 Aug. 1803.

Major: John Barnes Watson—22 Aug. 1803.

Captains: Samuel Lowe, Edward Payne, James Broomfield, William Gregory, George Corser, John Trevor—22 Aug. 1803.

Lieutenants: Richard Corser, Robert Powell Grindley, George Minor, George Nailor, John Edwards—22 Aug. 1803; Henry Clarke—31 Jan. 1804; William Mingay (Adjutant)—26 May 1804.

Ensigns: Thomas Prince, John Jones, Richard Brooks, Robert Harper—22 Aug. 1803; William Reddrop, Samuel Parker—31 Jan. 1804.

Paymaster: George Naylor—22 Aug. 1803.

Adjutant: William Mingay (Lieutenant)—22 Aug. 1803.

Quarter Master: John Edwards—22 Aug. 1803.

Surgeon: William Jones—22 Aug. 1803.

There are other names in the first newspaper lists. There was a John Gregory, Lieutenant in 1803, who resigned when Ensign Henry Clarke was promoted in Feb, 1804. At the same time William Reddrop was made Ensign, *vice* Clarke, and Samuel Parker, gent., Ensign in the room of R. Reddrop, who resigned. The same unofficial list of 1803, that mentions John Gregory, also

gives William Jones as a Lieutenant; George Naylor and Richard Reddrop as Ensigns. John Edwards, in the same list, ranks as Ensign. In a later list, towards the end of 1803, the Rev. John Collier is entered as Chaplain, and Adjutant Mingay is stated to be late Capt. Lieut. and Adjutant in the Westmoreland Militia. In Dec. 1803, a newspaper list gives some entirely new names in the Loyal Whitchurch Volunteers, viz. :—Ensign T. Netherclift to be Lieutenant, vice Vincent, resigned; William Stare, gent., to be Ensign, vice Netherclift, promoted. In March 1805, there were the following changes :—Capt. Lowe to be Major, vice Watson, resigned; Lieut. Corser, Captain, vice Lowe; Lieut. Edwards, Captain, vice Trevor, resigned; Edward Carlton, gent., to be Ensign. Ensigns Harper and Prince became Lieutenants in consequence of these promotions. At the same date Ensign Parker was made Quarter-Master on the resignation of Mr. Edwards. In May 1805, there were further changes: Lieutenant Carlton became Captain, vice W. Gregory, resigned; in consequence of which Parker became Lieutenant, and John Brereton, gent., took his place as Ensign. John Jones, too, resigned, and was succeeded as Ensign by Thomas Jones, gent., and there was another new Ensign appointed—Thomas Reddrop, gent.

The numerical strength of the Volunteer forces in Shropshire at the end of 1803, was set down at 900 cavalry, 5022 infantry. In 1806, the numbers were augmented to 6551, made up as follows :—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH IN SALOP.

Loyal Ludlow and Cleobury, infantry, 378, Lieut. Colonel Richard Salwey.
 Morfe and Royal Oak Battalion, 815, Lieut. Col. Thos. Whitmore.
 Loyal Newport, infantry, 443, Lieut. Col. Ralph Leeke.
 Oswestry Rangers, Infantry, 104, Major G. H. Warrington.
 Pimhill Light Horse, 65, Captain Rowland Hunt.
 Loyal Shrewsbury, infantry, 640, Lieut. Col. Sir C. Oakeley, Bart.
 Shropshire Cavalry, 1st Corps, 124, Major W. Childs.
 " " 2nd Corps, 180, Major Hon. William Hill.
 " " 1st Regiment, 300, Lieut. Col. John Hill.
 Shropshire, 1,993 Colonel J. K. Powell.
 Loyal Wenlock, infantry, 352, Lieut. Col. Cecil Forester.
 Loyal Whitchurch, infantry, 527, Lieut. Col. John Knight.
 Hales Owen, cavalry, 38, Captain Joseph Carruthers.
 Ludlow, &c., cavalry, 150, Major William Walcot.

Oswestry Artillery, 102, Captain John Broadbridge.
Wellington, infantry, 340, Lieut. Col. Thomas Eyton.

Total, 6,551.

It will be seen by this Table that there were some companies in existence when the Official List was issued in Oct. 1804, that had either been disbanded, or merged into others, when the Table of 1806 was prepared. I find, too, in a solitary announcement in a Shrewsbury paper of Nov. 1803, the existence of another company indicated, reference to which I do not find elsewhere. The paragraph merely states that "— Jarvis, gent., and John Portal, gent.," have been appointed Lieutenant and Cornet of the "Whitchurch Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry."

Some of my readers who lived in the first quarter of the present century will remember how, when they were young, the favourite game of juveniles everywhere was "playing at soldiers." One record is preserved, where this game no doubt became, to the players, a very serious business indeed, and with this I conclude my narrative. In the papers of 1803 we are told that, with the approbation of Dr. Butler, the young gentlemen of Shrewsbury School formed themselves into two companies; the "Dismounted Cavalry," under the command of Captain Evans, and the "Infantry," under Captain Gilby. Colours were presented to these juvenile companies—with much ceremony—on Sep. 26, 1803: Miss Evans, a young Warwickshire lady, made the presentation to the cavalry, and Miss Kynnersley to the infantry. The Cornet and the Ensign, who respectively received the Colours from their Captains, were sons of W. Oakeley, Esq., of Tanybwllch, and Valentine Vickers, Esq., of Cranmere.

