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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

SHROPSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY
AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1835.

SHROPSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1877.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED THE
 SHROPSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY AND
 ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THE Shropshire Archæological Society took its rise about Christmas 1876, at which period it was "talked over" by a few of the members of the existing Natural History Society, whose ideas were put into form by Mr. H. W. Adnitt, who lost no time in issuing the following circular :—

PROPOSED SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

For the Printing of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, Geological, and Literary Remains of Shropshire, and other purposes.

THE success which has attended the many County Societies established in various parts of the kingdom, and the value of the Annual Volumes issued, has led to the suggestion from many quarters that a similar Society should be established for the County of Salop.

Of all the Counties that have so organised a Society, there are none where the study of Antiquity can possess more interest than Shropshire, where every step that may be trodden is hallowed by some association with the chivalry, piety, and patriotism of the bravest and best Men of every Age.

It is believed that the establishing of a Society merely wants in the first instance the Co-operation of a few Influential Gentlemen, when, like other Societies in far less encouraging spheres, its progress will be certain, rapid, and satisfactory.

The proposed Society would be formed on the basis of the Spalding Club, Powys-Land Club, and other well-known Societies, and would have for its object the printing, &c., of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, Geological, and Literary remains of Shropshire.

These headings include such subjects as the following :—

1—Records of Monastic Remains, Parochial Churches and Chapels, Castles and Mansions, &c., including Notices of Tombs, Inscriptions, Furniture, Seals, Stained Glass, &c., with such Illustrations as may be deemed desirable.

2—Materials for a Parochial History of Salop, with Extracts relating to Manors, Manorial Customs, Tenures, &c

3—The Natural History, Flora, and Geology of the District.

4—The Folk Lore, Customs, Traditions, Ballads, &c., of the County.

5—Notices, Plans and Surveys of the British and Roman Roads, By-ways and Remains.

6—Extracts from the Heralds' Visitation of Salop, and Reports of Shropshire MSS., whether in Public or Private Hands.

7—Deeds, Charters, and other Contents of Muniment Rooms, with fac similes of Seals, &c.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON FEBRUARY 28, 1890, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1889

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE, 1890.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE: J. W. WALKER, Chairman; J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

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8—Autograph Letters, Civil War Tracts, and other Documents relating to the Civil War. Broad-sides, Election and other Squibs, &c.

9—Notices of Distinguished Worthies, with Pedigrees of Shropshire Families.

10—The Antiquities generally of the District.

It might also be made the Medium in which Reports of the various Geological, Scientific or Field Clubs in the County could be recorded.

Papers on Shropshire Subjects read at Club Meetings would also find an appropriate place in the Volumes of the Society.

Other objects might easily be named, and will no doubt occur to the reader.

It is the wish of the promoters of the Society not to interfere with any other Society, but cordially to co-operate with them. The very successful endeavours under the direction of Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., of Gungrog, to establish a similar Society in Montgomeryshire, in 1867, has led to the publication of 9 volumes (about 500 pages in each), full of interesting matter, which have been issued to Members, and are much valued by them. They are also glad to announce that Mr. Morris C. Jones will render the Society the benefit of his valuable experience.

It is believed that many of our Clergy and others interested would gladly write an Account of their Village or Church, which by itself might not have been thought worthy of being published, but issued in the volumes of the Society would be interesting, and very valuable to any future Historian of the County.

It is the duty of all those who venerate the soil they live upon, and the memory of past times which shed a lustre upon the plains and hills of Shropshire that shall never be effaced from the page of History, to promote, as far as they are able, the interests of a Society which, while it would afford them physical and mental enjoyment for the time being, would, in addition, shed a more hallowed reminiscence over the events in the history of ages long passed away, and hand down to posterity those monuments of Antiquity which are the pride of our County and the tangible evidences of the goodness, piety, and munificence of Old Salopians.

It would be proposed to limit the number of members to—say 200.¹ The publications issued by the Society to be for Members only, and not sold to the general public. The management of the Society to be invested in the hands of a President, Vice-presidents, Council of not less than 12 Members, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary, under such Rules as the Members at the First General Meeting may adopt. The Subscription to be limited to One Guinea per Annum.

Should you approve of the Scheme, an early reply, together with any suggestion on the subject, would be gladly received.

It is proposed that at least 120 Members join the Society before any responsible work be undertaken by the Council. It is, however, believed that the whole number can be readily obtained.

HENRY W. ADNITT,

Hon. Sec. pro tem.

SHREWSBURY, DECEMBER, 1876.

The response to this appeal was so hearty that a few gentlemen formed themselves into a Provisional Committee, and decided to invite the Earl of Bradford, Lord Lieutenant of the County, to be the President of the new Society, and named T. Slaney-Eyton, Esq., as Treasurer; the Rev. W. A. Leighton as Editorial Secretary, and Mr. Adnitt as General Secretary.

A meeting of all those who had signified their intention of becoming members was held in the Lower Room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on May 2, 1877, at which there were present the following with other

¹ This Number at the First General Meeting of Members was altered to 300.

gentlemen :—Mr. Adnitt ; Rev. J. Burd, Chirbury ; Dr. Burd ; Mr. Calcott ; Rev. C. H. Drinkwater ; Mr. F. Drake ; Mr. T. Slaney-Eyton, Mayor of Shrewsbury ; Mr. E. Elsmere ; Mr. J. R. Humphreys ; Rev. S. J. Hawkes, Pontesbury ; Mr. W. Hughes ; Rev. J. Mitchell, Alberbury ; Rev. E. Myers ; Mr. E. J. Parry ; Mr. W. Phillips ; Rev. Loftus Owen ; Mr. Askew Roberts, Oswestry ; Rev. G. A. Salusbury, Westbury ; Mr. T. Southam ; Mr. J. Sharpe ; Mr. Hubert Smith, Bridgnorth ; Mr. G. M. Salt ; Mr. C. C. Walker, Lilleshall ; and Mr. J. P. White.

The Mayor of Shrewsbury was called upon to preside, and the hon. sec. *pro tem.* read the following report of the Provisional Committee :

The Provisional Committee are glad to report to the Members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society that the replies to the prospectus of the Society, from persons wishing to become Members has much exceeded their anticipations, and the limit originally proposed of 200 Members is more than filled up. They, therefore, recommend that the limit be extended to 300, a number which they believe will soon be reached. The work of the Provisional Committee being only to see if there was sufficient interest taken in Archaeology in Shropshire to justify the establishment of a Society, the aim of which would be the study of local antiquities, they have little more to report ; but they congratulate the members on the success which the Society has obtained, and trust that the Shropshire Archaeological Society may be the means of permanently handing down in the printed pages of its journal valuable records of bygone days. The Provisional Committee are glad to announce that promises of interesting articles have been received from several gentlemen for the first volume, and they venture to hope that the members generally will contribute in like manner on subjects connected with the county, and so enable the Council to issue annually a volume of great interest to the members of the Society. The Provisional Committee have drawn up draft rules, which will be submitted to the meeting, and, if approved, the members present will have to elect the officers of the Society.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. White seconded, that the rules and report should be adopted ; but the Rev. E. Myers suggested that the rules should first be read to the meeting ; and that they should admit of an enlargement of the limit in the number of members. It was explained that there must be some limit in the number printed of the Transactions and Papers of the Society ; and that those parties who afterwards joined would, no doubt, wish to possess themselves of the earlier volumes ; so it was desirable that at the outset there should be a limit in the number of members, or the Council would scarcely know what number to print of their volumes. Mr. Adnitt then read the rules as follows :—

1.—The Society shall be called the “Shropshire Archæological Society,” and shall consist of not more than 300 members.

2.—The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Society shall be vested, that is to say :—The President, Vice-Presidents, the Editorial Committee, Hon Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers, and not less than 12 other Members. Four of the latter shall retire each year, but shall be eligible for re-election. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the Office of Secretary or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

3.—A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually in October, at such place as the Council shall appoint. The President, or in his absence



one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call an extraordinary General Meeting on giving, through the Secretary, a fortnight's notice to the members.

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

5.—The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Society, or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Society.

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

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

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

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

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

The Resolution was put and carried.

The following officers were then appointed:—On the motion of Mr. J. P. White, seconded by Mr. E. Elsmere, the Earl of Bradford was elected *President*. On the motion of Mr. Askew Roberts, seconded by Mr. E. J. Parry, the following noblemen and gentlemen were chosen *Vice-Presidents*:—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Powis, Lord Berwick, Lord Harlech, Viscount Hill, Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, Bart., Sir Vincent R. Corbet, Bart., Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Mr. C. C. Cotes, M.P., Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., Mr. H. Robertson, M.P., the Dean of Lichfield, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman, the Hon. R. C. Herbert, the Hon. and Rev. J. Bridgeman. On the motion of Mr. J. R. Humphreys, seconded by Mr. Hubert Smith, the following gentlemen were elected a Council:—Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, Donington; Mr. R. Blakeway, (1) Wenlock; Rev. G. L. Wasey, (1) Knowle Sands; Mr. W. Phillips; Mr. R. Kyrke Penson, Ludlow; Rev. Prebendary Lloyd; Rev. A. T. Pelham, Cound; Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., Gungrog; Mr. R. W. Ralph, Newport; Mr. Askew Roberts, Oswestry; Rev. J. Brooke, Shifnal; Mr. E. C. Peele. It was proposed by the Rev. E. Myers, and seconded by Mr. W. Phillips, and carried, that the *Editorial Committee* should consist of the Rev. W. A. Leighton, F.L.S., the Rev. J. Burd, M.A., and Mr. Hubert Smith. On the motion of Mr. Drake, seconded by the Rev. G. A. Salusbury, Mr. T. Slaney-Eyton was appointed *Treasurer*, and Mr. Adnitt, *Honorary Secretary*. Mr. Drake and Mr. Onions were appointed *Auditors*.

The business of the meeting being thus concluded, a general

¹ Both these gentlemen died soon after.

conversation arose as to the prospects of the Society. The Rev. S. J. Hawkes suggested a union with the Powys-Land Club ; or, at least, that they should include Montgomeryshire in their area. The Rev. G. A. Salusbury, the Rev. J. Burd, Mr. J. R. Humphreys, and others objected to this, considering they had enough to do in Shropshire, and that the sister county was already looked after by the Powys-Land Society.

The Chairman, at the wish of the Secretary, asked the opinion of the meeting on the subject of summer excursions by the Society. This seemed to meet with approval, and on the motion of Mr. Humphreys the place for the first excursion was left for the Council to fix.

In answer to a question from Mr. Parry, the Secretary stated that it was intended to issue an octavo volume of Papers every year, extending to 500 pages ; which would be free to the members and not for sale to others. These volumes would be issued in parts, three times a year.

The meeting then closed with votes of thanks to the Chairman ; and the Council immediately commenced proceedings, fixing the town of Bridgnorth, and the month of August, for the summer excursion of 1877. Previously to this excursion taking place, the Council conferred with the officers of the "Shropshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society," which had been established in 1835, relative to an amalgamation of the societies ; and it was agreed to recommend the amalgamation at a general meeting of the members of the new Society, to be held at Bridgnorth on the day of the excursion. The following notice and draft of the proposed rules was sent to all the members :—

It having been considered that the objects of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and the Shropshire Archaeological Society were so nearly identical, it was thought desirable that the two Societies should be amalgamated into one Society ; a Sub-Committee of each Council met, and having duly considered the subject, beg to recommend to the Members of the respective Societies, that such Amalgamation take place. They also recommend that the name of the Joint Society be the "Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society," and having drawn up Rules they beg to submit the same to the Members for their suggestions and approval.

1.—This Society shall be called the "Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society," and shall consist of not more than 300 members.

2.—The objects of the Society shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Society shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such papers as shall be contributed by the members and others, searching for and transcribing public records, the maintenance of a Museum and Library of Natural History, Antiquities, &c., the promotion of the study of the Natural and General History of the District, and for the necessary expenses of the Society.

3.—The Members shall have the entire management and control of the affairs of the Society ; and the Council, as delegated by them, shall transact all its ordinary business.

4.—The Council shall be elected at the annual General Meeting of the Society, and shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Editorial Committee, Treasurer, Secretary and other officers, and not less than twelve other Members, all or any of whom shall be eligible for re-election. Should any vacancy occur in the Council, it may be provisionally filled up by the Council.



5.—The Subscription of each member shall be paid in advance on the 20th June in each year to the Secretary or Treasurer, and shall be the annual sum of One Guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrears for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Secretary, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a member of the Society.

6.—A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually in October, at such place as the Council shall appoint. The Council shall have power to call Special General Meetings, of which the Secretary shall give a week's notice to the members.

7.—Contributors shall be entitled to twelve separate copies of such papers as are printed in the volumes of the Society.

8.—Every member not in arrear of his annual subscription, will be entitled to one copy of the volume issued by the Society for that year.

9.—The property of the Museum and Library shall be considered as vested in the Council of the Society (for the time being).

10.—The Council shall be authorized to make purchases of books and specimens, and to give orders on the Treasurer for payment, and to make exchanges of specimens with other Societies or individual collectors.

11.—The Council may appoint Honorary curators, who shall have the charge of the several departments of the Museum and of the Library.

12.—The Museum and Library shall be open to Members and their families every day (Sundays excepted), during such hours as the Council shall appoint.

13.—Visitors may be introduced free by Members, who shall be required to enter their names in a book to be kept for that purpose.

14.—The books in the Library may be lent amongst Members only, under such regulations as the Council may adopt.

15.—The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any person eminent in Archaeological and Natural Science.

16.—The Existing Honorary and Life Members of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society (together with the Præpostors of the Shrewsbury Royal Free Grammar School) shall exercise their present privileges of access to and use of the Museum and Library, but shall not be entitled to the volumes issued by the Society.

17.—No alteration shall be made in the rules of the Society except at the Annual Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose.

The Bridgnorth excursion, under the management of Mr. Hubert Smith, on the 20th of August, was very successful, but the attendance was limited in consequence of the state of the weather during the morning of the day. The following members were present:—Mr. Hubert Smith, Mr. J. Wyld McMichael, and Mr. Cameron Roberts, of Bridgnorth; Mr. R. C. Blakeway, Wenlock; Mr. H. Ponting Cox, Wem; Rev. T. Owen Rocke, Clungunford; Rev. W. Holthouse, Nottingham; Rev. C. W. Mackey, Alveley; Dr. W. Phillimore, Snenton, Nottingham; Mr. Arthur Sparrow, Preen Manor; Mr. Sparrow, junr.; Mr. Randall, Madeley; Rev. W. A. Leighton, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Drake, Mr. J. Calcott, Mr. C. Matthews, junr., and Mr. Hughes, of Shrewsbury. After the day's sight-seeing was completed, the members met for business. Mr. Leighton occupied the chair; and the amalgamation of the societies was approved and the rules agreed to, subject to the adoption of a couple of suggestions to the Council; viz:—The clause in Rule 1 that limited the number of Members; which Dr. Phillimore thought impolitic; and second that in Rule 14, which allowed books to be taken out of the Museum Library.

A General Meeting of the Members was held in the Museum at Shrewsbury on Sep. 14, 1877; present, Mr. J. R. Humphreys, in the chair; Revs. W. A. Leighton, C. H. Drinkwater; Messrs. Adnitt, Bunny, Calcott, Cox, Drake, Elsmere, W. Hughes, T. Onions, Oldroyd,

Phillips, G. M. Salt, Askew Roberts, J. P. White, Hubert Smith, Sharp, &c. A motion was put from the chair, and carried, that the Societies be amalgamated, under the name of the "Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society."

On the motion of Mr. G. M. Salt, seconded by Mr. Ponting Cox, it was unanimously agreed that the books should always be in the Library for reference, and not lent out to Members. The Rules as submitted to the meeting at Bridgnorth were, with these exceptions, carried as the Rules of the Society.

Mr. Phillips proposed and Mr. Salt seconded the addition of the following members of the old society, to the list of Vice-Presidents and Council of the Amalgamated Society:—*Vice-Presidents*; The Right Hon. the Earl Brownlow, His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Mr. John Pritchard, Dr. Henry Johnson:—*Council*; Dr. Cranage, Mr. J. R. Humphreys, Mr. H. Shaw, and Mr. J. P. White. Mr. J. R. Jebb was also added to the Council in the room of the late Rev. G. L. Wasey.

It was then proposed by Mr. Calcott and seconded by Mr. Drinkwater, that the following gentlemen be appointed Honorary Curators of the Museum:—Phanerogamic Botany, Rev. Canon Butler; Cryptogamic Botany, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S.; Geology, Mr. F. Drake, F.G.S.; Entomology, Mr. G. M. Salt; Numismatics, etc., Mr. S. Wood, F.S.A.; Zoology, Mr. T. C. Eyton, F.Z.A.; Archæology, Rev. W. A. Leighton, F.L.S.; Fine Arts, &c., Mr. J. P. White; Library, Mr. H. W. Admitt (Hon. Sec.).

On the suggestion of Mr. Admitt, it was carried by acclamation, that in recognition of the forty-two years' service of Dr. Henry Johnson as hon. sec. of the Antiquarian Society, he should be elected hon. member of the Amalgamated Society under the provisions of Rule 15.

Promises of donations to the Museum by Mr. Drinkwater and others having been made, the meeting broke up after the usual vote of thanks had been passed and responded to.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Museum on April 12, 1878, it was decided that the summer excursion should take place on Monday, July 8th; and that Boscobel, Whiteladies, Tong, &c., should be visited.

The annual excursion, as arranged, took place on Monday, July 8th, and attracted a large number of members and friends. The Hon. and Rev. J. R. Orlando Bridgeman, one of the vice-presidents, met the party at Tong and gave an interesting description of the church. At Donington they were met by the Rev. H. G. De Bunsen, and under his superintendence inspected the interesting church of that place, now in the process of restoration. At Whiteladies Mr. De Bunsen read some extracts from a forthcoming pamphlet he had in the press, on Boscobel and its oak; and when the party reached the oak itself, discussion, as usual, arose, as to the identity of the tree with the one that concealed the fugitive king. Mr. De Bunsen read a letter from the Earl of Brad-



ford, the president of the Society, in which his lordship, from family tradition, was strongly of opinion that the tree now shown to visitors was the original oak, and not a seedling from it. The popular stories of the king spending the day in the oak, and of the owl flying out of it, his lordship treated (as he did the accounts of its destruction) as romance; the king, suddenly surprised when in the wood, ascended the tree, and at the restoration it became an object of interest, and no doubt the lower branches, to some extent, had been carried away, as could be seen had been the case with the existing tree. On the other hand authorities were cited to show that the original tree had been destroyed by relic-hunters, and the Rev. W. A. Leighton stated that an aunt of his who was born in 1756, in the district, and lived to be eighty, had given him when a boy, a bit of decayed wood which had formed part of the old tree she remembered, as a child, with a younger tree enclosed within the wall. After spending some time inspecting the curious old house, and its hiding-places, the party returned to Shifnal, by way of Weston Park, having spent a pleasant and profitable day.

On the 1st of August a Council Meeting was held, when it was agreed to appoint a collector, in order that the subscriptions may not be in arrear; it was also agreed that in future not more than two illustrations should, at the expense of the funds, accompany any of the Papers the Society published; but that any extra pictures would be gladly received if presented by the writers or others interested. It was also arranged to hold the Annual Meeting during the first fortnight in October.

August 7, 1878.

LIST OF MEMBERS, AUGUST, 1878.

- Acton, Mrs. Stackhouse, Acton Scott, Salop
 Admitt, Mr. H. W., Shrewsbury
 Anslow, Robert, Esq., Parville, Wellington, Salop
 Auden, Rev. T., Ford, 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
 Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
 Barnes, Capt. J. R., Brookside, Chirk
 Barton, Rev. J., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington
 Beacall, W., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Beck, Peter, Esq., The Castle, Shrewsbury
 Benson, R. A., Esq., Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock
 Bentham, F., Esq., F.S.A., Hexton, Ampthill, Bedfordshire
 Beresford, Robert De la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry
 Bibby, J. J. Esq., Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury
 Bodinham, J., Esq., Edmond, Newport, Salop
 Borough, J. C. Burton, Esq., Chetwynd Park, Newport
 Boulton, Rev. W., Wem
 Boucher, J. B., Esq., 5, The Parade, Oak Hill, Surbiton, Surrey
 Boughton, Sir C. H. Rouse, Bart, Downton Hall, Ludlow
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*The following amongst other papers have been promised
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The Charters of Oswestry. By Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.

Robert Fitz Wimarch and his Descendants. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A.

Gilds of Shrewsbury. By Rev. W. A. Leighton.

Where did King Oswald die? A Summary of the Arguments in favour of Oswestry and of Winwick.

Cleobury Mortimer, &c. By Mrs. G. Childe.

The Shropshire Poet, Thomas Churchyard. By H. W. Admitt.

The Hon. Thomas Kenyon; Chairman of the Shropshire Sessions, and High Steward of Oswestry. By Askew Roberts.

On the Bells of Shrewsbury Abbey. By David Davies.

Shropshire Topography. By the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES IN A SALOPIAN
MANOR HOUSE,
IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN BESS,
WITH REMARKS ON THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS
OF THE AGE.

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.,
PRECENTOR OF CHICHESTER.

THE institution of the Shropshire Archæological Society is a welcome event to antiquaries. The study of the memorials of the past lends an important and indispensable aid to the true understanding of the history of the country, and goes far towards the preservation of precious evidences of the skill, manners, customs, taste, and fancy of our forefathers. The Castles and Abbeys of Shropshire will, no doubt, attract the special attention of the Society, and I therefore thought that a sketch at mid distance between the middle ages and the present time would form an interesting subject for a short paper. The materials consist of an Inventory and a Kitchen book of the close of the sixteenth century, from which I have selected the most telling portions. The popular story and the picture of the artist often fail in correct delineation from the want of acquaintance with such accurate illustrations of a particular period, whilst out of the items of furniture, the names of chambers, and the lists of provisions, we can form a portraiture minutely exact. Many houses retain examples of internal decoration which will fit into their proper combination with the assistance of such catalogues; a few extracts from contemporaneous literature will add the actual dress and habits of the

inmates ; and some particulars from similar documents will group together into one life-like picture of an Elizabethan home. The wines used were "Clarette, White Rennishe, Sacke, and Muscadel ;" the ample fare condescended to embrace the smallest fish in the brook and the common birds of the hedgerow. Neighbours sent in rich gifts from the great deer park, as well as humble offerings of the villager and prosperous tenant.

The Homilies give us a graphic picture of the excess of apparel, "so gorgeous" that no person could "stay its proud curiosity." The gentleman "ruffled in his sables, in his fine furred gown, corked slippers, trim buskens, and warm mittens : one gown for the day, another for the night, one long and one short, one for winter, another for summer, one through furred, another but faced, one for the working day, another for the holy day ; one of this colour, another of that colour ; one of cloth, another of silken damask ; change of apparel, one afore dinner, and another after ; one of the Spanish fashion, another Turkey. Many men are become so effeminate that they care not what they spend in disguising themselves, ever desiring new toys" and inventing new fashions. Therefore, a certain man (Borde the Merry Andrew), "that would picture every countryman in his accustomed apparel, when he had painted other nations he pictured the Englishman all naked, and gave him cloth under his arm, and bade him make it himself as he thought best, for he changed his fashions so often that he knew not how to make it. Thus with our fantastical devices we make ourselves laughing stocks to other nations ; while one spendeth his patrimony upon flounces and cuts, another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice to buy him honest and comely apparel for his whole body. Some having their revenues about their necks, ruffling in their ruffs," whilst "the men had their presses so full of apparel that many knew not how many sorts they had" in the cupboards of which the inventory speaks. The "nice and vain women with tuft and tussock, bracelets,

and verdingales," outrivalled them in "painting their faces, curling and dying their hair into unnatural colour; embalming their bodies, and decking them with gay apparel," which the ungallant homilist calls "the devil's tire," "painted and flourished visages," and charges these "dainty dames" with becoming "worse house wives, the seldomer at home to see their charge, and so neglect thrift. Women have become men, and men transfigured into monsters."

Fasting days, however, were still strictly kept, as on the Tuesday in Mr. Talbot's household. "What good English heart would not wish that the old ancient glory should return to the realm, wherein it hath with great commendation excelled before our days in the furniture of the navy. If the prince requested our obedience to forbear one day from flesh more than we do, and to be contented with one meal in the same day, should not we more commonly thereby persuade us to subjection? But now that two meals be permitted in the same day to be used, which sometimes our elders in very great numbers in the realm did use with only one spare meal, and that on fish only, shall we think it so great a burden that is prescribed?" Dinner appears to have been served about noon, with meat and beer; supper followed in the evening. In Queen Anne's time 3 p.m. was regarded as "Court hour" for dinner.

Religion was at a low ebb. Some "must ride and journey on the Sunday, they must drive and carry on the Sunday, they must row and ferry on the Sunday, they must buy and sell on the Sunday; they are all days alike, work days and holy days all are one. The other sort is worse, they rest in ungodliness and filthiness pranking and pricking, pointing and painting themselves to be gorgeous and gay, in excess and superfluity, in brawling and railing, in quarrelling and fighting, in wantonness, in toyish talking, in filthy wantonness; so that it doth too evidently appear that God is more dishonoured and the devil better served on the Sunday than upon all the days in the week beside." We

The first section of the report discusses the current state of the industry and the challenges it faces. It highlights the need for innovation and investment in research and development. The second section provides a detailed analysis of the market trends and the impact of technological advancements. It also discusses the regulatory environment and the role of government in supporting the industry. The third section outlines the proposed strategies and initiatives to address the identified challenges and opportunities. It includes a timeline and a budget for the implementation of these plans. The final section concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and partnership among industry stakeholders.

may hope that Mr. Talbot's household were better ordered, but it is certain that Sunday was a day of feasting.

The churches had been scoured of "gay gazing sights," the beautiful stained glass, the carved wood work, the rood lofts, and many a sacred monument of piety and love; and some of the furniture and a taperstand had been transferred to the house at Frankley. The ministers left the altar and chancel for a "tabernacle of wainscot" in the nave, "facing" the people, and praying towards them, and were scoffed at as "threadbare gowns" if they were not "double-beneficed." It was a time of "slothfulness, and negligence in coming to the Lord's House so seldom and scarcely at any time, so far is it from a great many to come early in the morning or give attendance without." Some "never cease from uncomely walking and jetting¹ up and down and overthwart the church," some spoke "filthy, unclean, and wicked words in the Lord's House to the great dishonour of His majesty, and offence of all that hear them." "Every man and woman in several pretence of devotion prayeth privately." The buildings were "defiled with rain and weather, with dung of doves and owls, stares and choughs, and other filthiness, as it is foul and lamentable to behold in many places of this country. It is not the house of talking, of walking, of brawling, of minstrelsy, of hawks, of dogs." Even Canon lxxxviii of 1603 refers to many abuses; and it is no wonder that the "serving men spent their time in much idleness of life," and the young men "in jollity, in gaming, in banqueting, in ruffians' company." "Doles and marks, which of old time were laid for the division of meers and balks² in the fields to bring their owners to their rights, for the commodious walk of his

¹ To carry the body proudly (*Bailey*).

² *Dole*, a slip of pasture left between furrows of ploughed lands; *mark* or *meer*, a boundary walk; *balk*, a ridge or furrow, "the ancient terries" (terraces or walks), "that old men beforctimes with great pains did tread out.

neighbour, for the better shack¹ in harvest time, to the more comfort of his poor neighbours' cattle, and for a road and sufficient bier walk to carry the corse to the Christian sepulture," were "grated on and eared up."² Such is the lamentable account which the present rubric of the Church of England³ sanctions as a true chronicle of a time to which we complacently turn as the time of good Queen Bess. An antiquary may not be the worse preacher of contentment with our own times and condition after all.

The interior of the houses was not much better. Rushes and hay took the place of carpets; arras made an uncomfortable curtain; the tables were rough, and the seats mere stools: whether ablutions in the bed chambers were carried on at all, or by means of portable vessels, we have no hint; trenchers were used in lieu of plates, although pewter was sometimes in use, as I can remember it at Winchester, at Christchurch, and Trinity College, Oxford; and at length came "earthen dishes." The sanitary arrangements were simply coarse and abominable; night clothes were regarded as superfluities, and other decent conveniences did not exist. The fixed casements of the windows prevented sufficient ventilation. The house, offices, dairy, brewhouse, and stables, were either under one roof, or so immediately adjoined that "the goodman in his bed might lightly hear what was done in each house of office with ease, and call quickly unto his menie," if there was danger abroad. Chimneys had been lately introduced, but the mention of aundryrons probably points to their existence in Mr. Talbot's house; it was the period of erecting huge chimney pieces, and mantleboards with huge figures, mythological, allegorical, or borrowed from the accounts of the Indians brought

¹ *Shack*, "meat for beasts" (*Littleton*); "the liberty of winter pasturage" (*Bailey*).

² Tilled, or turned into fallow; ploughed (1 Sam. viii, 12; Is. xxx 24; Deut. xxxi. 4.)

³ In the Order of Holy Communion and Ordering of Deacons enjoining Homilies to be read.

home by the Buccaneers; scroll work fantastically composite was the ruling fashion; the ceilings were of plaster, or ceiled with oak; the walls were panelled with wainscot from the "East countries" (the Baltic), or hung with tapestry, arms, and painted cloths representing some "history, herbs, beasts, or knottes." The outer part of the building was impanelled with clay, and covered with straw, reed, shingle, tiles, or if a quarry was near, slate. Strong timber-framing was more sparingly used than it had been, giving place gradually to hard stone and brick, and the houses of office were removed to a further distance from the dwelling. Glass came from Normandy, Flanders, Burgundy, and some parts of England; treeneplatter or trenchers were giving place to pewter, and wooden spoons were exchanged for those of tin and silver. The cupboard was laden with plate, the table spread with a carpet and fine napery. The floors were bare or strewn with green rushes, like the neighbouring church. Brass and Turkey work added to the showiness of the furniture. In the bed chambers "joined beds"¹ with tapestry and silk hangings were sometimes supplied with "down and whole feathers," but pillows were reserved for delicate women: straw pallets and rough mats, with a sheet under coverlets of dagswain, had given place to a mattress and flock bed with a sack of chaff to support the head: the servants had no under sheet to prevent the rough materials "irritating their rude hides." The houses indeed were built, says a wit, "*latius et lautius*, but not *letius*, for hospitality was daily much declining."

"One goodly room for feasts and triumphs," as we may imagine Hardwicke Hall, served as the principal chamber of presence, and the staircase rose into prominence as an internal feature of importance, as the houses grew in size and height. The Library was small,

¹ The beds were of different kinds, (1) "trussing," (2) "trundle," (3) "settle," (4) "folding," (5) "standing." The "joined bed" was made of wainscot or joiner's work, just as the joined table was solid in distinction to a board-table set upon trestles.

about a dozen books are all we shall find at Frankley, and Piscator says, "Walk but into the Parlour you will find one book or other in the window to entertain you the while." (*Complete Angler*, p. ii., ch. x., p. 335.) And yet Charles Cotton was a reading man. The rule was, the book in the morning, the bow after dinner.

This room also served as an oratory, for there was little difficulty in obtaining a licence of absence from the church (*Strype's Parker*, 483), on the plea of sickness and infirmity, or because "the ways were extreme dirty," and difficult withal in those days of bad roads made to be traversed only by the horse litter (for W. Boonen, the Dutchman, had only recently introduced his leathern conveniences called coaches), and the pack horse of the house carrier, when folks rode no further than to the assizes or nearest market town. Drinking deep and garden vegetables, "onions, carrots, and cabishes," came from Holland, via Hull (*Whitaker's Craven*, 321); salad, herbs, gourds, melons, navews, turnips, cucumbers, radishes, skeiels, and parsnips, grew in the garden; the orchard had its delicate apples, plums, figs, "cerisetrees," almonds, peaches, walnuts, filberts, and plums; and William Harrison mentions capers, oranges, lemons, and wild olives, growing in the open air in some rich men's domains. "Verangenes and mushrooms" were adventured on only by the bold who feared no doubtful fare; as the proverb went, salad for the Italian, pot for Germans, and porridge for Englishmen.

Although wandering, idle men and disbanded soldiers from the war in the Low Countries haunted fair, market, and ale-house, yet the curious weapons on the wall were probably not intended as a protection, but hung up as curiosities; the Black Bill, a kind of halbert so called from its black varnish, armed with two spikes; the Pole axe, probably the invention of Polish warfare; and the light horseman's demy lance. The sportsman will be pleased with the notices of the materials as to the field, and the political economist not less glad to have some price lists of three centuries ago.

I trust that I have now prepared my readers for reception by the Blue Coats or serving men in their livery hood and badges, and if he brings his knife (as is not unusual), I will point to the whet stone lying outside the chamber door, so that he may be quite prepared to fall to with an appetite as he reads the bill of fare.

The greate chamber has been early swept and neatlie kept with fier made at the season of the yeare, ells the chimney at other times was "garnishede with grene bowes or flowers." [Archæol. xiii. 332.]

The breade the carvinge knife and the clensynge knife and forke have been placed upon the table in dewe order at the salte, and the breade covered with a fynne square clouth of cambricke called a coverpaine. (334.)

The table clothes towells napkens and cubberd cloathes, eather damask deaper canvas or holland, and arming towels for the carver and server are ready. The carver comes to the table from the ewerie with the lord's and lady's napkens laid on his left shoulder; the server attends at the dresser or surveying place to carry the meat and at the ewere to receive napkins and trenchers.

The great table is duly laid; the host seated in the midst of the table a little above the salt, facing the carver, and the mistress of the house; the principal chairs have cushions, the ordinary company sit on stools. Those below the salt have their meat served from a side table. The cup bearers attend with wine or beer. In the great chamber the gentlemen will attend from 9 till eleven, when prayer is said in chapel, and from 1 pm after dinner till 3 pm, and again at supper time at 5 pm. All broken meate must be put into the aumorie and from thens to bee bestowed on the poor by the porter. (333.)

KYTCHIN BOOK OF MR. TALBOT OF LONGFORD, SALOP,
(1 mile from Newport,) betweene the xxijth of December and the second
of Marche A^o. Dm. 1577.

				consumed.
Pantry.	Manchet ¹ xxxvi	...	...	xj
SUNDAY.	Chetebred xlix di.	...	...	vij di
	household bread ^{xx} _{ciij ij}	...	...	vij
	[Beef was cut into 17 peeces, shoulders 2, surloynes 2, cloddes 4, brests 2, fillets 2, chine 1, ribbs 2, iselbones 2.			
	Mutton had tenne services---shoulders 2, loynes 2, brestes 2, legges 2, rackes 2.			
	Veale had twelve services---shoulders 2, loynes 4, brestes 2, legges 2, rackes 2.]			
Kytchin.	Beef peeces xiiij, and one steere cut into peeces			
Monday.	xxvi. in all	...	...	vii peeces
	Mutton and iiij wethers cut into peeces	xl		xii peeces
	goose j	...	...	j
	pigge j	...	...
	coneyes ix	...	...	v
	mallards iiij	...	...
	teales viii	...	...	j
	woodcocks xxxix	...	...
	Snipes xv	...	...
	heron j	...	...
	craine j	...	...
	birds ij	...	...	ij
	Becketts ij	[Blankett's Arch xiii. 341. not in W. Harrison's List.]		...
	hethe henne ij	...	...
	plovers xiiij	...	...	i
Tuesday,	Linge i fishe cut into peeces	iiij	...	ij
Dec. xxiv	haberdyne [salted eod] j cut into peeces	iiij	...	iiij
CHRISTMAS	moddfishe [not in William Harrison's Description.]	iiij	...	iiij
EVE	thorneback ij	...	...	ij
	codd ij	...	...	j
	plaises iiij	...	...	iiij
	tench j	...	...	i
	perches x roches iiij	...	...	xiiij
Wednesday.	Porkettes that cam from Upton ij cut into			
Dec. xxv.	peeces	...	...	iiij
CHRISTMAS	veale j calfe cut into peeces	x	...	iiij
DAY	Capones ij	...	...	ii
	flesants taken v	...	...
	Curlewes presented j	...	...

¹ Main cheat; principal cheat [achat], white bread made in rolls broad in the middle and sharp at the end. Cheat was baker's bread bought as distinct from household bread. Arch., xv. 10

Arch. xiii. The yeoman baker to receive his corne and to make thereof manchett, cheate and rauchett [338]

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report. Some words are difficult to discern but seem to include terms like "The following information", "It is noted", and "The results of".

Thursday	Swanne j	...	...	...	j
Dec. xxvi	turkey j	...	...	...	j
	chickens iij	...	...	...	iij
Friday	newelinge iij	fishes cut into peces xvj			vij
xxvii Dec.	moddfishes iij	cut into peces xij	...		xij
	yeeles xxvii	...	...	...	xij
	carpes iiii	...	...	...	j
	woodcocks for vij	and a bitterne iijs.	ijd for xv and a plover vs.	for ij and ij teales ij	
	plovers and ij	beckets ijs.	iijd		
	Paid for eggs at v the penny xvjd.				
	for ij geese xvid				
	for ij barrowes of salte vjd				
	for ij quarts of butter xviid				
Monday	i q of nottmegge xxd				
Dec xxiii	iij dozen di	of plaises xs.	iij thornebacks	vjs.	vij whittings xvjd.
	for a woodeocke ijd.		a morecock ijd	a snipe id.	iij teales xijd
	iij quarts and di of butter ijs. viijd				
	ij woodcocks vjd				
	iij piggs at viijd the peece				
	for ⁱⁱⁱ oysters iijs				
	for oranges xijd				
Saturday	Breme				
xxvii th Dec	For John Dugleyes charges in seekinge for samon xijd				
	A great many presents are brought in by neeghbour.				
	Manchets ^{xx} _{iijv.}	...	...	...	exx di
	j chetebred	...	...	...	xx
	household bred iij	...	...	...	iij dj
	hogsheds of beare xxvj di [vij consumed]				xix di
	whete for manchett at iijjs. vjd the strike				
	...	...	...	ixs	
	whete for Chetbred at iijjs the strike				xiijs
	wheate for the pastry at iijjs the strike				iijjs
	mungeorne for household breade at iijs iijjd the strike				
					iii.£
	malte for vij hogs of beare at ijs ijd the strike				
	...	...	...	xxxixs.	
	Sume of the corne v quarters ij strikes vj.£ vjs.				
	the value of the fleshe spent this weck sum				
	...	...	...	vi.£	xiiijs.
	Sum of the ffishe				iij.£ ijs.
	Sum total of the expenses xvi.£ ijs. besides wyne venison spices butter chese eggs and frutes.				
	given in rewards for presents brought iijs. vjd,				

	Rec. from Grafton this weeke ij does and killed in pepperhill parke j whereof given to myla. Blunt j and thotherspent all saving a haunche.
xxxi. Dec.	for C of lampernes bought xijd
Jan i.	patriches j.
Jan. iiij	sanon iij peces... .. ii
	for iij blackbirds ijd. for iij c of oysters bought at Bridgnorth iiijd whereof payd for bringing them xxiid
Jan. v.	peacock presented
Jan ix	for ii c of muscles vjd. for iiiii strikes of salt viijs
	for iij quarts of muscadel [<small>a rich wine made of Muscat grapes</small>] ijs
Jan xxx	for a litle haddock vid
Feb 2	for ii grey plovers vjd
	vii grene plovers xiiijd
Feb. xi.	for a strike [<small>four pecks</small>] of greene pease iiis. iiid bought at Bridgnorth
Feb. xiiij	for ix quarts of vinegar iijs.
	for a rundelett [<small>a round cask holding from 8 to 20 gallons</small>] viiijd
xviij	for ix quarters of mustard seed ijs iiijd

EXTRACTS FROM AN INVENTORY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S HALL

FRANCKLEY FEB. IX 1589 [Sir John Lyttelton's.]

one longe table standinge on a fframe
 two joyned formes servinge to the same
 i table standing in the Rounde wyndow called "the Rounde table"
 i lyttell joyned square table
 iiij short formes servinge to the same
 i joyned cupbord standing in the nether end of the hall
 i greate cheste standing against the Serene used with Evidences
 i greate cheste with ij locks wh. cam from Prestwood
 i large coffer without any locke
 iiij staves for light horsemen
 i dymy launce staff
 i payre of awndyrons [cobiron : an Iron dog or tressel for the hearth]
 i fyre forke [a poker]
 a payre tonges and fire shovell
 ii plates [flint dishes, sconces or sockets] to sett lightes in

The entry betwene the parlour and the Buttery.

i folding table standinge upon a close cubbord Spaynysh worke
 iiij joyned leafes or panes for the parlour windowes
 i grete mape of the world set in a fayre joyned fframe
 vj iron casements for windowes
 ij twiggen stenes [*wickerstrainers*]
 i iron bowe for a wayne coppe [*waggon cover*]
 a plate for a gudgin
 ij iron hokes for a doore
 vi old horse shoes
 i stone mortar with a wooden pestell

Buttery i silver basen with the ewer wanting the cover
 2 half tunnes of silver with vj small cuppes and a lytell salte in
 the same
 ii bolle glasses [*cups*] and vi other drinkeng glasses
 iiij butter dysshes and iiij lesser for friute
 iiij botles with i cover of sylver

In the Parloure i large carpet of arres upon longe joyned table

iiij grene carpets
 ii buffet stooles [*little portable stools without
backs or arms.*]
 i joyned chayre stoole [*with arms*] covered with cloth of tyssue
 i close cubbord [*safes*] to put in Evidences
 i lyttell mape set in a joyned frame
 i picture set in a frame
 iiij quysshions of neydle work and i grene quysshion
 i large prayer booke
 Bookes more and less xvij
 ij payre of playing tables [*they shall not spend their time idly by playing at dice cards or tables
[Canon lxxv. 1603] in the Latin version tesseris draughts or back
gammon.*]
 a chest bord with the men
 ij emptie glasses
 xviii glasses with styllled waters
 x galleye pottes with conserves and preserves
 a black byll and a poll axe
 i suger loffe.
 i payre of bellowes
 iiij vice pynnes with a wrest for a field bedde
 [two candlesticks to be taken in sunder with wrests. Rites of Durham 8.
 Vice pins were used like pincers to unscrew the wrest.]
 Keyes more and lesse viij
 i payre of snufflers

i drinkenge glasse with a cover
 i longe glasse with a cover

Names of Rooms.

GALLERY beneth the HALL called the woll chamber

The STILLATORYE [^{the still room for distilling}
scented waters] at the stayre foote i uryvall
 [the only one mentioned] and iiij caecs. i hower glasse

CANAPIE CHAMBER

GRENE CHAMBER

TOWER CHAMBER at the end of the GRENE GALLERY

GRETE CHAMBER OVER THE ENTRY beneth the hall (the Guest Room)

The CHAMBER OVER THE KYCHIN dresser

[they have buffet stools and joined stools but no signs of washing
 furniture. The lavatory remains in the deanery hall at Wells.]

The CHAMBER OVER THE KECHIN. i olde quyshon over the Prevey.

CHAMBERS.

i standinge joyned bedsted

i texture of rewed [striped] silke frenged rodde and grene silke

ij curtayns of red and grene silke

ij whyte blankets

the chamber hanged with grene saye, with a storrye in the border.

[in another copy 'a border of antique']

i grene curtain of saye hanging before the wyndowe

i large arres [^{tapestry made}
at Arras] coveringe lyned

CORNER CHAMBER OVER THE STABLE.

i old ernneke made to keepe ffyrtrets in

ij gutter netts

i clechyng net

i square net

i tunnell net [^{a net to catch}
partridges] with hayinges [^{nets to catch conies in; the warren at Malmes-}
bury and Dunster was called the coney gar]

i hocke to take swannes yron

CHAMBER WITHIN THE STABLE.

ij old hackency saddles

ii old packe saddles

the horse lytter and saddles with the furnytur

i skeppet [^{a flat broad}
basket] to measure in

PHYSICS 201

LECTURE 10: ELECTROSTATICS

1. Electric Charge and Coulomb's Law

2. Electric Field

3. Gauss's Law

4. Electric Potential

5. Capacitors and Energy Storage

6. Dielectrics and Polarization

7. Current and Resistance

8. Ohm's Law and Power

9. AC Circuits and Impedance

10. Summary

11. Homework

12. Midterm Review

13. Final Exam

14. Additional Resources

15. Contact Information

16. Acknowledgments

17. Appendix A: Constants

18. Appendix B: Units

19. Appendix C: Math

20. Appendix D: Tables

21. Appendix E: Diagrams

22. Appendix F: Glossary

23. Appendix G: Index

24. Appendix H: Bibliography

25. Appendix I: References

26. Appendix J: Credits

14 HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES IN A SALOPIAN MANOR HOUSE.

CHAMBER OVER THE DAYHOUSE.

iiij payre of noggan combes
i brasse candlesticke for a taper sometyme used in the churche

DAY HOUSE [Dairy.]

i clensyng syve for whaye

OLD BARNE.

i typpinge hurdle
noggs which came of lx Knyttchin of hempe in a lyng coffer
noggan [flax] yare xvj lees [refuse knots]

NOTES

RELATING TO THE
ABBEY PARISH CHURCH ESTATE,
SHREWSBURY,COMPILED FROM ANCIENT DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS
PRESERVED IN THE PARISH CHEST.

BY REV. WILLIAM ALLPORT LEIGHTON, B.A., F.L.S., F.B.S., ED.

THE proximity of two great political bodies almost necessarily involves antagonism. Such were the Municipality of the ancient Town of Shrewsbury, and the rich Benedictine Monastery, founded by Earl Roger de Montgomery, in the Eastern Foregate or suburb of that town; and such the state of continual rivalry and strife in which these two bodies subsisted.

By their locality without the walls, the inhabitants of the Eastern or Monks' Foriate¹ (in modern times called the Abbey Foregate) were excluded from being Burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury, or of participating in the rights and privileges of members or com-brethren of the various trading companies or guilds existing within its walls. Apparently, in some measure to compensate for these disadvantages, the Abbots of the Monastery, Seignorial Lords of the Manor of the Abbey Foregate, at a very early period in the 12th or 13th century, appear to have embodied their tenants, dependents, and inhabitants of their Manor into a Municipality or Corporate body. How this was effected,

¹ Owen and Blakeway (Hist. Shrewsbury, 2. 16) derive "*Foriate*" from Saxon *gate*, synonymous with *gasse* in German, and *gat* Dutch—all primarily signifying a *way* or *street*—hence Abbey Foregate is the street or way before the Abbey.

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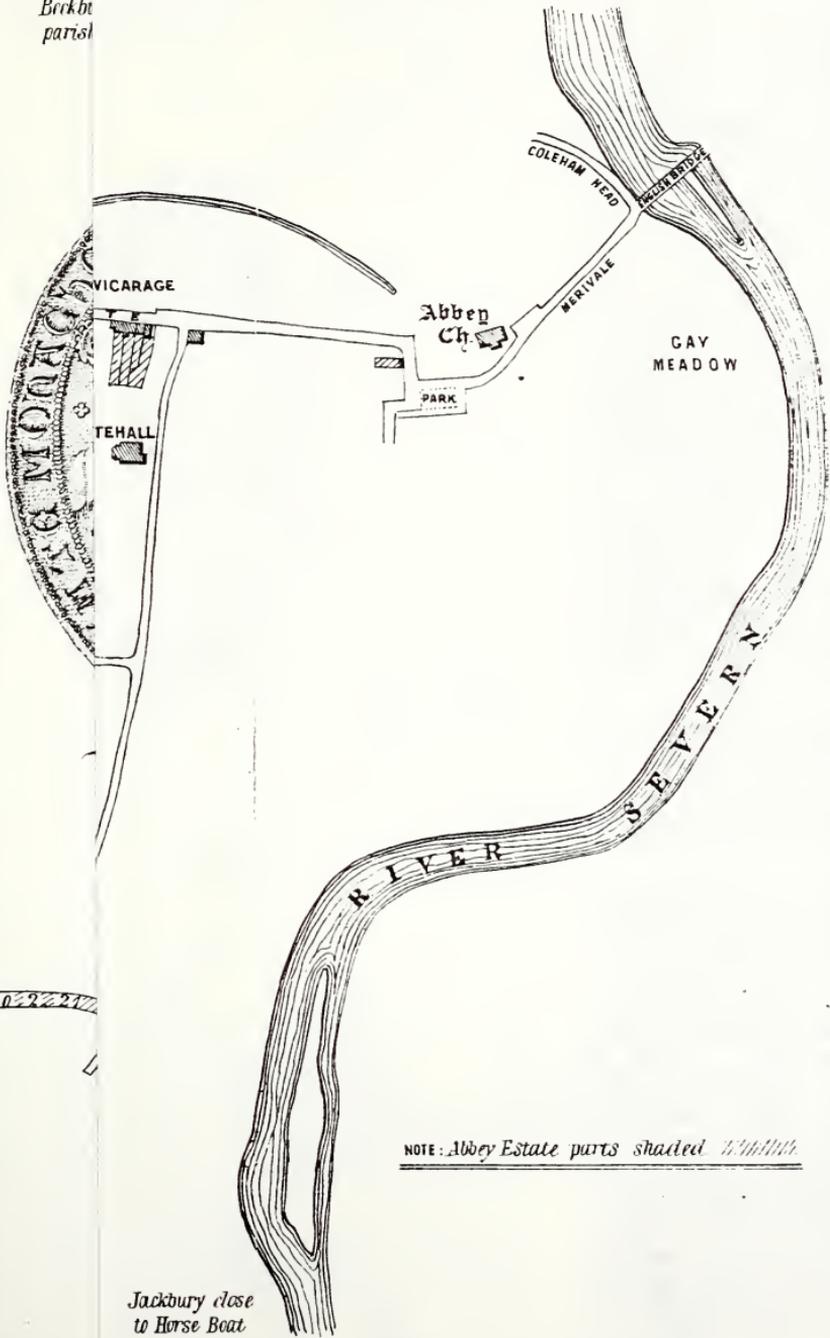
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Berkbe
parish



NOTE: Abbey Estate parts shaded

Jackbury close
to Horse Boat

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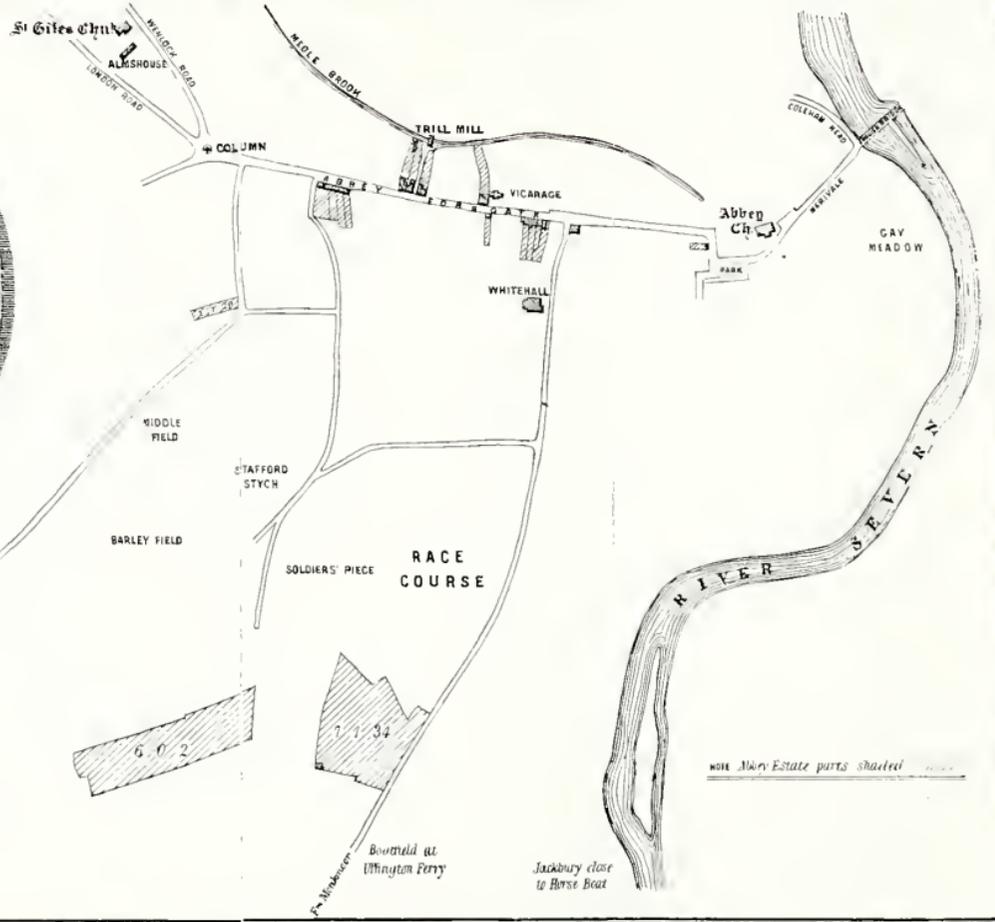
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Boathouse at extremity of parish on river side



Seal.



NOTE Abben Estate parts shaded

Boathouse close to Preston Boats

Boathouse at Whington Ferry

Jackbooy close to Horse Boat

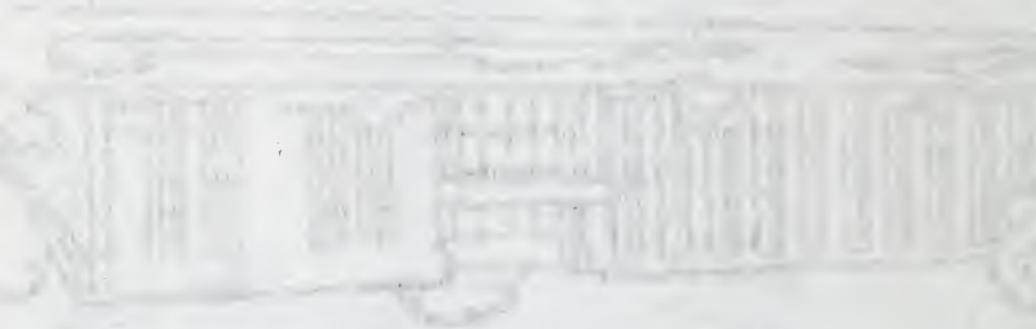
Map of the Abben Church Estate.

whether by Royal Charter, or by an act of self-exerted authority as Baronial Abbots, we have no historical particulars.¹ Indeed, the very existence of the Municipality only comes to our knowledge incidentally, by the occurrence of its Officers as attesting witnesses to ancient deeds, or as parties themselves to such documents. Their jurisdiction most probably extended over the whole Manor of the Abbey Foregate, but of the nature of their legal or judicial acts we are altogether ignorant. From deeds still preserved in the Parish Chest, we gather that they assumed the title of “Ballivus et Burgenses intra libertatem de Forieta Monachorum,” (Bailiff and Burgesses within the liberty of the Monks’ Foriet), in 30 Edward 1., 1301—2.; “Ballivus et Burgenses atque tota communitas libertatis de Forieta Monachorum” (Bailiff & Burgesses and the whole community of the liberty of the Monks’ Foriet), 11 Edward 2, (1312—13); and “Burgenses et tota communitas” (Burgesses and the whole community), 2 Henry 6, (1423—4.)

The Officers of this Corporation were the Præpositus aut Ballivus (Provost or Bailiff), Seneschalus or Steward, Budellus (Bedell), and two laymen, or a Cleric and one layman, who were styled “Custodes aut Gardiani

¹ Further research has shown that this statement is not strictly true, since Earl Hugh, s. of Roger Montgomery, in his Charter of Confirmation, grants that the Abbey shall not “exercise any business of the County Court, but be free and exempt from Shires and hundreds, and may have their own court of all pleas, and of all forfeits of their men, and there may hold right to others, and may have their justice as well and as fully as I have, and as I best and most fully can give them.” Henry 1. by Charter, dated Conover, circa 1120, orders that the Abbot shall be impleaded in no court except that held before himself, thus exempting him from the County Court, and all others of inferior jurisdiction. Henry 1., also by Charter, grants them a fair of three days on feast of St. Peter ad Vineula, (August 1st), “et ut habeant rectum in curia sua de omnibus forisfacturis hominum suorum, et ibi rectum teneant aliis & justiciam suam habeant sicut comes Hugo ante eis concesserat,” i. e. that they might hold courts, and therein administer justice to their own tenants and to others. This Confirmation being made by Henry 1. before all his Council at London is equivalent to an Act of Parliament.

WINTER 21 JACO 800



THE ROBEY MACHINES AND OTHER
- THE PUBLIC SERVICE

luminis altaris Sanctæ Crucis Abbatiæ, Salop," (Keepers or Guardians of the light of the altar of the Holy Cross of the Abbey of Salop), or "Gardiani ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis Monasteriæ beati Petri, Salop, ac ecclesiæ parochiæ Sancti Egidii Forietæ" (Wardens of the church of Holy Cross of the Monastery of the blessed Peter, Salop, and of the church of the Parish of Saint Giles of the Foriet.)

Whether the Abbots appointed these several officers, and what were the terms and tenure of their offices, or whether the whole Community elected them from amongst themselves, having in some successful dispute with the Abbey wrested these privileges out of the Abbot's hands, as happened with the townsmen of St. Alban's and their Abbot in the time of Edward 2,¹ we know not. It may be inferred that the appointment belonged to the Abbot, because at the Dissolution of the Monastery, Henry 8th granted to the Corporation of Shrewsbury "all the liberties which the last Abbot enjoyed within the Foriate," and up to that period, but not afterwards, we have documentary mention of the Provosts or Bailiffs of the Abbey Foregate—the lesser municipality being then merged in the greater one of the town of Shrewsbury. Nor was the Municipality indissolubly connected with the Manor of the Abbey Foregate, for after the above grant to the Corporation of Shrewsbury, the Manor of the Abbey Foregate was granted to Crown Grantees, who the next day transferred it to Richard Prince, Thomas Hatton, and Thomas Rock, gentlemen, and the heir of the survivor. The heir of the survivor, Thomas Hatton, conveyed it, 10th February 1654, to Sir Richard Prince, knight, in whose descendants, the Tankerville family, it has continued to the present time. But no municipal rights or appointments were ever claimed or exercised by these modern Lords of the Manor.

The Municipality of the Abbey Foregate had "a

¹ Newcome's Hist. Abb. St. Alban's, p. 221.

common seal," the brass matrix of which is still preserved in the Parish Chest, and is still used in sealing leases and deeds of the "Church Estate" by the Church Wardens. It is of the usual ecclesiastical or vesica piscis form, and has in the centre a baton or mace, and on either side a clothed arm projecting towards the centre, that on the dexter side holding a pastoral crook, that on the sinister side, a naked sword, the ground work studded with stars or flowers, and around the margin this inscription: —* S. COMMUNE DE FFORYATE MONACHOR', The letters of the legend were those peculiar to the 12th and 13th centuries, to which period the seal may be referred. This seal was, according to an entry in the Parish Book, "viewed and confirmed" by the Heralds, 16 Sept. 1623, for which 10s. was paid. (See Plate 1.)

At some period this matrix appears to have been lost, and another matrix formed from an impression of the original seal, in the legend of which the engraver has ignorantly mistaken some of the letters. The original matrix was subsequently found, and both are now preserved together in the Parish Chest.

From the Chartulary of the Monastery, and old deeds in the Parish Chest, we learn the names and dates of several of the Corporate Officers.

PREPOSITUS AUT BALLIVUS: Provost or Bailiff.

James occurs as Præpositus in the Chartulary 1231—5.

Nicholas Fitz Hamon witnesses deeds N^o. 135 and 255 in the Chartulary whereby Gilbert Saddoc sold to Shrewsbury Abbey for 40^d three acres of land in Piketorn, dated 1240—55.

Hugh, his brother, attests the same deed, and is supposed to have succeeded to his office of Provost.

Richard de Preston (Preston Boats), clerk, was Abbot's clerk for the liberty or local Court of Abbey Foregate, and subsequently Provost. He attests a grant to Haughtmond Abbey 1245—1271.

John de Prescote,¹ Bailiff of Abbey Foregate 1260—1276 witnesses deeds N^o. 131 Salop Chartulary and in the Parish Chest.

¹ "Johc de Prestecote et Gilberto de Haleilton tunc ballivis" witness a grant of Roger Grisens to the altar of S. Mary in the Abbey. "Rog' Grey de foriet" was admitted to the merchant gild of the town 36 Hen. 3, 1251—2.

Richard del Hachons or de Lachons, Præpositus, attests deeds in the Parish Chest, dated 1301—7.

John de Waley, Præpositus, attests deeds in Parish Chest, 1312—13.

Robert de Prestburic, Ballivus, attests deed in Parish Chest 1349—50.

John Chilton, Ballivus, attests deed in Parish Chest 1397—8.

Thomas Rolfe, Ballivus, attests deed in Parish Chest 1413—22.

William Gold, Ballivus, attests deed in Parish Chest 1423—4.

Galfridus Taylor, Ballivus, attests deed in Parish Chest 1483.

William Fennymer, Ballivus, attests deed in Parish Chest 1493—4.

SENESCHALLUS, Steward.

Thomas de Eston (Aston under Wrekin), Seneschallus, attests a deed in the Salop Chartulary dated 1210—26.

Benedict his Brother, Seneschallus, 1231—1240.

Brother Lucas, Seneschallus, attests a deed with John de Preseote (1260—1275) in Salop Chartulary, whereby Ivo and Juliana de Birch for 26/ paid to them by Brother Henry, custos of the Altar of the Virgin in Shrewsbury Abbey, give 3 acres of the Red Quarry in the fields of the Foriet to the said altar.

Thomas Mytton, Esq^r, Seneschallus, attests deed in Parish Chest dated 1483.

BUDELLUS, Bedell.

John de Prestecote, Budellus, attests deeds in Parish Chest 1260—1275.

Gilbert de Hawton, Budellus, attests deed in Parish Chest dated 1272—1307 and also in Salop Chartulary N^o 124. c.

THE CHURCH WARDENS

may be justly considered as the surviving relics of the ancient Municipality, since they have retained and still use the “common seal,” and have been declared by the Court of Chancery to have been “immemorially a corporation.”

To them, in very early times, several messuages and lands were granted in the Foregate by various persons,

which are still in their possession, and are colloquially known by the name of "The Church Estate." The deeds which still remain in the Parish Chest do not expressly state that this Estate is to be applied to the reparation of the Churches, but the tradition of immemorial usage, confirmed by the decree of the Court of Chancery in the time of James I, altogether preclude a different appropriation in the present day.

In these ancient documents the Church Wardens are variously described as "Custodes luminis altaris Sanctæ Crucis Abbathie Salop" (1260). "Custodes sancti luminis et fabricæ ecclesiæ" (1387—8). "Gardiani sive custodes luminis Sanctæ Crucis in Monasterio Apostolorum Petri & Pauli, Salop" (1513—4). "Gardiani ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis Monasterii beati Petri Salop ac ecclesiæ parochiæ Sancti Egidii Foriætæ" (1483). "Custodes Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis et capellæ Sancti Egidii in Foriætæ" (1450—1). "Custodes luminariorum altarium Sanctæ Crucis et Sancti Egidii" (1374—5). "Custodes luminariorum altarium Sanctæ Crucis et Sanctæ Mariæ in Abbathia Salopiæ" (1397—8). "Custodes opis ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis in Foryeta" (1419—20). "Gardiani sive custodes opis et fabricæ Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis infra Monasterium Sancti Petri Salopiæ" (1493—4). "Custodes bonorum et opium sanctorum altarium Sanctæ Crucis in Abbatia Salopiæ" (1538—9). "Wardens of the Church of Seynt Gyles" (1520—1). "Wardens of the Parish of the Crosse" (1545—6). "Churchwardens of the p'rish church of the Crosse in the east foreyett of Salop" (1549—50). "Churchwardens and Parishioners of the parishes of Holy Cross and St. Giles" (1683).

The following are transcripts of all the ancient grants now remaining in the Parish Chest.

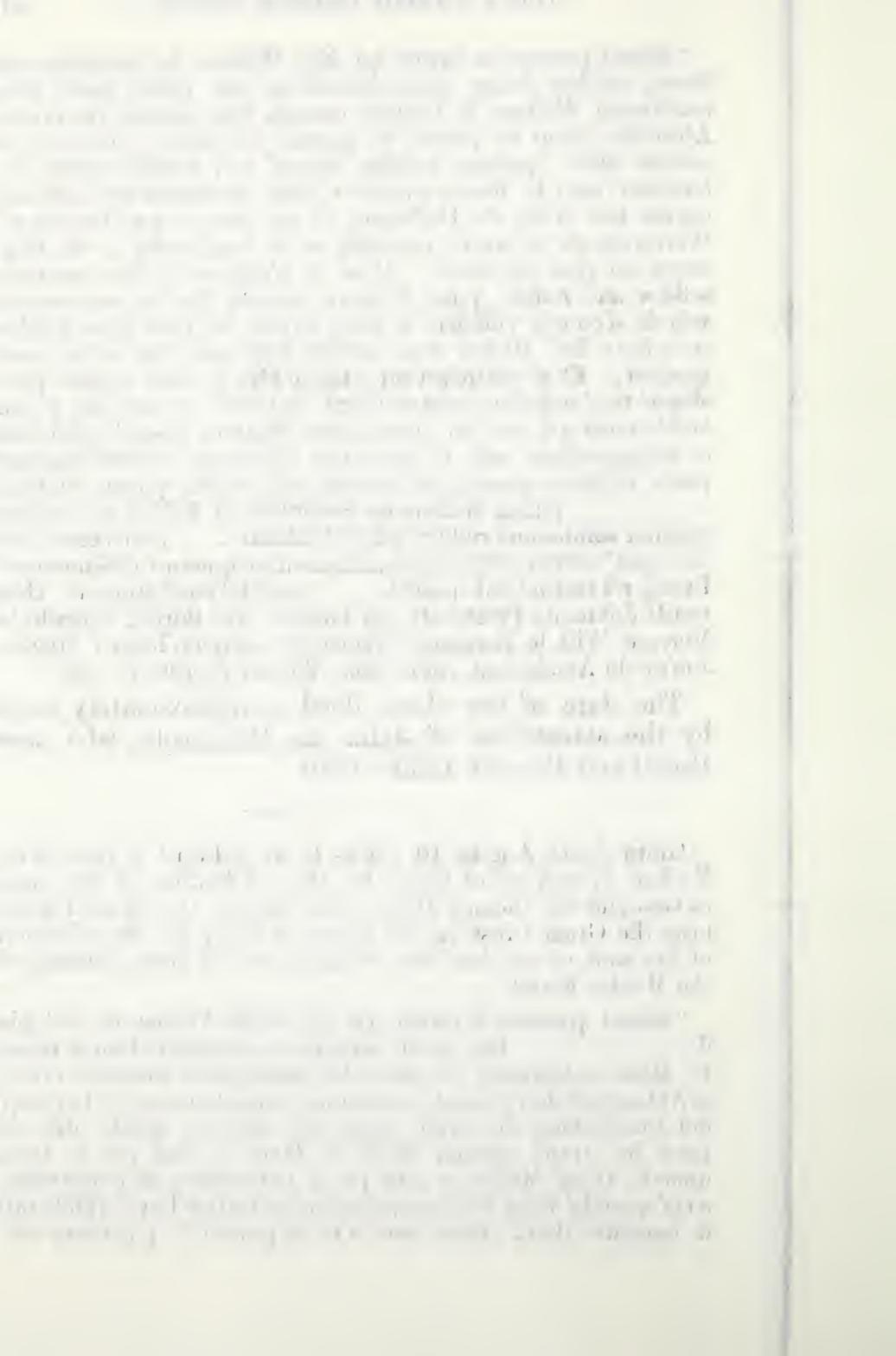
Grant from William de Stepulton of the Monks Foriet Salop to Walter le Cotyler keeper of the light of the altar of the Holy Cross of the Abbey of Salop and his successors in pure and perpetual alms for his soul and the souls of his parents of 4s. of annual rent issuing out of his tenement in the Monks' Foriet.

“Sciant p̄sentes et futuri q̄d Ego Willms de Stepulton de f̄oriet m̄och̄or Salop dedi concessi et hac p̄sent’ carta mea confirmavi Waltero le Cotyler custodi l̄nis altaris s̄ce crucis Abbathie Salop in puram et p̄petua’ elemosina’ an’c mee et parent’ meor’ quatuor solidos argent’ an’i reddit’ exēnte de tenemto’ meo in f̄oriet mo’cho’r vidlt quodquid ten’ edificat’ est int’ ten’ Willi. de Derlaston ex p̄te una et ten’ Rogeri de Wolverton ex altera et extendit se in longi’tudie’ a via Reg’ usque ad ripa’ de Meole. H̄nd et p̄cipiend’ p̄p̄deos quatuor solidos an’i reddit’ p̄deo Waltero eustodi d̄co et successorib’ suis de d̄co ten’ videlicet in festo an’unc’ be’ mar’ duos solidos et in festo Sci’ Michis’ duos solidos libe’ quite bn’ et in pace ippetuu’. Et si contingat qd p̄des reddit’ p̄ duas septias post alique’ trm’ antedem’ aretro fuerit tne volo et concedo p̄ me hedib’ meis q’d tne bn’ liceat p̄deo Waltero eustod p̄dei h̄is et successoribus suis in p̄deo ten’ dist’ngere et distri’a’cones penes retinere quousq’ de argento an’i reddit’ plenar fuerint. p̄deus Willms de Stepulton et h̄edes mei p̄deos quatuor solidos an’i reddit’ p̄deo Waltero. . . . successoribus suis cont’ om’es mortales warantizabim’ et ippetuu’ defendemus. In euj. rei testim’ huic p̄senti. . . . sigillu’ meu’ apposui. Hiis testib’ Johne de Prestecote tne budello d̄ce f̄oriet, Ricardo le Mercere, Will. le Turnour, Gilberto le corvifer, Ricard’ Moghe, Joh’ne de Asscheford, Ad’m Bole, Thoma’ Sparwe et aliis.”

The date of the above deed is approximately fixed by the attestation of John de Prestecote who was Bedell and Provost 1260—1276.

Grant dated August 10, 1305—6, 34 Edward I. from Wm. Vachan (Vaughan) of Salop for the celebration of the mass to God and the Blessed Mary at the altar of the Blessed Mary near the Great Cross in the Abbey of Salop for the salvation of his soul, of one half acre of land in the Town Furlong of the Monks’ Foriet.

“Sciant p̄sentes & futuri q’d ego Wills Vachan de Salopia d. hac p̄sent’ carta mea confirmavi Deo & misse be’ Marie celebrandi ad altare be’ marie juxta magnam cruce’ in Abbassia Salop p̄ salute anime mee cum dian’ ac’ t̄re’ in camp’ del’ townfurlong de foriet monacoru’ Salop q’ queda’ dia’ ac’ jacet int’ tram’ quonda’ Willi le Hare ex una p̄te & tram’ quonda’ Henr’ Meiler ex alta p̄te & extendit se in longitudine a tra’ quonda’ Rogi’ Perle usque ad tra’m Isabell Loyey [Habend] & tenendu’ dicta’ dian’ acm t̄re in puram & p̄petuam ele-



mosinam de capitalib' dnis feod. S. deo et misse be' marie celebrandi ad altare pdicte p' celeb'one divina jure hereditarie in ppetuu' Reddend' et faciend' capital' d'no feod' debitu redditu' et consuetu'. Et ego v^o dictus Wills Vachan et heredes mei dicta' diam' aerm tre' cont' oms mortales warantizabim' acquetabim' et in p'p'itu' defendem'. In cuj. rei testimoniu' huic p'sent carta sigillu' meu' apposui. Dat' Salop die Sei Laurentii anno regn reg. Edwardi t'cesimo quart'. Hiis testibus Rico de Lachons tunc p'posit' de foriet', Pho' de Mokele,¹ Thom' fil' Gilbert, Johi' Macholl, Johe' de Asford, Rico' de Roulton et aliis.

Similar Grant for similar religious purposes, dated 1306—7, 35 Edward I., from the above William Vaughan of one acre of land in the field of the Monks' Foriet in Halishalleforlong.

Sciant psentes etc. qd Ego Wills Vachan de Salopia dedi etc. as above—"unam ac'm tre in campo de foriet monachor' Salop in Halishalleforlong q jacet int' tram' Ric. Sturi ex una pte et viam viridam q ducit v'sus le fornus ex alt'a p'te et extendit se de Halris usq' viam q ducit vsus Hayemon in longitudin'" "Dat. Salop die Sei Gregorii p'm anno regn' reg' Edward' t'cesimo q'nt. Hiis testibus Rico' de Lachons tunc pposito, Pho' de Mokeleye, Willo le Tornor, Thom' Gibons Pho' de Asforde, Rico' de Roulton clerico et multis aliis."

Grant dated 23 Edward 3, 1349—50, from Richard Gegh of Monks Foriet to Richard Snek of the same place of a tenement in the Foriet, rendering to the chief lord annually in time of autumn, one mower, for one day, with his food, and at Hoggemot 6d. for all services.

Sciant presentes et fut'i q'd ego Ric's Gegh de fforieta monachor' dedi concessi & hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Rico' Snek de eade' quoddam tenemetu' q jacet in latitudie' int. teneme'tu quonda' fui' Johis' Waley ex p'te una & teneme'tu vicarii exp'te alta' & extendit se in longitudie' a regiã viã usq. ad ripa. de Meole p' quada' sumã pecunie' q'm mi' dedit p' manib'. Hu'd & ten' pd'em ten' cu' suis p'tin' p'deo' Rico' her' & assig' suis libe' qe'te' bn' & in pace Reddendo inde annuatim capitali d'no in tempe' autupm'

¹ Probably a brother or other relative of William de Mokeleye who was Abbot of Salop 1291—1333.

unu' messore' p' unu' die' cu' comestu & ap'd Hoggemot sex denar' p' oib' reb'. Et ego vo' p'de's Rics' Gegge her & assig. mei p'diet' ten' cu' suis omnib' p'tin p'deo' Rico' her' & assignat suis warrantizabim' acq'etabim' & impptu' defendem' In euj rei test'm huic psenti sigillu' meu' apposui. Hiis testib' Rob'to de Prestburiè t'nc balls' foriet monach', Thom' de Legh, Joh'e de Wyk, Willo' de Skynner, & Joh' de Caumpden & aliis. Dat ap'd. floriet' monach' in die d'nica px' post fin' sei Joh'is an' porta' latina' anno regni reg. Edwardi tertii post conquestu' vicesimo tertio'.

Grant dated 28 Edward 3, 1354—5, from Richard Geggeh of Monks Foriet to William de Tyrleye, chaplain, of one messuage in the Foriet.

Sciãnt p'sentes et futuri q'd ego Ricardus Geggeh de floriet Monachor' Salop dedi concessi et hac psenti carta mea confirmavi Willmo' de Tyrleye capello unu' messuag' in floriet Monachor' Salop q'd quid' messuag' edificatu' est int tenement' vicar' Sae Crucis ex pte una et tenement' quond' Johis' Waley ex pte alia et extendit se a via regia usq. ad ripam de Meole H'ndun et tenend' totu' p'dem' mesuag' cu' omnib' suis p'tinent' p'deo' Will'mo heredib' suis v'l assignat' liber' quiete bn' & in pace in feod' et h'edtaro' imp'petm de capitalib' dnis feod' illius p' servie' inde debit' et consuetu'. Et ego vero p'des' Ricardus et hedes mei totu' p'dem' messuag' cu' om'ib' suis p'tinent' p'deo' Willmo he'dib' suis vl. assignat' cont' omes' mortales warrantizabim' et imp'petuu' defendem'. In euj^s rei testimon' huic psenti carta sigillu' meu' apposui. Hiis testib' Will'mo. le Skynner, Ricard' Snell, Willmo Lynches, Johne de Wyke, Rogo de Panton elico et aliis. Dat. apud floriet Monach' Salop die mart' in festo Sae Kat'inae Virgs, anno regni reg' Edwardi tti post conquest' vicesimo octavo.

Grant from William de Tyrley, Chaplain, to Richard Geggeh and Margeria his wife, of a messuage in the Monks' Foriet (which he had of the gift of said Richard Geggeh), to the said Richard Geggeh and his wife, for their lives and the life of the survivor, with remainder to William de Lynches and Richard Snell, keepers of the light of the Church of St. Giles, in the Monks' Foriet, and their successors. Dated 28 Edward 3, November 30, 1354—5.

Sciant p'sentes et fut'i q'd ego Willm's de Tyrley, Capelln^s dedi concessi et hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo Geggel et Margerieæ uxori sue un'm. mesuagu' eu. p'ttinent in florietâ Monachor' Salop' q'd hui' ex dono et feoffamento p'dei Ricardi in florietâ Monachor' Salop' p'ut in q'dam carta inde mi' confecta continet' Habend' et tenend' totu p'de'm mesuag' eu' omib' suis p'tinet' p'deo Ricardo et Margerieæ uxori sue ad tota' vitam illor' et cuj' cor' diutius vixerit libere bene et in pace de capitalib' dn'is feod' illius p' servic' inde debita et consuet'. Item volo et concedo q'd totu p'de'm mesuagiū eu' om'ib' suis p'tinet' post decessum p'deor' Ricardi et Margerieæ uxoris sue remaneat Will'mo de Lynches et Ricard' Snel, custodib' l'nis eecleie' sci' Egidii floriet monachor' Salop et successorib' suis qui p' tempore fuerint custodes p'dei l'nis Tenend' liber' b'n et in pace de capitalib' d'nis feod' illius p' servic' inde debita et consuet'. Et ego vero p'deus Willm's et h'edes mei totu' p'dem mesuag' eu' omib' suis p'tinet' p'deo Ricardo et Margerieæ uxori sue ad totam vitam illor' vel cuj' cor. diutius vixit' et post decessu' p'deor' Ricard et Margerieæ p'deo Willmo' de Lynch et Ricard' custodib' l'nis p'd'ee eecleie' et successorib' suis qui p' tempore fuerint custodes p'd'ei l'nis cont^a omes' mortales warrantizabim' et imp'petuu' defendem'. In cuj' rei testiōm' huic sc'pto indentato p'tes' p'dei' alt'natim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testib' Will'mo le Skynner, Joh'e de Wyke, Thom' le Smyth, John'i de Campedene, Rogo' de Panton, clico et aliis. Dat. ap'd floriet p'd'cam die d'nica in festo Sei Andree Apli' anno regni Regis Edwardi teii. post conquest vicessimo octavo.

Grant dated 29 September, 11 Richard 2 (1387—8), from Helena de Weston, daughter of Alicia de Weston, of the Monks' Foriet, to Richard le Flesshever and Richard de Hothales, keepers of the light and fabric of the Church of St. Giles in Monks' Foriet, and their successors, of a tenement in the Monks' Foriet.

Sciant presentes et futuri q'd ego Helena de Weston fil' Alicie de Weston de florietâ Monachor' dedi concessi et hac p'sent' carta mea confirmavi Ricardo le flesshever
 sci Egidii floriet' monach' Salop unu' ten' in ead'm floriet mon' capelle be'mar' Abbath' Salop' ex p'te una a mesuag' Cecilie Py Abbat usq. ad Lakecroft. Ha'd et tenend' totu' p'dem ten' eu' oib'
 domni spectante p'd'eo Ricard' le flesshever et Ricard'

de Hothales custodib' l'nis ec'lie et successorib' suis qui p' temp'e fuerint custod' dei' l'nis et fabrice dee ecclie libe' quiet' b'n et in pace i'ppetuu' de capitalib' d'nis feod' illius p' servic' inde debita et de jur' consueta. Et ego vero p'dea Helena et h'edes mei totu' p'd'm ten' cu' omib' suis p'tinent' p'd'is Ricard' le flesshewer et Ricard' de Hothales custodib' l'nis et fabrice p'dee ecclie et successorib' suis qui p' temp'e fuerint custod' d'ee l'nis et fabrice d'ee ecclie cont' omes mortales warrantizabim' et i'ppetuu' defendem'. In cuj rei etc. Hiis testib' Joh'ne de Wyke, Thoma de Douncton, Willo le Mason, Willo de Habley, Joh'ne le Corvic', Willo Parteryeh, Rog' de Lauton el'ico et aliis. Dat. apud floriet monachor' Salop die fest. Sci Michis. anno regni Reg' Ricard' se'di post conquestu' undeci'o.

Grant dated Saturday next after feast of St. Valentine, 3 Henry 4 (1401—2), from John Meyhane, of Uffington, to William Poymour, of Wroxeter, of a messuage and garden in Monks' Foriet—as a mortgage.

Sciant p'sentes et futuri q'd ego Joh'nes Meyhane de Uffington dedi concessi et impignoravi Willmo Poymour de Wroxeter unu' mesuagiu' cu' gardino adjacent' in floriet monacor' jacent' juxta Trille mille lanc¹ et extend' se ab alto vico de floriet usq' aqu' de Meole Habend' et tenend' p'diet' mesuag' cu' gardino p'dicto Willo' heredib' et assignat' inpp'tm de capital' dno' feodi illiu' p' s'vie' ind' debit' et de jur' consuet'. Et ego vero p'diet' Joh'nes Meyhane et h'edes mei p'diet' mesuag' cu' gardino pdicto Willmo Poymour heredib' et assignat' suis cont' omes gentes warrantizabim' acquietabim' et inpp'tm defendem'. In cuj rei testioni' huic p'sent' carta meu' sigillu' apposui. Dat ap'd floriet' monachor' die Sabati p'x post fin Sci Valentin' anno regni Reg' Henr' qrt' t'eio.

Grant dated Friday next after the feast of Invention of the Cross, 29 Henry 6, 1450—1, from Robert Scryven of Salop and Alicia his wife to Thomas Hochekys and William Nesse, of Monks' Foriet, keepers of the Church of Holy Cross, and of

¹ Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, granted to the Abbey of Salop three mills in the Biforiete, which were probably the Burnt Mill, Trill or Prince's Mill, and the Abbey Mill.—*Dugd. Mon.*

the Chapel of St. Giles in Monks' Foriet, of two houses and 12½ landes of land in the fields of the Monks Foriet, at 10s. yearly rent.

Hæc Indent'a testat' q'd nos Rob'ts Seryven de Salop et Alicia uxor mea tradidim' concessim' et ad feodi firma' dimissim' Thome Hocekys et Willo Nesse de floriet' monachor' Salop custodib' ecclie' See crucis et capelle sei Egidii in floriet'a p'dea duas domos situat' in floriet'a p'dea int' ten' nup' Johis Wyke ex una pte et alta via que ducit versus g'ngia' Abbas Salop ex alta pte et extendit se in longitudie a via regia que ducit versus capella' Sei Egidii usq' ad unum gardinu' nup' Johis Wyke cu' duodecim landis¹ et dimid' tre in campis floriete p'dee que quid'm domi et lande' tre' nup' fuerint in tenura Willi Balle et Cristiane ux'is ej' p'ut in Indentur' inter Riem Pastoni, rectore' de Hanwode, Ric' Minton, rect' de Alton Burnell, Rogu' Skyle, rect' de Worthyn, Reginald Seryven, rect' de firoddesley, Johm Willy de firoddesley, et Joh'm Seryven, Jun., dnm de firoddesley, feoffat' in domib' et landis p'deis ex una pte et p'deos Willm Balle et Cristiana ex alta pte inde confect' pleni' continetur. He'nd et tenend' p'deas duas domos et duodecim landas et dimid' tre eu' p'tin' p'deis Thome Hocekys et Willo Nesse custod' ecclie et capelle p'dear' et successorib' suis imp'pn. Reddendo inde anuati' nobis p'deis Robto et Alicie et heredib' nris dec' solid' argenti ad quatuor anni t'mos vidlt ad festa' natalis Dni Anne' be' Marie nat' sei Johis Bapt' et sei Michis Archangeli p' eqles pore'os et capitalib' dnis feod' illiu' reddm et s'vicia inde debit' et co'suet' dur'ate t'mo p'deo. Et p'dei Thos Hocekys et Wills Nesse et successores sui p'diet' duos domos bn' et sufficiet' repabnt sustentabnt et maintenebnt sup' suis p'p'riis' p' totu' t'm' p'diet'. Et si p'dens ann' reddus dec' solid' aretro fuit no' solut' post aliqu' t'mi eju'dem quo solvi debeat p' unum messem extus bn' liceat nobis p'diet' Robto et Alicie et he'dib' nris in p'deis domib' et landis tre distringere et distriaces capt' abduce' as portat' et penes nos retine' quousq' nobis de reddu' sic aret' existete una eu' arrg' medio tempe' m'esis plenar' fuit satisfm et solutu'. Et si p'dens annu' reddit' dec' solid' aretro fuit no' solut' post aliqu' t'mi an'dem quo solvi debeat p' unum annu' integru' et unum die' et nulla districcio sufficiens p' p'deo redditu in p'deis domib' et landis tre inveni potit qd extus bn' liceat nobis p'deis Rob'to et Alicie et heredib' nris in p'deas duas domos et duodeci' landas et dimid' tre' eu' p'tin' suis reintrare et priore' statu' inde reassum' et possider' imp'pn

¹ Landa Terræ, a strip of ground, a barren tract.

hac Indent'a non obstante nec tm'o ult^o durante. Et nos vero p'dei Rob'tus Seryven et Alicia uxor mea et h'edes mi p'dcas duas domos et duodec' landas et dimid' tre' cu' omib' ptin' suis p'deis Thome Hochekys et Willo Nesse custod' ecclie et capelle p'dictar' et successorib' suis in forma p'dca cont' omnes gentes warrantizabim' et imp'p'm defenden'. In cuj' rei testiom' nos p'tes p'dee p'tibus huj' Indent'e sigilla nra altnati' apposim' Hiis testib' Thoma Otley, Rico Huse, Johne Waren, Johne Madeley, Johne Mason, et aliis. Dat' apud fforiet' mo'chor' p'deam die Venis px post festu' invencois See Cruc' anno regni Regis Henrico sexti post conquestu' Anglie vicesimo nono.

Quit-claim dated 8 July, 5 Henry 8, 1513—4, from Thomas Lye of Monks' Foriet, Weaver, to the guardians or keepers of the light of the Holy Cross, in Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, Salop, and their successors, of all his right and interest in a garden in the Monks' Foriet.

Omb' Xi. fidelib' ad quos pns septu' pyen'it Thoms Lye de florietia Monachor' jux^a Salop Wev' Saltm' in Dno Sempiterno Nov'it me pfat' Thoma' remisisse relaxasse et omio de et p' me her' et execut' meis imp'ptuu' quiet' clamasse gardian' sive custod' luminis see Cruc' in Monastio Aplor' Petri et Pauli Salop et eor' suce' p' tempore existen' totu' jus meu' titlm clamen' statu' int'esse tminos anor' et demand' que unq^m hui' heo seu quovismodo her' pot'o de et in uno gardin' cu' ptin' scituat in p'diet' floriet' intra tram Ric' Hussey et tr' ptinent' ad offic' thesaurarii mon' p'diet'. Ita videlit q'd nec ego p'deus Thomas nec hered' mei nec aliq's alius p' me p' me seu noie meo aliquod jus clameu' titlm statu' int'esse tros anor' et demand' de aut in gardin' p'diet' cu' p'tin' aut de vel aliqua inde p'cella exigere clamar' vendicar' seu demand' inde pot'im' quovismodo in futur' sed ab oi' actione jur' et demand' inde petend' sim' exclusi penit' imp'ptuu' p' p'sent'. In cuj' rei testiom' huic p'sent' se'pto meo sigillu' meu' apposui. Dat. octavo die mensis Julii anno R. R. Henrici octavi quinto.

The three following deeds are preserved in the Parish Chest, but it is doubtful whether they concern the Church Estate.



Grant (1260—1276) from the Brothers of St. Giles, Salop, to Thomas Champeneis of Salop, of one acre of land and three seilions¹ in the field of Monks' Foriet, in exchange for one acre of land in the same field.

Omb' Xri. fidelib' p'sens se'ptum. auditur Fres Sei Egidii Salopp salm' in dno' sempiternam Novtis nos dedisse et concessisse et hoc psenti se'pto confirmasse Thom. Champencis Salopp unam ac'm tre cu' pertineciis de trib' seilonib' que jacet in campo de fiorieta monachor' cuj' una extremitas extendit sup' viam que ducit v'sus Actuchiam et alia ext'mitas extendit sup' tra'm dni Abbatis Salopp in exchambm p' q'dam alia ac' tre que nobis dedit in eodem campo cuj' una extremitas extendit sup' viam que vocat' le Werewey et alia extremitas extendit sup' tram Ric' Stori. h'nd et tenend' de nobis et successorib' nris ei'd' Thom et heredib' suis v'l suis inde assignat' et eor'heredib' imppetuum ut i'g't hec nra donaco et exchambii confirmatio rata et stabilit' p'maneat huic s'epto sigill' nr'um apposimus Hiis testib' Joh'e de P'stecote tue p'posito de forieta monachor' Gilb'to de Hawton t'ne budello, David Monte gomeri, Will. filii Henr' Meyler et aliis.

Grant (1282) from the Prior, Brothers and Sisters of the house of St. Giles of Salop to Richard, merchant, of Wem, of a messuage in the town of Salop near the Stone Bridge, at an annual rent of 3s. 6d.

Sciant p'sentes et futuri quod nos p'or f'res et sorores dom. s'ci Egidii de Salop dedim' concessim' et psent' carta nra confirmavim' Ricardo m'catri de Wemme quodda' mesuagiu' cu' suis ptinenc' in villa Salop qd quidem mesuag' situ' est int' pontem lapidis et tenementu' Cristiane de Aula et ex alta pte int' regale' viam et muru' dni reg'. Habendum et tenendum de nob' et successorib' nris eidem Ricardo et h'edib' suis et suis inde assignatis ad feodi firmam libe' quiete bene et imp'ptuum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successorib' nris tres solid' et sex denar' argnti ad duos t'minos anni solv' medietatem ad fest' Nativitat' dni et aliam medietate' ad fest' Nativitatis sei Johis Baptist' p' omi' s'vico exacione et secular' demanda et p' omib' reb'. Nos vo p'lei f'res p'or et sorores et successores nri, p'dem mesuagiu' cu' om'ib' ptinenciis suis pfato Ricardo et h'e'dib' suis et suis assignatis cont' oms homines et feminas warrantizabim'

¹ Seilion, a ridge, butt or other quantity of land, marked and determined in any particular field by the course of the plough.

acquietabim' et defendem' imppetuum. Et quia volim' qd hec nra donacio et concessio rata et stabilit' impetuu' pmaneat carta' sigill' nri commi impressione confirmavim'. Hiis testib' Thom. Champeneys, et Willo Vahhan tunc pposit' Salop; Hug' de pris^d, Walt'o le pannier, Nichol' goh, Rico de corviser, Rico cyncier, Pet'. lepott.

Imperfect Copy, on paper, of a deed relating to an Annuity of £5 13s. 4d. granted by Thomas Prior of the Carthusian Monastery of St. Anne, at Coventry (dat. 20 July, 12 Henry 7, 1496) to the Guild (probably) of St. Wenefrede¹ in Shrewsbury Abbey.

..... Nos Alanus Styri magist' sive custos
 fratnitatis sive Gilde
 Salop necnon Confres et sorores ejusdem
 fratnitatis sive Gilde Cum Thomas Prior
 Monastii domus et ecclie' be' Anne Coventr'
 ordinis Cartus' Coventr' et Lich' dioc' et ejusdem loci conventus
 unanimi assensu et consensu suis p' cartam suam cujus data
 est in domo sua capitulari vicessimo die Julii anno regni Reg.
 Henrici Septimi duodecimo dederint et concesserint ac p' se et
 successorib' suis imp'pm warrantizarunt nobis p'fat Mag'ro sive
 Custodi fratnitatis sive Gilde pred'ce et nrm' confrib' sororib'
 et successorib' nris unam annuitatem sive annualem redditum
 quinq' librar' tresdecim solidor' et quatuor denarior' hend et
 peipend' annuitatem sive anuale' redditu' p'edem nobis pfatis
 magro sive custodi et nrm Confrib' sororib' et successorib' nris
 inppm ad festa sei Michis Arch' et Nativitatis Dni Annun-
 cois be marie Virgis et Nativi^{ts} sei Johis Bapt' equis porcoib'
 in ecclia' paroch' de Egemond in com' Salop annuati' solvend'
 p'ut in carta p'd'ea plenius contint'. Ac cum iidem Prior et
 Conventus pro se et success' suis p'dcis nos pfatos magrum sive
 custodem Confres et sorores p'dcos annuitatem sive anuale'
 redditu' p'dem coram Thom' Brian et sociis suis Justiciariis dni
 Regis de coi Banco suo p' bre' ejusdem Dni Reg' de annuitate
 v'sus eosdem Priorm Conventu' et successores p' ppetuo optinere
 et recupare p'miserint et tolleravint Novitis tamen nos pre-
 fatos Magrum sive Custodem Confres et sorores predeos
 unanimi assensu et consensu et voluntate nris

¹ The gild of St. Wenefrede was founded by Thomas Mynde, Abbot of Salop, by Royal Charter, Feb. 9, 2 H. 7, 1486—7 see Ow. and Blak, 2. 124—7.

1870
The first of these is the
fact that the population
of the country has increased
very rapidly since the
beginning of the century.

Secondly, the fact that the
country has become more
populated has led to a
great increase in the
number of people who are
employed in agriculture.

Thirdly, the fact that the
country has become more
populated has led to a
great increase in the
number of people who are
employed in commerce.

Fourthly, the fact that the
country has become more
populated has led to a
great increase in the
number of people who are
employed in industry.

Fifthly, the fact that the
country has become more
populated has led to a
great increase in the
number of people who are
employed in the service
of the government.

Sixthly, the fact that the
country has become more
populated has led to a
great increase in the
number of people who are
employed in the service
of the church.

Seventhly, the fact that the
country has become more
populated has led to a
great increase in the
number of people who are
employed in the service
of the state.

libis remississe relaxasse ac omnio p' nobis et success' nris
 impm' quiet' clamasse pfatis Priori et Conventui et suc' suis
 impm' p'dean ann^{tem} dor' et quatuor denarior'
 et qualit' inde parcelli Ita q'd nec nos
 nec successores nri nec aliquis alius p' nob' seu n'oib' nris
 aliquid inde parcella deet vendi-
 care ex'ute seu clamei inde penitus
 expulsi sim' et exclusi impm' p' p'sent
 is' aut aliqua alia re causa vel matia quacumq'
 coe sigillum fratnitat' sive Gilde p'dee p'sentib'

The lands and houses thus granted, the Churchwar-
 dens from time to time leased for various terms of years
 or for lives, of which leases, those remaining in the
 Parish Chest, the following are copies. It should be
 remarked that these leases were always made with the
 "common assent and consent of all the Parishioners."

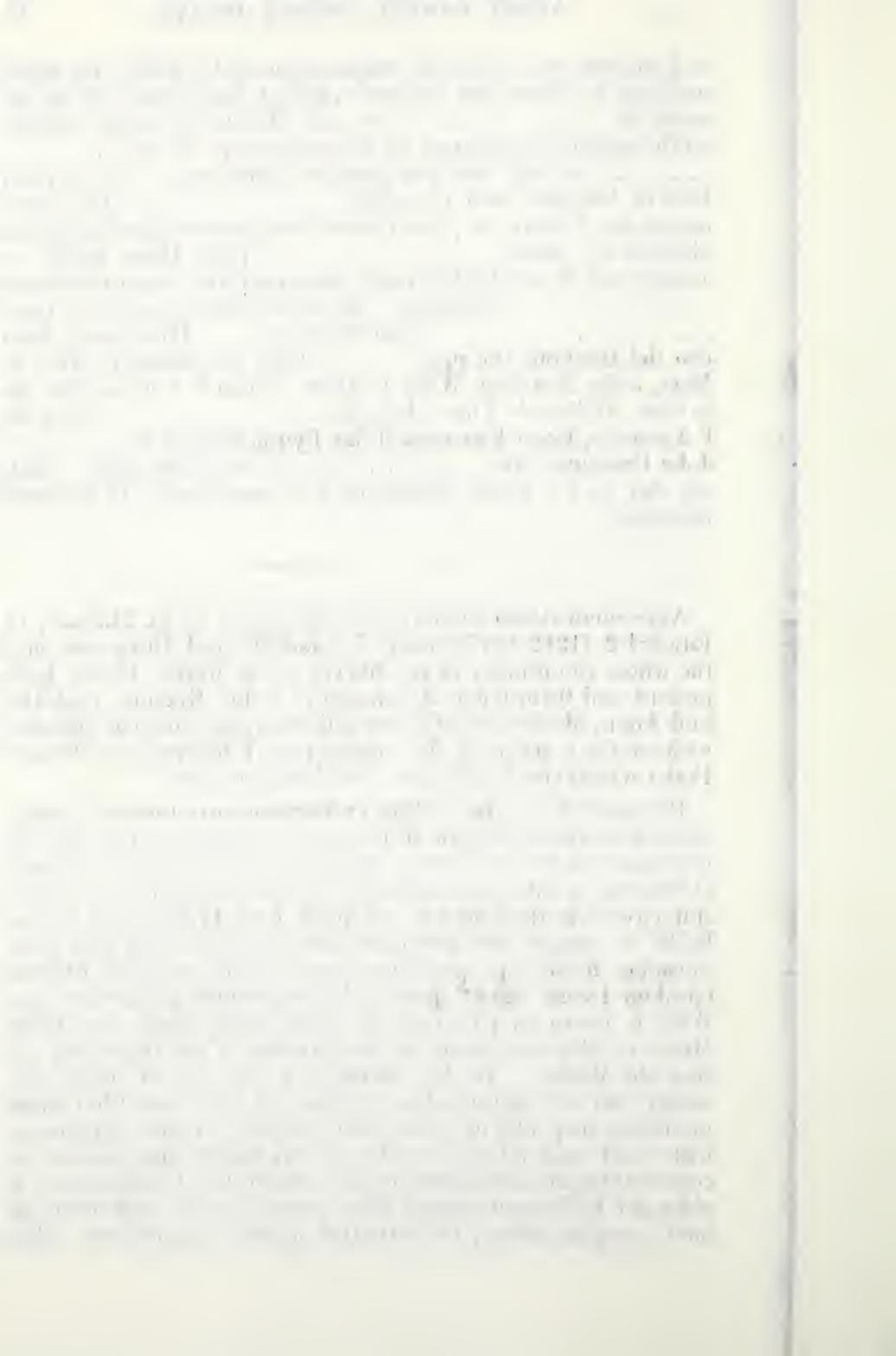
Lease dated Sunday, the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 30
 Edward 1., October 28, 1301-2, from the Bailiff and Burgesses
 of Monks' Foriet, to Henry Lee of the Were, of a piece of
 ground and a cottage in the Foriet, at an annual rent of 12d.
 to the Abbey of Salop and of 3s. to the lights of Holy Cross in
 the great church of the same Abbey.

Omib' Xti fidelib' p'sens se'ptum vis'
 Ballus et Burgens' intra libtat'm de florietia
 monachor' tam p'sentes q'm futuri Saltm in dno' Novitis nos
 communi assensu et co'censu' nro co'cesisse dimississe et ad feod'
 firm' t'didisse et ceiam hoc p'sent' se'po nro confirmasse p' nobis
 hedib' et assign' nris tam p'sentib' q'm futis Henr' Lee de le
 Were hedib' et assign' suis imppetm qu'dam placea'
 cuj'da' mansionis in cade' forieta una cu' e'tilar' alia
 et cu' suis p'tin q' quide' placea' Ries molendari' qu'da' huit
 et tenuit edificat et facta int' venellam que vocat' Trulle lone
 ex p'te una et tenem't Willi le ex p'te alta et
 extendit se in logitudie a regali via dni Reg' usq' ad rivul'
 aque de Moele. Habend' et tenend' deam placeam cu' oib'
 suis p'tin' de nobis hedib' et assign' nris tam p'sentib' q'm futis
 eide' Henrico he'dib' et assign' suis et eor' he'dib' libe' qe'te
 integ^e et pacifice in feod' firm' imppetm eum omib' cysiamen'
 dee' placee p'tinetib' Redd' inde annuatim des Henr' h'ed'es'
 et assign' sui Abbie Salop' duodecim denarios ad f'm' sei Michis

et Luminari see Crucis in magna eccia ej'de' Abbie tres solid' sterlinge ad duos ani tminos videlicet medietate' ad fm be' marie in et sci Michis p' omib' scelarib' servie' exacoib' consuetud' et demandis et p' oib' reb'
 eu' oib' suis ptn spectant' imppetuu'. Nos vo p'dei Balli et Burgens' he'd' et assign' tota communitas dec Abbacie de p'dea florietam tam p'sentes q'm futi p'deam placeam eu' omib' pfato Henr' hcdib' et assign' suis et eor' he'dib' cont' omes mortales warantizabimus defendem' Et ut hec nra co'cessio et feod' deo Henr' etc. Hiis testib' Rico deo del Hachons tnc ppoi Johe de Mokeley, Rico le Meer, Johe Mattheu, Willo le Hare, Walto le Cotiler, Johe de la Groe, Willmo le Turn', Johe de Hug' de P' Aumerye, Rogo Murimon, Johe Pymm, Stepho le Johe Carerina, cl'o et m'ltis aliis. Dat. die dni in f'o Aplor' Simon et Jul' anno regn' R' Edwardi tricesimo.

Agreement dated Sunday next after feast of St. Michael, 11 Edward 2. (1312-13) between the Bailiffs and Burgesses and the whole community of the liberty of the Monks' Foriet, both present and future, and Adam son of John Machon, that the said Adam Machon should not sell, mortgage, lease or alienate, without the consent of the community, a messuage in Monks' Foriet which the Bailiffs, &c., had leased to him.

Hic conv'cio f'ca int Ballios et Burgens' atq tota' communitatem lib'tatis de florietam Monachor' tam p'sentes q'm fut'i ex p'te una et Ad' fil' de Joh'is Machon ex p'te alia v'z. q'd ball' et burgens et tota communitas p' c'mune' assensu' et co'sensu' suu' co'cessere dimissere et ad feod' f'ma t'didere eidem Ad' he'dit' et assign' suis quoddam mesuagiū' eu' om'ib' suis p'tin' in eadem florietam p' quoddam s'criptu' sigillo co'muni lib'tatis ejusdem fecere signat' quod q'dem mesuagiū' jac'nte' int' ten' Willi' le tourn ex p'te una et venell' quod ducit vsus Trille Mulne ex alta et extendit in longitudine a via regia usq' ad ripa' de Meoles. In hac forma q'd d'es Ad' et he'ds neq' assign' sui n'o aliquis alius p' opes v'l no'ie eor' illud idem mesuagiū' neq' aliq'm p'com' illiu' mesuag' vendet impignora'bnt v'l ad tnos t'dent aut alio m'o alienab'nt sine assensu et co'sensu et spontanea voluta'te toti' com'unitat' d'ec floriete et si p'des Ad' he'des seu assign' huic p'senti s'cripto indentato in mod' cyrog'f'ie co'fco p'tes altnatim sigilla sua apposuerit. Hiis



testibus Joh'e de Waley t'nc pp'o ejusdem fforiete, Ph'o de Mokeleye, Willo le tourn', Galfr' Caret, Henr' de Prestecote, Rico' eli'co', Walto de Thornebur', et multis aliis. Dat die doica px' p. festu' S'ci Mich'is anno regn' reg' Edward' fil. reg' Edward' undecimo.

Lease dated Tuesday next after feast of St. Sulpitius (?) 22 Edward 3 (1348-9), from Richard Gegge of Monks' Foriet and Gilbert his son, with the unanimous assent and consent, to Thomas son of Thomas del Dabhaus and Isabella his wife, and one boy of the said Thos. and Isabell, or one of their assigns, a moiety of the tenement in which he dwelt, for their lives, at annual rent of 18d.

Pateat universis p' p'sent' q'd nos R^s Gegge de fforyeta Mon' et Gilb'us filius me^s unanimi assensu et consensu t'didim' et concessim' Thome fil' Th'me del Dabhaus et Isabell uxor' ej^s et uni puer' ip'or Thm' et Isabell si h'uerit et si multi h'uerit p'ven' t'nc uno assign ip'or mediet' toti' tenem' mei in qo habit. H'nd' et t'nd' p'dcam medietat' tenem' p'dci' p'dcis Th'me Isabelle et uni assign', ut sup'dei p' tota vita ip'or libe' qte bn' et in pace de nob' et he'd n'ris. Redd' inde an'uat' nob' et he'd n'ris decem et octo den' ad duos anni t'mos vid. ad festa Anunc' b'e Marie et s'ci Mich'is p' eq'les porco'es p om'imodo aliis reb' s'vic et demand' quede p'dco tenem' integ^r p'ocessit exigi seu venditari et maxie p' om'imod' reb' s'vic et demand' cap' d'nis feodi illi' spectantib' de quib' v^o reb' svic' et demand' nos d'eus Ric'm et Gilb'm unan' et hed' n'ros et nos p'dci' Ric'us et Gilb'us et h'ed nri p'dcam medietate' toti' tenem' p'dci p'deto Thome Isabell et uni puero v'l uni assign' ipor' ut sup'de' p' tota' vita' ipor cont' om'es mortal' p' p'deu' redditu' in form' su'pdea warrantizabim' et defendem'. In cuj' rei etc. H'us testib' Th'm de Leghe, Rico Snel, Willo le Skinn^r, Robo de P'stburye, Johne de Wyke, et aliis. Dat' in fforyetta die m'rti' px post fest' Sci' Sulpitii? dos (?) anno regn' reg' Edward' t'cii a con-questu vicesio se'do.

Lease (in an imperfect condition) dated Sunday, the Vigil of the Assumption in the 48th (most probably) of Edward 3, 1374—5, from William, Vicar of Monks' Foriet, and Richard Hotale, keepers of the lights of the altars of

Holy Cross and of St. with the consent of the parishioners of the said Foriet to John Sned and Isabella his wife, of two messuages in the Foriet, for 20 years and the life of the longer liver at 7^s/. yearly rent.

Willms Vicar^s de fiorieta mo'chor' Salop et Ricus Hotale custodes luminari' altariu' see Crucis et see consensu p'ochianor' d'ee foriete to Johes Sned et Isabelle uxor' sua' of two messuages in vico d'ee foriete illa videl't que jacent inter le Trellemuhelone ex pte et p'quisiones de Hugone de Byriton saddler ex p'te alt'a et extendit se for 20 years and the life of the longer liver at 7^s/. yearly rent. Hiis testib' Johe de Wyke Willo de Downton, Robto Hugh de Lauton et aliis p'ochian'. Dat' in fioriet' mo'chor' die d'nica in Vigila assup'coinis post conquestu' quadraginta octavo.

Lease dated 25 March 21 Richard 2, 1397—8 from Richard Suggudon and John Leton keepers of the lights of the altars of the Holy Cross and of St^t. Mary in the Abbey of Salop with the assent and consent of all the Parishioners of Monks' Foriet to William Poumfret and Agnes his wife of a tenement and lands belonging to the lights of the altar, for 99 years at 6^s./8^d. annual rent and one pound of wax.

Hee indent'a testat^r qd Ricus Suggudon et Johes Leton custodes l'n'arior' altariu' see Crucis et see Marie in Abbathia Salop p'assensum et consensu' omniu' po'chianor' de fiorieta monachor' tradiderunt concesserunt et dimiserunt Willo Poumfret et Agnes ux'i sue totu' illud ten' cu' o'ib' suis ptin' qd ptinet l'n'ar's See Crucis et qd situ' est ex opp'oito mur' del verger dec Abbathie una cu' oib' t'ris cu' oib' eor' ptin' que ad p'dca l'aria ptinent. H'end' et tenend' oia' p'dca ten' et t'ras cu' oib' eor' ptin' p'fat' Willo' et Agn' hered' et assign' suis a dat' p'sent' usq' ad fine' octaginta et novemdec'i annor' extus p' sequ' plenare' complend' libe' quiete bene et in pace Reddendo inde annuatim custodib' [l'n'arior'] p'dcor' sex solidos et octo denar' argenti ad duos anit' nos videl't ad f'm sei Pet' admeta' quadraginta denar' et ad f'm purificac'os be' marie quadraginta denar' et una libra cere et p'd'ei Willo et Agn' hered' et assign' sui p' totu' temp^o sup'dem edificia d'ei ten' bene et competent^r ad necesse sint sup'tib' suis p'pis facient emendare et co'petent sustentab'nt et sic in fin' d'ei t'i dimittent alieno igne excepto et si contingat &c. [powers of distress and re-entry] In euj rei &c. Hiis

testib' d'no Hamone vicar' d'ce fforiete, d'no Rogo Wyke capell'o, Johe Wyle, Johe Sounton, Joh'e Chilton t'ne ball'io d'ce fforiete, Willo Plebien et aliis. Dat' apud fforieth p'd'cam in festo Ann's be' Marie anno regn. Reg' Ric' se'di post conquestu' vicesimo primo.

Lease (1402—25) from William Humfreston Esquire, for himself and his successors to Maurice Saweer husbandman of two parcels of land in Monks' Foriet at 20^d. rent.

Hee est convencio fact' int' Willm Humfreston ex pte una armigu' et Mauriciu' Saweer husbandman ex p'te alt'a Testat' q' diet' Willms t'didit et concessit p' se et successorib' suis d'co Mauricio et hered' v'l assignat' suis et cor' herd' pt qm viris religiosis imppetuam firmam duas p'cellas tre in forieta monachor' b'ti Petri Salop jacent' videlicet q' medietas t're p'diete jacet int' duo tenement' q' pdiets Maurici' tenet de gardianis Eeclie Sci Egidii ex pte una et tenement' q' Johes' Taylor tenet ex pte alt'a et extendit se in longitudine a via regia ad quadam aqu' que vocat' Meole Wat' et p' alt'a t're p'diet' jacit int' t'ras dni Abbat' Salop' ex alt'a pte et extendit se in longitudine scilicet a via regia usq' ad Campu' ordii Habend' et tenend' p'decas terras cu' omib' suis p'tinenciis et libtatib' ad pdictas terras spectantib' libent' et quiete in pace et integre absq' ullo impedimento. Reddendo inde an'uat' pdicto Willmo hered' et assignat' suis viginti denarios argenti legal' monete Anglie ad duos anni t'mos solvend' videlicet medietat' ad festu' be marie in martio et alia' medietate' ad festu' sei Michis Archi' equales por'cones Et si contingat &c. [power of distress if rent in arrear and unpaid for sex vel septimanas] Et si contingat &c. [power of re-entry if rent unpaid for a year and a day] Et si contingat &c. [Warranty from W^m Humfreston, &c.] In euj rei &c. Hiis testib' Dno Thom' More t'ne Vicario Eeclie see Cruc' et Thom' Rolfe Balliv', pdicto Willmo et multis aliis.

Sir Thomas More was Vicar of the Holy Cross from Sep. 8, 1402, to March 16, 1425—6, whence we approximate to the date of the above deed.

Lease dated 7 Henry 5 (1419—20) from Thomas More Vicar of the Foryate and John Madok keepers of the of the church of the Holy Cross with consent of all the parish to Richard Haburley corvicier of a toft in the Foryate for 99 years at 4^s/ yearly rent.

Hec indent'a testat' qd Thomas More Vicarius de fforyate et Johes Madok custodius opis eecleie see Cruc' foryeta a consensu totius p'och' ib'm t'didernt et concessernt Ric' Haburley corvysyer unu' toftum jacens in fforyete in latitudie' int' duo tene' be' marie in Abbia' Salop ex pte extendit se in longitudie' a quod'm tofto dni' Abbas Salop qd Johes Snokkeston qndm ten' Johis Scryven t're cu' suis ptin' in campis de fforyeta eidm officio custod' ptinent Hend' et tenend' toftu' cu' ptin' eidm Rico hered' et assign' suis a dat' p'sentiu' usq' ad fine' nonaginta nonam annor' extnus px sequ' Reddendo inde p' annu' custodib' qui p' temp'e fuerint quatuor solid' arg' ad fest' sei Michis et annois dne marie et p'diet' Ricus hered' v'l assign' sui edificab' unam domu' ac sumpt'suis ppriis et diet' dom' durant' sustentab' et in fine competenti statu. [Powers of distress and re-entry] In euj' &c. Hiis testibus Johe Corbet, Rico Sogodon, Rico Clonburi Nonylye Willo Onle, Rico Eudyn et aliis. Dat' apud fforiet die d'nica px' p' f'm. Henr. quinti post conqu' septimo.

1909869

Lease dated Monday the feast of S.S. Philip and James May 1, 2 Henry 6, 1423—4 from the Burgesses and the whole community to Sir Thomas More vicar, of all lands and tenements which [belong] to the reparation of the church of S^t. Giles with one belonging to the altar of the Holy Cross of the Abbey of Salop for 99 years at 8^s/ yearly rent.

Hec Indentura testat' q' burgenses et tota coi'tas tradiderint ac concessernt Dno Thome More vic' oies terras et tenementa q' ad repa'coni eec'lie Sci Egidii cu' uno ptinet' altari see Cruc' Abbatlie Salop. Habend' et tenend' for 99 years rendering to us and our successors 8^s argenti ad festa Sei Mich'is et amunconis Dne equis porcoib' Covenant to repair and deliver up in repair fire only excepted. Powers of distress and re-entry. Waranty. In euj' rei testimoniu' pt' huj's indenture penes dem Th' et pdor' burg' tota coi'tate sigillu' suu' eod' apposuernt alt'o vero p'te p'sent' indenture penes nos rem' suu' apposuit. Hiistestib' Willmo Gold t'nc ballio dee foriet, Johe Corbet masn. Joh. aliis. Dat' apud Monkforiate die lune videlic' in festo Apostolor' Philipp'i et Jacobi a^o r^os Henr' sexti secundo.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government is struggling to find ways to stimulate it. The report also discusses the social conditions, which are described as being very poor. The government is trying to improve these conditions, but it is facing many difficulties. The report concludes that the situation is very serious, and that the government must take immediate action to improve it.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the report are that the country is in a state of economic and social crisis. The government must take immediate action to improve the situation. The report suggests that the government should focus on stimulating the economy and improving social conditions. It also suggests that the government should take steps to improve the legal system and the judiciary. The report concludes that the situation is very serious, and that the government must take immediate action to improve it.

Lease dated 6 May, 1 Edward 5, 1483 from Richard Chesthire corviser and Thomas Lye weaver both of Monks Foriet Gardians of the church of the Holy Cross of the Monastery of the blessed Peter Salop and of the church of the parish of St. Giles of the said Foriet to Maurice Saweer of Monks Foriet of two tenements in the Foriet for 99 years at 4^s. 4^d. annual rent.¹

Hee indentura testat^r qd Ricus Chesthire de fforiet monachor' Salop corveser et Thomas Lye de eadm fforieta Weyer Gardiani eecleie see Crue' Monastii bti Petri Salop ac eecleie pochie sei Egidii fforiet precece tradiderunt consesserunt ad firmam dimiserunt Mauricio Saweer de eadm fforiet duo ten' sup' edificat que jacent int' tram eujusda' Willi Hunfreston et quandm venellam que ducit ad molendinu' quod vocatur Tryll myll. Habend' et tenend' pdict' ten' cu' omib' suis ptineciis pdeco Mauricio heredib' et assign' suis a dat' psenciu' usq' ad fine' ti' centum annor' minus uno. Reddendo inde annati' quatuor solid' et quatuor denar' legalis monet' Angl' pdcis Rico et Thome gardianis pdcis et successorib' suis p' tempe' existen' solvend' ad duos anni tr'os videlt ad festa sei Michael Arche et anuciacois beate marie virginis equis porcionib' Et si contingat &c. [Power to distrain if rent in arrear] Et si &c. [Power of re-entry] [Covenant from Maurice to repair] [Warranty from Richard and Thomas Wardens &c.] In euj' rei testim' &c. Hiis testib' Thome Mytton armig'o Sene^{lo} ib'm, Galfrido Taylur tunc balli'o ib'm, Dno Thoma Moris tunc vicario eecleie see crue' bti Petr' Salop, Thoma Wantnore, Thoma Oseley, Johe Chesshire, Hugone Baker et multis aliis. Dat' apud fforiet' pdeam sexto die me'sis maii anno regni Reg' Edwardi quinti post conquestu' anglie primo.

Lease dated the feast of Lucy the Virgin Dec^r. 13th, 4 Henry 8, 1488—9, from Thomas Mauncell husbandman and Christopher Lye weaver both of Monks' Foriet Guardians of the church of the Holy Cross of the Monastery of St. Peter of Salop and of the parish church of St. Giles in the said Foriet to Thomas Scherynton of Monks' foriet, of a messuage and granary and 11 acres and one croft near the church of St. Giles, for 80 years at 10^s. yearly rent.

¹ This is the Lease which formed the subject in dispute in the Chancery suit with Gittens, Scott and White—see *infra*.

Hee Indent' fact' inter Thomam Mauncell de fforieta mo'chor' Salop husbandma' et Xforium Lye de eadem fforieta Wev' Gardiani eecleie sci Cr. Monstri Sti petri Salop' ac Eecleie po'ehialis sci Egidii floriet pdict ex pte una et Thoma' Scherynton de eadem fforieta ex pte alt'a testat^r q' pdict' Thomas et Cristoferus gardiani pdict' tdidernt concessernt et ad firma' dimisernt pdeco Thom' Scherynton et assignat' suis unu' messuagiū supedificat eu' domo mansionis et orreo cu' oib' ptin' diet' messuagio ptinenc' vz undeci' acras et unu' croft' juxt^a eeceliam' sei Egidii. Hab' et ten &c. [for 80 years at 10^s. yearly rent. Powers of distress &c., Covenant for repairs—Waranty.] In cui' rei &c. Hiis testib' Rico Hulston, Willmo Bromall, et Thoma Lye et multis aliis. Dat' apd forieta pdeca in festo Lucie Virginis anno regni Reg. Henrici octavi post conquestu' Anglie iij^{to}.

Lease dated 4 October, 9 Henry 7, 1493—4 from John Marchall and Robert Pylkyngton Guardians or Keepers of the estate and fabric of the church of the Holy Cross within the Monastery of S^t. Peter of Salop with the unanimous assent and consent of all the parishioners of the same church to Peter Kynnynton of Monks' Foriet and Bosa his wife of a tenement opposite the east end of the Monastery for 81 years at 5^s. annual rent.

Hee indentura facta inter Joh'em Marchall et Robtum Pylkynton gardianes sive custod' opis et fabrice Eecleie see Crue' infra monastiu' sei Petri Salop ex una pte et Petru Kynaston de fforieta monachor' juxt^a Salop et Bosam uxom suam ex altera pte testatur q^d pdicti gardiani sive custod' unai' assensu et concensu omi' po'ehianor ejusdm eecleie tradidernt concessernt et ad firma' dimisernt pfat' Petro et Bose unu' tenementu' cu' suis ptin' situatinfra fforirietam pdict' exoposito finis oriental' monastii pdei inter terr' spectant' cantarie be marie in monasto pdeco ex utraq' pte et extendit se in longitudine a via regia usq' ad terr' spectant' cantarie pdee in quequidem ten'to pdes Petrus et Bosa in eo inh'itant. Hab' et ten' etc. [for 81 years at 5^s. annual rent—Covenant to repair—Powers of distress and re-entry—Waranty—] In cui' rei etc. Hiis testib' Alano Stury armig^t, Willo Ffenymer ballio fforiette pdee, Rico Lye de eadm, Thoma Oseley de eadm Joh^e Smyth de eadm, et multis aliis. Data apud floriet' pdict' q'to die Octob' anno regni Reg. Henrici Septimi post conqu' Anglie nono,

Lease for 80 years at 12^d. yearly rent from "Thomam Mauncell de forietta Mochor' Salop husbandman et Johem Nyccolls de ead' foriet' baker gardiani ecclie see Cruc' Monast' sci Pet' Salop et Ecclie sci Egidii forieta pdict" to Thomas Aderton de ead' foriet' Smyth of 2 messuages and selionib' (described as in Lease Oseley and Rocke to Aderton, see *infra*.) Hiis testib' Richarde Hulston, Thoms Maunsell Dated 'cois bte Marie anno regn. reg. Henrici octavi post conquest' decimo.¹

4 May, 12 Henry 8, 1520—1, Johes Langley and Cristofer Lye wardens of the Church of Seynt Gyles let to Thomas Lye Gentⁿ a but of land lying in the barley fild next unto the croft of John Mason for e & on' yeres next foloying—paying therefore to the said wardens and theyr successors yerely iii^d

Lease dated 26 November, 30 Henry 8, 1538—9, from Ralph Hatton and Thomas France keepers of the goods and estates of the holy altars of the Holy Cross in the Abbey of Salop with the assent and consent of all the parishioners of the church of the Holy Cross to Christopher Lye of Monks Foriet Weaver of a tenement belonging to the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the said Foriet and church of Holy Cross for 80 years at 6/8 yearly rent.

Hee Indentura testat' qd nos Rad' Hatton et Thomas France custod' bonor' et opium scor' altar' see Cruc' in Abbia Salop cu' assensu et consensu omni' po'chianor' ecclie see Cruc' in Abbat' pdict' tradidm^s concessim' et ad firm' dimisim', Xro Lye foriet' monachor' textor' unu' ten' ptinec' Cnic' be Marie Virginis in diet' foriet' ecclie See Cruc' pdict' quod quidm ten' situat inter domu' vicarii ib'm ex una pte et unu' tent' ptinent' custod' be Marie in Abbia pdict' et extendit in longitudine ab alta via regia usq' rivulio de Meels. Hend' et ten' etc. for 80 years at 6/8 yearly rent—Covenant to repair—Powers of distress and re-entry—Waranty Dat' vicesimo sexto die Novembris anno regni R. Henrici viij tricesimo.

¹ This is the *true* lease referred to in the Chancery Suit with Adderton. See *infra*,

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for the abolition of slavery, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern period.

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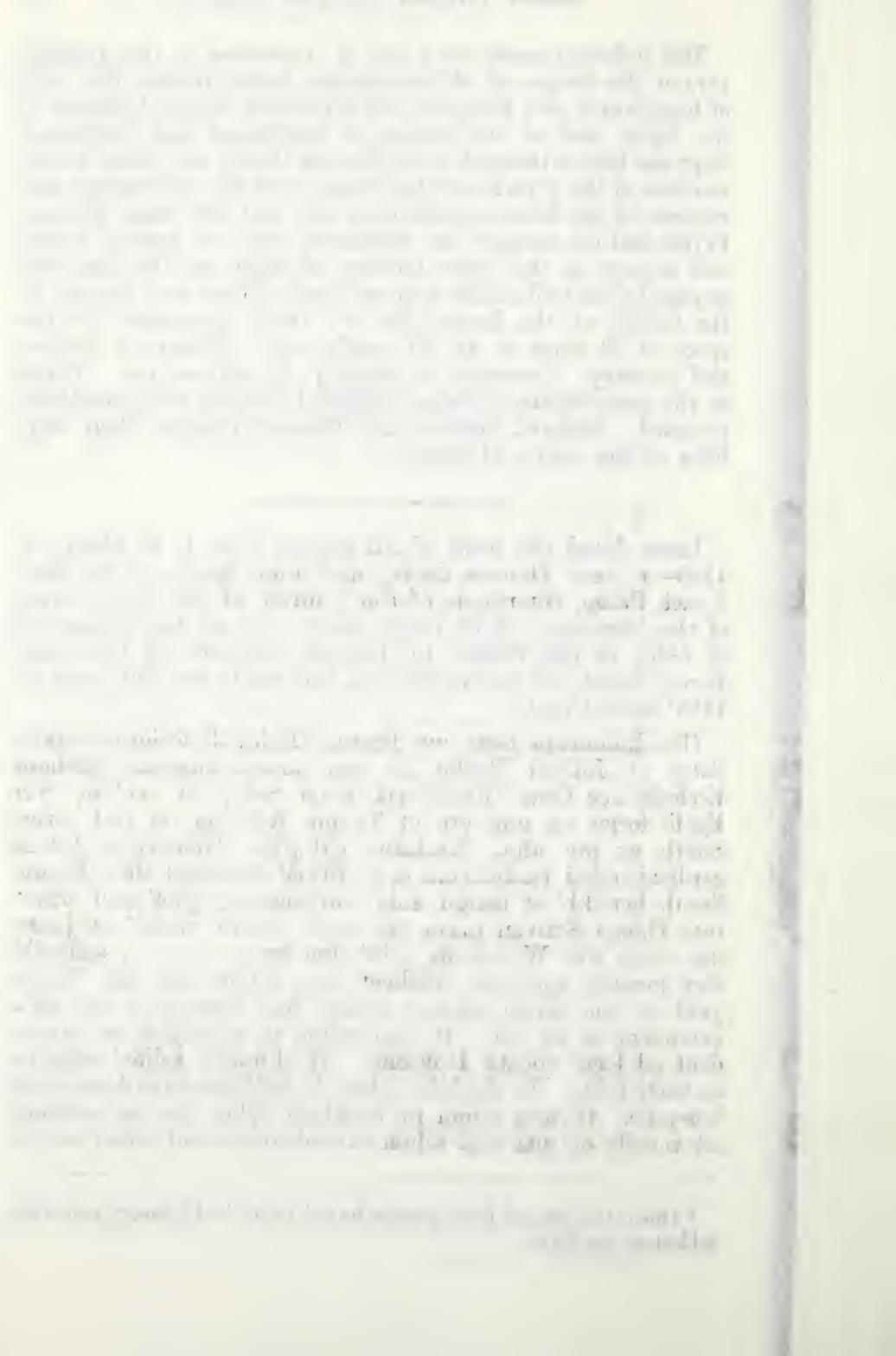
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This indentur made the x day of November in the xxxiiith yere of the Reigne of o^r Soveraygne Lorde Henric the viijth of Iengelaund, and Fraunce, and Irrelaund, Kinge, Defensor of the fayth, and of the eurchc of Ingelaund and Irrelaund, Supreme hed, witnesseth that Thomas Oseley and John Rocke wardens of the p[']ysche of the Crosse, with the wh^{le} assent and consent of the same p[']ysche have sett and lett unto Thomas Peyrte and his assignes on' tenement with on' garden lyinge and beyngc in the yeste forriate of Salop at the lane end goynge to the trille mille with on' lande lyinge and beyngc in the myddl of the barlyfylde wth theyr apptenace for the space of 30 yeres at 4s. 8d. yearly rent.—[Powers of distress and re-entry. Covenant to repair.] In witness etc. Yeven in the yste forriate of Salop aforesayd the day and yere above rehersed. Richard Mitton and Thomas Byriton then bayliffes of the towne of Salop.

Lease, dated the feast of All Saints, Nov. 1, 35 Henry 8, 1543—4, from Thomas Oseley and John Rocke, of the East Foriet, Salop, Guardians of the Church of the Holy Cross of the Monastery of S^t Peter, Salop, and of the Church of S^t Giles of the Foriet, to Thomas Aderton of the same Foriet, Smith, of two messuages and lands for 100 years at 11^s/1^d annual rent.¹

Hee Indentura facta int' Thoma' Oseley de foriet orientalis Salop et Joh'em Rocke de ead' foriet Poyntar gardiani Ecclesie s'ce Cruc' Mostii s'ci Petri Salop et ecclesie S'ci Egidii foriet ex una pte et Thoma Aderton de ead' foriet Smith ex pte alta. Testatur q'd p'fat' Thomas et Joh'es gardiani pdicti tradiderunt et ad firma' dimiserunt diet' Thoms Smith heredib' et assign' suis duo messuag' quor' unu' situat tuto Thoma Scriven juxta via' regia' alteru' situat' est juxta duo tenta s'ce Wenefrede ptin' una cu' selionib' diet' messug' spectant' videlicet duas selion' ext^a the Wolde yard et una selion' adjacet selioni Ric' Hussey et una alt^a extendent se ad via'. It' una selion' in clay-fylde se extendent ad locu' vocatu' Holsiche. It' dimidiu' selion' adjae's in barly-fylde. It' dimidiu' selion' in bolfylde exte'dens se ad holsyeche. It' una selion' in beekburi fylde que se extend^t ad venella et una alia selion' extende'tem se ad selion' sac'sti

¹ This is the alleged false lease referred to in the Chancery suit with Adderton, see *infra*.



m'osterii pdict. It' dimidiu selion in gardino que se extend' Jaesbury. H'nd' et tenend' etc. for 100 years at "undeci' solid' et denar'" yearly rent. Powers of distress and Covenant to repair. In cuj' etc. Hiis testib' Christofer Lye, Johannes Prince, and Thomas Mauncell junior, et cu' multis aliis. Dat' apud foriet' pdict' in festo omi' Sanctoru' anno regni Reg' Henrici octavi Angliæ &c., tricesimo quinto.

4 July, xxxvij Henry 8, 1545-6. Lease from "Thomas Oseley and John Rocke wardens of the p'ysche of the Crosse wth the holle assent and consent of the same p'rysche unto John Scherynton otherwyse callyd John Niccollas and hys assyngnes of on' half land or lond lyeing w^{yn} the wold yarde w^{yn} the est forryat of the towne of Schrowsbury the w^o land hys and hath ben yn the holldyng of the sayd John of long tyme"—for 50 years—"paying to the said wardens and their successors iiij pens sterlyng" yearly rent.

1 August, 3 Edward 6, 1549-50. Lease from Humfrey Butler and Thomas Lee churchwardens of the pri'sh church of the crosse in the east foreyett of Salop, in the com of Salop, by the assent and consent of the p'ysch'ors of the said par'sh to Richard Fraunce of the same foreyett glover son to Robert Fraunce the yelder of "too cotages and a garden platt therunto belonging lieng in the said east foreyett upon the sowthe syde of the kings heigh way next adjoyning to the tenem't of the said Rob^t Fraunce on the oon side and the lane that leadith downe toward the Trille Myll upon the other syde" for "fowrseore and yeghtene yeres"—at 6/- yearly rent.—Power of distress and re-entry—Covenant from Fraunce to build a house in place of the 2 cottages at his own cost. Witnesses, John Poynm^r, Rob^t Poynm^r, Wil'm Poynm^r, gentlemen, John Prynce, Thomas Asley, Christopher Lee, John Rock, wth other mowe.

This Indenture made the xx day of December in the forthe yere [1550-1] and raygne of oure most dread soveraygne lord Edward the sixt by the grace of God King of Englund Fraunce and Ireland Defender of the fayth and in earth immediatly under God of the Church of England and Ireland supreme head Betwene Thomas Ffraunce and Thomas Fysher



Wardens of the p'ishe church of the holy crosse within the east foryate nere the towne of Salope in the countie of Salope oon the oon ptie and Mathewe Harys of the said p'ish and countie aforesaid Smith oon the other ptie Witnesseth that the sayd wardens with the assent and consent of the p'ish-oners of the same p'ish hath demised and graunted and to ferne lete unto the sayd Matthewe Harys all that one tent and abacke syde to the said tent lyenge and belonginge with appetences sit lyenge and beyng in the east foryathe forsayd the one ende beinge betwen the kinges grounde and the hygh way and the other ende joinnge to Richard Halle ground which tent late was in the tenure and occupacion of John Kynten of the foriatte forsayd. To have and to hold, etc., for "threescore and x yeres"—at yearly rent of 5/-. Power of re-entry—and Covenant for repairs.

31 August, 7 Edward 6, 1553. Lease from "Thomas Fraunce and Thomas Fysher Wardens of the p'ishe church of the Crosse wthin the east foriat nere Shrewsbury in the county of Salop by and wyth the hole assente and consente of the hole p'ocheuers of the p'y'she church aforesaid in consideration of the good s'vice labo^r and travayle of the said Richard cone'ynge the p'ishe church aforesaid¹" to "Richard Prince of the east foriatt aforesayd" of "two chamebers withe the app'tennces scytuate and beinge over the northie dore of the p'ishe church aforesaid late in the tenure of Roberte Turvyn clerke" for "threescore yeres" paying yearly "eight pence of Englishe money at the feast of the byrthe of o^r Lorde God only for all demaunds (yf that be asked)" Covenant from Prince to repair. In Witness, etc.

In 10 Henry 8th, 1518, a lease of two messuages and lands was granted to Thomas Adderton, Smith, for 80 years at 12^d yearly rent. On the expiration of the term in 1598 the Churchwardens entered on

¹ Owen and Blakeway (Hist. Shrewsb. 264) state that "there is a tradition in the Parish that the bells were seized by the lay possessors of the Abbey, and that a suit was commenced by the Parish for their recovery, in which they succeeded, by the exertions of the then eminent Lawyer, Mr. Prince of the Abbey Foregate." Probably these are the good services referred to in the lease.

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the demised premises, but John Adderton of Middle co. Salop, son of Tho^s Adderton, claimed possession of the premises by virtue of another lease dated 35 Henry 8, 1543, for 100 years at 11^s/1^d yearly rent, which the Parishioners asserted to be a false and forged Lease. John Adderton therefore complained to the Court of the Marches of Wales, who after hearing the complaint and the answers of the parishioners referred the same for decision by trial at common law. The "breviate of the pleadings" makes known to us some interesting particulars:—

"That the church of holy crosse is and tyme out of mynd hath bene an amneyent p^rish church and that tyme out of mynd there hath bene ij or more Church Wardens of the p^rish church of Holy Crosse and of one Chappell wthin the lymits of the said p^rish of Holy Crosse called St^t Gyles and twoe or more ov^rrseres of the work and reparac^ons of the frame and structure of the same church; the w^{ch} churchwardens and keepers or ov^rrseres of the work and repa^cons of the frame and structure of the same church have by custome tyme out of mynd used in the said p^rish bene elected and chosen at a publike assemble of the said p^rishion^rs in the said p^rish church at c^eteyne tymes appointed upon lawfull warning geven to the said p^rishion^rs then and there to meete themselves together in that behalf by the most p^rte of the said p^rishion^rs soe then and there assembled being inhabitaunts and howsholders wthin the said p^rish to serve the same office of churchwardens and keepers or over^rseres of the work and repa^cons of the frame and structure of the same church untill other churchwardens and keepers were made unless they or any of them died in the mean tyme thereof. Then by the custome to elect one or twoe other keepers or ov^rrseres of the work and repa^cons aforesaid in the place of them that were decessed and they by the custome to be keepers and ov^rrseres of the work and repa^cons of the said frame and structure of the church."

"And that the wardens, keepers or ov^rrsersers for the tyme being bene tyme out of mynde incorporated and a body politique and incorporate to p^rchase to them and their successors lands, tents and hereditam^{ts} lyeing wthin the bounds of the said church as the lands in varyence doe to the sustnyng and rep^ring of the said structure and frame of the said church and for the relief of the poore of the said

p'ish and alsoe to demise by consent of the most p'te of the p'ishion'rs of the said p'ish the lands and ten^{ts} whereof they were or should be soe se'd to any p'son or p'sones willing to accept the same for eny terme of yer'es wth resyrvac'ons of such yerely rent for the same to them and there successors as the p'ties to whom the same should be demised should agree upon the rent to be to the uses aforesaid."

"And that the wardens, keepers or ov'rseres for the tyme being tyme 'out of mynd have had two common scales to scale such leases and conveyances which they passed of the lands whereof they were seis^d of their politique capacitye."

It also appears that the parish deeds and the common seals were kept in a bag, which was, at a meeting of the parishioners, for safety sealed up with the seals of the two best men of the parish, and accustomedly kept by the churchwardens, and never unsealed or opened, but at a public assembly of the parishioners.

In the case of Adderton it appears that when some kinsmen of his were wardens, the bag was cut open, and the seals abstracted and used for sealing the forged lease for 100 years, dated 35 Henry 8, although Adderton alleged that in consequence of one of the houses having been burned down, the new lease for 100 years was granted to him out of compassion, and to encourage him to rebuild. It is a little singular that the rent of 11/1 reserved by the new lease was that which was always received, and not the rent of 12d. reserved by the old lease.

The description of the premises in dispute is not without interest, as informing us of the situation of the tenement, which might be called the Guild Hall of the Guild of St. Wenefrede, and also other localities not possibly forgotten.

"Two messuages and tenements, whereof the one is adjoining to a messuage late of Thomas Scryven, esquire, deceased, by the Queen's high way there in the foretett, and the other messuage situate by, and adjoining to the tenements commonly called the tenements of St. Wenefrede lying in forryatt aforesaid,—and certain ridges of land lying in the common fields of

the Foriott, viz.: two ridges lying without a place called the Wold yorde, and one ridge adjoining to a ridge of one Richard Hussey, and one other ridge adjoining to a way there, and one ridge lying in a field called Clayfield, extending itself to a place called Holsiche, and half a ridge lying in Barlyfield, and half a ridge lying in Botfield, extending itself to a place called Holsiche, and one other ridge lying in Beckbury field which extendeth itself to a lane there, and one other ridge extending itself to a ridge of the Sacrist or p'rst of the Monastery, and half a ridge in a garden which extendeth itself to a place there called Jackburye."

The parish was put in possession of the premises.

There can be little doubt that at this period the precaution of a chest with three keys, two in the Wardens' care, and one in that of the Vicar, was adopted for the better custody and security of the evidences and seals.¹

Another expensive law and chancery suit now occupied the attention and drained the resources of the Parish. Morgan Gyttyns, Richard Scott, and Thomas White, tenants under the old and long lease granted to Maurice Saweer, in 1483, by repeated assignments amongst themselves, and by levying a fine of the leased premises, endeavoured to create a fictitious title to the fee simple and inheritance. The Churchwardens therefore at the expense of the parish in July 1613 sued forth out of the Court of Chancery a Commission under the Great Seal directed to the R^t Rev^d Father in God Richard, B^p of Cov: and Lichf., Sir Edw^d Bromley, kn^t, one of the Barons of His Majesties Exchequer, Sir Rich^d Lewknor, kn^t, Justice of Chester, Sir Rob^t Nedeham, Sir Geo. Maynwaryng, Sir Fra^s Newport, Sir Roger Owen,

¹ "Payed to Thomas Myners for the chest to keep the Evidencesse of the parryshe lands xj^s v^d."

"Payed to Edward Warynge for 7 locks and 7 keys for the chest vij^s ij^d."

"Itm for 3 henges for the chest xvij^d."

Churchwardens' Accounts 1594—1595.

The parish chest has evidently originally had seven locks, though four of them are now blocked up and disused.

Sir Walter Chetwynde, Sir Henry Townesend, Sir Vincent Corbett, Sir Richard Hussey, Sir Rowland Cotton, kn^{ts}, Tho^s Harries, Sergeant-at-law, The Chancellor of the said Bishop for the time being, Humfrey Lee, John Berker, Fra^s Wolriche, Raphe Egerton, John Smyth, Edw^d Lyttleton, Edw^d Lloyd, Esq^{rs}, W^m Bright, B.D., and Sir Rob^t Vernon, kn^t, Rich^d Barker, Esq^r, Tho^s Higgons, D.D., Tho^s Edwards, Esq., Nicholas Gibbons, and Rich^d Higgons, gentⁿ, or any four of them, to enquire under the Statute of 53 Elizabeth, against the misemployment of estates, etc., granted for charitable uses, respecting the Church Estate. The six last Commissioners empanelled a Jury consisting of Tho^s Corbett, of Longnor, Esq., Humphrey Sandford, of Beyston, Esq., Edw^d Corbett, of Newton, gentⁿ, John Powell, of All Stretton, gentⁿ, William Geeres, of Harley, gent., Rich^d Reynolds, of Lyth, gent., William Peeres of Cressage, gent., John Drap, of Aston Pigot, gent., Richard Shakeshaft, of Grafton, gent., John Matthews, of Stretton, yeoman, William Bowdler, of Wolstaston, yeoman, Tho^s Rogers, of Yeaton, yeoman, and Tho^s Goughe, of Eyton, yeoman, who having been sworn, by an Inquisition, dated 13 April, 11 James 1, 1614, found that the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments after-mentioned situate in Forjate Monachor' alias Abbey Foregate have been heretofore given to and for the maintenance and repairing of the Churches of the Holy Cross and S^t Giles in the Abbey Foregate, *i.e.*—

All that messuage or tenement with the garden adjoining in Abbey Foregate, in the tenure of Nicholas Baylie, lying between a tenement of John Langley, gent., in the occupation of W^m Hayward, on the west side, and a tenement of Rich^d Rocke, gent., on the east side, in the tenure of Peers ap Harry, and extendeth itself in length from the street of the said Foregate to a croft of the s^d Rich^d Rocke, in the occupation of Robert and also a messuage and garden in Abbey Foregate over against the Abbey wall, lying bet. a messuage now in the tenure of Richard Hayward on the south side, and a messuage of Sir Fra^s Prynce, knt, in the

tenure of Tho^s Harries on the north side, and extendeth itself from the street of the Foregate to a garden, the inheritance of Edw^d Hatton gentⁿ.

And also a messuage in Fforyate aforesaid, in the occupation of Rob^t Fraunce, glover, lying between the lane leading to Trill Mill on the west, and a messuage belonging to the Parish in the occupation of Robert and Alice Rawson on the east, and extending from the street unto the stream of Tryll Mylnes aforesaid.

And also a messuage in the foryate aforesaid in the tenure of Richard Lee, glover, lying between the Vicarage House on the one side, and a messuage of Sir Fra^s Prynce on the other side, and extending from the street unto Tryll myll stream.

And one half lond of land lying in a field of the Foriate, called the Barley field, at a certain place there called Stafford Syche, now in the tenure of the s^d Rich^d Lee, glover, lying between the lands of Sir Fra^s Prynce, on the one side, and lands of said Edw^d Hatton on the other side, and extending in length from the lands of Arthur Kynneston, gent, at the east end, unto the lands of the Parish in the occupation of Richard Watson, on the west side.

And a messuage in the Foregate in the tenure of Robert Rawson, glover, and Alice Rawson, widow, his mother, lying between a messuage of Sir Fra^s Prynce, in the tenure of John Hole, glover, eastward, and a tenement of the parish in the occupation of Robt France, westward, and extending from the street to Tryll Myll streame.

And one barn in the Foryate, in the tenure of Robt Rawson, lying between a messuage in the tenure of William Emery, belonging to the parish, westward, and a barn of s^d Edw^d Hatton, in the occupation of John Lloyd, eastward, and extending from the street to a garden belonging to the said tenement of the parish, in the occupation of W^m Emery.

And also two londs of land in the Barley field near to a place called Flagwall, now in tenure of said Rob^t and Alice Rawson, lying between the way leading to the long meadow on the south east, and the lands of Sir Fra^s Prynce on the north west, and extending from the lands of Sir Fra^s Prynce westward, to the lands of John Hunt, draper, in the occupation of Tho^s Berwicke, eastward.

And one other lond of land in the same field, in the tenure of Rob^t and Alice Rawson, lying the hedge of a croft there called Bagley's Crofte being the lands of Sir Fra^s Prynce now in the occupation of Nich^s Gibbons, gent.,

on the west, and lands of s^d Rich^d Rooke on the east, and extending from the myle field hedge unto the s^d two londes of the parish in the tenure of Rob^t and Alice Rawson. And one half lond of land in the foryate in a place there called the Ould yarde now in the tenure of W^m Gryffyn alias Grove lying between a croft of sd. Edw^d Hatton on the east and a messuage of John Calcott on the west, and extending in length from the street unto the land of John Langley, gent., and the s^d parish lands in the occupation of Richard Watson.

And one parcel of land lying on the west side of Holland's yard in the Forgate in the end next adjoining the Barley field now in the tenure of Anne Bennett, widow, and lying in length between a garden belonging to a tenement of Rich^d Bennett, clerk, at the south end and the s^d Barley field on the north, and the s^d Holland's yard on the east and lands of Sir Fra^s Prynce on the west.

And also a messuage and garden in the Foriate in the tenure of Rich^d Shutte, husbandman, lying between the Trill mill lane on the east, and a tenement in the tenure of Tho^s White on the west. And one lond of land in the Barley field in tenure of s^d R. Shutte lying in breadth from a croft there called Cromer croft, the inheritance of s^d John Langley and certain lands of s^d Rich^d Rooke adjoining on the north-east and lands of Sir Fra^s Prynce on the south-west, and extending in length from lands of sd. Rich^d Rooke to the hedge of said John Langley's said croft.

And a messuage with a garden and croft adjoining in the Forgate now in the tenure of s^d W^m Emery, lying between a messuage of s^d Edw^d Hatton in the tenure of Owen Gyttyns on the west, and a barn of the parish in the tenure of Rob^t Rawson on the east, and in breadth between lands of s^d Arthur Kynnaston on the east, and lands in the tenure of Anne Bennett on the west, both which extend in length from the street to lands of Edw^d Hatton and John Calcott northward.

And also a messuage divided in 2 habitations in Forgate in tenure of Morgan Gyttyns, mercer, and Tho^s White between a tenement of the parish in tenure of Rich^d Shutte eastward, and a tenement of Sir Fra^s Prynce in tenure of Thomas Crockett late the inheritance of W^m Humfreston eastward and extending from the street to the Tryll mylne stream.

And also two messuages in the Foriet divided into 3 habitations whereof two are in occupation of Wm. Gybson and Margaret Lloyd undertenants to Richd. Watson and lie by the King's highway there and the lane leading towards Uffington and are situate between a messuage sometimes Thos. Scryvens

Esq. now of John Hunt draper on the north and the messuage sometime W^m. Humfreston's now Sir Fra^s. Prynce's in the occupation of Tho^s. Lye on the west and the other messuage in occupation of s^d. Rich^d. Watson and lieth by the King's highway on the south and situate between two messuages sometime the lands of St. Wenefrede now of sd Sir Fra^s. Prynce on both sides east and west and extending from the said highway to a close of said Arthur Kynaston on the north. And also 8 lands and a half of one land in the several occupations of Rich^d. Watson W^m. Gybson and Margaret Lloyd to sd. 2 messuages belonging i.e. two lands lying together out of the ould yard in the Barleyfield—one land or butt of land in the Barley field between a close called Hussey's Croft and lands of Sir Fra^s. Prynce—one land in Barleyfield near unto Stafford syche—one other land in Clayfield alias mydlefield near unto Holsiche—one half land lying in Clayfield one other half lond lying in Boatfield—one other land in Beckbury field alias St. Gyles' field—one other land in Hallywell field extending to a land belonging to the Sacrist of the Monastery—one half lond near to Hallywell field in a close called the Gardyne adjoining to Judas Butts lying between Judas Butts east lands of Edw. Hatton west the lane leading to Monkmoor south and unto Jacksbury north.

And that the wardens of s^d churches for the time being have had a common seal belonging only to the same parish and by all the time aforesaid used by the wardens of the s^d churches for the time being to and for the sealing of all such leases as have with the assent of the majority of the parishioners of the said parish been made of all and every the messuages lands and tenements belonging to the said churches or employed for the maintenance and repairing of the said churches.

The Jury declare their opinion that the premises disputed under Adderton and Saweer's leases are the property of the Parish.

And that the churchwardens for the time being have always from time to time whereof no memory is to the contrary used to make leases of the possessions of the said churches for the benefit of the s^d churches and repairing thereof. And that by custom always observed in the said Parish the leases which were made, were made by the churchwardens at an open and general assembly of the parishioners in the church of Holy Cross. And that when leases were to be made the same was declared and published at an assembly of the parishioners and upon warning given to them before.

The Commissioners above named in pursuance of their Inquisition made their Decree dated 16 April, 11 James I. 1613, in which they confirmed their opinion as to the falseness of Adderton's lease, but recommended that a lease for 21 years be granted to Richard Watson who had married Adderton's daughter and did not appear to have been implicated, at the rent of 33s. 4d. And with regard to the premises under Saweer's lease although they are of opinion that the same belong to the Parish yet inasmuch as the parties claiming the same did not appear before them they make no decree but leave the same to be recovered by the Parish which was accordingly done and a Decree in Chancery made in their the Churchwardens' favour.

“And forasmuch as it appeareth that long leases and the small rents, thereupon reserved, are the cause that the said Parish and churches have sustained great loss. It is therefore further ordered and decreed that hereafter no Church Wardens of the said Churches and Parish shall grant or make any leases of any of the possessions belonging or reputed to belong to the said parish or churches or to the churchwardens in their right but at a general and open assembly of the said parishioners to be appointed in the said parish church for that purpose where the consent of the said parishioners or the more part of them then present shall be had and obtained for the granting of any such lease which said lease so to be granted shall not exceed the tenure of one and twenty years from the making thereof. And that upon every such lease of one and twenty years to be made there shall be reserved three full parts in four parts to be divided of the then true value of all such lands so to be leased and demised for a yearly rent and to be paid yearly during the continuance of the said lease unto the churchwardens of the said parishes and their successors to the use of the said churches at two feasts of the year due in and by the said lease to be expressed and agreed upon. And that in every such lease to be made there shall be contained a proviso for non-payment thereof for 28 days and no sufficient distress that the said lease shall be void, and covenant for repairs and yielding up, and that the lessee shall not assign the lease to any unless it be his wife child or children without the special licence in writing of the churchwardens under the common seal with the privity of the Parish or the most part of them at a general assembly of the parishioners in the said church of the Parish of Holy Cross.”

From that date down to 1775, Leases have been made for 21 years only, of which the following will show the form:—

15 March, 36 Charles 2, 1683, Indre between John Exeter of the Abbey forgate als foregate in or near the town of Shrewsbury co. Salop Taylor and Richard Johnson of the Stone Bridge in or near this s^d town dyer Churchwardens and Parishioners of the parishes of Holy Cross and S^t Giles of the one part and Thomas Gilbert of the Abbey foregate af^d Yeoman of the other part witnesseth that the s^d John Exeter and Richard Johnson by the free assent and consent of major part of the parishioners of the said Parish at a general and open assembly of them in the church of the Abbey or Holy Cross upon 26 Feb. last past for that purpose appointed according to a decree heretofore by virtue of a Commissioun forthout of the High Court of Chancery granted upon the statute of Charitable Uses touching the employing of the messuages lands and tenements belonging to the said parish have leased, &c., a messuage, &c., for 21 years at £12 rent, &c.”

A Rent roll of 1637 enumerates the Church Estate as then consisting of “a cottage, a barn, a garden and lands—a messuage and backside—half a land in the Barley field near Stafford’s Siche—a messuage and backside—two messuages and six landes and a half—half a land near Judeths Butts—half a land in Severn side leasow in the Boatfield—messuage garden and backside—messuage and backside, one barn and 3 landes in the Barleyfield—messuage and backside lately built upon half a land lying in the Ould yard—messuage and garden—messuage over against the Abbey wall—messuage and backside—half a land in Holland’s yard.”

The rental 1637-1688 varied from £14. 1. 4, £16. 8. 0, to £18. 16. 2 with deduction of a payment of 1^s/8^d to Philip Prince, Esq., for Humfreston’s land.

In 1775, and subsequently, much of the Church Estate has been granted out on building leases for 99 years; as the leases state, by “an order” made by the Parishioners assembled.

The succession of the Churchwardens as a Corporation becomes important.

1260—1272	Walter le Cotyler	1579	Richard Owen
1354	Wm. de Lyuches & Richard Snel		Robt. Rawson
1348	Richd. Gegge and Gilbert Gegge	1580	Robert Rawson
1374	William the Vicar		Richard Owen
	Richard Hothales	1581	Richard Owen
1387	Richard le Flesshewer		Robert Rawson
	Richard de Hothales	1582	Richard Prynce
1397	Richard Suggodon		George Ireland
	John Leton	1583	ditto
1419	Thomas More, vicar	1584	Richard Anderton
	John Madok		Thos. Adderton, junr.
1483	Richard Cheshire, corvisor	1585	ditto
	Thomas Lye, weaver	1586	ditto
1450	Thomas Hoehckys	1587	
	William Nesse	1588—1591	William Hasilwall
1488	Thomas Mauncell, husbandman		John Picke
	Christopher Lye, weaver	1591—92	Nicholas Newall
1493	John Marchall		John Hole
	Robert Pykyngton	1592—93	do.
1518	Thomas Mauncell, husbandman	1593—94	Robert Powell
	John Nyecolls, baker	1595	John Cawterton
1520	John Langley & Christopher Lye		Thomas Wode
1542	Thomas Oseley	1595—6	John Pike
	John Rocke, painter		Wm. Hasslinwall
1543	do.	1596—7	John Danyley
1545	do.		Richard Ley
1549	Humfrey Butler	1597—8	Richard Lee
	Thomas Lee		John Danyley
1550	Thomas Fraunce	1598—9	John Calcott
	Thomas Fysher		Thomas Crowther
1553	do.	1599—1600	Roger Niccolls
1565	Tho. Rocke & Tho ^s . Haynes		Richard Weston
1568	Raffe Sandford	1600—1603—	George Ireland Esq.
	Thomas Ryder		Thomas Rocke gent.
1569	William Poymour, gen.	1603	Edwd. Hatton, gent., &
	Thomas Woodall		Richd. Milward alias
1573—1577	Thomas Rocke		Carter
	Thomas Tiler	1601	Thomas Orton, mercer
1577—9	Roger Bucknall		Roger Williams, baker
	Thomas Ryder	1605	Richard Rocke, gent.
			Thomas Adderton
		1606	Edmund Maunsell, tailor
			Richard Cheshire, glover
		1607	Edmund Maunsell
			Richard Cheshire

1608 Edmund Maunsell Richard Cheshire	1633 Thomas Osborne
1609 ditto	1634 Randle Turner, leather- dresser
1610 Richard Hawkshead, weaver Thomas Jones, alias Hughes, tamer	Thomas Gyttyns, baker
1611 Richard Hawkshead Thomas Jones	1635 John Brownbill Reynold Warter
1612 ditto	1636 James Owen, clothier Thomas Dickyn, glover
1613 Richard Hawkshead, mercer Thomas Jones, farmer	1637 John Lee, glover Thomas Dickyn, glover
1614 Richard Milward, glover Edward Maunsell, tailor	1638 William Parton, glover Augustine Clarke, yeoman
1615 ditto	1639 Raphe Whood Richard Coxe
1616 Richard Lee, glover William Betton, corviser	1640 Thomas Hayns Hughe Eyton
1617 ditto	1641 ditto
1618 Richard Prince, Esq. Richard Rocke, Esq.	1642 William Betton Randull Turner
1619 Richard Prynce, Esq. Francis Adams, Esq.	1643 Thomas Gittins John Sandes
1620 Thomas Newell, glover James Owen, weaver	1644 Thomas Mansell Nicholas Harper
1621 Francis Adams, Esq. Richard Rocke, Esq.	1645 ditto
1622 William Betton, corviser Randle Turner, leather- dresser	1646 John Browne John Povey
1623 do.	1647 John Povey John Browne
1624 Thomas Mackworth, gent. Edward Hampton, yeoman	1648 Austin Clarke Samuel Adderton
1625 Thomas Jones George Adderton	1649 Hugh Davies, yeoman John Powell, glover
1626 George Adderton Michael Maunsell	1650 Thomas Collins John Bucknell
1627 Reignald Warter William Reignalde	1651 John Calcott Richard Statham
1628 John Brownbill George Cheshire decd. & Geo. Calcott,	1652 Nicholas Harper Thomas Churchyard
1629 William Barker, Esq. John Seaverne, gent.	1653 Richard Danyly Rowland Price
1630 Richard Prince, gent. Christopher Hatton, gent.	1654 Thomas Mansell Edward Evans
1631 Richard Watson William Lloyd	1655 Thomas Bromley, glover John Calcott, glover
1632 Richard Powell, gent. William Parton, glover	1656 Lewis Lloyd & Ozias Lloyd 1657 Thos. Hayes, junr., gent. John Fewtrell, gent.
1633 Edward Hampton	1658 Thos. Osborne & Wm. Powell

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| 1659 | Thos. Mauncell, dyer
Samuel Aderton, clothier | 1684 | Thomas Bromley & Richd.
Farmer |
| 1660 | Thomas Jones
William Powell | 1685 | Thomas Orton and Roger
Williams |
| 1661 | John Niccolls
Richd. Wareinge | 1686 | ditto |
| 1662 | William Jones | 1687 | Roger Clark and Richd.
Brombley |
| 1663 | William Jones
Gryffyth Heath | 1688 | Francis Spenlove and
George Green |
| 1664 | Wm. Jones & Gryffyth
Heath | 1689 | Thomas Greenwood |
| 1665 | Roger Talbott & George
Woode | 1690 | John Milward and Jonathan
Oram |
| 1666 | Thos. Teckoa & George Bull | 1691 | Richd. Gally, smith
John Sherman, innholder |
| 1667 | Samuel Adderton
Lewis Lloyd | 1692 | Wm. Brownbill and Samuel
Chapman |
| 1668 | Thomas Cowley
John Everall | 1693 | Thomas Haynes and
Edward Evans |
| 1669 | Thomas Jones & William
Whight | 1694 | Richard Teckoa and Richard
Hager |
| 1670 | John Daniley
William Farmer | 1695 | John Calcott and Richard
Harley |
| 1671 | John Doughty & Thomas
Nash | 1696 | Thos. Fox, glover, and
Thos. Jones, weaver |
| 1672 | John Lloyd & Roger
Embrey | 1697 | Thomas Hatton, gent. and
Roger Clark, baker |
| 1673 | John Howle & Thomas
Roberts | 1698 | Thomas Hudson, freemason
and John Waters, corviser |
| 1674 | Hugh Brown & William
Crumpton | 1699 | John Jones, clothworker
and Joseph Williams,
corviser |
| 1675 | Thomas Fox & George
Bartlams | 1700 | Methusalem Jones and
Richard Hicks |
| 1676 | Walter Hatton, Esq.
Samuel Atherton draper | 1701 | John Randall and Habakuk
Newton |
| 1677 | Thomas Oram, tanner, &
Tho. Forster, carrier | 1702 | Thos. Brombley and Richard
Allen |
| 1678 | Andrew Beddow, yeoman
Arthur Venables, weaver | 1703 | George Green and Nathaniel
Betton |
| 1679 | Thomas Barnes, yeoman
& Joseph Heneks, maltster | 1704 | Richd. Harley and Roger
Clark |
| 1680 | Walter Niccolls maltster
William Brombell, maltster | 1705 | Samuel Chapman and Wm.
Gardner |
| 1681 | Mr. Nathaniel Hayes &
Saml. Lateward | 1706 | Thos. Greenwood and
Edward Evans |
| 1682 | John Daneley, baker
Richard Churchyard, pew-
terer | 1707 | Wm. Crumpton and Roger
Lloyd |
| 1683 | John Exeter, tailor, &
Richd. Johnson, dyer | 1708 | Joseph Williams and John
Fox, glover |

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- 1709 Samuel Latewood and John Danelly
 1710 Joseph Williams and John Fox
 1711 Samuel Bennett and David Price
 1712 Wm. Warter, barber, and Richd. Harries, clothier
 1713 Thos. Powys, draper Robert Corbett, innholder
 1714 John Barber, yeoman, and Thos. Gilbert, yeoman
 1715 John Barber and Thos. Gilbert
 1716 John Watters, corviser, George Millard, Richard Cooper and John Houlston
 1717 Wm. Tomkies and Wm. Chettwood
 1718 James Jasper, gard^r, Thos. Greenwood
 1719 Michl. Middleton, gent. and Jas. Rhodes, gent
 1720 Edwd. Gittins, maltster, and Edward Whele Regretor
 1721 Mr. Methusalem Jones and Mr. Jas. Bennion
 1722 Wm. White and Edward Griffiths
 1723 Andrew Gittins and John Betton
 1724 Jonⁿ. Cross, gardener, and Robt. Rathbon, baker
 1725 John Jones, baker, and Thos. Gwin, clothdresser
 1726 Thos. Hotchkiss and John Waters
 1727 Richard Scoltock, senr. and Edward Lawrence
 1728 Richd. Harris and Thos. Parker
 1729 Thos. Cooper and Thos. Wood
 1730 Richard Allen and Joseph Barnes
 1731 William Hanmer and Francis Williams
 1732 Richd. Cooper, baker Robert Betton, joiner
 1733 John Ball and John Harris
 1734 Edwd. Arblaster, Esq. Richard Jenkins, Esq.
 1735 Wm. Botterell, draper, and James Bennion, gent.
 1736 Jonathan Cross and Saml. Corbett
 1737 Thomas Hotchkiss, maltster Joseph Barnes, gardener
 1738 John Fox and Chas. Cope
 1739 William White, carpenter, and John Williams, innholder
 1740 John Betton, tanner Francis Evans, perukemaker
 1741 James Bennion Thomas Pinches
 1742 Richd. Jenkins, Esq. Henry Powis, Esq.
 1743 Wm. Fradgley and John Waters
 1744 Humphrey Davies and Richd. Scoltock
 1745 Thos. Rogers and John Shukar
 1746 Richard Cadman and Francis Williams
 1747 James Gardner and John France
 1748 Thomas Weeks and George Crank
 1749 Edwd. Harris, blacksmith John Morris, gardener
 1750 Francis Williams and Wm. Scoltock
 1751 John Waters and John Ball
 1752 George Crank and Thos. Barnes
 1754 Francis Langley, maltster Richard Cope, baker
 1753 Francis Evans, perukemaker Richard Cadman, shearman
 1755 John Suker and Thos. Hodgkiss
 1757 Richd. Scoltock and Edwd. Phillips
 1756 Thomas Lloyd, bricklayer John Cope, baker
 1758 John Sexton and John Allen

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| 1759 Gabriel Jones and William Taylor | 1783 Nathl. Betton and Saml. Scoltock |
| 1760 John Harries and Thomas Jebb | 1784 John Allen and Thos. Pugh |
| 1761 Richard Scoltock and Thomas Waters | 1785 Joseph Andrews, farmer
Jonathan White, carpenter |
| 1762 Thomas Barnes and Richard Wood | 1786 Lancelot Sheppard and John Tilley |
| 1763 William Fradgley and John Howel | 1787 Thomas Griffiths and Edwd. Howell |
| 1764 Samuel Phipps, innholder
John Edge, wheelwright | 1788 Samuel Scoltock and Wm. Taylor |
| 1765 Richard Cadman and George Crank | 1789 Nathaniel Betton, gent.
John Jones, gent. |
| 1766 Edward Harries and Henry Marriott | 1790 John Southerland and Matthew Jones |
| 1768 John Sukar and Richd. Hurdley | 1791 John Carline and John Tilley |
| 1767 Matthew Jones, miller
Richard Edwards, innholder | 1793 Jasper Jones and Francis Hobson |
| 1769 Richard Cope and Nathl. Scoltock | 1792 Samuel Betton
John Hams |
| 1771 John Jones, grocer
Richard Price, maltster | 1794 John Jones and John Carline |
| 1770 Rowland Wingfield, Esq.
Robert Jenkins, gent. | 1795 Wm. Taylor and Lancelot Sheppard |
| 1772 Edward Phillips and Joseph Andrews | 1796 James Donaldson and Thos. Stanley |
| 1773 Richard Baker and James Smith | 1797 Richard Bratton and Geo. Taylor |
| 1774 Nathl. Betton and Thos. Hodgkiss | 1798 John Tomkies and Betton Watkins |
| 1776 Simon Hiles and Rowland Wingfield, Esq. | 1799 John Carline and Thos. Hiles |
| 1775 John Howel, maltster
Jonathan White, carpenter | 1800 Willm. Taylor and Lancelot Sheppard |
| 1777 Edward Howell and John Allen | 1801 John Tomkies, jun., skimmer
John Hams, carpenter |
| 1778 John Tomkies and James Smith | 1802 Henry Linell and Richard White |
| 1779 Edward Price and Thos. Watnal | 1803 George Taylor and Betton Watkins |
| 1780 John Howel and Matthew Jones | 1804 Richard Betton and James Donaldson |
| 1781 John Leake and Richd. Scoltock | 1805 Richard Bratton and Hugh Sayer |
| 1782 Richd. Scoltock and Saml. Scoltock | 1806 John Carline and Edward Stanier |
| | 1807 Wm. Taylor and John Carline |

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1808 Thomas Hiles and Thos. Stanley	1833 Thomas Pugh Thomas Girdler Gwyn
1809 Lancelot Sheppard and Rich. White	1835 John Hall and Job Wolrych Stanway
1810 John Hams junr. and Wm. Ball	1836 John Carline and John Brayne
1811 Richard Bratton and Richd. Betton	1837 Thomas Warter and Price Watkis
1812 John Carline and Edwd. Tipton	1838 William Hams and George Harper
1813 John Carline and Richd. Bratton	1839 Charles Mortimer and Wm. Hams
1814 William Hams and Thomas Hiles	1840 Charles Mortimer and Moses Morris
1815 Willm. Hams and John Hiles	1841 Thomas Blunt and Thos. Bodenham
1816 James Hiles and John Haycock	1842 Richd. Johnson and Richd. Davies
1817 Henry Hiles and Wm. Hams	1843 Willm. Bull and John Richards
1818 John Carline and John Tomkies	1844 Willm. Story and Wm. Pugh
1820 John Haycock and Saml. Chambers	1845 Thos. Warter and James Knight
1819 Price Watkis, gent. Thomas Bullock, imholder	1846 Saml. Smith and Wm. Parker
1821 Richd. Taylor and Thos. Meabry	1847 Timotheus Burd and Joseph Cooke
1822 Richd. Betton and John Davies	1848 William Wybergh How and John Gregory Brayne
1823 Henry Holes and Thos. Jones	1849 John Linell and Samuel Cliff
1824 James Hiles and Wm. Hams	1850 Thomas Howells and Wm. Mauncell
1825 Thos. Meabry and Richd. Bagley	1851 George Thornton and Edwd. Legh
1826 John Linton and John Evans	1852 William Bowen and John Lott
1827 Richd. Taylor and John Carline, jun.	1853 George Sandford Corser and Tho. Price
1828 Henry Hiles and Thos. Meabry	1854 Thos. Maynard How and Thos. Hammonds
1829 ditto	1855 Richd. Palin and Danl. Davies
1830 William Hams and Thos. Powis	1856 William Bowen and Tms. Burd
1831 Thos. Carline and Joseph Palmer	1857 William Bowen and Thos. Southam, jun.
1832 James Hiles and John Hiles	1858 William Bowen and Richd. Taylor
1831 Edwd. Blakeway Tipton and John Davies	



1859—60 William Bowen and Thomas Southam	1868—69 William Henry Wood and James Jones Burrey
1860—61 Henry Bevan and William Bowen	1869—70 The same
1861—62 Samuel Smith and Henry Bevan	1870—71 James Jones Burrey and John Lawrence Randal
1862—63 Henry Bevan and Joseph Cresswell	1871—72 The same
1863—64 Henry Bevan and Joseph Cresswell	1872—73 James Jones Burrey and John George Peplow
1864—65 Joseph Cresswell and James Jones Burrey	1873—74 John Lawrence Randal and Thomas Wilkes
1865—66 Joseph Cresswell and Edward Evans	1874—75 The same
1866—67 Edward Evans and William Henry Wood	1875—76 John Lawrence Randal and John George Peplow
1867—68 Edward Evans and George Atfield	1876—77 Henry Wade and Thomas Wilkes

The Churchwardens' Accounts begin in 1565, from which the following are the more interesting extracts.

Rocke & Haynes churchwardens 1565.

- It. pd to humfrey Barnet for ij dayes worke in ryddyng the ij syde yles of the churche xvjd.
- It. payd to the Clerke at Easter for the ryngers xijd.
- It. payd to Thoms. Oseley for making a bawderycke xijd.
- It. payd for wyne agaynst the aforesaid Easter vs. ¹
- Ringers at Whitsontide follg. xvjd.
- It. for Willm. Roe the yongers table and his mans about pooling downe the window ij wykes ixs. iiijd.
- It. for hys table and his man v dayes at the setting up the wyndow iijs.
- It. pd. for iiij payre of gloves for the masons xjd.
[Masons 8d. per day and laborers 4d. a day.]
- It. pd for singing bred at Xmas jd. ²
- It. pd. for wyne agaynst Xmas vjd.
- It. pd to Willm. Langley for ston to mend the window by the fonts ijs.
- It. pd for syngyng bred at Easter in 9 Eliz. vjd.
- It. pd for wyne at Easter aforesaid iijs. viijd.
- It. for bred and wyne against All Saints' day ijd. ob.
- It. for bred and wyne at Xmas vijd.

¹ It is curious to notice the times at which the Holy Communion was administered viz. : Whitsontide, All Saints, Christmas, from Palm Sunday throughout the week to Easter Day, and Low Sunday, and also the enormous quantities of wine which were consumed at these and other administrations, indicating that the number of Communicants must have been great, and themselves regular participators. It appears to have been the custom to return the names of all Communicants, in writing, to the Bishop, and the expense of doing this being about the same as the keeping of the Register or writing the Parish Accounts for a year, affords us a clue to the probable numbers.

² Singing bread was the small round thin cakes, impressed with a cross, used by the priest for the mass. In Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions it is ordered that "the Sacramental bread shall be of the same fineness and fashion, though much bigger in compass and thickness, as the usual bread heretofore named singing bread, which served for the use of the private mass."

- It. singing bred at Easter vjd.
 It. pd to Mr. Poyne' for the quenes rent called Hockday¹ rent due for iij yeres ended at Easter 1568 vjs. vjd.
 Recd. of Thoms. Nyckols, pewterer, for the sodered knotte off the old glasse wyndowes vjs.
 Recd. for Restall² and knyll.

Raffe Sandford & Thos. Ryder, wardens 1568.

- It. for lyker for the bells agaynst Whitsontide ijd.
 Allhallowtide ijd.
 It. "bestowed on the ryngers" at Whitsontide iiijd.
 It. pd to Anne Patten for ale and cakes when Sr. Andrew and Mr. Barker were here viijd.
 It. pd for wyne to the commu'on on Xrmas daye iiijd.
 It. pd to humfrey barnett for scurring the font xviiijd.
 It. for whytlether to mend a bawderyeck ijd.
 It. for wyne and wasle at Whitsunday ijd.
 It. pd to Mr. Poyner for hocknell rent due at Easter 1569 ijs. ijd.

Wm. Poyner gen. & Thom. Woodall ch'wardens.

- It. payde for makinge of ye lyttell bridge xiiijd.
 Itm. for wyne gyven to Daws and other Com'itioners ijd.
 Itm. payde for ye Queens Ma'tye. rent for iiij yeares ended at Easter last viijs. viijd
 Itm. for ij hundred of commu'on. brodd iiijd.
 Itm. for a pounde of sope iijd.
 Itm. for wyne and breade to ye Comm'on. at Easter vs. viijd.
 Itm. for half ye price of a booke to ye parish vs. vjd.
 Itm. for ye Ringers for ye Q. M'tie's reyngne xijd.
 Itm. for common. bredd vjd.
 Itm. for wyne to serve ye churche at Easter vijs. vjd.
 Itm. for commu'on bredd vjd.
 Itm. for singing bredde vjd.
 Itm. to John Capper for mendinge St. Gyles bell xvjd.

*Accounts of Thos. Rocke and Thos. Tyler churchwardens for 4 years ended 22 Ap. 1577
 19 Eliz.*

- Recd. for buryalls in the churche, viz.
 Itm. for a Restall of Jane Powell for her gra'd-mother vijs viijd.
 Recd. also viz.
 Itm. for a chalyshe wayng xx oz. d at vs. vjd. the ounce comynge to vl. xijs. viijd.
 Disbursed
 Itm. spent goynge to lychfyld when we were sarved wt. a sytacion to apper abowte a boeke vijs. viijd.
 Itm. for bred and wyne at Easter 1574 viij viijd.
 Two windows on north side of the church stopped with stone.
 Itm. to Thos. Hameoxe and John Sayer for making a payer of bowtth in the churche yarde xijd
 Itm. wyne and brede at Pentycost to com'unicate xd.
 Itm. pd Humfrey Barnet for polyngne downe the walle that the Rowde loffte stowde one and levelynge vjs. viijd.³

¹ Hocktide was a festival commencing on the 15th day after Easter-day.

² The word "Restall" which I cannot find in any Dictionary occurs as meaning Burial within the Church. Later it is changed to "Restall" and "Lastiall." The word also occurs in the earliest Church Wardens' accounts of St. Julian's parish, Shrewsbury.

³ The western portion only of the present nave was parochial, and extended from the great pier to the west door. This nave was separated from the monastic nave by a low altar screen, most probably that now in the north aisle and now called St. Wenefred's

- Itm. to Ostope for the carynge of ij lode of pavyng tylle from Sante Gylles xijd.
 Itm. nayles to mend the windos at Sa'te Gylles jd.
 Itm. to the Rynger upon the Ronge for the queen at November xijd.
 Wyne and bred at Alsants 1573 iiijd.
 " " Crystmas day 1573 xiiijd.
 " " upon New yeres day after viijd.
 Itm. bred and wyne at the purification of Or. lady for the communion vjd.
 Itm. for wyne at Easter 1574 viijd.
 " " and bred at pentycost 1574 vjd.
 Itm. wyne and bred betwyce that tyme and mychelmas vjd.
 Itm. to the clerke for takynge downe of the tyle over the olde fonte vjd.
 Itm. for a bell rope in lukes fayer ijs. viijd.
 Itm. bred and wyne at Alsants 1574 xvd.
 Itm. wyne and bred at Crystmas 1574 xijd.
 Itm. for wyne and bred one care¹ Sunday vjd
 Itm. wyne upon or. lady day viijd.
 Itm. wyne and bred up. palm sunday 1575 ijs.
 Itm. wyne and bred the wyke after and one other day vjs. vjd.
 Itm. wyne upon lowe sunday for some that were unserved iijd.
 Itm. to the clerke for kyllyng of crose xijd.
 Pd. for wyne the soday after bartholomewstye ijd.
 Itm. to the byshopes man to be dyscharged of a boke ijs.
 Itm. for wyne and bred upon ester day and in the wyke dayes befor vjs.
 Itm. to the Ryngers when the ronge for the qwene upon the xiiij day of November last xijd.
 Itm. wyne at Crystmas last xd.
 Itm. wyne and bred upon care Sunday iiijd.
 Itm. wyne upon palme soday xxiijd.
 Itm. wyne upon wensday after iijd.
 Itm. wyne upon shrotwosday and fryday xvjd.
 Itm. wyne upon ester even xvd.
 Itm. wyne upon ester day iijs. viijd. ob.
 Itm. bred vjd.
 Hocknell rent 4 yeaeres viijs. viijd.

Roger Bucknell and Thos. Ryder Ch. W. old. xxij Apl. 1577.

- Reed. of Eywane Fwrber ye xxj daye of December 1578 xxs. we 20s. was payd by Richard Cart'r. flecher for his powrgaeyo' and charged by the Offyshall yt. is to saye to be gewene to ye pore of our paryshe xs. and the other xs. to ye reprasyo off ye church. xs.
 Reed. of Thos. Rocke for his sons burial in church 21 Ap. 1579 iijs. iiijd.
 Pd the clerke for ringine in the wysson wycke 1577 xijd.
 Pd for a qwarte of mannsye ye comunio. vjd.
 Pd Thomas Kownde tyler one wytso. yewen 1577 for worke at Saynt Gylles xiijs. iiijd.
 Pd ye 8 of June 1577 to ye qwenes comyssynors for ye paryshe vjd.
 Pd more the same daye when Mr. Vyck'r wythe ye wardenes and ye syde men wher callyd befor the comysarye xvjd.
 Pd more the same daye at the delyverye of a p'sentment to ye offyshall iiijd.
 Pd ye fyrste of November 1577 for breade and wyne for ye comunyo. vjd.
 Pd ye xvjth of November 1577 to ye ryngers xijd.
 Pd yt. was gewan mor the same daye to ye Ryngers xijd.
 Pd Hughe ap powell for wrytyng the comandments in the church a ponne ye walle ye 22 of April 1578 vjs. ijd.²
 Pd Mr. Poyner the same daye for hocknel rent ijs. ijd.

Shrine. This is in a measure confirmed by the Plumber's measurement of the lead at the Dissolution being, on the nave, only 21 yards, and this corresponds with the dimensions of the Abbatial nave, from the great piers eastwards. The rood loft occupied the western arch of the central steeple now forming the eastern end of the present nave.

¹ The Sunday fortnight before Easter Day, a day of especial care or devotional attention.

² By s^c Canon of 1603 James I, Decalogue ordered.

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- Pd Hughe ap powell ye 24 of Apryll 1578 for drawyng sentences one the church walles the s'm of vijs.
 Pd ye 20 of Maye to the Ryngers vjd.
 [Mason xvjd per day. Glazing 7d per foot.]
 Payd John Chydley ye 21 of December 1578 for makyng of a whyll to a bell in Saynt Gylles ijs.
 Pd at Atton Bowrnell for our charges ther ye 14 of Apryl 1579 beinge called by ye Justicyse thytther to anslwr vjd.
 Memorandum three pews built by John Calcot, Tanner, in midle Ile, one for his dwelling house and tow for his tenants, with his owne wainscott, cost and charge upon his buriall place.
 Pd the xvij of November 1580 to the Ringers for ryngyng for the quenes coronac'on ijs. vjd.
 Paid to Capper for mendinge the Clocke w'che my L. his men brake ijs.
 Itm. laid out 22 M'che, 1580 when we brought our p'sentment before the quene's high Comyssoners to St. Chade's Church iijjd.
 Paid for wyne the xvijth maie 1581 xd.
 Paid for a boke of articles that came from my lord Bushoppe vjd.
 Paid for the puttinge up of our p'sentment to my L. Busshop iijth of Julii, 1581, xxd.

Robert Owen's accompt, 1579.

- Itm. payd for a s'vys bowke the 9 daye of Desember vijs. viijd.
 Itm. payd more the same daye for bockaram for the commu'yon tabull ijs iijjd.
 Itm. payd for bredd and wyne 24 daye of M'che vjd.
 " " " " 29 daye of M'che iijd.
 Itm. payd for nayles for the mendyng of Seynte Gyeles windos to J'hon Capper 29 of M'che ijd.
 Itm. bred for the church the 2 daye of Apryll viijd.
 Itm. payd for a bouke of prayers of the yarthle quake the 22 daye of Maye vjd.

Robert Rawson, 1579, 1580, 1581.

- Paid ye vij June for a quarte off malmesie for the commu'yon vjd, bred jd.
 Paid 10 Oct., 1579 for a bocke at the general visit'on iijjd.
 Paid for makinge of a bill by my L. man xijd.
 Paid more that was spente the same daie upon the vj men and the Vicar at Massies in the toune xvjd.

Richard Prync and Geo. Ireland, Churchwardens, 13 Aug., 1581 to 1584.

- John Shutt, Rye Pylston, Wm. Hasyllwall and Rye Carter iijor sidemen appointed 24 Sep., 1581 according to the Inm'cons etc.
 1583 It. recd. of Thomas Rider for old copes and vestements xs.¹
 1581 It. paid the v of November for the exchange of the commu'yon cup xiijs iijjd
 It. payd for a grett byble and a paraphrase the same day xls.
 It. payd for carriage of them from London xijd.
 1582 It. payd for skowring the p'she corslett ijd.
 1583 Easter bred and wine 9s. 3d.
 Whitsontide xijjd.
 It payd the xvij day of July to Roger Church of Birrington taxed upon this p'she for the discharging of the quenes taxes from us vjs. viijd.
 It payd the vijth of September to Roger Church of Birrington for thys yeres benevolence to haven in Sussex ijs. jd.
 It. bred and wine at Allhallowtide xijd.
 " " Xmas ixd.

¹ The 24th Canon orders Copes at Holy Communion,

Richard Anderton and Thos. Adderton, junr., C. W. 1514.

- Reed. of Richd. Anderton for a gravestone vs.
of Robt. Rawson for a Byble vjs. viijd.
- Paid — Inprimis for mending the Stock of the iijth Bell and for nayles for yt
against the comyng of the L of Leyceter xvjd.
- Bred and drink to ringers against the coming &c. viijd.
- Itm. payd for a booke of the quenes Artycles at my L Byshopps visita'ion vjd.
- Itm. for bred and wyne for the commuynon on All Sts. daye 1584 xvjd
Xmas day 1584 xxd.
- It pd. for o'r app'ans and fees at Lichefield the xvij of M'che xiiijd.
- It for sope and washing the Vyccars S'rples iijd.
- 1585 Communion bred and wyne on Palme Sunday ijs. ijd.—6 Apl. iijid., 8 Ap. vjd,
9 April vjd., 10 April xviijd., 11 April being Easter Daye vs. vd.
- It paid Barnett and his sonne for pulling downe the Crosse at St. Gyles xviiijd.
Communion 30 May xd.
- It paid for a keye for St. Giles churchie dore iijid.
- It to Fraunces Barnett for the und'r leying the new pewes wherin the Vyker
sayeth s'vyce vjd.
- It paid for nayles to make the benches of the same pewes vjd.
- It for a payre of hinges for the dore thereof iijid.
- It paid to the Joy'n'r for making the ij. newe pewes for the Vikar xxxviijjs.
- 1586 Communion on Palm Sunday ijs., Shrove tuesday xjd., Good frydaie iijid.
Easter Even ijs. iijid., Easter Dey vjs. viijd., Whitsunday.
- Itm pd. to Matthewe Harrys for money paid by hym to the quenes p'vyors for
p'vy'con for her ma'ties oxen ass . . . upon the inhabytants of this p'yshe
in 1584 ijs. iijid.
- Pd. to Richard Norton for dressing the Churchie xijd. (Whitsunday).
- Pd. to the Comyssoners at the Byshope's visita'ion of 25 May, 1584, xviiijd.
- 22 July, 1638, Lease granted of a house "formerly given to the maintenance of
fabricke of ye churches of Holy Crosse and St. Giles."

Wm. Hasilwall and John Rocke C. W. from 1½ Ap. 1588 to 16 May 1591.

- Communion on Whitsunday 26 May 1588 xvd.—4 Aug. 1588 vijd., 3 Nov. 1588
xvjd., X'mas 1588 xvijd., in the passion weeke being Palm Sunday the
xxiiijth day of March and Easter Even 1588, and continuing until Easter
daye being xxxth of M'che xijs. ijd.
- Itm pd. to Edward Heines the vth of Sepr. 1588 for paving of graves xijd.
- Itm pd. for a Bill of Articles and for the delevy of our bill of p'sentment the xij
of October 1588 viijid.
- Communion on Whitsunday 18 May 1589, 14d., 2 Nov. 1589, 14d., X'mas day 1589,
14d.
- Itm paid at the Visita'ion holden in Whitechurch for our diet and hors meate for
the two Churchwardens and iij s'lemen and for the deposc'ions of our
examinac'ions the third of June 1589 vjs. jd.
- 2nd Bell recast at Nottingham.
- Horse hire 6 days 4s. 2 suppers & 2 horse meets for one night 7 Sep. 1589, 18d.
- 14 Feb. 1589 St. Giles ch. repaired 5s. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 3s. 4d.
- Itm paid for mending the surplis and washing the table cloth the 13 Ap. 1590 vjd.
- Itm paid for bredd and wyne for the commuynon beginnunge upon Palme Sunday
bying the xii of Aprill and during till Easter day being the xix of Aprill 1590
viijjs. jd.
- Itm paid to Mr. Willi'm Harries preacher and sonne of Jen'y Harries glover for his
diligent exercise amongst us this Easter as likewise divers of the p'rishe gave
there consente the 9th of May 1590 xs.
- Communion on Whitsunday 7 June 1590 —15d. 1 Nov. 1590 xvd. Xmasday &
Sunday after 22d.
- Itm paid for a pece of timber to mend porche 9 Nov. 1590—s. 4d. Carriage 4d.
making wallplates of porch 3s. 10d. porch roof made new, new leaded &c.
- Itm paid to Edward Heines for the paving of graves in the Churchie the vth. of
January 1590 viijid.
- Itm layd out for bread and wyne for the commuynon beginning upon Palme Sunday
beginning the 28 day of March and continuing till Low Sunday the xi of April
1591 xijs. vjd.

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the period of the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new government. The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the period of the early republic, the struggle for a stronger federal government, and the expansion of the nation. The third part of the book deals with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of Reconstruction. It covers the period of the Civil War, the Reconstruction era, and the struggle for civil rights. The fourth part of the book deals with the period of the late republic, from the end of Reconstruction to the beginning of the Progressive Era. It covers the period of the late republic, the Progressive Era, and the struggle for reform. The fifth part of the book deals with the period of the early 20th century, from the beginning of the Progressive Era to the end of the First World War. It covers the period of the Progressive Era, the First World War, and the struggle for reform. The sixth part of the book deals with the period of the interwar years, from the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Second World War. It covers the period of the interwar years, the Second World War, and the struggle for reform. The seventh part of the book deals with the period of the post-war years, from the end of the Second World War to the present. It covers the period of the post-war years, the Cold War, and the struggle for reform.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for use as a textbook in schools and colleges. It is also suitable for general reading. The book is divided into seven parts, each dealing with a different period of American history. The first part deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. The second part deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. The third part deals with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of Reconstruction. The fourth part deals with the period of the late republic, from the end of Reconstruction to the beginning of the Progressive Era. The fifth part deals with the period of the early 20th century, from the beginning of the Progressive Era to the end of the First World War. The sixth part deals with the period of the interwar years, from the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Second World War. The seventh part deals with the period of the post-war years, from the end of the Second World War to the present. The book is a comprehensive and authoritative account of American history, and is a valuable resource for students and scholars alike.

Itm paid to Larry oldfield and Larry Danne belfounders of Nottingham for the casting of our second bell the some of vli.

[In a later hand writing inserted on p. 66. b.

Memorandum a pew biltt by Thomas Jones Tanner of his owne cost and charge neere his buryell place which by the request of John Langley Sqr. he exchanged for one in the middle Ile kept in possession of Thomas Oram and his family.]

Nicholas Newall and John Hole C. W. 1591—1592.

Communion on Whitsunday 1591 xd. ob.

Pavyng of Master Edward Hatton's child's grave.

Itm paid to Richard Lweis carpenter the ixth day of Octobr. 1591 for making the frame over the steares in the churche xjs. vjd.

Itm paid to Matthew Harries the xth day of October 1591 for winding a woman that died at St. Gyles vjd.

Itm paid for a windinge sheet for the said woman ijs.

Itm paid to homfrey barnet and his sonne for covering the two stayers of the church porch xxij of Octobr ijs. iiijd.

Communion—All Saints Day 1591 xvd. Xmas day xjd. Palm Sunday xid. Easter day 26 March. 1592 xjs. vijd. Sunday after xvjd.

Itm pd. to Raffe Sandford for Mr. Bennett's Pue at St. Giles the second of Mche 1591 and for nayles the same daye iiijd.

Itm. paid the Comissioners the xxjth of Marche, 1591, for a booke of Articles to us delivered vijd.

Itm. reed. at the death of Master George Higgons for the great Bell xijd.

Nicholas Newall and John Hole, C.-W., 1592—1593.

Communion Whitsunday, 1592 xd. ob. 8th Oct., 1592, xid.

Itm. paid for scowring the harnes of the parishe the xvijth day of June, anno d'ni 1592 viijd.

Church new roofed 1592.

Itm. paid to Mr. Prince his bailie for rent [of the churche porche] the xxij of October, 1592 xd. scored thro'

Itm. spent in going to Lichfield the vijth day of December 1592 for myselfe and my horse when the church was interdicted [excommunicated scored out] and tarryenge from Sunday till Wednesday iijs. iiijd.

Itm. paid to Griffith the Summer the same time ijs.

Itm. paid to Gittins, Mr. Barker's man, the same time for Lres to send to Lichfield on the p'ishes behalfe vjd.

Itm. pd to Edmund Bennette, clerke, to paye unto Mr. Harlestone, at Lichfield, the same time for the said excommunication xxs.

Itm. for iij pients of wine and a penny bred for the Comun'yon upon Xtnas day last ao. 1592.

Itm paid the last day of December 1592, for bread and wyne for the comun'yon viijd
Communion 8 Ap., 1593 2s. 7d.

Itm. paid for j pinte of muscadell the xijth of April, 1593 vjd.
Do. the xiiij Ap., 1593 vjd.

Itm. paid for ij qts. of Claret wyne the next day after xxd.

Itm. for iiij pott of Clarret and 1 qt. off muscadell vijs. viijd.

Itm. for 1 qt. of Clarret and 1 pient of muscadell xvjd.

Itm. for a quart of Claret wine xd.

Itm. for wyne for the Comun'yon upon Sunday after being the 22nd day of Aprill, 1593 vjd.

Itm. paid for bread for the whole communicants the time aforesaid vjd.

The word "Restiall" now altered to "Lastiall," 1593.

Robert Powell, C.-W. 1593—1594.

It. paid to Mr. Peares, the fyrst of October ano. 1593 for the relief of mychachmas sodyers ijs. ijd.

It. laid out for the ordinaries articles 1 Oct. 1593 vjd.

- It. spent at the vissyttac'on for Recusants the xiiij of Oct., ano. 1593, vjd.
 Communion 4 Nov., 1593 xvjd. 23 Dec., 1593 ixjd.
 It. paid for lyme for the graves the xi Marche ano. 1593 xiiijd.
 It. paid Edward Heynes for cov'ng of eyght graves the 15 daie of Marche ano. 1593 ijs. iiijd.
 It. paid to Mr. Pearse the 12 of Janyvarie ano. 1593, for the relief of the Soullyers ijs. ijd.
 It. paid Thom's Adderton for three clypes of Iron for settinge to the new pylpitt vjd.
 Communion 21 March, 1594 vijs. xd. 7 Apl., xijd. 19 May, ixjd.
 It. paid Mr. Pearse the 9 of Aprill ao. 1594 ijs. ijd.
 It. paid Wyllyan Caper for pavyng Mr. Beaynes his chyldes grave, 21 May, ao. 1594 ijd.
 It. paid Thom's Myners for the pulpitt and settinge up therof 31 of Maye, ao. 1594 xxvs.
 It. paid Thomas Barnet and his man the xxth of October, 1593 fr. makinge two holles to put 2 candlesticks of tymbre to the roff of the churche viijd.
 Itm. pd. Anne Capper for keepinge cleane St. Gwyles churche one yeare xijd.
 Itm. disbursed and payed sithence the tyme aforesaid by this accomptante for a Dorbyn stone in the churche vjd.

John Cawnterton and Thos. Wode, C.-W. from 30 June, 1594 to 25 July 1595.

- Communion—1 qt. muscadell and 1 loaf 26 Oct., 1594 xiiijd.
 „ 3 pints muskedyne and 1 loaf 25 Dec. xixd.
 „ 1 qt. muskedyne and 1 loaf Sunday before Easter xiiijd.
 Pd to Mr. Pearse for the mayntenance of souldiers the 4 Nov. ijs. ijd.
 Pd to Mr. Bayleys 15 of March 1594 for the mayntenance of souldiers 6s. 6d.
 Pd to Edward Haynes for abatynge the pyller for the backe of the pulpit xiiijd.
 [Pulpit and desk made 1594]
 Itm. for one quart of muskedyne the Munday before Ester day and one loafe xiiijd.
 Itm. the same day at the second communyon one pottle and one pynt of muskedine and 2 loves ijs. viijd.
 Itm. on the thursday befor Ester one pynt of muskedyne and one loffe viijd.
 Itm. on the fryday befor Ester one pynt of muskedine vjd.
 Itm. on Ester Even one pottell of muskedine and 2 loves ijs. ijd.
 On Ester day at the fyrst Communyon 5 pottles of muskedine and 6 loves xs. vjd.
 On Ester day at the second Communyon 5 quarts of muskedine and one lofe vjs. jd
 Itm the 2nd Sunday after Ester beyng the 4 of Mai, 1595 for the Communyon one pynt of muskedinge and one lofe vijd.
 Payd to Robart Powell for the paryshes debt vjs. viijd.
 Payd to thomas Myners for the Chest to keep the evydence of the parrysho lands xjs. vd.
 Payed to Edward Waryng for 7 lockes and for 7 keys for the Chest vijs. ijd.
 Itm. for 3 henges for the chest xviiijd.
 Itm. paid to john mall for cuttinge ye seat for the way to the pulpit ijd.
 3 pints of muskedine and 2 loves on Whitsunday, 1595 xxd.
 Payed the 12 of July 1595 to Mr. Baylefs for the mayntenance of souldiers, due at Mydsomer befor, ijs ijd
 Payed to thomas adderton for mendinge one henge of the old chest ijd.

John Pike and Wm. Hasslinwall, C.-W., 1595 1596.

- Itm. reed of Edward, a prest constable, in the name of the whole in money, wch. they spared by assessment wh. was for to by armor the some of xiijs. viijd. the seasment romayne wth. the constable viijs.
 Itm. payd to Will'm Cleuson, cutler, for skowring our corslet, our hedpeace, our swordes and daggers, and new lathers to our corslet where yt' wa'teth the xvj daie of Oct., 1595 ijs.
 Itm. payd to Addam Bradshaw the xvijth of Oct., 1595 for skowring our musket ijd.
 Communion 2 Nov. 1595, 17d. 28 Dec., 19d. 21 March vjd. Palm Sunday 4 Ap. 1596, 3s. 3d. Show Thursday 8 Ap. 1596, 13d. Easter Even 10 Ap. 2s 4d. Easter Day (2 Comms.) 11s. 10d. 30 May 13d.

- Itm payed to John Calcot the xxth daie of Novr. 1595 for one daies trayning viijd.
 Itm payed into the Exchewker of Sallop the xxvijth daie of January 1595 for the releefe of maymed souldiers iijs. iiijd.
 Itm laid out the viij of february 1595 at the Visitation in St. Chades about the examinatio' of Recusantes iiijd.
 Itm recon'd wth. Richard Norton the xxxth daie of Aprill 1596 and alowed him ijs. iiijd. for ringing on the quenes holyday 17 Nov. ijs. vjd.

John Dangley and Richd. Ley C. W. 1596—1597.

- Itm payd to Mr. Ben'et for ye. new praere booke xxv Jul. 1596 jd.
 [Church new tiled 1596].
 payde to the maymede soyders the vj of Aprill 1597 ijs. ijd.
 payd to William Hurst at the demande of master Baylye Gibbines the xx day of Aprill 1597 for maymede soyders ijs. ijd.
 payd to John Calcott for markeinge his harnes iiijd.
 [Maymed soldiers 2s. 2d.]
 Communion 8 Nov. 1596. 13d. Xmas 13d. 20 Mar. 1597, 3s. 3d. 24 Mar. 13d. 25 Mar. 19d. Easter Even 13d. Easter day 10s. 10d. 3 Ap. 9d. Whitsunday 2s. 2d.
 1597 pd. to Master Rocke for changinge of the coslet xijs. iiijd.
 List of Leases in esse of Parish lands 26 Ap. 1584 26 Eliz.

Richard Lee and John Dangley C.W. 1597—1598.

- Itm pd. at the Visita'con at St. Chad's 20 Sep. 1597 the Chauncelor being present xxd.
 Itm spent the same day at Thom's Cowpers vjd.
 Itm spent upon the ringing at the Chauncelors coming into the towne vjd.
 Itm. gyven to a souldier at the request of the said Chancellor shewing his Licence vjd.
 Communion 1 Nov., 1597 9d. 25 Dec., 23d. 9 Ap., 1598 13d. Easter day 26 Ap., 1598, 4s. 23 Ap., 7d. Palm Sunday 2s. 2d. Shrove Thursday 7d. Easter Even 20s. Easter day 8s. 9d.
 Itm. pd at the Visitacon holden at Whitchurche for our Dyett and horsemeate for the too Churchwardens and the too sidesmen and for the Deposic'ions of our Examinae'ons the xxvth of Nov., 1597 vjs. iiijd.
 26 Dec., 1597 for to pay the maymed souldiers iijs. iiijd.
 Itm. pd. for the removing of Mr. Bennett his seat [*pue* scored out] ijd.

John Calcot and Thos. Crouther, C.-W., 1598—1599.

- For maymed soldiers 4s. 4d.
 Itm. paid to John Wicherley the xiiijth daie of Maie for writinge the names of all the poore in the parishe viijd.
 Communion 4 June 2s. 1d. 5 Nov. 2s. 1d. 31 Dec. 2s. 1d. Palm Sunday 4s. 2d. 5 Ap. 6d. ob. 7 Ap., Easter Even 18d. ob. 8 Ap., Easter Day at the former prayer 6s. 2d. do. at the latter prayer 5s. 8d. 15 Ap. 1s. 1d.
 Itm. gave xi Feb. to a p'cher (which was suertie for a merchant of London and was attached and driven to make money of all that he had as moche as to sell his bookes who did request the benevolence of this p'she) at the request of Mr. Somerfyld being Offyshall and had the Busshopp and Chauncelor of this diocese thier Fre ijs. vjd.
 Itm. pd the second day of M'che to Edward Heynes for paveing the restall of Anne Norton late wife of Ric. Norton, cordwainer, vjd.
 28 March—the roof and wall of St. Gyles's church mended, xijd.

Roger Niccolls and Richd. Weston, C.-W., 1599--1600.

- Mm. 20 Jan., 1599 Roger Niccolls bought a pue of one J'hon Speed and with the assent of the said Richd. Weston was placed in the same the day abovesaid.
 Itm. recd. of the first assessment granted for reparacions of the church anno d'ni 1599, £1 4s. 5d. whole assessment £1 13s. 2d. last assessment £6 0s. 6d.

- Layd out the last daye of August, 1599 for all charges at the Comcell touchinge the suite of John Adderton xxvijs.
- Itm. paid Griffith the summer for a boke 2d.
- Communion—allalowtide 19d. Whitsuntide 19d. X'mas 10d. Palm Sunday 2s. 6d. 1 qt. of wine on Show Thursday xijd. 1 qt. on Easter Even 12d. 6 pottels and a qt. of muscadell on Easter day 13s. 30 March 2s. 1d, 8 loves 8d. Whitsuntide 14d.
- Itm. paid to Gough the underofficer for the prisoners in the king's bench the xxiiij day of May 4s. 4d.
- Itm. paid to Robert Powell for his horsehire seaven dayes to go to Ludlow vs.
- Itm. paid to John Adderton for costs at the Councell the same time being the xv day of Nov., 1599 xs.
- Itm. paid the same time for charges at the Councell xxijs. viiijd.
- Itm. paid for our charges in going to Lichfield the ii of Feb. vs. xd.
- Itm. paid the same day to the Register in Lichfield for coram nom' ijs. vjd.
- Itm. paid to Mr. Pope for drawing our answers at allalowtide vjs. viiijd.
- Itm. paid to his man for wryting the same iijs.
- Itm. paid to Cleaton the Chauncelor's man for keeping us from Lichfield xiiijd.
- Itm. paid to John Adderton th' under officer the fourth of Jan. for the releef of the maymed souldiers ijs. ijd.
- Itm. paid to Thomas Griffiths for serving them wth. coram nom' the 8th day of February xijd.
- Itm paid to Mr. Prees our Attorney at the Councell for his fees the third day of Marche 1599. ijs.
- Itm paid to Mr. Prees his clarke for fetchinge the booke of the com'ission and for his wrightinge vjd.
- Itm paid for the examinac'on of fyve witnesses at the same time xxd.
- Itm paid for my charges at the Councell the same time ijs. vjd.
- Itm paid to Mr. Pope for drawing the interrogitaryes for the com'ission the 4th day of Marche vs.
- Itm for my horsehire xj days vjs.
- Itm paid for all charges when we were at the Com'ission the xx day of February xixs. vjd.
- Itm paid to Mr. Thomas Rocke to pay the maymed souldiers for half a yeaere and for the hospitall for the whole year, 8s. 8d.
- Itm paid more to Mr. Rocke when he went to Ludlow the iiijth of May 1600, 8s.
- Itm paid for the fetchinge in of our musket to the p'rishe church the x of October 1599, vs.
- Itm paid to the cutler for skowring the sword iiijd.
- Itm paid to John Adderton the under officer for his paynes in fetchinge the furniture together iiijd.
- Itm paid to Thomas Davyes for lining the headpeece xiiijd.
- Itm pd. to Adam Bradshawe for the scowring of the musket and making a sonce ixd.
- Itm paid to Thomas Wood the same time for the scowring of the headpeece vjd.
- Itm paid to David the sadler for a new girdle vijd.
- Itm paid to Davyd the sadler for a new girdle for Thomas Rawson vijd.
- Itm paid for a flaske leather iijl.
- Itm paid for mending the beare and for ij new formes for the poor &c. ijs. jd.
- Itm paid to Robert Powell when he went to Ludlow about the p'rishe affairs xls.
- Itm. more paid him when he came home that he layd out for the p'rishe xs.
- Itm. paid to Richard Peate for a copy of John Adderton's declarac'on iiijd.
- Itm. paid to Mr. Rocke for money laid at the Councell xvjs.
- Itm. paid to Robert Powell for money that he laid out in Ludlowe iijs.

15 May, 1603—At an assembly of the inhabitants of the said p'yshe yt ys agreed that for the prysson of bread and wyne, e'ery gent. shall paye yerely unto the Church Wardens at Easter the som of vjd and the second sorte of the same py'sshe shall pay yearly iiijd. and the third or weaker sorte of the same py'sshe shall paye yerely for that purpose ijd. wheremto all the py'sshers then assembled are fully agreed to be rated by the dyscrecion of the Ch. ws. Edwd. Hatton gent., and Richard Mylwarde, Ch. ws.

24 May, 1605 changed to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a peace from every one of the Parish to be paid before he receive at Easter.

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1907.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE,
FOR THE YEAR
1906.

MISSISSIPPI: PRINTED BY THE
STATE PRINTING OFFICE,
JANUARY 1907.

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1907

MISSISSIPPI
LAND OFFICE

MISSISSIPPI
LAND OFFICE

George Ireland, Esq. and Thos. Roche, gent., C.-W., 1600—1603.

[Christmas called Christide.]

- Itm. pd to Mr. Pope for our answeare vs.
 Itm. pd to Mr. Crowther and Mr. Prees for fees viijs.
 Itm. pd for chardges more iijs viijd.
 Communion—Christide day xijd., Whitsuntide xijd., Allhallowtide xijd., Christide xijd., Easter xijd., Whitsunday, 1600, 13d., Allsaints 13d., Christide 13d., 1601, 5 Ap. 19d., 9 Ap. 7d., 11 Ap. 13d., 12 Ap, Easter Day 10 qts. and 1 pint 10s. 6d., 19 Ap. 2 qts. muscadell and bread 2s. 1d., 21 May Whitsunday 13d., 1 Nov. 13d., 25 Dec. 13d.
 Itm. layd out at Ludlowe xxixs.
 Itm. layd out at Ludlowe when we were both there xxxjs. ijd.
 Itm. sent to Bewlley by Barelam Blakeway vjs.
 Itm. layd out at Ludlowe when Mr. Barker and Mr. Ireland were there.
 Imprimis pd for ij Cancellors and Attorneys fees xijs vjd.
 Itm. pd for diett xxiijs.
 Itm. pd for copyes of Books vjs,
 Itm. pd for copyes of orders iijs.
 Itm. pd for horsemeate xixs.
 Itm. pd for fire and beare iijs. vjd.
 Itm. pd. to Mr. Adams for books xiiijs.
 Itm. pd for registering of our order and dimission ijs.
 Itm. layd out in bridgenorthe in fees and chardge in getting our order xliijs.
 Itm. pd for mayned souldiers and godly uses for nyne quarters xixs. vjd.
 Itm. sent to Ludlow by Barelam Blakeway and my sonne Richard xxvjs.
 Itm. layd out myself at Ludlow in fees and chardges xxxs.
 Itm. pd Robert Powell to go to Ludlow xs.
 Itm. layd out the last time I was in Ludlow for the p'rishe when I retayned Mr. Furniber and Mr. Lyttleton and the chardge and other fees xxxs. iiijd.
 Itm. pd Mr. Pope for Councell and wrytinge vjs.

[North and south side of the Church repaired considerably.]

- Communion 1602.—29 Mar. 2s. 7d., 2 Ap. 7d., 3 Ap. 7d., 4 Ap. Easter day 6 pottels of muscadell 12s., 11 Ap. 19d., 23 May 13d., 1 Nov. 13d., 23 Dec. 13d.
 Itm. for bread and wyne at the Communion xv quarts of muscadell and one pient xvs. vjd.

Richd. Roche, gent. and Thos. Adlerton C.-W., 1605.

Assessment 21 Aug., 1605, for reparation of the Churches £10.

1606. *Same persons C.-Ws.*

Seals mentioned.

1607. *Edmund Maunsell and Richd. Cheshire, C.-W.*

1311. *Two* seals mentioned. Assessment of £10 for repairs of Church and other uses.
 5 Apl., 1612, 10 Jas. 1 one $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each to be paid by each person for provision of bread and wine for the holy Communion of the bld. b. and bld of Xt.
 1612. Suits depending between C.-ws. and Johnes Skirymsire for nonpayment of last sessment.
 10 James I. 25 Oct. Assessment of £10 for Church repairs and uses.
 Richard Norton the Clerk's duties defined.
 13 May, 11 Jas. I. 1614. Previous to this time the Church Wardens were chosen by the assembled Inhabitants—but from this time they were chosen "at an assembly of the Parishioners it was agreed by Fras. Gibbons, M.A. and Vicar there, with the joint consent of the said P'shoners and have likewise nominated" 4 Sidesmen and 2 supervisors,

- 4 June, 1615, Assessment of £14 for reparation of the Church and other needful uses about the same.
1616. £10 towards repayre of Churehe and other matters concerning the righte of the Church.
- Also it is further agreed that those who have Pews in Church who do not pay to the pore shall either pay unto the weekly relief of the poor, or be displaced, unless Landlords undertake for payment of the weekly contribution.
1616. 19 Jan. Church Rate of £20.
1617. Fine given on granting Leases besides yearly rent.
Leases to be made according to the Decree.
1618. May 31. Church Rate of £30.
1604. Communion—Whitsunday 13d. and 17s. 9d. 24 Dec. 14d. 1 Nov. 13d. 24 Dec. 13d.
- Item paid to Mr. Bayliffes for godly uses and maimed soldiers 17s. 2d. and 4s. 4d.
1604. July 29, for a service booke for ye parishe 8s. 6d.
- Item for reparinge ye porche at Sainte Gylles 7s. and for tymber theare 8s. 8d.
1605. March 22, Repairs of St. Giles's roof 12s. 2d.
1605. Communion 16s. 9d.
1605. 8 April to John Dixon for settinge up ye kings armes and other work in ye churche 15s. 3d.
- Considerable repairs to the church—new roofing &c.
- Item spent at the Archbishopps Visitacon at Newport 15s. 3d.
- Item for dressing the Armour and makinge ij new scabberts for ij swordes 4s. 8d.
- Item for amendinge ye longe pews in ye Chauncell and settinge them lower 12d.
- Communion Whitsunday 1605, 2s. 6d. Allsaints 3s. 2d. Xmas 3s. 1d.
1606. Easter 19s. 10d. Whitsunday 3s. 1d. Allhallowtide 3s. 1d. Xmas 4s. 2d. Easter 19s. 6d.
- Maymed soldiers 8s. 8d. and 17s. 4d.
- Parish Apprentices first occur.
- 1607 Communion—Whitsunday 2s. 1d. Allsaints 13d. Low Sunday 13d. at other times 47s. 6d. at several times 4s. 6d.
- Item to the Ringers ye 5 of November 2s. 6d.
1608. Oct. 10. Item to ye muster mr. for seealinge ower Armor 12d. And payed ij me' to shoue yt. 12d.
- Item to ye Outler for scowringe ij swordes and a dagger, a new sheath and for varneshing the Corslet and head peece 5s. 4d.
- 1609—1610. Communion 27s. bread 10d. 15 Ap. 2s. 7d.
1610. Item to Mr. Benet for writinge ye names of the Parishioners 4d.
- Item for a booke of Jewells woocke to remayne in ye churche 25s.
- Item for carryinge of stones fallen from ye walls 4d. for 16 loads of lynne 9s. 6d. for bricks to pave ye churche after ye great inundacon 5s. for pavinge ye church 35s. 9d. for sande 16d. for amendinge ye porche 14d. = 53s. 1d.
- Communion 28s. 11d.
1611. Item for ye deske in ye church 6s.
- For a frame to sett ye tabell of consanguinity 12d.
- Item for ye seat in ye pulpit 6d.
- Considerable repairs to the Chureh and roof.
- Communion bread and wine 32s. 7d.
- 1612.
- Item spent at Lichfield ye 5th of December to answeere articles p'ferred against us by Mr. Benet clareke, James Skrimshowe increer, Ric. Heynes, Wilm. Morey, and Jhon Cowper 15s. 7d.
- Attending 4 Courts 2s. 6d.
1613. Great Expenses in Law Suits.
Communion 37s. 2d.
- Item for writing a note of ye parishioners names yt e at Easter 12d.
- 1614.
- Item for a deske to sett in ye churche 4d.
- Item for the safe carryng of the money gathered for Saint Albans 10d.
- Item for amendng the great glasse wyndowe in ye churche 10s. 3d.

CHAPTER I. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT TO THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

SECTION I. THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. 1492-1498.

SECTION II. THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS. 1498-1600.

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SECTION IV. THE SECOND PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT. 1650-1700.

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SECTION VII. THE FIFTH PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT. 1800-1850.

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SECTION XVI. THE FOURTEENTH PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT. 2020-PRESENT.

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SECTION XIX. THE SEVENTEENTH PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT. 2020-PRESENT.

Itē. for a doore for ye longe pew in ye churchē etc. 2s., and for woorke done about ye Communion table 2s. 7d.

Communion 31s. 8d.

Lawsuits at the Councill at Ludlow £26 15s. 3d.

Ringing 6 Aug., 1614, 2s. 6d.

Itē. for a flaggon pottle 7s.

For a booke of Articles 22d.

For 10 Candlesticks to honde lightes for morneinge prayer 10d.

Itē. ye 19 of Marche 1614 for stoppinge of the water of Seavern out of the churchē beinge then a mighty great flood 18d.

Itē. for 4 days work in the Churchē paving after the great flood 7s. 2d.

1615. Assessment of £14 for Church repairs.

Itē. to the Cutler to repair the Parish Armour 5s.

Repairs on south side of Church £11 11s. 4d. and £5 9s. 4d. and new roof.

Communion 5 Nov. 2s. X'mas 3s. 2d.

Itē. for bringing in a decree to show the Lord Presidente 5s.

Itē. 23 of Marche, 1615 for settinge up a pew 2s. 6d.

Itē. the first of Aprill, 1616 payed to Mr. Gybbins for a pew in Churchē 20s.

Itē. for a bawderick for on of ye bells at St. Gyles 2s. 6d.

Itē. for amendinge ye clapper of ye great bell at St. Gyles, etc. 18d.

Communion 27s 11d. for the year.

1616. Communion—Whitsunday 20d., Allhallowtide 19d., X'mas 3s. 2d., Palm Sunday, the Easter week and Low Sunday 35s. 6d.

14 June paid about Shewtts for the p'she 6s.

Itē. to Raphe Baylie that wente in ye Crosse wecke to seecke a Curat 6d.

Itē. for ringing 5 Aug., 1616. 2s. 6d.

Itē. for amendinge ye steppell at St. Giles 42s.

Itē. for maymed souldiers 4s. 4d.

Itē. for a carpett for the Com'union tabell 34s.

Itē. for a sirpples 26s. 8d.

Itē. for settinge up rayles about ye Chauncell 29s. 6d., for mendinge ye Com'union tabel 6s., for a matt for ye Chauncell 4d.

1617.

Communion—Whitsunday 3s. 2d., Allhallowtide 2s. 1d., X'mas 3s. 8d., from 28 Mar. to 28 Apl., 1618, 24s. 8d.

Itē. to 2 souldiers to wear ye parishe armour at ye trayninge in October 2s., for a belt for ye sword 15d., and for scovringe ye sword, dagger, and head peace 8d.

Itē. for a Bybell of ye new translation 44s., and for a boke of Common Prayer 8s. At the Bishop's Visitation for a new booke 12d.

1619.

Itē. ye 17 of October for candells to reade morninge prayer every Saboth 12d.

Itē. spent about takeinge a survaye of ye parishe landes ye 5 and 28 Octob. 3s. 9d.

1620.

Itē ye 6 of Aprill, 1620 for a stocke, locke, and a key to sett upon the south doore at St. Gylles 2s. 8d., to Edwd. Heynes to laye ye stepps at the doore 8d., for lyme and cariage of it to Saint Gylls 6d., and to David the Smith for iron bars and haspes for the window in the Chauncell 10d.

Itē. for a Bell roope for ye great bell at Saint Gylls 12d.

Communion—Whitsunday, 1619, 4s., Allhallowtide 3 qts. muscadyne 3s., X'tmas 4 qts. 4s., Easter, 1620, 29 qts. 29s.

1620.

Communion—Whitsunday 5 qts. 5s., Allhallowtide 2 qts. 2s., X'mas 8 qts. 8s., Palm Sunday 5 qts. 5s., Thursday before Easter 3 pints 1s. 6d., Good Friday 1qt., Easter Eve 1 qt., Easter Day 17 qts. 17s., Bread 2s. 7d.

1621. Aug. 4. Little Bell recast.

Aug. 4. New loft or floor under ye bells made with planks of 3 inches thick £5. New Communion Table 12s.

Itē. for an howerglassse and a frame for it to sett by the Pulpit 3s. 6d.

Communion - Whitsunday 6 qts. 6s., Allhallowtide 3½ qts., X'mas 3 qts. and 1 pt. and for bread 9d.

1622.

Itē. to Constable Bagley to hunt roggs and beggars out of ye parishe 6d.

31 quarts of muskedyne for Communicants at Easter 1621, 31s., and bread the same time 23d.

5 June, 1622 John Brownebill and Geo. Cheshire, C.-w., in cons'on of a sum of money to the use of the Church confirmed the possession of part of a pue unto Abraham Payne.
After this time these "investments" of pews very frequently occur and similar entries are dated 2 Ap., 1621.

1623.

Communion—Whitsunday 5 qts. 5s., Allhallowtide 3½ qts. 3s. 6d., X'mas 7s., bread 10d., Palm Sunday, Thursday before Easter, Good Friday and Easter Day 27s., 19 Ap. 8s., bread 1s.

Itc. for writing the names of all the Communicants and for our p'sentment and writing of the Register sent to Lichfield 3s.

Itc to the herauldes of Armes for the viewing and confirming the scale the 16th of September 1623, 10s.

Communion, Allhallowtide 3s. 6d. Xmas 5s. Palm Sunday 4s. Easter 24s. Low Sunday 10s. 4d.

1624—25

North aisle of the Church new roofed.

Itc given to on Mr. Jones who preached morning and evening 5s.

Itc paid to Mr. Powell for preaching on Sunday 2s. 6d.

Itc to John Harecoort gent. towards his losses sustained by Rabbells and papists in Irland 1s 6d.

Itc. given a poore minister 6d.

Itc. paid for ringing when the king Charles was p'claymed 2s. 6d.

Bread and wine at Whitsuntide, All Saint's, X'mas, and Easter, 1625, £2. 7s. 3d.

1625—26.

Itc. paid for 2 bookes for Wednesday service 2s.

Communion—Whitsunday 3s., All Saints 3s., X'mas 4s., Easter 27s.

Itc. paid for a booke of thanksgiving 4d.

Goods 1627. A byble of the greatest volume with the boke of the Co'mon Praier and the booke of Bishop Jewell standing upon a deske, a littell booke intituled the defence of the King, with other bokes of prayer for Wednesday's servise, and the 2 of August which cost iiijjs. A carpitt of silke for the Com'n table with a fayer linen table cloth, to sirplessise and one cushen, a silver Com'n Cup with a silver cover. A flaggon pot, with formes and tables belonging to the Church.

Furniture for War.

A corslet furnished with picke and sword.

A new musket furnished.

1627.

Itc. received of Mrs. Mary Prynce, widow, towards the making of the Tenne Com'ts xijs. iiijd.

Itm. for two bookes for the fast the 2 Aug. 2s.

Itm. for pap. to write the names of the able men 1d.

Itm. for wryting the com'unicants at Easter xxd.

Itm. pd for keeping the Register all the yere and wryting the same in p'chn't ijs.

Itm. pd for wyne at Whitsuntide 4s., All Saint's, Cristide and Easter ijl. os, iijd. bread the whole year 2s. 6d.

Itm. received for bread and wine at Easter 1628, £2. 3s. 2d.

Itm. spent by the Wardens and ov'scers looking for inmates xiijd.

Itm. spent at looking what poor children were in the p'sho vjd.

Bread and wine the whole year 47s. 6d.

1628—29.

Recd. for bread and wine £2 5s. 9d.

Pd for a pte of sacke bestowed on the Archdeacon js. ijd.

Pd for a booke of Com'on prayer js. ijd.

Pd for bread and wine £2. 9s. 0d.

1629 - 30.

Recd. towards bread and wine £2. 4s. 1d.

Itm. pd for the Com'munion book and homyles and table 15s.

Itm. to Mr. Turner his fee and his man wryting his opinion concerning the Chamcell 12s. 6d.

Pd for bread and wine £2. 4s. 3d.

1871
The first of the year was a very cold one
and the snow lay on the ground for
many days. The weather was very
pleasant for a few days in the
middle of the month but it soon
became cold again. The snow
was very deep and it was
difficult to go out. The
people were very happy to see
the snow. It was a very
beautiful sight. The children
were very happy to see the
snow. They were very happy
to see the snow. They were
very happy to see the snow.

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difficult to go out. The people
were very happy to see the snow.
It was a very beautiful sight.
The children were very happy to
see the snow. They were very
happy to see the snow. They
were very happy to see the snow.

1630—31.

Reed. for bread and wine £2. 6s. 0d.

Itm. pd to the Lord B'ps Clerke for writing a letter to Mr. Kynaston to reparaire the Chauncell 2s. 6d.

Itm. pd. to Richard Shute for fetching two loades of Slate from the Clive Quarry to mend St. Gyles's Church 11s. 10d.

Work at St. Gyles Ch. 11s. 10d., 4s. 7d., 2s. 5d., 8d., £1. 6s. 0d., 1s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 1s., chiefly on the roof.

Itm payd to Peacock the Joiner for making a Pue for the Minister and a pooreman's box £1. 15s. 0d.

Itm payd for the carriage of the ould pue to St. Gyles 8d.

Wine for the Communion £2 10s. 6d.

16 March 1604 Will of Thos. Hatton gent. bequeathing £20 to be lent to 4 ancient householders or young beginners in £5 for 2 years without Interest.

1610, Ap. 15—Particulars of Parish Lands, &c. Fras. Gibbons Vic.

1619, Sep. 3—Assessment of £15 to be raised for the reparation of the Churches of Holy Cross and St. Giles.

1620, Dec. 17—Assessment of £10 to be raised for the reparation of the Church.

1621, Ap. 29—Burial in Church (fees) "Restiall."

1625, July 17—Assessment of £10 "for and towards the reparation of the Church, being in decay in many places and far oute of good order."

1622, Sep. 15—Assessment of £10 "for the repayr of the Church and the recoverie of the right of the Church detained."

1624, Ap. 25—Agreed that every householder shall pay a penny for ev'y p'rson in his house that is of age to receive towards the charge of brea'd and wine at Easter and other Communion days, to be paid at Easter yearly.

1626, June 25—Assessment of £20 for repayr of the church.

1627, July 29—Vicar's Pew appointed.

1631—32—Reed. for Communion £1. 18s. 1d. Paid £2. 0s. 7d.

Land lying in Hallywell field adjoining to land of the Sacrist of the Monastery.

1632—33—Reed. for Commn. £1. 17s. 11d Paid £2. 4s. 4d.

Itm. reed. w'ch was sent from Mr. Baylyffes by Mr. John Langley £2. 5s. 0d.

Itm. reed. towards a cessment made for clothing of children sett apprentices, and the beadle's wages £1. 16s. 4d.

1633—34—Reed. for Commn. £2. 7s. 0d. Pd. Comm. £2. 6s. 10d.

Itm. reed. for the two ould clappers 8s. 8d.

Itm from the ould Bayliffs for alchouses 14s.

Itm. to Mr. Chauncelor's officers atte a meetinge the 12th day of December when we were questioned for not havinge the ten Co'mandem'ts written in our church 2s.

1634, Dec. 14—Assessment of £6. 13s. 4d. to buy armour.

1634—35—Reed. Comm. £2. 7s. 6d. Paid Comm. £2. 6s. 2½d.

Itm. for nayles and setting up of the dore of the rayle that compasseth the Communion table 1d.

Itm to Richard Owen upon receipt of the L. bishops Injunctions 4d.

Itm payd to the Lord Bishop's Secretary and other officers to p'cure a mitigation of Restalls within our Church and to letters from the Lord Bushop 10s.

Itm. paid Mr. Mackworth his man for a precept to serve witnesses before the Commissioners for charitable uses 4d.

Arrangement respecting £100 left by Will of Walter Wrottesley, Esq., to the poor of the Hospital of St. Giles invested in annuity of £5. 4s. 0d. and one ton of coals or 10s. out of lands of Sir Richd. Prynce knt.

1636—Itm paid to several souldiers some by passe from his majesty and some by Mr. Baylife's apoyntment 4s.

Pd. for our appearance at the second visitation for not repayeringe the Church wall and because the 10 Com'andem' were not written in the Chauncell with other sentences 2s. 1d.

Pd. Richard Edgerton for his paynes about the children for the Jarsia school 6d.

Reed. for Comm. £2. 8s. 10d. Paid for Comm. £2. 7s. 8d.

1636—37

Itm. to the paynter for wryting ye Comts. 16s.

Itm. to the paynter for adorninge and beautifying the Church £11. 2s. 0d.

Itm. for casting the bell and newe metal and bringing it to Wellington and home again, altering the frame of St. Gyles bells and mending the Iron workes and making new clapps £3. 19s. 8d

Itm. to Richard Owen, for two bookes concerning the fast 2s.

Itm. to Mr. Yale a preacher the 27 of November 1s. 6d.

Itm. to Richard Owen for bringing the L're from the L. Bushop concerning the fast 4d.

Reed. from Com. £2. 8s. 0d. Pd for Com. £2. 14s. 4d.

1637—38 Reed for Com. £2. 2s. 6d. Paid £2. 16s. 2d.

1635—First appointment of one Churchwarden by Vicar and others by Parishioners. 1634, Sep. 14, Francis Gibbons Dr. of Div'y Vicar of the said parish delivered to the Church Wardens the Inquisition and decree for the parish lands &c.

An'o D'ni 1634. Coram D'no Ep'o Robto Coven' and Lichen' Ep'o

[It was agreed] by the Parishioners in p'sence of the Right Reverend Father in God R. Lord Byshop of Cov. and Lichfield that all those p'sons wh. shall be buried hereafter [in the Churche] of Holy Crosse shall pay xxs. to the repaire of the Church and this is confirmed by the sayd Rev. Father.

Rob. Cov. et liche
Fra. Gibbons, Vic.

By a L're from the Right Reverend Father in God o'r H'oble Diocesan Rob't etc. B'p of Cov. and Lichfield dated the 3d. of April, 1635, from Eccleshall Castle the foresayd summe of xxs. for buriall in the church of Holy Crosse is thus mitigated viz. for all p'sons above the age of 7 yeares to the sum of xiijs. ivd. and for all under seven yeares deceasing and buryed there to the sum of vjs. viiijd. to be employed as above, to w'ch at an Assembly in Holy Crosse the 23 of August we the pishion's have subscribed.

8. 7bris. A'o D'ni 1634.

Paroch. S. Crucis et S. Egidii.

It is at the same time agreed that whereas div's lands and messuages have bene form'lie given to the repayre of the churches of Holy Crosse and S. Giles and so decreed at Commission of Charitable uses in the 11th yeare of King James. It is agreed by the sayd parishion's and confirmed by the sayd Right Rev'end Father in God that no rents be lost or being received be otherwise employed but to and on the Repayre and beautifying of both the forenamed Churches and that they be set and let to the use of the Church.

Rob. Co. et Lich'e
Fran. Gibbons, Vic.

Church Goods— One Communion Book and Bible—Jewell and Harding and a book of Homilies and 2 books of prayers in the time of sickness, 2 Table boards and frames, 2 Silver Cups and one cover and one silver dish for the bread, 1 Pewter flagon

riij Sep., 1640 Repair of Coleham Street
John Logan signs as Vicar.

1638—9 Reed. for Com. £1. 16. 10. Paid £2. 10. 9.

Itm. paid Robert Rawson for mending St. Gyles church window by consent of the parish 10s.

Itm. for a new Com'union guilded bole with a cover and case £7. 18. 0.

Itm. for the prayer for the king 6d.

Itm. for the proclimac'on 6d.

1639—40 Reed. for Com: £2. 6. 3. Pd £2. 17. 5.

Itm. reed. for the ould Com'union Cup and cover £2. 13. 0.

Itm. paid 16 Aug. for making a certificate upon the sequestration 1s.

Itm. 16 Aug. for a warrant to bring new streetors before the maior 1s.

Itm. for a copy of the Register of the Order made at St. Chadd's upon none payment of the ceasm't 6d.

Itm. at a Court in St. Chadd's for a discharge upon the order taken for the ceasm't 2s. 4d.

Itm. at the Correc'ion Court 20 of November 3s.

The Church new roofed.

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
scarcely up to the usual standard.
The stock was also much affected
by the lack of water and the
cattle were very thin and
the sheep were much reduced
in number. The farmers were
very much distressed and
many of them were obliged
to sell their land and
other property to get
money to support their families.
The government was very
kind to the poor and
gave them a great deal
of assistance. The
people were very
grateful for the help
they received and
the government was
very well liked.
The year was a very
difficult one for
the people and
the government was
very kind to them
and gave them a
great deal of
assistance. The
people were very
grateful for the
help they received
and the government
was very well
liked.

- 1640—41 Recd. for Comm: £2. 3. 3. Paid £2. 12. 9.
 Itm. paid our souldiers for service the 14th of Maye, 1640, 2s. 4d.
 Do. Sep. 7, 3s. more when they did goe to Wem 12s.
 Itm. for two bookes at the fast 2s.
 Itm. for a prayer for the king 4d.
- 1641—42 Recd for Com: £2. 2. 8. Paid £2. 7. 3.
- 1642—3 Pd. the trayn souldiers going to Atcham the second day of Julie £3. 10. 0.
 Pd to our souldyers for going to Wellington and to Bridgnorth £2.
 Payed for the hyer of a horse to goe to Wellington 1s.
 Payed Edward Rauson the fyrst of Aprill, 1643, for going to Whitechurch 2s.
 Pay'd the trayn souldiers for going to Whitchurch the viij day of Aprill 12s.
 Pd to Rob. Rauson according to his note £1. 16. 6.
 Pd the trayn souldyers the last weckes pay 6s.
 Pd for bred and wyne £2. 4. 0.
- 1643—4 Recd. for Com: £1. 18. 4. Pd £2. 10. 5.
 Pd. trayned souldiers at Whitchurch 37 days in Apl. and May £2. 7. 0., and 26 June
 4 July, 20 July, and 27 Sep. similar payments=£8. 9. 6.
 Itm. pd for 2 bookes for Com'on Prayer to be read at Publike fasts: 3s.
 Delivd. to John Puffie joyner 10 footes of timber being theud of the Great Beame
 to make Gunstocks unpaid for the use of Captain Oatley.
 Itm. pd into the Exchequer for the mayntenance of maymed souldiers this present
 10 Maie 1644 £2. 10. 5.
- Burials in the Church A.D. 1645
- 1644—5 Recd. for Com: £1. 6. 4. Pd £1. 4. 0.
 Itm. payd to the traine souldiers to goe to Bridgnorth the 27 May, 1644, £1.
 Payd for makinge up the breaches in the Church with thorns 4s. 10d.
 Itm. payd to Edward Rauson according to a warrant, directed to the Churchwardens
 from the Maior and Captain Littleton the 16 of August 1644, £5.
 Payd to Lewis Floyd according to the same Warrant the 11 Sep, 1644, £5.
 Payd to Edward Rauson according to the former warrant £1. 5. 0.
- 1644—March 31 Joshua Richardson Vicar.
- 1646—Nov. 16 John Beale signis as Minister—see Owen and Blakeway ij 147.
- 1645—6 Recd. for Com: £1. 4. 6. Pd. £2. 2. 10.
 Payd for the writtinge of sედule for the cessors apoynted for the assessinge of the
 monthlie contribution in June, 1645, 2s. 6d.
 Payd for the writtinge of the like sედule in August for the sequestrators direction
 2s. 6d.
 Payd for 5 load of gorste to stop the breaches in the Church and placing the same
 with chardges 17s.¹
 Payd for writing the sედule for gathering the British armies money 2s. 6d.
 Paid for a directory and a petition to John Browne 2s.
- 1646, March 16. At an Assembly of the Com'ttee made choice of by the Maior
 Aldm. and Assists. of the town of Shrewsbury—10 Vestrymen appointed—
 and on 13 Apl. 1647 their powers were defined—to take care for the main-
 tenance of the Ministry—repair of the Church—disposal of pews—audit
 C. W's accounts—choose C. Ws.—to execute all other things for the parish.
- 1646-7, Itm. pd for wine 8 June 8s. 9d.
 Pd for our chardges to Wittin,ton 2s. Pd for our chardges to Keniton 3s.
 Pd for an hour glasse 1d.
 Payd for petition to have Mr. Beale to continue with us 2s.
 Payd for 3 loade of gorste and halfe and placing them in the breaches several
 times 12s. 8d.
 Paid the glazier for glazing the windows £1. 9. 7.
 Payd Tho. Wem for his work on the steeple £8. 15. 4.²
 Payd for a Directory for Mr. Beale 6d.
 Payd Mr. Byrne for a petition to gett the leade for the parish 2s.

¹ These "breaches" were doubtless made at the siege of Shrewsbury 17 Feb., 1644-5.

² Owen and Blakew. 2, 62, state that an old painting represents a fourth story of grey stone above the present red sandstone of the western tower. This was probably destroyed at the siege, and these entries relate to the reparation consequent thereupon. See also under 1646.

- Payd for helping to weigh the lead at the Castle 2s.
 Steeple repaired—timber from Pitchford Park—7 loads of lead obtained from the Castle.
- Payd for writing two seedules—one for the maintenance of Sr. Thos. Fairfax service and for the reliefe of Irland 5s.
- Payd for the Covenant for Mr. Beale 4d.
- Payd to a Messenger that went to Mr. Richardson 1d.
 [No Communion all this year.]
 Moses Leigh, Vicar 1649.
- 1648—Payd for making cleane St. Giles Church after the Scots 2s. 6d.
 Payd Richard Betton for wine that was oweinge him £1.
- 1649, Sep. 24—Dorothy Barker late of Shrewsbury spinster dan. of Richd. Barker Esq. Judge of N. Wales and Recorder of Shrewsbury left by will £12 to be lent in £1 to 3 persons for 3 years on bond.
- 1650—Goods. One gilte bowle with a cover in a case—one silver bowle and a silver dish.
- 1649—Reed. for old gorste that was taken out of the breaches in the north side of the Church 3s.
- Pd Thomas Langford for pullinge downe stone out of the old Abbey³ and carryeing it into the Church and makinge up of two breaches one in north side of the Church and the other at the East end £10. 1. 0.
- Pd for writing of 4 schedules for the monthly contrib'on for army 10s.
 [No Communion.]
- 1650—Paid for a petition in behalfe of Mr. Leigh 2s.
 Payd for stone pitche to burne in the Church 1s. 10d.
 Payd for gorste to fill up the breaches 2s. 3d.
 Payd 3 trained souldiers the 8 Feb. 3s. also 10 Mar. 3s.
 Payd for tile and brick to mend the south side of Church 5s. 6d.
 Repairs to south side of Church £1. 16. 9.
- Given the governor's man for speaking in behalf of the parish for arms for the trayned soldiers 1s.
- Pd for drink that was bestowed on them that went to Betton about the arms 6d.
- Payd for nayles to mend St. Giles bell wheels 2d.
 [No Communion]
- 1646, Dec. 2—Order made by Committee of T. and C. of Salop for survey of breaches and on damages done to the Abbey Church by order of this Com. for the better security of the Garrison—and that sufficient Timber be allowed at cost of the State for the repair.
- Langley's Charity.
- 1651—Payd John Dixon and John Wren for defacing the Kings armes and setting up the States armes with nayles hooks and rearing of ladders £1. 2s. 4d.
- Payd John Smith for making cleane S. Giles Church twice, once after the Scots and once after the prest men 2s.
- Pd. Mr. Lowe for drawinge the petition for Mr. Brian and pceuringe the Govnors Certificate 5s.
- Payd Sir Rich. Prynce for 3 thrave of Rie Strawe for the Scots 2s. 3d.
- 1652—Payd for making up the breaches in the Church next Mr. Langleys 15s. 10d.
- 1653—Payd John Howle for iron worke for the new fonte 2s. 6d.
 Payd John Povey for making the new font 4s. 6d.
 Payd John Povey for altering and making a Pewe in for women to sit in that bring in a child to be baptised 10s. 6d.
- Payd George Dode for making up the breaches at the west end of the north ile with dore place and new window £3. 19s. 7d.
- 1654—Paid John Povey for a table and frame for the newe meetinge place 12s.
 Paid Mr. Brian for his charges to London by the consent of the p'sbie at a generall meetinge £6.
- 1655—Payd for a sill for St. Gyles Ch. porche 4s.
 Payd for mendinge the steeple at St. Gyles Church 1s.

³ Until 1743 portions of the choir, transept, Mary chapel, and other chapels at the east, the Abbot's house, almonry, &c., were standing.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the history of the continent from its discovery to the establishment of the first colonies.

The second volume contains the history of the colonies from their establishment to the declaration of independence. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the history of the colonies from their establishment to the year 1763, and the second part contains the history of the colonies from 1763 to the declaration of independence in 1776.

The third volume contains the history of the United States from the declaration of independence to the present time. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the history of the United States from the declaration of independence to the year 1800, and the second part contains the history of the United States from 1800 to the present time.

The fourth volume contains the history of the United States from the year 1800 to the present time. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the history of the United States from the year 1800 to the year 1850, and the second part contains the history of the United States from 1850 to the present time.

The fifth volume contains the history of the United States from the year 1850 to the present time. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the history of the United States from the year 1850 to the year 1900, and the second part contains the history of the United States from 1900 to the present time.

1656—Assessment of £20 for repairs of Abbey Church.

1656—Bread and wine at the Sacrament 6s. 4d., 8s. 4d. 10s., Easter £1. 1s. 2d.

Pd. those men that did help at the fire by order from Justice Langley 5s. 8d.

Pd. for a warrant for Anabaptists and Quakers 6d.

Pd for a poore's box 8d.

1660—Pd. for a new boke of Common Prayer 9s.

Pd. John Howle for hinges and stayes for the Kings Arms and the Comunion table rays 9s.

Pd. John Dixon for makinge the Kings Arms £2. 12s. 6d.

1661—Rent unrecieved from Sir Richd. Prince which he keeps towards the suite concerning Monkmoor £4.

1664, March 25—Timo. Hammond clerk.

1661, April 12—Parish lands surveyed.

1662—Pd. for an Acte for the Chimney money 6d.

Pd. for a new Common Prayer Book 12s. 6d.

Communion Michaelmas 5s. 3d.

Pd. Henery Bessford for taking down the bels in St. Giles Church 1s. 8d.

1663—Pd. for a booke of Canons, 1s.

Pd. William Smith for two proclamations 1s. 4d.

Pd. William Smith for a booke for the fast 1s. 6d.

Considerable repairs to roof and bells.

2 bell clappers—one broken one—6 bell brasses and gudgings and 3 iron pins—2 hoops of iron—2 little plates—all these belonging to St. Giles Bells.

1669—Communion—Whitsunday 3s. 10d., Nov. 8, 3s. 10d., Xmas 3s. 10d., Easter 17s. 10d.—recl. 1s. 10d.

Sep. 17, 1680—Contributions to relief of poor slaves in Algiers.

1671—Communion £1. 16. 0d.

Pd for prasing the quakers goodes 6d.

1672—Communion £1. 1s. 6d.

Paide Thomas Jones for taking down St. Giles bells 10s.

Paide John Everall for carrying Saint Giles bells down to the Abbey Church 1s. 6d.

In goods of the Parish :—3 Bells from St. Giles.

Apl. 15, 1673—Menn. that it is agreed upon by the assembly of the parish this day that ye Church Wardens shall treat wth. a Bell founder about the casting of the foure lesser Bells, St. Gyles his Bells to make a ring of Eight, and to let the grate Bell remaine as at present.

1673—Communion £1. 1s. 6d.

Pd. for frankinscence and stone pitch 2s. 3d.

At an Assembly of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles upon 7 Octr. 1673 ordered that the grate bell called by the name of St. Winefred's Bell or the greatest of the 5 old bels be taken down, broken and converted for the use of the Parish Church in consideration of the great want of money for the satisfying and supplying of the worke now in hand which is the making of 8 new bells in the said church.

Pd for a fast boke 2s. 10d.

1674 - 5 Communion £1. 8. 10.

1675—Communion £1. 12. 0.

Pd Mr. Adkiss for wrighting of a pass 1s. 6d.

At a General Meeting and Assembly of the Gentlemen, the Church Wardens, and Parishioners of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles it is consented to, concluded and agreed to by the general consent that all such rents y't are dew to the parish Church of the holly cross and St. Giles y't are received of every ensuing Churchwardens in theyr respect'v'e years shall wholly be layd out upon no other nor for no other youse than the repayer of the said Churches.

1677—Sam'l Pearson signs as Vicar.

Dec. 17, 1678—John Doughty, Maltster, of Abby foregate left £50 the interest to be distributed every Sunday in bread.

1678, Jan 25th—Collection for rebuilding St Paul's Ch : London.

1678—Pd for a fast boke 2s.

- Pd for another fast boke Nov. 13, 2s.
 St. Giles Church repaired.
- Pd for a fast boke Apl. 11, 2s. 6d.
 Communion £1. 7. 5.
- 8 Sep. 1679 a Committee appointed to treat with Ph. Prince, Esq., about the
 [uniting?] of the Parish lands.
- 1681—Communion £1. 2. 2.
 Pd for a fast boke 2s.
- 1673—Pd for ringing the Sermon Bell the whole year 2s. 6d.
- 1682—It is further agreed that the parish rents shall be put to noe other use than
 the repairs of the two Churches.
- 1681—Pd for the King's speech 1s.
 Pd John Povey for making a booke standard 7s.
- 1682, Oct. 23—Collected for relief of French Protestants £12. 18. 4.
- 1682—8 Bell recast—collected £13. 16. 10. cost £12. 7. 3.
- 1683—Pd for two books of Thanksgiving 3s. 6d.
 Pd. for a proclamation 2s.
- 1685, July 7—Agreement for exchange of lands with Philip Prince, esq.
- 1687, May 7—John Greenwood to have 10s. for reading prayer on Wednesday and
 Friday.
- 1686, May 23—Collected for relief of French Protestants £10. 19. 9.
- 1686—Pd for a boke of Thanksgiving at the rebellion 1s. 6d.
 Pd. for a booke of thanksgiving 1s. 6d.
 Pd for a book of Com'on Prayer and a book of canons 11s.
- 1689, Feb. 25—Collected for distressed Protestants of Ireland £11. 13. 3, and Mar.
 20, Do. £1. 12. 1.
- 1688—Pd for 2 prayer books 1s.
 Pd for ringing when the king came to town 3s.
- 1690, Apl. 1—Exchange with Ph. Prince, Esq.
 1690, May 30—Do. with Jonathan Langley, Esq.
- 1690—Pd. for the King's safe landing in Ireland and safe return to England 3s.
- 1693—Pd for a proclamation and prayer boke for the monthly fast 1s.
 Pd for a proclamation and prayer book for the Kings safe return to England 1s.
- 1695—Pd for ringing July 13, 1s. 6d.
 Pd for a prayer book 1s.
 Pd ringers for the take of Namur 2s.
 Pd ringing at the Kinge's landing 2s. 6d.
 Pd ringing King's Coronation Day 2s. 6d.
- 1698—Pd for ringing the first news of the peace 1s. 4d.
 " " proclamation of peace 2s. 6d.
 " " King's return to England 2s.
- Pd for Form of prayer and proclamation 1s. 6d.
 " ringing the thanksgiving day 2s.
 " proclamation 6d.
 " citation occasioned by the Vicar Pearson 7s.
- 1698, Nov. 20—Collected for poor sufferers of Shrewsbury 6s. 4d.
- 1700—Ringing King's return to England 1s.
- 1704, Apl. 18—Abbey Church considerably repaired.
- 1707, Nov. 14—Respecting Exchange of parish lands with the Prynce family.
- 1708—Pd for ringing the 1st of May for the Union 1s.
 " prayer book and proclamation 2s. 6d.
- Pd Thomas Davies for writing ye sentainces de Rog'r Mountz? 10s. 6d.
- 1709—Pd. for a Stattute Booke 1s. 6d.
 Feb. 3 and Mar. 2. Pd. for two prayer books and proclamation 3s. 6d.
- 1721 Pd for two hell fire papers 1s.
- 1729—Sacrament Wine the whole year £2. 16. 6.

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BOOK II.

- 1740, Dec. 17—Great flood injured Church floor.
 1740, Feb. 3—Pews regulated.
 1740—Assessment of 6d in the £ to repair St. Giles and Abbey £40. 17. 2.
 Subscriptions for repairs of St. Giles Church £15. 11. 4.
 Nov. 20—A form of prayer and a single prayer for the Fast 4s. 6d.
 St. Giles Church repaired £36. 14. 11.
 Richard White removing pews to St. Giles 4s. 3d.
 1741—A form of prayer for the Fast Day 1s. 6d.
 Sexton's fees p. 151.
 1742—A prayer for the Fast 2s.
 1743, Feb. 17—4th Bell recast.
 1743—Form of Prayer 2s.
 1744—Two forms of Prayer 4s.
 1745—A new form of prayer 2s.
 for fast day 2s.
 Pulpit Cushion, Communion Table Cloth &c. at St. Giles £1 10s. 3d.
 1746—Form of Prayer 2s.
 for the Thanksgiving Day 2s. 6d.
 Ringing on the Thanksgiving Day 4s.
 1750—Pd. Revd. Mr. Edwards for preaching at St. Giles 5s.
 1753—The Marriage Act 2s.
 Repairs of Roads.
 Methusalem Jones's Will.
 Mrs. Eliz. Prince's Will.
 1767, Aug. 13—Letter from the Bishop respecting Complaint of the Church
 Wardens about Offering Money. The Bishop directs that the same should
 be distributed jointly by the Vicar and the Church Wardens, but if they
 cannot concur in the distribution then the Vicar to have one third to
 distribute at his discretion, he producing an account thereof on every
 Sacrament Sunday.
 1770—Rate for repairing and rendering fit for divine service the Churches of Holy
 Cross and St. Giles.
 Exchange of Lands with Mr. Powys.
 Repairs of Lane near Cole Meadow.
 1782, Nov. 15—Purchase of Land from Richd. Rocke, Esq., and Exchange with
 Earl of Tankerville, T. J. Powis, Esq., and Mr. Nathani. Betton.
 Rate of Payment for Interments.

An approximate estimate of the population may be
 obtained from the Register:—

1550	Baptisms	22	Burials	20	Marriages	3
1570	"	22	"	16	"	2
1600	"	28	"	12	"	3
1662	"	22	"	22	"	5
1700	"	25	"	25	"	7
1730	"	40	"	40	"	17
1760	"	27	"	26	"	17
1790	"	41	"	35	"	13
1820	"	41	"	33	"	
1850	"	28	"	46	"	
In 1801—	Males above 21—	318	Females above 21—	435		
	Males under 21—	236	Females under 21—	241		
	Total Inhabitants—	1233.	House—	281.		
In 1821—	Males—	633	Females—	811		
	Total Inhabitants—	1444.				

The occupations of the inhabitants in early times were principally those of glovers, weavers, and cloth-workers.

The following are the names which occur in the Register from 1542 to 1600 :—

Phellyps, Holland, Lye, Prynce, Rocke, Danyly, Harris, Taylor, Baker, Mainwaring, Browne, Pycke, Langley, Phypys, Hodekys, Apowell, Oseley, Norys, Danyell, Maunsell, Aske, Behecot, Barker, Hocnell, Wycherley, Heynes, Barber, More, Fraunce, Sherynton, Passant, Bryde or Byryde, Yonys, Wyly, Adderton, Nesse, Pert, Bradley, Hatton, Bagley, Smyth, Shutt, Gibbons, Cheshire, Butler, Poyner, Cowper, Jenkyn, Hancox, Morry, Lawrence, Bennett, Hussey, Ireland, Watson, Latewood, Tyler, Carter, Morris, Tydder, Cappe, Rawson, Hole, Lloyd, Owen, Hurst, Brownebill, Pynkynnton, Bybby, Easthope, Pendlebury, Baylie, Nash, Sawyer, Martin, Manpas, Bowers, Everall, Calcott, Jenkes, Bland, Clemson, Tompson, Crowther, Twysse, Amyes, Parre, Blakeway, Harper, Reynolds, Norris, Pilston, Peplow, Gryffyn, Sadler, Newall, Brayne, Waring, Pellitor, Dracott.

The oldest Register is on paper, and in a very tattered condition, and commences, so far as can be deciphered now, on Sep. 22nd, 1541, but some leaves previous to that date have evidently been worn away.

- 1542—xd. Omfrey pryns. Jan'y.
 February xd. Roffe Rocke
 xd. Luce Longley
- 1543—Marche xd. ro's a Powell
 Bettrice Oseley
 xd. William Pryns.
 md. John Lewys and Kateryn a Powell
 11 Feb. bd. Elizabeth Pryns
- 1545—xd. Marg't Barker
 Sep. xd. Eliz'th Langley
 Nov. 8 m. and mare prynsse
- 1546—May xd. Lewys a powell
- 1547—July xd. Marget Osele
 xd. John of the wod
 xd. rychard longley
 I beryd mast'r thomas chorlt'n
 Sep. 1 xd. yone bark'r
- 1549—xd. John a powell
- 1550—22 July xd. marget ap grefyth ap powell
 28 Aug. xd. Anne Adurton bd. 27 Sep.
 14 Feb. xd. rychard roc'
- 1551—16 April I mared lewys ap 'll and jabelt robart
 14 April bd. john prynce
 29 July xd. luce Hatt'n
 27 Aug. xd. thomas langley
 25 Oct. xd. john adu. tun
 Jan. xd. Wyllym att'n
 May xd. yone att'n
 8 Feb. md. rog'r days and marget't att'n

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1887

THE LAND OFFICE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE
THAT THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR
1887 IS NOW READY FOR
ISSUE AND IS TO BE
DISTRIBUTED TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATURE AND TO
THE PUBLIC AT THE
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Extracts from the Parish Registers of Holy Cross,
and St. Giles, Shrewsbury, commencing A.D 1560.

- 1563—7 March bd. Ric Rocke
6 March xd. Thos. Adderton
28 Nov. I xtened Thomas Langle
8 Decr. I buried Thomas Langle
8 Jan. xd. George Adderton
- 1564—26 March bd. John genkymne
27 March bd. Marg. Rocke jun'r
18 June xd John Rocke
26 June bd. margery hatton
10 July bur'd Thos. Gybllyns
29 June bur'd John Gybllyns
14 July bd. Margarie Powell
16 Decr. I christened William Poyner
" " I buried Jane Poyner the wife of Wm. Poyner gen.
30 Apl. I xd. Wynyfred Hatton
- 1565—22 April I buried Robert Poyner gen.
9 June I christened Margaret Hatton
17 Jan. bur'd Mary Langle
- 1567—10 Aug. xtd. Richard Hussey
1 Sep. xtd. Thomas Hatton
- 1568—27 July xtd. Wynyfred ap Evan
12 May md. Hughe Davys and margerye ossclor
- 1569—26 March xd. Edward Hussey
24 Oct. I buried John ap Evan
23 Oct. xd. Arthur Prowde s. of Wm. P. of Sutton
30 Nov. bur'd Eliz'th d. of Thos. Roek glover
- 1570—15 April xd. Anne d. of Thos. Powell glover, bur'd 8 July.
20 May xd. Wm. Hussey
28 Aug. xd. Richard Powell
16 Oct. xd. Jane d. of Thos. Rock
12 Nov. xd. Robert Ireland
- 1571—6 May xd. Edwd. s. of John Hill carpenter
17 May bur'd Thos. Lye, taylor, w'ch was drowned by a mischance above
the stone bridge
19 June I bur'd Elmer Harris the daughter of a poor woman that dwelleth
on the stone bridge w'th Thos. Koxe wyfe
10 Aug. xd. Thos. s. of Thos. Powell glover
14 Dec. bur'd Mr. Kelfyn his son of Oswestre
25 Dec. I buried Elizabeth Browne wydowe one of the poore of the
hospitall of St. Gyles
14 Jan. xd. Jon. s. of Richd. Hussey glover
25 Jan. bur'd Jane Hussey
2 Feb. bur'd Ric. Hynnys Mr. Poyner his kynsman
- 1572—8 June xd. Lucretia d. of one Evans a taylor dwelling on the stone bridge
- 1552—6 May xd. rychard a powell
4 June bd. robart poyner
5 Dec. md. john a powell and yone hardins
11 Dec. md. edward adurtun and helyn
17 Jan. xd. wylyam rocke
9 Feb. xd. wylyam adurtun
- 1553—27 Ap. xd. zyble poyner
- 1560—12 Nov. xd. Elizabeth Jenkymne
22 March xd. John Langle
- 1561—20 Sep. xd. Jone Shutt
- 1562—18 July bd. lueye chorton widowe
20 July xd. margere gybllyns
Jan. md. wylym colfox and anne prynee
14 March xd. Edward langle
20 March xd. Geo. ge Hatton
- 1575—7 Feb. xd. Arthur and Dorothy s. and d. of Richard Prynee son in law to
Wm. Prowd of Sutton
Feb. 23 bur'd Katherine Jenkin widow

- Feb. 26 md. Richd. Langley and Elizabeth Poyner
 March 29 bur'd Humphrey s. of William Poyner gent.
 March 9 xd. Mary d. of Edmund Bennet, clerk
- 1563—26 June bd. homfrey poyner
 26 June xd. whynefre poyner
 5 July bd. George hatton
- 1572—15 June xd. Thos. s. of Matthew Harris cordwainer
 2 July bur'd Anne, d. of Wm. Prowd of Sutton
 3 Aug. xd. Anne d. of John Hill carpenter
 10 Octr. bur'd Robert s. of Thos. Ireland & Jlyan his wife
 3 Nov. xd. Christian d. of Thos. Ireland
 16 Nov. bur'd Thomas s. of George Ireland gent & Mary his wife
- 1573—5 April bur'd Elizth. wife of John Gybbyns seur.
 31 May xd. Katherine d. of Wm. the Taylor dwelling on the Greene
- 1574—13 Oct. md. Matthew Harrys, and Jone Harrys
 22 Aug. xd. Thos. s. of Ric. Hussey and Jane
 23 Oct. bd. Wm. Langley of the Abbey
 4 June marr. Richd. Bluck and Margaret Prowd
 21 Nov. xd. Mary d. of Geo. Ireland gent. and Mary
 17 June xd. Jane d. of Edwd. Prowd and Mary his wife
 2 June md. Richard Prynce and Margaret Prowd
 18 July md. John Coterall and Esther Prowd
 23 July xd. John s. of Thos. Rock and Beatrice his wife
 13 March xd. Christian d. of Thos. Ireland and Julian his wife
- 1575—25 March xd. Elizabeth d. of Robt. Hatton and Margaret his wife
 15 Jan. xd. Robt. s. of George Ireland gent. 7 Feb. xd. Arthur
- 1576—13 Sep. bur'd Edwd. s. of Matthew Huris
 7 Oct. md. Henry Lye alias Lyegehe and Elner d. of John Harris glover
 18 July bd. John Roocke elder, glover
 12 Jan. bur'd Anne Hyl
 13 Jan. md. Nicholas Gybbons and Elizabeth Langley
 24 March xd. Nicholas s. of Richd. Jenking and Eliz'th his wife
- 1577—17 April bur'd Margaret 2nd wife of John Rock sen., glover
 26 April bur'd Jo'n Gybbyns wever
 19 May md. Robert ap Will'm and Jane a Powell
 27 May xd. John s. of Ric. Langley and Eliz'th his wife
 xd. Jone d. of George Ireland and Mary his wife
 9 Feb. xd. Ales d. of Matthew Harris cordwainer and Mary his wife
 16 Feb. xd. Sam'l s. of Ric. Hussey and Jane his wife
 16 March bur'd Jone Poyner servant unto Wm. Rock glover
- 1578—29 June xd. Peter s. of Richd. Langley gent and Eliz'th his wife
 17 Aug. xd. Wm. s. of George Ireland gent
 9 Oct. bur'd John s. of Thos. Rock and Bettrise his wife
 14 Oct. md. Thos. Nashe and Lucye d. of Thos. Hatton gent.
 17 Oct. xd. Elianor d. of Robt. Hatton jun. glover
 20 Oct. md. Thos. Cock and Jone d. of John Rock the elder glover
 28 Oct. xd. Jane d. of Edmund Bennett clerk and Ann, md. in 1601 to
 Thos. Mason
 1 Dec. xd. Margaret d. of Thos. Rock glover and Bettriss his wife
 17 Feb. I buried Rog. Deaconne mynstrell some in lawe to Tompson the
 mynstrell who was buried at St. Gyles and had his kneele rouge w'th
 the great bell in the Abbey
- 1579—6 July I md. John Newton and Jane Langley d. of Wm. Langley of the Abbey
 6 July I bur'd Thos. ap Powell glover
 2 Aug. xd. James s. of Ric. Langley gent. and Eliz'th his wife
 13 Sep. xd. Richard s. of Edwd. Betton
 22 Nov. xd. Elner d. of Thos. Rock and Bettrise his wife
- 1580—24 July xd. Sara d. of George Ireland and Mary his wife
 28 Aug. xd. John s. of Edmund Bennett clerk and Ann
 24 Oct. xd. Thos. s. of Robt. Powell and Margery his wife
 26 Dec. bd. Thos. s. of Robt. and Marg'y Powell
 5 Mar. xd. Susanna d. of Robt. Hatton jun. glover
- 1581—16 April xd. Edward s. of Richd. Langley and Eliz. his wife
 17 April bur'd Elnor ap Yevan widow
 15 May I xd. Margaret Crystall the beare brner's daughter of the Abbey
 4 July bd. Bettrise wife of Thos. Rock glover

- 16 Sep. bd. Eliz'th wife of Raphe Sandford
 29 Oct. bd. Elmer wife of Thos. Hatton gent.
 23 Nov. bd. Robert Whytefyld
 22 Jan. xd. Samuel s. of George Ireland gent.
 18 March xd. Dorothy d. of Robt. Powell glover
 1582—21 Oct. xd. Timothy son of Richd. Langley and Elizabeth his wife
 9 Dec. xd. Ellenor d. of Raphe Sandford carpenter
 7 Jan. md. Thos. Gawen alias Powell and Eliz'th Prestwyche
 7 Jan. md. Thos. Rock jun'r and Eliz'th Evans al's Harries
 25 Jan. bd. Eliz. the wife of John Hill joyn'r
 7 Feb. bd. John Hill Joyner
 17 Feb. xd. Wynyfred d. of Wm. Rock glover and marg't his wife
 1583—30 June xd. Edward s. of George Ireland and Mary his wife
 31 Dec. md. Ric. Barker of Grays Inn, gent. and Dorothee d. of Wm. Poyner gent.
 2 Feb. xd. Thos. s. of Rob. Hatton jun'r glover
 1584—9 April bd. Robt. Hatton the eld'r glover
 18 April xd. Eliz'th d. of Ric. Langley gent. and Eliz'th his wife
 15 July 1 xd. Mary ap Jevan ap Joh'n d. of Jevan ap Jo'n glover
 21 July bd. margaret wife of Ric. Prynce gent.
 13 Dec. xd. Nathaniel s. of George Ireland gent. and Mary his wife
 26 Dec. xd. Dorothy d. of Ric. Barker gent. and Dorothy his wife
 1585—25 May bd. John s. of Ric. Langle gent. and Elizabeth his wife
 24 June xd. Anne ap David ap Jevan
 29 June xd. Thos. s. of Jo'n Rock thong'r
 2 July bd. Thos. s. of Robt. Hatton glover
 16 July bd. Ales wife of Philip Gibbons
 17 July xd. Edwd. s. of Philip Gibbons and Ales his wife
 16 July bd. Anne widow late wife of Robt. Whytefyld
 21 Aug. bd. Margaret Gibbons
 5 Sep. xd. John s. of Tho: Rock and Eliz'th his wife
 19 Sep. xd. Thos. s. of Robt. Powell glover and margery his wife
 11 Nov. xd. Margaret d. of Wm. Rock and Katherine his wife
 27 Feb. xd. Josua s. of George Ireland and Mary his wife
 1586—24 June bd. Anne Hatton widow
 6 July xd. Margaret d. of Ric. Prynce, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 7 August 1 buried Jno. Powell vicar of grett nesse
 5 Feb. xd. John and Wynyfred s. and d. of Robt. Hatton and Margaret his wife
 1587—14 April xd. Dorothee d. of Ric. Barker esq. and Dorothy his wife
 14 May xd. Mary d. of Ric. Langley gent. and Eliz'th his wife
 25 May xd. Sannel s. of John Rock jun'r glover
 24 June bd. Ric. Langley of the Abbey gent.
 2 July bd. Margerie ap Howell
 11 Aug. bd. Wynyfred d. of Robt. Hatton glover
 17 Sep. xd. Eliz. d. of George Ireland gent. and Mary his wife
 14 Jan. xd. Francis s. of Ric. Prynce, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 25 Jan. bd. Anne Gibbons widow
 11 Feb. xd. William s. of Philip Gibbons
 18 March bd. Richard a powell
 1588—10 June xd. Margaret d. of Robt. Powell and Margery his wife
 24 June xd. Marie d. of Ric. Barker, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 6 Jan. xd. Jane d. of Wm. Rock and Margaret his wife
 7 Jan. xd. Richd. s. of Ric. Prynce, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 29 Feb. xd. Richd. s. of Rob. Hatton glov'r and Margaret his wife
 16 March xd. Jane d. of Thos. Rock jun'r glover
 23 March xd. Abraham s. of Jo'n Astley weaver and Eliz. his wife
 1589—29 March bd. Dorothee Kemricke late wife of Thos. Mackworth gent
 24 June xd. Dorothy d. of Philip Gibbons and Sisle his wife
 13 July xd. Jone d. of David ap Howell Taylor
 3 Aug. xd. Susanna d. of George Ireland gent. and Mary his w.
 14 Oct. bd. Wm. Poyner gent.
 1590—17 April xd. John s. of Ric. Prynce, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 7 May xd. Ric. s. of Ric. Powell gent. and Wynyfred his wife
 12 July xd. James s. of Ric. Barker, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 1 Jan. bd. Roger Poyner husbandman

- 3 Jan. xd. Thomas apowe ap Powell
 8 Feb. xd. Ric. s. of Rob. ap Howell and margerie his wife
 13 Feb. xd. Thomas s. of Edw. Hatton gent. bur'd 22 Feb.
 1591—12 March bd. Ric. s. of Robt. Powell glov'r and margerie his wife
 April
 23 April bd. Wm. s. of Katherine ap Howell
 16 May md. Abraham Powell and Ales Baylyffe servant to Thos. Rock gent.
 8 Aug. xd. Eliz'th d. of Richd. Barker, Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 29 Sep. md. Arthur Bullman and Jone Langley
 29 Sept. xd. Eliz. d. of Ric. Prynce, Esq., and Dorothy his wife
 13 Nov. bd. Margt. d. of Robt. Powell and Margery his wife
 15 Nov. bd. Elyne Amys alias Gibbons
 27 Feb. bd. Anne wife of Ric. Rock sen'r glover
 10 March xd. wynyfred d. of Abraham and Ales Powell
 1592—25 March xd. John s. of Robt. and margerie Powell
 28 April bd. John ap Jevan ap Thom's
 3 June xd. Thos. s. of Edwd. and Jane Hatton
 21 June xd. Dorothy d. of Ric. Rock gent. and margaret his wife
 9 July xd. Martha d. of George Ireland gent. and Mary his wife
 31 Aug. bd. at St. Chad's mary d. of George Ireland gent. and Mary his wife
 4 Oct. xd. Andrew s. of Ric. Barker Esq. and Dorothy his wife
 9 Dec. bur'd Wynyfred d. of Abraham Powell glov'r and Ales his w.
 11 Dec. bd. Homfrey s. of Joh. Kenricke gent.
 20 Dec. md. Hugh Rock gent. and Elene Owen widow
 16 Jan. xd. Sara d. of Thos. Rock laborer and Eliz'th. his wife
 19 Feb. bd. a still borne child of John Sheryngton and Lucy his w.
 26 Feb. md. Jon. Betton and Margaret Mawle
 7 March xd. Elinor d. of Wm. Rock glov'r and Margaret his wife
 22 March xd. Francis d. of Edwd. Betton bur'd 3 Ap. 1593
 " xd. Isaac s. of Edwd. Betton
 14 March bd. the sd. Isaac Betton
 1593 -1 Aug. bd. a woman child of Ric. Barker Esq. and Dorothy
 9 Sept. xd. Isabell d. of Ric. Prynce esq. and Dorothy
 15 Sept. xd. Ric. s. of Jon. Kenricke gent.
 18 Nov. bd. John s. of Robt. Powell
 30 Dec. bd. a still born child of David ap Edward and Harriett his wife
 13 Jan. xd. Mary d. of Owen Powell weaver
 1594—28 March xd. Ric. s. of Ric. Rock gent. and Margaret
 7 April xd. Sara d. of Abraham Powell and Ales
 24 July xd. Christopher s. of Edw. Hatton gent. and Jane
 3 Nov. I buried two still borne children of Will'm Cocks bochor and
 Katherine his wife
 23 Dec. I buried two still borne children of Will'm Brydd and mawde his
 wife
 1595—13 April xd. John s. of Robert Powell and Margery
 22 April xd. Daniel s. of George Ireland gent. and Mary
 3 May bd. Sara d. of Abraham Powell and Ales
 12 May xd. Ric. s. of Thos. Rock laborer and Elizh.
 3 July bd. Margaret wife of Rob. Hatton glover
 26 Aug. xd. Wm. s. of Ric. Prynce Esq. and Dorothy
 13 Sep. xd. Thos. s. of Ric. Rocke jun. gent. and Margaret bd. 9 Oct.
 4 Jan. I bd. a still borne child wch. was base gotten of one Aune Lewis
 15 Feb. I bd. a still borne child of Jon. Pellitor sen.
 20 March xd. Wm. s. of Wm. Rock and Margaret
 1596—15 April md. Edwd. Davis gent. and Elizabeth d. of of Elizth. Langley
 widow
 8 July xd. Wynyfred d. of Edwd. Hatton gent. and Jane his wife
 22 Sep. bd. a still borne child of Lucie Asheleys
 24 Sep. xd. Ursula ap Jevan d. of Jevan the labourer dwelling at the
 Gaye stile
 5 Jan. md. Thos. Hibbin gent. of p'sh of Stokesay gent. and Mary d. of
 James Barker gent.
 16 March bd. Wm. Gibbons weaver
 1597—27 March bd. Thos. s. of Thos. Corbett and Wynyfred
 15 April bd. Gweme ap Jevan widowe
 29 April xd. Mary d. of Ric. Prynce Esq. and Dorothy

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the various wars and conflicts that have shaped the nation's history.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It describes the military campaigns, the political struggles, and the ultimate triumph of the revolutionary cause.

The third part of the book deals with the early years of the new nation, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812. It discusses the challenges of building a new government, the expansion of territory, and the development of a national identity.

The fourth part of the book covers the period from the War of 1812 to the Civil War in 1861. It explores the growth of the industrial revolution, the westward expansion, and the deepening divisions over slavery that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.

The fifth part of the book is a history of the Civil War itself, from the first shots fired at Fort Sumter in 1861 to the final surrender of the Confederacy in 1865. It details the military strategies, the political maneuvering, and the human cost of the conflict.

The sixth part of the book is a history of Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the beginning of the Progressive Era in the late 19th century. It examines the efforts to rebuild the South, the rise of industrial capitalism, and the social and economic changes of the period.

The seventh part of the book covers the Progressive Era and the early 20th century, from the 1890s to the outbreak of World War I in 1914. It discusses the reforms of the Progressive movement, the rise of imperialism, and the tensions that led to the war.

The eighth part of the book is a history of World War I, from the United States' entry into the war in 1917 to the end of the conflict in 1918. It describes the military operations, the home front, and the impact of the war on American society.

The ninth part of the book covers the interwar period, from the end of World War I in 1918 to the outbreak of World War II in 1939. It discusses the economic challenges of the Great Depression, the rise of the New Deal, and the tensions between the United States and the Axis powers.

The tenth part of the book is a history of World War II, from the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 to the end of the war in 1945. It details the military campaigns, the atomic bombings, and the impact of the war on the world.

The final part of the book is a history of the Cold War and the modern era, from the end of World War II in 1945 to the present time. It discusses the tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Vietnam War, and the social and political changes of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

- 12 Aug. xd. Ric. s. of Edwd. Hatton weaver and Jane
 26 Aug. xd. Abraham and Wynyfred s. and d. of Abraham Powell glover
 and Ales
 20 Oct. xd. Edwd. s. of Homfrey Beanes gent. and Anne
 28 Oct. xd. Easter d. of George Ireland and Mary
 24 Nov. md. Wm. Hagor and Jone Hatton d. of Rob. Hatton glover
 24 Dec. bd. a still borne child of Wm. Capps and Margaret
 30 Jan. bd. a still borne child of Robt. Powell glover and Margarie
 his wife
 19 March bd. a still borne child of Thos. Corbett and Wynyfred
 1598—30 March bd. a still borne child of Wm. Hasellwall m'cer
 5 Oct. bd. Ric. Prynce Esq.
 1 Nov. xd. Sara d. of Owen Powell and margarie
 7 Jan. md. David ap Robte and Gwenne ap Jevan
 1599—1 May md. Andrew Poyner and Elinor Davis
 3 June xd. Ric. s. of Ric. Rock and margaret
 12 July xd Lewis s. of Thos. Corbett and Wynyfred
 19 July bd. Mary d. of Ric. Hussey and Jane
 21 Aug. xd. Anne d. of Steven Osele and Anne
 31 Aug. xd. Mary d. of Tho. Roeke labourer and Elizth.
 29 Dec. bd. a still borne child of Ric. Slutte and Jane
 30 Dec. bd. Lueye wife of Thos. Nash gent.
 1600—21 May xd. Lewis s. of Lewis ap Jevan corvisor and Elenor
 14 June bd. a still borne child of Robert Powell and Margerie
 7 Sept. bd. a still borne chyld of Wm. Baker corvisor
 11 Sep. xd. Margerye Jenkine d. of Jenkine ap Price corvisor and Gwen
 28 Sep. xd. Jones d. of Ric. Hussey and Jane
 1601—19 April bd. Thos. Hatton, Esq.
 10 May bd. Sara d. of Thos. Rocke laborer and Eliz'th
 (Dissenters' Baptisms, see *Notes and Queries*, 1 ser. 3, 370, 436, 524.)

defective from 1602 to 1661.

- 1662—6 Dec. md. Richd. Hussae of Hadnall and Joane Mullard of Berington
 parish
 24 Dec. bd. Martha d. of Mr. John Winfield gentleman
 1663—9 April xd. Elizabeth d. of Thos. Heaise gentleman and Dorothy
 13 Aug. bap. Margaret d. of Mr. Walter Hatton. bd. 17.
 28 Sep. bd. Lady Prince wife of Sir Richd. Prince knight and Mayor of the
 towne
 22 Dec. bd. Richd. s. of Mr. Phillip Prince, Esq.
 1664—4 May bap. Edwd. s. of Mr. Henry Chambers and Eliz'th. bur'd 8th
 11 Sep. bd. a still borne child of John Grouse
 23 Sep. bap. Mary d. of Mr. Walter Hatton
 20 Oct. bap. Rowland s. of Richard Gossage and Jane
 30 Nov. bd. Mr. John Langley gent.
 15 Dec. bap. Dorothy d. of Mr. Thos. Heaise and Dorothy bur'd 3 March
 1665—9 May Sir Richd. Prince knt. bd.
 Jonathan the grandchild of Jonathan Langley, Esq. and son of Henry
 Langley gent. and Jane his wife bap. at Shrawardine June 5 by me
 Tim'y Hammond vicar of Holy Crosse
 12 Nov. Mr. Porter was bd. at St. Giles
 14 Jan. Wm. Porter bd.
 15 Jan. Thos. Barker and Jane Davis md.
 12 March bap. Sarah d. of Thos. Bevan and Isabell
 1666—13 May bap. John s. of Hugh Roeke and Eliz'th
 12 July bd. William Powell carrier
 9 Oct. bd. Wm. s. of Arthur Powell and Mary
 27 Oct. md. Joseph Tipton and Margaret Powell widow
 1666—17 Feb. md. Mr. Robert Sankey and Mrs. Elizabeth Hewet
 24 March bap. Catherine d. of Thos. Barker and Jane
 1667—29 March bap. Mary d. of Richd. Gossage
 15 Aug. bd. Rowland s. of Richd. Gossage
 10 Sep. bd. Arthur Powell
 11 Jan. John s. of John Haines minister of S. Julyan bap.
 28 Jan. bap. Ann d. of Mr. Walter Hatton

- 30 Aug. bap. Elizh. d. of Thos. Barker
 1668—17 Sep. bd Wm. Rocke
 15 Nov. bap. James s. of Thos. Beaven
 12 March bap. Wm. s. of Mr. Griffith Jones
 1669—4 Aug. bd. Mr. Thos. Hewet.
 5 Nov. John s. of Mr. Robert Pemberton bap.
 1670—25 March bap. Richd. s. of Rich. Gossage bd. 28
 4 May bd. Jane wife of Rich. Sandford
 7 May bd. Mr. Holland of St. Julia's p'sh
 26 Feb. bap. Elizth. d. of Mr. Robt. Pemberton
 1671—2 May Mr. Timy. Hammonds vicar bur.
 1 June John s. of Rich. Gossage bap.
 1 Sep. bap. Margt. d. of Tho. Beaven
 9 Sep. bap. Hanna d. of Mr. Thos. Hays
 10 Feb. bap. Edwd. s. of Mr. Robt. Pemberton
 15 Feb. bd. Mr. Jonathan Langley, Esq.
 1672—Sep. 22 Henry Langley, Esq., and Madam Elizabeth Sanckly of Sancky
 marr'd
 1673—Ap. 2 bap. John s. of Mr. Thos. Hayes bd. 11th
 July 21 bap. John s. of Mr. John Weaver
 Jan. 15 bd. Mrs. Gosnell
 Mar. 10 bap. Isabela d. of Thos. Beaven
 1674—May 1 bap. Elizth. d. of Richd. Gossage
 May 17 bd. Margaret d. of Thomas a Baven
 July 22 bap. Henry s. of Mr. Thos. Hayes and Dorothy
 Oct 31 bd. Mrs. Crane widow
 1675—Oct 13 bd. Mrs. Leighton Scarlett
 Oct. 15 bap. Margaret d. of Doc. Claudius
 1676—May 2 bd. Mrs. Huitt
 July 6 Mr. Moses Leigh vicar bd.
 Nov. 25 bd. Wm. Adams, Esq.
 Dec. 5 Thos. s. of Thos. Beaven bap.
 Dec. 10 a grandchild of Mr. Adams bur'd
 1677—May 26 Walter Nicholls and Frances Rock md.
 1678—Jan 6 bd. Thos. Rocke, Esq.
 July 22 bd. Mrs. Elizabeth of the parish of Boesley
 Sep. 2 Thos. Wingfield gent. and Madam Anne Porchase md.
 Oct. 3 Thos. Powell of Mauston co. Montgomery and Eliz. Nash of this
 parish md.
 1680—April 29 Richd. s. of Thos. Beaven bap.
 July 20 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Thos. Powell
 July 29 bap. Anne d. of Mr. Will. Brownebill
 Aug. 18 bap. Sam. s. of Mr. Thos. Wingfield
 1681—July 14 bap. Elizabeth d. of Thos. Beaven
 1684—June 16 bap. Elizabeth d. of Richd. Beaven and Elizabeth
 Nov. 29 bap. Sam. s. of Mr. Saml. Pearson
 Dec. 30 bap. Charles s. of Robt. Adams gt.
 Jan. 3 bap. Francis s. of Mr. Thos. Wolfe
 1686—Oct. 10 bap. James s. of Saml. Pearson vicar and Ann
 1687—Apr. 30 Philip Prince Esq. and Mrs. Margaret Doughty md.
 May 30 Roger Layton and Anne Wade md.
 March 15 bap. John s. of Nathl. Betton and Priscilla
 1688—Oct. 9 bap. Thos. s. of Saml. Pearson vicar and Anne
 1689—May 12 bap. Mary d. of Edward Beaven
 Nov. 2 md. Roger Embree and Mrs. Dennis
 1690—April 27 md. James Beaven and Mary Hodgley
 Sep. 19 bap. Anne d. of Bazzell Wood gent.
 Oct. 23 bap. Priscilla d. of Mr. Nathl. Betton
 Nov. 6 bap. Daniel s. of Saml. Pearson vicar and Anno
 1691—May 28 bap. Elizth. d. of Edwd. Beaven and Mary
 Sep. 21 bap. Elizth. d. of James Beaven and Mary
 Jan. 12 bap. Alexander s. of Mrs. Thos. Hatton
 1692—May 30 bap. John and Thos. twin sons of John Powell and Jane his wife
 Oct. 17 bap. Edwd. s. of Mrs. Beazwell Wood
 March 5 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Richd. Hickes and Mary
 1693—April 23 bap. Jeremiah s. of Jeremiah Ireland and Sarah

- 1693—Sep. 28 bap. Dorothy d. of Richd. Harley¹ maltster and Mary
 Feb. 13 bap. Ann d. of Mr. Thos. King and Alice
 Feb. 17 bap. Francis s. of Mr. Basil Wood and his wife
 Feb. 20 bap. Edwd. s. of Edwd. Bevan Wever and Mary
 March 4 bap. Mary d. of James Bevan laborer and Mary
- 1694—July 3 bap. Jane d. of Mr. Thos. Hatton and Jane
 Aug. 3 bap Mary d. of Mr. Richd. Harley maltster and Mary
 Oct. 21 md. Mr. Wm. Middleton of p'sh St. Almonds and Mrs. Mary
 Marshall by licence
 Jan. 30 bap. Thos. s. of Mr. Basil Wood
- 1695—April 25 bap. Margt. and Frances twin d. of John Powell clothier and Jane
 July 23 bap. Eliz. d. of Saml. Pearson vicar and Ann
 Aug. 25 bap. James s. of Mr. Thos. King and Alice
 Oct. 2 md. John Powel basket maker of p'sh of Kinnerley and Elinor
 Williams of p'sh of Holy Cross
 Nov. 6 bap. Hannah illeg. d. of Richd. Harrington of Ruckley and Abigail
 Beevan
 March 10 bap. Elizth. d. of Michael Middleton gent. and Frances
- 1696—June 15 md. Richard Powel of this p'sh and Katherine Langworth of p'sh
 Little Wenlock
 July 12 bap. Ann d. of Mr. Richd. Harley maltster and Mary
 Aug. 5 bap. John s. of Thos. Lyster gent. and Elizth.
 Sep. 11. bap. Thos. s. of Mr. Thos. Hatton and Jane
 Nov. 29 bap. Michael s. of Edwd. Beaven weaver and Mary
 Feb. 7 bap. Abraham s. of John Powel labourer and Mary
 Feb. 21 bap. Thos. s. of James Beavan labourer and Mary
- 1697—July 28 bap. Nathl. s. of Nath. Betton, Sadler, and Priscilla
 Aug. 27 bap. Henry s. of Robt. Corbet Innholder and Rebecca
 Oct. 31 bap. Elizth. d. of Richd. Harley maltster and Mary
 Feb. 17 bap. Elinor d. of John Powel clothier and Jane
- 1698—April 3 bap. Walter s. of Mr. Thos. Hatton and Jane
 Aug. 25 bap. Wm. s. of Michael Middleton and Frances
- 1699—April 10 md. Richd Harley maltster of this parish and Deborah Ferney-
 hough of p'sh of St. Almonds by lic.
 July 23 md. John Griffiths of p'sh of St. Chad and Jane Poyner of this p'sh
 by lic.
 Sep. 3 bap. Wm. s. of Edwd. Beevan weaver and Mary
 Dec. 1 md. Rowland Richards laborer and Isabel Beevan both of this p'sh
 by banns
 March 15 bap. Benjn. s. of Thos. Bowyer Lieftenant and Sarah
- 1700—June 7 bap. Saml. s. of Robert Corbett Innholder and Rebecca
 Aug. 28 bap. John s. of John Powel basket maker and Elinor
 Sep. 14 md. by lic. Humphy. Davenport gent. of p'sh Oswestry and Hannah
 Adderton of this p'sh
 Jan. 6 bap. Eliz. d. of Thos. Hatton and Jane
- 1701—May 14 md. Thos. Murrall and Mary Lister
 July 13 bap. Thos. s. of Richard Harley maltster and Deborah
- 1702—June 29 bap. Susanna d. of Thos. Bowyer Lieut. and Sarah
 July 4 md. Thos. Davies husbandman of this p'sh and Alice Denston of p'sh
 Fitz by lic.
 Oct. 25 bap. Wm.² s. of Richd. Harley maltster and Deborah
 Dec. 31 bap. Thos. s. of John Powel clothier and Jane
 Jan. 1 bap. Francis s. of John Powel basket maker and Elinor
- 1703—Oct. 21 bap. Richd. s. of Rob. Corbett innholder and Rebecca
 Dec. 28 bap. John s. of Richd. Harley malster and Deborah
- 1704—March 31 bap. Joseph and Benjn. s. of John Powell weaver and Jane
 1 April md. by lic. Robt. Hanbury p'sh Newton co. Stafford and Frances
 Moseley of p'sh of Walsall
 Aug. 17 md. by lic. Mr. Fras. Beans of p'sh St. Julian and Mary Price of
 this p'sh

¹ Richard Harley was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1691, son of Thomas Harley of Beckjay, whose grandfather William ob. 1690 and was second brother of John Harley of Braampton Brian Castle ob. 1696

² Died 23 July, 1761, aged 63. His wife Hannah, sister of Samuel White of Ashford Derbyshire Esq., died 7 Dec. 1745.

- 1705—Aug. 22 md. by lic. Jas. Pearson cutler of p'sh St. Mary and Mary Price of p'sh of St. Julian
 Oct 4 Elizth. d. of John Powel clothier and Jane bap.
 July 30 md. Thos. Higgins of Preston Wilkmores and Elizth Sperman of p'sh of Lilleshull by lic.
- 1706— Oct. 31 md. by lic. Mr. Starkey and Anne Stubbs
 Dec. 1 bap. Thos. s. of Thos. Jennings laborer and Sybele
 Jan. 14 md. Samuel Powel tayler of p'sh of Brace Meole and Mary Edwards of this p'sh by banns
- 1707—July 26 bap. Anne d. of Richd. Harley maltster and Deborah
- 1708—Ap. 19 bap. Richd. s. of Mr. David Price maltster and Ann
 Mar. 13 bap. John s. of Thos. Jennings laborer and Sibel
- 1709—May 26 bap. Ann d. of Mr. David Price and Anne
 Sep. 16 bap. Richd. s. of Tho. Jenkins Esq. and Catharine
- 1710—May 17 bap. Edwd. s. of Thos. Powis gent. and Bridgett
 July 20 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Rich. Allen maltster and Mary
- 1711—April 24 bap. Mary d. of Tho. Jenkins, Esq., and Cath.
 Oct. 4 bap. Susanna d. of Mr. Rich. Allen maltster and Ann
- 1711—12—Jan. 5 bap. Penelope d. of Mr. Thos. Powis draper and Bridgett
 Jan. 13 bap. Edwd. s. of Mr. David Price maltster and Ann
- 1712—Sep. 25 bap. Richd. s. of Mr. Rich. Allen maltster and Mary
 Sep. 30 md. Mr. Richd. Salter and Mrs. Abigail Cooper both of p'sh of St. Chad by lic.
 Dec. 2 bap. Gertrude d. of Thos. Jenkins Esq. and Gertrude
 Jan. 5 bap. Bridget and Mary d. of Mr. David Price maltster and Ann
 Jan. 13 bap. Thos. s. of Mr. Wm. Bennett and Elizth.
 Jan. 31 md. William Rowlands p'sh Gnilsfield co. Montgs. and Sara Minton of Ness magna by lic.
- 1713—July 14 bap. Elizth. d. of Mr. Thos. Powis draper and Bridgett
 Jan. 3 bap. Eliz. d. of Thos. Jenkins Esq. and Gertrude
 Jan. 29 md. by lic. George Sandford and Mary Matthews both of p'sh of Whitechurch
 Feb. 24 bap. David s. of Mr. David Price and Ann
- 1714—May 6 md. Richd. Powel and Eliz. Jones both of this p'sh by banns
 Nov. 6 md. by lic. Samuel Smallman of p'sh of Acton Burnell and Mary Powel of p'sh of Quatford.
 Nov. 30 md. Mr. Richd. Hodehkiss and Mrs. Priscilla Nevett both of St. Chad's p'sh
 Dec. 2 bap. Thomas s. of Mr. Thos. Powys draper and Bridgett
 Feb. 4 bap. Methusalem s. of Mr. Methusalem Jones and Mary
- 1715—Ap. 20 bap. Thos. s. of Ric. Powell laborer and Elizth
 Aug. 10 bap. Thos. s. of Tho. Jenkins Esq. and Gertrude
 Sep. 9 bap. Ric. s. of James Roades gent. and of Hannah
 Nov. 11 md. Chas. Everall of St. Alkmond's p'sh and Mary Powel of this p.
 Dec. 29 md. Richd. Roberts of St. Julian and Elizth Bevan of this p'sh by lic
- 1716—Apl. 23 md. by lic. Mr. Richd. Hand and Mrs. Mary Sandford both of p'sh of Whitechurch
 Sep. 26 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Methusalem Jones and Mary
- 1717—March 25 md. by lic. Samuel Price of p'sh Upton Magna and Charity Poyner of p'sh Upton Magna
 May 15 bap. Rich. s. of Rich. Powell a soldier and Elizth
 Sep. 15 bap. Hannah d. of Mr. James Roades and of Hannah
 Oct. 10 bap. Wm. s. of Tho. Jenkins Esq. and Gertrude
 Dec. 8 bap. Rich. s. of Rob. Betton joiner and Anne
 Jan. 14 bap. Harry s. of Mr. Thos. Powis and Bridgett
 March 24 md. by lic. Edwd. Bevan of this p'sh and Rachel Tisdale of St. Alkmond's p'sh
- 1718—March 30 bap. John s. of Mr. Methusalem Jones and Mary
 April 24 md. by lic. John Burley of St. Mary's p'sh and Mary Griffiths of St. Chad's p'sh
 June 5 md. Mr. John Wood of Ateham p'sh and Mrs. Macy Barrett of St. Mary's p'sh
- 1678—9—Jan. 6. bd. Thos. Rooke Esq. of p'sh St. Julians
 1679—July 22 bd. Mrs. Elizth Wingfield of p'sh Boasly co. Stafford
 1681—June 1 bd. Richd. Bevan
 1683—Dec. 25 bd. Mrs. Anne Adams widow

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- 1683—4—Feb. 5 bd. John Edwards gent.
 1684—April 1 bd. Mrs. Mary Hammond widow
 May 13 bd. Madam Margaret Langley widow
 1685—March 26 Edwd. Rock bd.
 May 4 Mary Scarlet bd.
 Dec. 6 Mrs. Isabel Buckley widow bur'd
 1686—Ap. 1 Elizabeth Hatton bur'd
 Oct. 17 Wm. Bevon a child bur'd
 Jan. 2 Isabella Bevon bur'd
 1687—Sept. 30 Phillip Prince junr. gent. bur'd
 Sept. 26 Saml. Bevon a child bur'd
 Jan. 16 Susannah Powell spinner bur'd
 1688—March 25 Mrs. Margaret Prince widow bur'd
 Nov. 3. Sir Henry Langley knt. bur'd
 1690—Dec. 4 Philip Prynce, Esq. bur'd
 Jan. 9 Mrs. Dorothy Jucks bur'd
 1691—Nov. 8 John s. of John Betton bur'd
 1692—Mar. 24 Henry Langley a young gent. bur'd
 June 8 Thomas a child of John Powel bur'd
 July 2 Mrs. Mary Prynce wife of Mr. Francis Prynce bur'd
 1693—June 4 Jeremiah s. of Jerem'h Ireland bur'd
 Aug. 30 Mrs. Mary Adderton bur'd
 Sep. 22 Mr. Charles Lewis draper bur'd
 Jan. 31 Daniel s. a child of Saml. Pearson minister bur'd
 1694—April 4 Amy Powel a widow a poor woman bur'd
 June 30 Mrs. Dorothy Lloyd a stranger bur'd
 1695—May 1 Dorothy a child of Mr. Richd. Harley maltster bur'd
 Jan. 27 Mauell s. of Mr. Richd. Foord bur'd
 Feb. 23 Mrs. Margaret Weston wife of Mr. Weston bur'd
 Feb. 28 Mrs. Dorothy Scarlet bur'd
 1696—April 13 Eliz'th d. of Sam'l Pearson vicar and Anne bur'd
 Oct. 25 Margaret d. of John Powel clothier and Jane bur'd
 Feb 19 Mary Powel spinster bur'd
 Jan. 10 James Griffiths was bur'd not according to ye rites of ye church
 of England
 1697—Ap. 12 Mary d. of Thos. Powel of Mauston co. Montgomery and of
 Elizabeth bur'd
 May 12 Thos. s. of Mr. Thos. Hatton and Jane bur'd
 Aug. 18 Am d. of Richd. Harley maltster and Margaret bd.
 Aug. 18 Nath'l s. of Nath. Betton sadler and Priscilla bd.
 Nov. 18 Eliz'th Rock widow of p'sh of St. Julian's bur'd
 March 2 Walter Hatton bur'd
 1698—June 18 Francis Prince, Esq. bur'd
 Nov. 6 Mary wife of Richd. Harley maltster bur'd
 Dec. 5 James Beavan labourer bur'd
 1700—Sep 16 Richd. Gausage poor laborer bur'd
 Oct. 23 Henry s. of Robert Corbet innholder bur'd
 1701—April 8 John s. of John Powel basketmaker and Elinor bur'd
 Sep. 14 Jonathan Langley, Esq. bur'd
 Jan 29 Eliz'th wife of Rich'd Beavan laborer bur'd
 1702—Jan 4 Thos. s. of John Powel weaver bur'd
 Feb. 8 Thos. s. of Richd. Harley maltster and Deborah bur'd
 Feb 22 Catherine wife of Thos. Bevan mason bur'd
 Mar. 9 Lady Langley of St. Chad's p'sh bur'd
 1703—July 2 Thos Bevan junr. bricklayer bur'd
 Oct. 1 Mr. Rotchley s. of Capt'n. Smalman of St. Mary's p'sh bd.
 Oct. 23 Wm. Prince, Esq. bur'd
 Dec. 13 Thos. Rock, esq. of St. Julian bur'd
 1704—Aug. 14 Mr. Roger Hligley bur'd in Fitz p'sh
 Jan. 26 Mr. Wm. Jones bur'd
 Jan. 26 Mrs. Heath widow bur'd at St. Chad's
 1706—Aug. 26 Wm. s. of Henry Smalman captain bur'd
 Sep. 11 Mr. Richd. Price gentn. bur'd at Chirbury
 Feb. 11 Harry s. of Henry Smalman bur'd
 Mar. 15 Elizabeth d. of Philip Wingfield bur'd
 1707—May 24 Sam'l Adderton, Esq. bur'd

- Aug. 8 Mary Rock bur'd at St. Julians
 1708—April 11 Annie wife of Mr. Colvin bur'd
 Dec. 11 Richd. Bevan laborer bur'd
 Dec. 29 Mrs. Nash bur'd at Coon
 1709—Oct. 7 Mr. Richd. Bradley bur'd
 Feb. 23 Wm. Powel corviser bur'd at St. Julians
 Mar. 9 Mrs. Sarah Edwards widow of St. Chad's bur'd
 1710—July 26 Martha wife of Mr. Philip Wingfield of St. Julian p'sh bur'd in the
 Abbey Chancel
 1711—May 14 Mr. Wm. Adderton bur'd
 1741—Sep. 25 Mary d. of Mr. Sandford goldsmith, bur'd
 Oct 12 Madam Elizth. Prince widow bur'd
 Dec. 7 Elinor Adderton widow bur'd
 Dec. 2 Margt. wife of Mr. Methusalem Jones bur'd
 Jan. 30 Mrs. Martha Adderton bur'd
 Mar. 19 Edward s. of Mr. David Price bur'd
 March 19 Alice d. of Robt. Humphrey bur'd
 1712—April 9 Edwd. Bevan bur'd
 May 15 Madam Diana Rock widow of St. Julians bur'd in Abbey ch.
 Nov. 27 Jas. Gibbons Esq. of St. Julian's bur'd in Abbey ch.
 Jan. 15 Bridget d. of Mr. David Price bur'd
 Feb. 21 Mary d. of do. bur'd
 1713—Sep. 8 Mr. David Price bur'd
 Sep. 25 Thos. Bevan a miller bur'd
 Dec. 17 Elizth d. of Tho. Powys draper bur'd at St. Julian's
 1714—June 10 Mrs. Betton wife of Rich. Betton bur'd at St. Mary
 1715—Oct. 2 Priscilla wife of Nath. Betton bur'd
 Oct. 14 John Vaughan gent bur'd at Fitz
 Jan. 23 Mrs. Room of this p'sh bur'd at St. Alkmonds
 Feb. 9 Samuel Chapman gent. bur'd
 1717—May 24 Wid. Vaughan bur'd at Fitz
 June 6 Mary d of Mr. Rich. Harley, bur'd
 Aug. 31 Mrs. Claudins bur'd at St. Chad's
 Sep 22 a child of Robert Betton's bur'd
 Mar. 4 Robt. Corbet bur'd
 Mar. 10 Wid. Gorsage pauper bur'd
 1717—Aug. 7 Madm. Jenkins bur'd at Wroxeter
 Aug. 21 Mary wife of Mr. Richd. Hicks bur'd
 Mar. 9 Mr. Rich. Hicks bur'd
 1718 Mar. 31 John s. of Methusalem Jones bur'd
 June 10 Robert s. of Sam. Adderton Esq. of Preston Montford bd.
 Aug. 21 Thos. Bevan pauper bur'd
 Dec. 26 Rich. s. of Rob. Betton bur'd
 May 16 Mrs. Eliz. Hatton bur'd
 Dec. 25 widow Bevan a pauper bur'd
 1719—Dec. 30 Mr. Will. Middleton a young man bur'd
 1720—Aug. 9 Richard Allport Esq. bur'd at Malpas (Cheshire
 Sep. 8 John s. of Sam. Edwards of West Coppice Esqr. bur'd
 Dec. 14 Mr. Philip Wingfield minister of St. Julian's bur'd
 1721—June 11 Anne wife of Sam'l Pearson vicar bur'd
 June 25 Mrs. Anne Smallman bur'd
 July 31 Sam. Adderton, esq. bur'd
 Nov. 11 Mrs. Frances Prynce was bur'd from London
 Mar. 26 Elinor Powell a child was bur'd
 1722—Nov. 24 John s. of Mr. Jas. Doughty bur'd
 Dec. 13 Madam Mary Sands of St. Julian's bur'd
 Feb. 9 Edwd. s. of Mr. Alex'r Hatton bur'd
 Mar. 5 Frances wife of Mr. Michael Middleton bur'd
 1723—Mar. 27 Mr. Michael Middleton bur'd
 1724—Mar. 27 Madm. Arabella Woodison bur'd
 May 1 Madm. Diana Stuart bur'd
 Aug. 12. Madm. Mary Prynce bur'd
 Dec. 29 Mrs. Briscoe bur'd
 1725—Dec. 23 Priscilla d. of Mr. John Betton bur'd
 1726—Nov. 13 Methusalem s. of Methusalem Jones, Esq. bur'd
 Dec. 7 Eliz. d. of Mr. James Doughty clerk bur'd

- Dec. 29 Eliz. d. of Eliz. Powell bur'd
 Feb. 13 Mr. Thos. Bray bur'd
 Feb. 27 Mrs. Eliz. Clarke bur'd
 1727—Ap. 12 Mr. John Lateward bur'd
 Aug. 13 Rich. Powell bur'd
 Nov. 19 Rev. Sam. Pearson vicar bur'd
 Jan. 8 Mrs. Susannah Jones bur'd
 Mar. 24 Mr. Methusalem Jones, Esq. bur'd
 1728—July 11 Rich. s. of Rich. Corbet of St. Mary's bur'd
 Sep. 4 Richd. Adams, Esq. of Longden bur'd
 Dec. 26 Wm. s. of Mr. Baldwin sadler bur'd
 Feb. Mr. Rathbone bur'd
 1729—May 10 Mrs. Margt. Powis wid'w bur'd
 Aug. 19 Mr. Sam'l Harwood bur'd
 Sep. 5 Margt. wife of John Powel bur'd
 Sep. 12 Mrs. Anne Hall bur'd
 Oct. 19 Mrs. Jane Hatton wife of Mr. Thos. Hatton bur'd
 1730—May 12 Rev. Mr. Doughty Cur. of Broughton bur'd
 May 27 Alice wife of Mr. Sam. Howels jun. bur'd
 July 13 Madam Esther Powel bur'd
 Aug. 11 Edwd. s. of Mr. Rich. Corbet St. Mary's bur'd
 Nov. 29 Eliz. d. of Mr. James Wills bur'd
 Jan 2 Thos. Jenkins, esq. bur'd
 Jan 22 Mr. John Lee a stranger bur'd
 Feb. 7 Mrs. Martha Bowdler widow bur'd
 Feb. 15 Mr. George Milward bur'd
 1731—May 22 Mary wife of Mr. Richd. Corbet bur'd
 June 24 Mr. Thos. Hatton bur'd
 1732—Aug. 27 Mr. Sam. Adderton from London bur'd
 Feb. 13 Mrs. Margt. Pierce bur'd
 Feb. 14 Mr. Richd. Corbet late of S. Mary's p'sh innholder bur'd
 Feb. 22 Mrs. Mary Griffiths of St. Alkmund's p'sh bur'd
 1733—Ap. 28 Ann d. of Mr. Wm. Botterill and Sinah bur'd
 May 25 Eleanor d. of Thos. and Sarah Beavan bur'd
 Aug. 17 Mrs. Judith Prince bur'd
 Oct. 24 Mrs. Judith Walter bur'd at Uppington
 Jan. 21 Eliz. d. of Mr. John Betton and Mary bur'd
 Jan. 28 Mr. Chas. Buckland bur.
 Mar. 16 Ann wife of Rob. Betton bur'd
 Mar. 21 Mr. Hugh Lloyd a stranger bur'd
 1734—Ap. 10 Ann d. of Mr. Alex. Hatton bur'd
 Sep. 6 Cath. Hicks widow bur'd
 Sep. 7 Robt. Betton joiner bur'd
 Oct. 4 Henry s. of Wm. and Cath. Lestrangle bur'd
 Dec. 29 Mr. Sam. Teckoe dyer bur'd
 Jan. 16 Mrs. Mary Benion bur'd
 1735—Ap. 14 Thos. s. of Rich. Jenkins Esq. and Letitia bur'd
 June 24 Mrs. Jane Morrice bur'd
 July 12 Mr. John Fox glover bur'd
 Nov. 26 Edwd. Baldwin of the Abbey Esq. bur'd
 Dec. 26 Edwd. Arblaster, Esq. bur'd at Longden in Staffordshire
 Feb. 25 Eliz. d. of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Sinah Botterill bur'd
 1736—Mar. 28 John Jones, esq. bur'd from St. Julian
 June 20 Mrs. Deborah Hairbottle widow bur'd at St. Mary's
 Nov. 24 Cath. wife of John Powel pauper bur'd
 1737—Sep. 15 Sam'l Corbett innholder bur'd
 Nov. 20 Mr. Edwd. Weale Grocer bur'd
 Hannah Tulit was excommunicated on ye 17 day of August 1707 by me
 Sam. Pearson
 Hoc mandat' executu' fuit decimo septimo die Sext'lis, 1707 pr. me Sam.
 Pearson vic'
 By virtue of this mandate from the Court of Lichfield Hannah Tulit of this
 parish, for her contumacy and contempt to the said Court, is to be
 excommunicated, therefore by the Authority aforesaid I pronounce
 that the said Hannah Tulitt is excommunicated
- 1563—8 Jan. xd, George Adderton

- 1563—17 March xd. Edwd. Adderton
 1566—3 Dec. xd. Wm. s. of Edwd. Adderton
 1568—29 May md. Hugh Davies and margerye oseler
 1569—23 Oct. xd. Ric. Adderton
 26 Oct. xd. Ric. Shutt
 1570—26 Nov. xd. Jonas Latewood bd. 22 Dec.
 1571—28 Oct. xd. John Latewood s. of Thos. glover
 1572—11 May xd. Abraham s. of John Shutt husbd'm'n bd. 22 June
 1573—1 Aug. xd. Elnor d. of John Shutt
 25 Sep. xd. Wynyfred d. of Edwd Adderton and Elinor bd. Oct. 8
 1574—8 May xd. Hen. s. of do.
 1575—1 May xd. John s. of Edwd. and Elinor Adderton
 26 May bd. Edwd. Adderton smith
 1576—11 May bd. Wm. Adderton glover
 7 Oct. xd. Elynor d. of Thos. Latewood glover
 27 Jan. md. Tho. Jencks and Jone Adderton
 1578—20 Ap. xd. Anne d. of Thos. Latewood glover
 21 June xd. Dorothy d. of Jno. Shutt husbandman
 11 Sep. bd. Margaret Adderton senr. widow
 17 Sep. bd. Rich. s. of Elyne Adderton widow
 1580—27 Nov. md. Wm. Adderton and Ales Taylor
 20 Mar. xd. Eliz. d. of Wm. Adderton and Eliz. Cooke
 1581—26 Mar. bd. do.
 20 Oct. bd. Wm. s. of Tho. Latewood glov'r
 29 Nov. md. Steven Osceley and Anne Brydd
 3 Dec. md. Robt. Adderton and Joyce Tompsonne
 4 Mar. xd. Edw. s. of Thos. Adderton blacksmith
 1582—22 April xd. Mary d. of Wm. Adderton glover bd. 5 May
 17 Feb. xd. Edwd. s. of Thos. Adderton and Ursula
 1583—8 Dec. xd. Ric. s. of Thos. Latewood glover and Gwen bd. 18
 22 Dec. xd. Wm. s. of Wm. Adderton glover
 1584—25 Oct. xd. Rob. s. of Rob. Adderton laborer
 11 Jan. xd. Rob. s. of Thos. Adderton and Ursula bd. 12
 1585—3 July bur'd Ric. s. of Ric. Andeton sherman and draper
 11 July bd. Jane wife of do.
 17 Oct. md. Jo'n Nettles and Eliz'th d. of Elynor Adderton widow
 19 Dec. xd. Jo'n s. of Tho. Adderton and Ursula
 1586—5 July bd. Jane d. of John Shutt husbandman
 1587—30 Oct. bd. Ric. s. of Wm. Adderton and Ales
 1588—25 May xd. Eliz. d. of Thos. Adderton and Ursula
 12 July xd. Mary d. of Rob. Adderton and Joyes
 6 Feb. md. Wm. Willes and Wenefred Hatton
 15 Sep. xd. Tho. s. of Wm. Adderton glover
 7 Oct. bd. John Shuette
 24 Nov. xd. John Jevans s. of Thos. Jevans labourer
 7 March bd. Homfrey Adderton theld'r sherman
 6 Jan. xd. Jane d. of Wm. Roche and Marg't
 4 Jan. xd. Ric. s. of Ric. Prynce, Esq. and Dorothy
 1590—12 Oct. xd. Ann d. of Eln'r Adderton
 17 Oct. bd. Jenkynne ap Jenan paup. w'ch died in Colneham
 12 Nov. md. Thos. Gild and Eln'r Adderton
 14 Feb. xd. Mary d. of Tho. Adderton blacksmith
 17 Feb. bd. Thos. Adderton theld'r draper
 1591—14 Feb. bd. Ellyne Adderton widow
 1592—14 Apr. bd. Eliz. d. of Tho. Adderton and Ursula
 28 Ap. bd. John ap Jenan ap Thomas
 2 May xd. John s. of Rob. Adderton and Joyes
 1593—6 July bd. Mary d. of Thos. and Ursula Adderton
 5 Aug. xd. Rich. s. of do. bd. 7
 1594—5 May xd. George s. of Robt. Adderton clothworker and Joyes
 14 June md. Homfrey ap Rice and Jone d. of Eliz'th Shutt widow
 17 Nov. xd. Ric. s. of Tho. and Ursula Adderton
 1595—4 Oct. xd. Fras. s. of Geo. Adderton glover and margery bd. 9
 1597—11 June xd. Mary d. of Thos. and Ursula Adderton
 11 Sep. xd. Eliz. d. of Geo. and Marg'y Adderton bd. 7 Dec.
 29 Dec. bd. John s. of Robt. and Joyes Adderton

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- 14 Jan. bd. Jone Adderton widow
 12 Feb. xd. Roger s. of Rob. and Joyes Adderton
 1598—25 Feb. xd. Matthias s. of Geo. and Margery Adderton
 1599—29 Dec bd. still born child of Ric. and Jane Shutt
 1600—25 March bd. Eliz'th Shutt widow
 7 Dec. xd. Ric. s. of Ric. Shutt laborer and Jane bd. 26
 11 Jan. xd. Edw. s. of Geo. and Mary Adderton
 23 Feb. xd. Sam. s. of Rob. and Joyes Adderton
 22 Mar. xd. Fras. s. of Tho. and Ursula Adderton
 1666—29 Oct. bd. Nath'l s. of Sam. Adderton
 1674—Sep. 23 Sam. s. of Sam. and Eliz. Adderton xd.
 1675—Nov. 30 Sam. Adderton clothier bd.
 1679—Sep. 9 Wm. s. of Sam. Adderton bap.
 1682—Aug. 22 xd. Hanna d. of Sam'l Adderton draper and Elinor
 1685—Feb. 28 xd. John s. of Sam. Lateward
 1686—Mar. 10 xd. Elinor d. of Sam. Latewood glover
 1688—Mar. 14 xd. Elianor d. of Sam. and Elianor Adderton
 1690—June 3 md. Geo. Tipton and Beatrice Lateward
 1703—Ap. 11 xd. Kath. d. of Thos. Lateward laborer and Eliz.
 1705—Feb. 5 md. Thos. Jessop and Hannah Latewood by lic.
 1685—Feb. 12 bd. Jo'n Latewood a child
 1691—Nov. 21 bd. Eliz. d. of Sam. Lateward
 1700—Sep. 2 bd. Elinor w. of Tho. Lateward laborer and stranger
 1711—Nov. 1 bd. Cath. d. of Eliz. Lateward
 1727—Ap. 12 Mr. John Lateward bd.
 1578—Nov. 9 md. David Parry and Marg't Griffiths
 1597—July 19 xd. Eln'r d. of Piers Parrye and Anne his wife
 Dec. 26 bd. Ric. Ignorant? carpenter
 1599—Feb. 9 xd. Elenor d. of Peers ap Parrye and Anne his wife
 April 2 bd. Elenor d. of Peers ap Parrye and Anne his wife
 1718—Dec. 3 Mr. Brothwell Griffiths of p'sh Guilsfield co. Montgomery and Mrs.
 Marg't Jones of this p'sh md. by lic.
 1719—Mar. 30 bap. Robert s. of Thos. Jenkin Esq. and Gertrude
 May 22 bap. John s. of Mr. Methusalem Jones and of Mary
 May 25 md. by lic. Andrew Corbett, Esq. of Shawbury p'sh and Frances
 Prince of St. Mary's p'sh
 May 21 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Richd. Allen and Mary
 Aug. 5 md. by lic. Edwd. Lawrence of St. Julian's p'sh clothdresser and
 Marg't Barber of Holy Cross
 Sep. 8 md. by lic. Joseph Hodgkinson of Uttoxeter p'sh and Mrs. Jane
 Hatton of Holy Cross p'sh
 1720—May 13 bap. Mary d. of Robt. Betton joiner and Ann
 June 10 md. by lic. Mr. Benj'n Stainer and Mrs. Jane Johnson both of St.
 Alkmond's p'sh
 June 21 md. by lic. John Waters and Dorothy Pearson both of Holy Cross
 Dec. 7 bap. Edwd. s. of Thos. Jenkin, Esq. and Gertrude
 Dec. 8 md. by lic. Hugh Jones of S. Chad's p'sh and Mrs. Elizabeth Mid-
 dleton of Holy Cross p'sh
 1721—May 6 md. by lic. James Mackburney and Anne Cooper both of S. Chad's
 p'sh¹
 Aug. 25th bap. Anne d. of Mr. Methusalem Jones of Underdale and Mary
 Oct. 26 bap. Margaretta Maria d. of Mr. Wm. and Mary Nevett
 Nov. 25 bap. Roger s. of Mr. James and Hanna Rhodes
 1722—May 3 md. Mr. John Lyster of S. Chad's p'sh and Mrs. Catherine Evans,
 of S. Mary's p'sh
 Aug. 13 bap. John s. of Mr. James Doughty clerk and Eliz'th
 Jan. 29 bap. John s. of Mr. Will and Mary Nevett
 1723—April 19 md. by lic. Mr. Thos. Owen and Eliz'th Scrivener both of St.
 Chad's p'sh
 Oct. 10 bap. Alicia d. of Mr. Methusalem and Mary Jones
 Jan. 29 bap. Anne d. of James and Eliz'th Doughty clerk
 1725—May 8 md. by lic. Mr. Chas. Bolas of Ruyton p'sh and Mrs. Martha Tongue
 of S. Alkmond's p'sh

¹ This records the marriage of the father and mother of the learned Dr. Charles Burney, the historian of Music, and grandfather of Madame D'Arbly, author of "Evelina."

- May 13 bap. Priscilla d. of Mr. John and Mary Betton tanner
 May 20 md. by lic. Thos. Browne of S. Mary Magdelen Bridgnorth and Mary Stedman of Salop
 Sep. 21 md. by lic. Thos. Jones and Abigal Barber both of this p'sh
 Nov. 11 bap. Hester d. of Mr. Jas. and Eliz. Doughty
 Dec. 31 bap. Martha d. of Stephen and Martha Powell laborer
 1726—May 31 md. by lic. Mr. Wm. Botterell and Mrs. Lucina Price both of this p'sh
 Sep. 21 md. by banns Daniel Judson and Martha Powell both of this p'sh
 Jan. 3 bap. John s. of Mr. John and Mary Betton tanner
 Mar. 6 md. by lic. Mr. Richd. Applebury of S. Chad's p'sh and Mrs. Jane Grant of Ateham p'sh
 1727—April 22 Wm. Farmer of St. Chads p'sh and Elinor Lateward of Holy Cross md. by lic.
 July 11 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Wm. and Lucinda Botterell draper
 Sep. 3 md. by lic. Mr. Richd. Corbett of this p'sh and Mary Sambrooke of S. Mary's p'sh
 Sep. 22 bap. Barbara d. of Mr. James Doughty clerk and Eliz' th
 Nov. 27 md. by lic. Wm. Poyner of Preston Gobalds p'sh and Priscilla Symonds of Loppington p'sh
 Dec. 12 md. by lic. Mr. Geo. Walker saddler and Mrs. Jane Bennet both of S. Chad's p'sh
 Feb. 9 md. by lic. Mr. Richd. Dovey of Barrow p'sh and Mrs. Mary Clevley of Upton Magna p'sh
 1728—May 15 bap. Mary d. of Stephen and Martha Powell laborer
 June 15 bap. Eliz. d. of Wm. and Lucina Botterell draper
 July 28 md. by lic. James Bowen of St. Alkmond's and Sarah Booth of this p'sh
 Aug. 22 bap. Mary d. of John and Mary Betton tanner
 Dec. 28 bap. Mary d. of Mr. John Latham Vicar and Mary
 Jan. 8 md. by lic. Mr. Bradshaw and Mrs. Margaret Travers
 Feb. 6 md. by lic. Mr. Sam'l Beavan of Wem and Eliz. Groom of Middle p'sh
 Mar. 8 md. Mr. John Jones of Whitchurch and Mrs. Mary Jones of Brace Meole
 1729—June 9 md. by lic. Mr. Edw. Arblaster and Mrs. Bridget Powys
 Sep. 11 bap. Richd. s. of John and Mary Betton tanner
 Dec. 30 bap. Thos. s. of Jas. Doughty clerk and Eliz.
 " bap. Bridget d. of Mr. Wm. Botterell and Sinah
 1730—May 7 md. by lic. Mr. Rich. Ridley and Ann Rogers both of St. Chad
 June 23 md. by banns Wm. le EStrange labourer and Cath. Richardson spinster both of this p'sh.
 July 16 bap. Penelope d. of Mr. Edwd. and Bridget Arblaster
 Sep. 14 bap. Rob. s. of John Latham clerk and Mary
 Dec. 14 bap. Rich. s. of Wm. and Cath. le EStrange
 Dec. 26 bap. Priscilla d. of Mr. John and Mary Betton
 1731—Aug. 26 md. by lic. in St. Alkmond's ch. Mr. James Wells gent of Bristol and Mrs. Elizabeth Hazelwood of St. Alkmonds
 Aug. 28 md. by lic. Mr. Feague Price and Mrs. Bridget Jones both of S. Chad.
 Sep. 14 md. by lic. Mr. John Twiss and Mrs. Ann Scott
 Oct. 31 bap. Ann d. of Stephen and Martha Powel
 Dec. 14 bap. Ann d. of Mr. Wm. and Sinah Botterell
 Feb. 3 md. by lic. Mr. John Ingram and Mrs. Cath. Gorsuch of St. Chad
 1732—July 2 bap. Eleanor d. of Thos. and Sarah Beavan in merry vale
 Jan. 6 md. Rev. Mr. Boycott of Whittington and Mrs. Gertrude Jenkins of this
 Jan. 15 md. Mr. Walter Warburton and Mrs. Ann Alleyn both of S. Chad
 Mar. 4 md. Mr. Arthur Downes and Mrs. Eliz. Sandland both of S. Chad
 1733—Ap. 23 bap. Richd. s. of John Latham vicar and Mary
 Aug. 10 md. Nichs. Taylor Esq. of Presteign co. Radnor and Mrs. Frances Wingfield of this p'sh
 Oct. 18 md. Mr. Wm. Gorsuch and Mrs. Martha Talbot both of S. Chad.
 Oct. 29 bap. Edw. s. of Edw. Arblaster Esq. and Bridget
 Nov. 16 md. by lic. Wm. Colley and Sarah Powell both of Shineton p'sh
 Dec. 10 bap. Ann d. of Rev. Mr. Boycott and Gertrude
 Jan. 17 bap. Eliz. d. of Mr. John and Mary Betton
 Feb. 2 bap. Jane d. of Mr. Wm. and Sinah Botterell

- 1733—Mar. 5 bap. Henry s. of Wm. and Cath. Leestrange
 1734—Aug. 27 md. Mr. Edwd. Davies of Hodnett p'sh and Mrs. Mary Dicken
 of Drayton p'sh
 Oct. 23 md Mr. Thos. Bennet of S. Chad's p'sh and Mrs. Eliz. Baldwyn
 of this parish
 Dec. 15 bap. Cath. d. of Stephen and Martha Powel
 Feb. 14 bap. Eliz. d. of John and Mary Betton
 Mar. 10 bap. Frances d. of Edwd. Arblaster Esq. and Bridget
 1735—Apr. 7 bap. Thos. s. of Richd. Jenkins and Letitia
 June 24 md. John Giles of Ombersley co. Worc. gent and Mrs. Ann Garland
 of Stoke p'sh co. Salop.
 July 7 md. Mr. Wm. Turner and Mrs. Eliz. Robinson both of St. Chad's
 Aug. 31 bap. Mary d. of Mr. Tho. Jenkins and Rachel
 Sep. 12 bap. Richd. s. of Wm. and Cath. L'Estrange
 Jan. 11 bap. James s. of Thos. and Sarah Beavan
 Feb. 26 md. Hugh Pugh and Eliz. Beavan sojourners
 1736—July 16 bap. Richd. s. of Richd. Jenkins Esq. and Letitia
 Aug. 16 bap. Thos. s. of Mr. Thos. Jenkins and Rachel
 1737—Mar. 28 bap. John s. of Mr. John Fox and Elizth.
 Apr. 20 md. Mr. Wm. Ward and Mrs. Eliz. Voyle both of this p'sh
 Aug. 26 bap. Rob. s. of Rich. Jenkins Esq. and Letitia
 Aug. 26 bap. Jno. s. of Mr. Jno. Cross and Margaret
 Sep. 16 md. Richd. Berrington of St. Chad and Mrs. Mary Ashby of
 Wellington
 Nov. 27 bap. Richard s. of Steph. and Martha Powel
 Dec. 9 bap. Rachael d. of Mr. Tho. Jenkins and Rachael
 Feb. 14 md. Mr. Rich. Lathrop of S. Alkmonds and Mrs. Mary Hesketh
 of S. Mary
 1738—Aug. 9 bap. Eliz. d. of Wm. and Cath. Le Estrange
 Sep. 9 md. Mr. Wm. Jackson of Lancaster and Mrs. Mary Ann Berkhead
 of S. Julian
 Dec. 5 md. Edwd. Davies and Mrs. Mary Fownes both of S. Alkmond
 Dec. 25 md. Mr. Jas. Rhodes of this p'sh and Hanh. Brookes of S. Julian.
 Feb. 7 md. Thos. Kilvert and Mrs. Mary Hall both of Condover
 Mar. 14 bap. Edwd. s. of Mr. Tho. Jenkins and Rachel
 1739—July 8 md. by lic. Wm. Jennings and Thomason Wigley both of Stapleton
 July 25 bap. Nath. s. of Mr. John and Mary Betton
 Nov. 14 md. Mr. Rich. Price of Welshpool and Mrs. Eliz. Bennion of this
 Jan. 9 bap. Wm. s. of Wm. and Cath. Le Estrange
 1740—July 11 md. Mr. John Calkin of Liverpool and Mrs. Mary Cross of S.
 Chad
 July 16 bap. John s. of Richard Jenkins Esq. and Letitia
 Oct. 21 bap. Emma d. of Mr. Tho. and Mrs. Rachel Jenkins
 Feb. 16 bap. John s. of Mr. Timy. and Mrs. Eleanor Davies
 1741—Aug. 19 bap. James s. of Mr. Richd. Price and Eliz.
 Nov. 18 bap. Gertrude d. of Mr. Tho. and Rachel Jenkins
 Feb. 28 bap. Margt. d. of Steph. and Cath. Powel
 1742—April 20 md. Thos. Ireland Esq. of Albrighton and Mrs. Anne Nichols of
 Pontesbury
 June 11 bap. Sarah d. of Mr. Joseph and Amy Talbot
 Oct. 8 md. Mr. Sam. Price of S. Chad. and Mrs. Mary Harper of S.
 Alkmond
 Jan. 12 bap. Wm. s. of Mr. Tho. and Rachel Jenkins
 Jan. 14 bap. Mary d. of Peter and Mary Gibbons
 March 7 Ann d. of Rev. Mr. Pearson and Jane bap.
 1743—June 3 bap. Benjn. s. of Mr. John Fox and Sarah
 Sep. 16 bap. Mary Gertrude d. of Rich. Jenkins Esq. and Emma
 Jan. 29 md. by lic. James Bowen and Eliz. Colley both of S. Chad
 Jan. 31 bap. Henrietta d. of Rev. Mr. Pearson and Jane
 1744—May 23 md. by banns Thos. Powel and Sarah Leigh both of this p'sh
 June 21 md. by lic. John Harris of Ryton p'sh and Mary Evans of Baschurch
 Jan. 20 bap. Thos. s. of Steph. and Martha Powel
 Mar. 24 bap. James s. of Rev. Mr. Pearson and Jane
 1745—Ap. 20 bap. Mary d. of Henry Powys Esq. and Elizth.
 Jan. 28 md. Rev. Leplain vicar of Wrockwardine and Mrs. Hannah Edwardes
 of same p'sh

Station	Date	Time	Water Level (ft)	Water Temperature (°F)	Water Velocity (ft/sec)	Water Discharge (cfs)	Water Quality
1	1/1/50	08:00	10.5	55	0.5	5.25	Clear
1	1/1/50	12:00	10.8	55	0.6	6.48	Clear
1	1/1/50	16:00	11.2	55	0.7	7.84	Clear
1	1/2/50	08:00	11.5	55	0.8	9.60	Clear
1	1/2/50	12:00	11.8	55	0.9	11.52	Clear
1	1/2/50	16:00	12.2	55	1.0	13.44	Clear
1	1/3/50	08:00	12.5	55	1.1	15.36	Clear
1	1/3/50	12:00	12.8	55	1.2	17.28	Clear
1	1/3/50	16:00	13.2	55	1.3	19.20	Clear
1	1/4/50	08:00	13.5	55	1.4	21.12	Clear
1	1/4/50	12:00	13.8	55	1.5	23.04	Clear
1	1/4/50	16:00	14.2	55	1.6	25.92	Clear
1	1/5/50	08:00	14.5	55	1.7	27.84	Clear
1	1/5/50	12:00	14.8	55	1.8	29.76	Clear
1	1/5/50	16:00	15.2	55	1.9	32.64	Clear
1	1/6/50	08:00	15.5	55	2.0	34.56	Clear
1	1/6/50	12:00	15.8	55	2.1	36.48	Clear
1	1/6/50	16:00	16.2	55	2.2	39.36	Clear
1	1/7/50	08:00	16.5	55	2.3	41.28	Clear
1	1/7/50	12:00	16.8	55	2.4	43.20	Clear
1	1/7/50	16:00	17.2	55	2.5	46.08	Clear
1	1/8/50	08:00	17.5	55	2.6	47.92	Clear
1	1/8/50	12:00	17.8	55	2.7	49.76	Clear
1	1/8/50	16:00	18.2	55	2.8	52.64	Clear
1	1/9/50	08:00	18.5	55	2.9	54.48	Clear
1	1/9/50	12:00	18.8	55	3.0	56.32	Clear
1	1/9/50	16:00	19.2	55	3.1	59.20	Clear
1	1/10/50	08:00	19.5	55	3.2	61.04	Clear
1	1/10/50	12:00	19.8	55	3.3	62.88	Clear
1	1/10/50	16:00	20.2	55	3.4	65.76	Clear
1	1/11/50	08:00	20.5	55	3.5	67.60	Clear
1	1/11/50	12:00	20.8	55	3.6	69.44	Clear
1	1/11/50	16:00	21.2	55	3.7	72.32	Clear
1	1/12/50	08:00	21.5	55	3.8	74.16	Clear
1	1/12/50	12:00	21.8	55	3.9	76.00	Clear
1	1/12/50	16:00	22.2	55	4.0	78.88	Clear
1	1/13/50	08:00	22.5	55	4.1	80.72	Clear
1	1/13/50	12:00	22.8	55	4.2	82.56	Clear
1	1/13/50	16:00	23.2	55	4.3	85.44	Clear
1	1/14/50	08:00	23.5	55	4.4	87.28	Clear
1	1/14/50	12:00	23.8	55	4.5	89.12	Clear
1	1/14/50	16:00	24.2	55	4.6	92.00	Clear
1	1/15/50	08:00	24.5	55	4.7	93.84	Clear
1	1/15/50	12:00	24.8	55	4.8	95.68	Clear
1	1/15/50	16:00	25.2	55	4.9	98.56	Clear
1	1/16/50	08:00	25.5	55	5.0	100.40	Clear
1	1/16/50	12:00	25.8	55	5.1	102.24	Clear
1	1/16/50	16:00	26.2	55	5.2	105.12	Clear
1	1/17/50	08:00	26.5	55	5.3	106.96	Clear
1	1/17/50	12:00	26.8	55	5.4	108.80	Clear
1	1/17/50	16:00	27.2	55	5.5	111.68	Clear
1	1/18/50	08:00	27.5	55	5.6	113.52	Clear
1	1/18/50	12:00	27.8	55	5.7	115.36	Clear
1	1/18/50	16:00	28.2	55	5.8	118.24	Clear
1	1/19/50	08:00	28.5	55	5.9	120.08	Clear
1	1/19/50	12:00	28.8	55	6.0	121.92	Clear
1	1/19/50	16:00	29.2	55	6.1	124.80	Clear
1	1/20/50	08:00	29.5	55	6.2	126.64	Clear
1	1/20/50	12:00	29.8	55	6.3	128.48	Clear
1	1/20/50	16:00	30.2	55	6.4	131.36	Clear
1	1/21/50	08:00	30.5	55	6.5	133.20	Clear
1	1/21/50	12:00	30.8	55	6.6	135.04	Clear
1	1/21/50	16:00	31.2	55	6.7	137.92	Clear
1	1/22/50	08:00	31.5	55	6.8	139.76	Clear
1	1/22/50	12:00	31.8	55	6.9	141.60	Clear
1	1/22/50	16:00	32.2	55	7.0	144.48	Clear
1	1/23/50	08:00	32.5	55	7.1	146.32	Clear
1	1/23/50	12:00	32.8	55	7.2	148.16	Clear
1	1/23/50	16:00	33.2	55	7.3	151.04	Clear
1	1/24/50	08:00	33.5	55	7.4	152.88	Clear
1	1/24/50	12:00	33.8	55	7.5	154.72	Clear
1	1/24/50	16:00	34.2	55	7.6	157.60	Clear
1	1/25/50	08:00	34.5	55	7.7	159.44	Clear
1	1/25/50	12:00	34.8	55	7.8	161.28	Clear
1	1/25/50	16:00	35.2	55	7.9	164.16	Clear
1	1/26/50	08:00	35.5	55	8.0	166.00	Clear
1	1/26/50	12:00	35.8	55	8.1	167.84	Clear
1	1/26/50	16:00	36.2	55	8.2	170.72	Clear
1	1/27/50	08:00	36.5	55	8.3	172.56	Clear
1	1/27/50	12:00	36.8	55	8.4	174.40	Clear
1	1/27/50	16:00	37.2	55	8.5	177.28	Clear
1	1/28/50	08:00	37.5	55	8.6	179.12	Clear
1	1/28/50	12:00	37.8	55	8.7	180.96	Clear
1	1/28/50	16:00	38.2	55	8.8	183.84	Clear
1	1/29/50	08:00	38.5	55	8.9	185.68	Clear
1	1/29/50	12:00	38.8	55	9.0	187.52	Clear
1	1/29/50	16:00	39.2	55	9.1	190.40	Clear
1	1/30/50	08:00	39.5	55	9.2	192.24	Clear
1	1/30/50	12:00	39.8	55	9.3	194.08	Clear
1	1/30/50	16:00	40.2	55	9.4	196.96	Clear
1	1/31/50	08:00	40.5	55	9.5	198.80	Clear
1	1/31/50	12:00	40.8	55	9.6	200.64	Clear
1	1/31/50	16:00	41.2	55	9.7	203.52	Clear

- 1746—Ap. 25 bap. Sam. s. of Rev. Jas. Pearson and Jane
 Nov. 18 md. by banns Robt. Hatton and Ann Hadden both of this p'sh
- 1747—July 6 bap. Jas. Richd. son of Rev. Mr. Pearson and Jane
 Sep. 6 bap. Mary d. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
- 1748—May 5 bap. Honour d. of Charlton Leighton Esq. and Anna Maria
 July 13 md. by lic. Edwd. Harris of this p'sh and Eliz. Lloyd of S. Julian
 Oct. 26 md. Thos. Smallman and Elizth. Green both of this p'sh
 Nov. 2 md. Thos. Corbett and Ann Bruce both of Middle
 Nov. 17 md. by banns John Powel of S. Julian and Barbara Doughty of
 this p'sh
 Jan. 21 md. by lic. Thos. Worrall of Worfield and Ann Nunelly of
 Loppington
- 1749—May 9 bap. John Betteridge s. of Rev. Mr. Pearson and Jane
 May 26 bap. Annabella d. of Charlton Leighton Esq. and Anna Maria
 July 9 bap. Sam. Aden s. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
 Oct. 29 bap. Eliz. d. of John and Barbara Powel
 Jan. 8 md. by lic. Thos. Loxdale and Hannah Skitt both of S. Chad
- 1751—June 30 md. by banns John Griffiths and Ann Powel
 Feb. 16 bap. Ann d. of John and Barbara Powel
- 1752—Mar. 31 md. by lic. Tho. Jones and Mary Gibbons of S. Chad.
 June 14 bap. Eliz. d. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
[New style Sep. 3 being called Sep. 14]
 Nov. 28 bap. Susanna Jemima d. of Fras. and Susanna Langley
- 1753—Mar. 5 bap. John s. of Roger Kynaston Esq. and Mary
 Dec. 19 md. by banns Thos. Gwyn and Barbara Powel
- 1754—Feb. 14 bap. Eliz. d. of Rev. Saml. and Prisc. Smeade
 Mar. 4 bap. Edw. s. of Roger Kynaston Esq. and Mary
 Oct. 10 bap. John Henry s. of Fras. and Susanna Langley
- 1755—Ap. 9 bap. Richd. s. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
 June 20 bap. John s. of Rev. Sam. and Prisc. Smeade
 Sep. 5 bap. Roger s. of Roger Kynaston Esq. and Mary
- 1759—Ap. 17 bap. Anna Henrietta d. of Fras. and Susanna Langley
- 1760—May 2 bap. Sarah d. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
- 1762—Mar. 28 bap. Frances Bettridge d. of Fras. and Sus. Langley
 May 3 bap. John s. of Wm. and Sarah Bodfield
 June 1 bap. Tho. s. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
 Aug. 24 bap. Sarah d. of Jas. and Bridget Beavan
- 1763—July 10 bap. Eliz. d. of Reynold and Ursula Powell
- 1764—Feb. 29 bap. Mary d. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
 Ap. 9 bap. Sarah d. of Wm. and Sarah Boteville
 Ap. 12 bap. Thos. s. of James and Bridget Beavan
- 1765—Mar. 20 bap. Ann d. of do.
- 1766—July 16 bap. Mary d. of Wm. and Sarah Boteville
 Oct. 7 bap. Hariotte d. of Rev. John Rowland and Mary
- 1768—Mar. 30 bap. Thos. s. of Wm. and Sarah Boteville
- 1769—Feb. 19 bap. Elianor d. of Rev. John Rowland and Mary
 July 26 bap. John s. of Rowland Wingfield Esq. and Mary
- 1770—Aug. 16 bap. Wm. Gorsuch s. of Rev. John and Mary Rowland
 Sep. 17 bap. Cha. s. of Rowland Wingfield Esq. and Mary
 ——— bap. James s. of Jas. and Bridget Beavan
 Nov. 14 bap. Sarah d. of Wm. and Sarah Boteville
- 1772—Feb. 3 bap. Cath. d. of Rowld. Wingfield Esq. and Mary
 June 23 bap. Rob. Charlton s. of Edwd. and Sarah Jenkins
 July 31 bap. John s. Rev. John Rowland and Mary
- 1773—Dec. 11 bap. Jinetta d. of Rev. John Rowland and Mary
- 1775—Mar. 15 bap. Rowland s. of Rowld. Wingfield Esq. and Mary
 April 4 bap. Emma Gertrude d. of Edw. Jenkins Esq. and Sarah
 May 30 bap. Martha d. of Rev. John Rowland and Mary
- 1777—Feb. 8 bap. Maria d. of Rev. John Rowland and Mary
 Feb. 10 bap. Wm. s. of Wm. and Sarah Boteville
 June 4 bap. Lewis s. Rowld. Wingfield Esq. and Mary
- 1778—Apr. 19 bap. Louisa Elizth. d. of Edw. Jenkins Esq. and Sarah
 July 11 bap. Daniel s. of Rev. John Rowland and Mary
- 1779—Oct. 30 bap. John s. of Nath. and Mary Betton
- 1781—May 5 bap. Tho. s. of Rich. and Hanh. Corbet
- 1783—June 10 bap. Richd. s. of George and Sarah Langley

- 1784—May 28 bap. Sarah d. of Rich. and Hanh. Corbet
 1789—Mar. 29 bap. Mary d. of Peter and Cath. Powel
 Nov. 5 bap. Amelia d. of Charles and Helena Oakeley
 1791—Dec. 14 bap. Maria d. of Peter and Cath. Powel
 1794—Mar. 24 bap. Sarah d. of do.
 Ap. 18 bap. Thos. s. of Rev. Edwd. Powys and Mary
 " 23 bap. Sam. s. of Sam. and Eliz. Jenkins
 June 2 bap. Mary d. of Jas. and Ann Beavan
 Oct. 26 bap. Sarah d. of John and Ann Oseley
 1795—Aug 31 bap. John s. of James and Ann Beavan
 1796—Jan. 3 bap. Harriet d. of Rev. Edw. Powys and Mary
 Nov. 18 bap. Edwd. s. of Sir Cha. Oakeley Bart. and Dame Helena
 1797—Nov. 19 bap. Ann d. of Jas. and Ann Beavan
 1798—May 23 bap. Wm. s. of Sir. Chas. Oakeley and Helena
 1799—June 9 bap. Jas. s. of Jas and Ann Beavan
 1800—Aug. 6 bap. Chopton Lewis s. of Rev. Rowland Wingfield vicar of Llanelwch-
 haiarn Monty. and Margaret
 Sep. 17 bap. Sarah d. of Rev. Henry Cay Adams and Frances
 1801—July 21 bap. Cornwallis s. of Sir Cha. Oakeley and Helena
 1802—Sep. 13 bap. Frederick s. of do.
 1803—Nov. 14 bap. Chas. Stanley s. of Jas. and Mary Beavan
 1804—Aug. 19 bap. Rich. Henry s. of Rev. Rich. Corfield and Diana Margareta
 1805—Oct. 24 bap. Arthur Chas. s. of do.
 Nov. 21 bap. Charlotte d. of Tho. and Charlotte Barker
 1806—Feb. 27 bap. Henry s. of Edw. Chas. Windsor Esq. and Dorothy
 Oct. 29 bap. Louisa Eliz. d. of George Reid Esq. and Louisa
 1808—May 18 bap. George s. of do.
 July 22 bap. Rowland s. of Rev. Rowld. Wingfield vicar of Ruabon and
 Margt.
 Sep. 29 bap. Spencer Wm. s. of Roger Kynaston Esq. and Georgina
 1810—Mar. 2 bap. Susan Anne d. of Rev. Edwd. Linzee vicar of S. Alkmond and
 Caroline
 June 19 bap. Georgina Anne d. of Geo. Reid Esq. and Louisa
 1738—Aug. 12 bd. Eliz. d. of Wm. and Cath. Le Estrange
 Sep. 20 bd. Rob. s. of Rich Jenkins esq. and Letitia
 Nov. 20 bd. Mr. Benj. Porter
 Dec. 7 bd. Benj. s. of Rev. Mr. Hatton and Mary
 Jan. 15 bd. Mrs. Rebecca Corbet widow
 Mar. 2 bd. Mrs. Jane Cross
 1739—Ap. 7 bd. Mrs. Priscilla Minshall from S. Chad
 May 22 bd. Mr. Jas. Benion jun'r
 July 17 bd. Thos. Smalman Esq. from Wildertop
 Feb. 24 bd. Fras. s. of Hill Adderton Esq. and Hannah
 1740—May 18 bd. Letitia d. of Alex. Hatton clerk and Mary
 June 12 bd. Mr. Hugh Jones from S. Chad
 July 19 bd. Mrs. Letitia wife of Rd. Jenkins Esq.
 1741—Ap. 5 bd. Rich. s. of Wm. and Cath. Le Estrange
 " 21 bd. Mrs. Mary Eccles
 " 23 bd. Mr. John Betton tamer
 " 26 bd. Mr. Edwd. Jenkins
 " bd. Mrs. Jane Rigby widow
 May 27 bd. Mrs. Eliz. Jones widow
 July 28 bd. Mrs. Mary Boycott at Uppington
 Oct. 19 bd. Mary w. of John Corbett
 Nov. 22 bd. Thos. Beavan
 Nov. 24 bd. Cath Salisbury
 Dec. 31 bd. Mr. Wm. Baron at St. Julian
 Jan. 10 bd. Mr. Richd Price Apothecary
 " 14 bd. Lady Mary Charlton wid'w bur'd at Whittington
 June 1 bd. Mr. John Jones baker
 " 22 Mrs. Gertrude w. of Rev. Mr. Boycott bd.
 " 29 bd. Mr. Wm. Allen from Upton Magna
 Aug. 5 bd. Mr. W. Jenkins from London
 1742—Feb. 5 bd. Richd. Jenkins Esq
 1743—May 10 bd. John s. of Wm. and Marg't Ambler
 " 19 bd. Mr. Tho Meason Gent

- June 21 bd. Mr. Thos. Jenkins draper
 Sep. 16 bd. Eliz. w. of Mr. Jas. Benion
 Oct. 2 bd. Sarah d. of Sarah Beavan widow
- 1743—Feb. 7 bd. Mr. Nath. Betton from S. Mary
 1744—Mar. 27 Kenrick Jennings bur'd
 Ap. 2 bd. Mr. John Latham sen'r
 Dec. 23 bd. Mr. Jas. Benion
- 1745—Ap. 28 bd. Cath. w. of Mr. Fras. Evans
 July 25 bd. Mrs. Rachael Jenkins widow
- 1746—May 16 bd. Mr. Thos. Hotchkis maltster
 July 28 bd. Rich. Roche Esq.
 Sep. 26 bd. Wm. s. of Richd. and Mary Powel from S. Julian
 Nov. 6 bd. Hill Adderton Esq. St. Alkmond's p'sh Preston
- 1747—Dec. 16 bd. Wm. s. of Wm. and Cath Le Estrange
 Jan 2 bd. Mrs. Sarah Davies widow from S. Alkmond
 Feb. 24 bd. Eliz. w. of Henry Powys Esq. of the Abbey
- 1748—July 12 bd. Mary d. of Rob. and Ann Hatton
 Jan. 18 bd. Mrs. Eliz. Wingfield spinster
 Feb. 5 bd. Mary Beavan widow pauper
 Mar. 3 bd. Rev. Rich. Boycott Rector of Whittington
- 1749—Sep. 14 bd Mrs. Alice Edwardes spinster
 1750—July 1 bd. Martha w. of Tho. Powell
 „ 11 bd. John Latham Vicar
- 1751—June 26 bd. Kath Powell widow
 1752—June 10 bd. John Powell corvisor
 1753—May 22 bd. Martha w. of Steph. Powell
 1754—Jan 20 bd. Eliz. w. of John Powell
 Feb. 22 Sarah d. of Tho. and Dor'y Powell bd.
 Ap. 30 bd. Miss Mary Bottrell
 July 27 bd. Miss Jane Bottrell
 Oct. 5 bd. John Betton joiner
- 1755—Nov. 9 bd. Lucina w. of Wm. Bottrell
 1756—Feb. 13 bd. Wm. Bottrell draper
 Dec. 26 bd. Mrs. Ann Pryce
- 1758—June 14 bd. John s. of John and Sarah Corbett
 Nov. 1 bd. John Corbett draper
 „ 11 bd. Rich. Jenkins Esq.
- 1759—Jan 2 bd. Philip Hawkins clerk
 Ap. 13 bd. Mrs. Ann Gregory widow
 „ 25 bd. Mr. Richd. Hatton
 May 23 bd. David Rodolph Gagneaux
 Aug 18 bd. Eliz. w. of Wm. Boycott
- 1769—Feb. 4 bd. Dame Margaret Astley w. of Sir John
 June 25 bd. Francis Boycott an infant
 Dec. 1 bd. Mrs. Frances Corbett widow
 „ 28 bd. Sarah Hatton an infant
- 1761—May 13 bd. Martha w. of Wm. Gorsuch vicar
 1762—Feb. 12 bd. Eliz. Gibbons spinster
 Feb. 15 bd. Thos. Latham Esq. Capt. R.N.
- 1763—Feb. 20 bd. Eliz. Smalman widow
 Mar. 11 bd. Thos. Hatton
 Ap. 20 bd. Priscilla Jennings
- 1764—Jan. 21 bd. Mr. John Belton tanner
 Mar. 9 bd. Emma w. of John Jenkins Esq.
 Ap. 19 bd. Thos. Beavan
 May 13 bd. Mrs. Hannah Bettridge spinster
- 1765—Ap. 11 bd. Rich. Betton
 „ 14 bd. John Powell
 Sep. 26 bd Daniel Rowland
 Nov. 13 bd. Eliz. w. of John Bevan
- 1766—Ap. 19 bd. Mr. John Whitfield surgeon
 Oct. 8 bd. Harriotte Rowland infant
- 1767—Jan. 1 bd. Mrs. Susanna w. of Henry Powys Esq.
 „ 14 bd. Richd. Vaughan Esq.
 Feb. 1 bd. Sarah Botevilo inf't
 Oct. 31 bd. Madam Gertrude Jenkins widow

CHAPTER I
 THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
 The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in August and reached the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas in October. Columbus was the first European to reach the Americas, although he did not realize it at the time. He believed he had reached the East Indies. His voyage opened the way for European exploration and settlement of the Americas.

CHAPTER II
 THE EARLY YEARS
 The early years of the United States were marked by conflict and struggle. The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a war for independence from Great Britain. The Continental Congress declared independence in 1776, and the United States was born. The war ended in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which recognized the United States as an independent nation.

CHAPTER III
 THE CONSTITUTION
 The Constitution of the United States was drafted in 1787 and ratified in 1788. It is the supreme law of the land and defines the structure and powers of the federal government. The Constitution is a document of great importance, as it has shaped the course of American history and continues to guide the nation today.

CHAPTER IV
 THE WESTERN EXPANSION
 The Western Expansion of the United States was a period of great growth and discovery. From 1803 to 1848, the United States acquired vast territories through purchase and conquest. The Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) were key events in this period. The expansion of the United States led to the development of the West and the growth of the American economy.

CHAPTER V
 THE CIVIL WAR
 The Civil War (1861-1865) was a conflict between the Northern states and the Southern states over the issue of slavery. The war ended in 1865 with the Union's victory and the abolition of slavery. The Civil War was a turning point in American history, as it led to the passage of the Reconstruction Amendments and the strengthening of the federal government.

CHAPTER VI
 THE RECONSTRUCTION
 The Reconstruction period (1865-1877) was a time of rebuilding and reform. The federal government sought to reintegrate the Southern states and protect the rights of African Americans. The Reconstruction Amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th) were passed, and the Freedmen's Bureau was established. However, the Reconstruction period was also marked by violence and resistance, particularly in the South.

CHAPTER VII
 THE Gilded Age
 The Gilded Age (1870-1900) was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The United States emerged as a major world power, and the standard of living improved for many Americans. However, the Gilded Age was also characterized by corruption, inequality, and the rise of big business. The Progressive Era (1890-1920) followed, as reformers sought to address the problems of the Gilded Age.

CHAPTER VIII
 THE PROGRESSIVE ERA
 The Progressive Era (1890-1920) was a time of social and political reform. Reformers sought to address the problems of the Gilded Age, such as corruption, inequality, and the rise of big business. The Progressive Era led to the passage of many important laws, including the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) and the Progressive Era reforms (1890-1920).

CHAPTER IX
 THE INTERWAR PERIOD
 The Interwar Period (1918-1945) was a time of great change and conflict. The United States emerged as a world superpower after World War I, and the Great Depression (1929-1939) led to the New Deal (1933-1939). World War II (1941-1945) was a defining moment in American history, as the United States played a key role in the Allied victory.

CHAPTER X
 THE POST-WAR PERIOD
 The Post-War Period (1945-1990) was a time of peace and prosperity. The United States emerged as a world superpower, and the economy grew rapidly. However, the Post-War Period was also marked by the Cold War (1947-1991) and the Vietnam War (1955-1975). The Post-War Period led to the passage of many important laws, including the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Environmental Protection Act (1970).

CHAPTER XI
 THE MODERN ERA
 The Modern Era (1990-2000) was a time of rapid technological change and globalization. The United States emerged as a world superpower, and the economy grew rapidly. However, the Modern Era was also marked by the 9/11 attacks (2001) and the War on Terror (2001-2011). The Modern Era led to the passage of many important laws, including the Patriot Act (2001) and the Affordable Care Act (2010).

CHAPTER XII
 THE FUTURE
 The future of the United States is uncertain, but it is clear that the nation will continue to play a key role in the world. The United States has a rich history and a bright future, and it is up to us to ensure that the values of freedom, democracy, and justice are preserved for all.

- 1769—Jan. 15 bd. Ann Langley spinster
Oct. 23 bd. Ann Langley inf't
- 1770—Jan. 6 bd. Mrs. Eliz. Pryce widow
Feb. 6 bd. Jane Hotchkiss widow
Ap. 2 bd. Mrs. Dorothy Jones widow
„ 14 bd. Mrs. Frances Slaney spinster
Nov. 22 bd. Mrs. Rebecca Adderton widow
- 1771—Feb. 2 bd. Mrs. Dorothy Roche widow
July 26 bd. Robert Corbett
Oct. 25 bd. John Corbett
- 1772—Aug. 3 bd. Robt. Charlton Jenkins
- 1773—Ap. 27 bd. Mr. Rob. Jenkins
Dec. 4 bd. Mrs. Mary Betton widow
„ 14 bd. Mr. Jas. Price
- 1774—July 30 bd. Henry Powys Esq.
- 1775—June 15 bd. Mary Latham widow
- 1776—Feb. 8 bd. Mrs. Mary Jones of Underdale
„ bd. Sarah Bevan widow
- 1778—June 20 bd. Geo. Durant Esq.
July 1 bd. Mrs. Jane Hawkins widow
„ 15 bd. Martha Rowland inf't
Nov. 14 bd. Cath. Lestrangle widow
- 1779—May 10 bd. Marg't w. of Thos. Hooseley
June 12 bd. Wm. Congreve Esq.
„ 21 bd. Sarah Corbett widow
- 1781—Ap. 23 bd. Sarah w. of Edw. Jenkins Esq.
Nov. 26 bd. Wm. Gorsuch vicar
- 1782—May 11 bd. John Roche Esq.
July 15 bd. Mary Jenkins
Oct. 31 bd. Mrs. Dorothy Lister
Nov. 1 bd. Mr. John Ball
- 1783—Jan. 4 bd. Miss Hannah Vernon
Mar. 13 bd. Mrs. Ann Atcherley widow
„ 31 bd. Henry Powys inf't
- 1784—Jan 23 bd. Alicia Wingfield
June 30 bd. Cheney Hart M.D.
Sep. 4 bd. Mr. Rich. Price
- 1785—Oct. 1 bd. Hannah Corbet
- 1787—Mar. 8 bd. Francis Corbet inf't
- 1788—Ap. 1 bd. Sarah Powell pauper
„ 22 bd. Sarah Powell inf't
- 1790—Ap. 16 bd. Mrs. Eliz. Ravenscroft
„ 19 bd. Mrs. Jane Congreve
- 1791—Sep. 7 bd. John Corbet inf't
Dec. 26 bd. Mrs. Dorothy Powys
- 1792—Feb. 16 bd. Patience Bass
Mar. 27 bd. Hon. Rodolphus Henry Fielding inf't
„ 29 bd. Mr. John Ycomans.
Aug. 20 bd. Sarah Bevan
- 1793—Aug. 18 bd. Jas. Bevan aged 66 Parish Clerk
- 1794—Ap. 15 bd. Howell Powell
July 1 bd. Joseph Pemberton
Dec. 13 bd. Louisa Eliz. Jenkins
- 1795—May 7 bd. Mary Oseley inf.
Oct. 28 bd. John Oseley ag. 29
Dec. 27 bd. Roger Pryce Esq. aged 42
- 1799—Mar. 31 bd. Sarah w. of Wm. Botteville aged 62
Oct. 20 bd. Wm. Cartwright late apothecary aged 69¹
- 1800—Dec. 5 bd. Math. Betton tanner and Alderman of this town aged 61
- 1801—Ap. 13 bd. Mary Alport, widow aged 80
June 20 bd. John Hatton a pauper of Count Parish ag. 90
Oct. 13 bd. Sarah widow of William Cartwright apothecary act. 70
„ bd. Bridget widow of Jas. Bevan p'sh c'lk act. 69
Nov. 11 bd. Cornwallis s. of Sir C. Oakeley Bart. inf

¹ I think this was the last survivor of the Nonjuror Bishops.

- 1803—Jan 13 bd. Benjamin Pearson late shoemaker from Wylecot aged 70
 May 23 bd. Sarah Botfield alias Botterville aged 32
 June 27 bd. Maria d. of Sarah Botfield dec'd aged 7
 July 9 bd. Mrs. Mary Jones from St. Mary's ch'yd. aged 86
 Oct. 8 bd. Rev. Wm. Oakeley vicar aged 86
- 1805—Ap. 28 bd. William Botteville labourer aged 72
- 1806—Mar. 13 bd. John Botville labourer aged 45
 May 12 bd. Sarah Powell aged 12
 Oct. 16 bd. Rachel widow of Roger Pryce Esq. from Mardol aged 68
- 1810—Jan. 19 bd. Maria d. of Peter and Cath. Powell aged 18
- 1812—Dec. 19 bd. Cath. w. of Peter Powell wheelwright aged 60
- 1850—Oct. 12 bd. at House of Industry Joseph Powell aged 79
- 1754—July 8 md. Geo. Lec laborer and Mary Bevan spinster
- 1756—June 11 md. Mr. Thos. Adney of St. Alkmonds sadler and Mary Betton of this parish spinster
- 1759—Sep. 10 md. Edw'd. Powell of Holy X laborer and Ann Thomas spinster
 Oct. 3 md. Isaac Perry of Hawkstone gent. and Ann Frisby spinster
- 1760—June 9 md. Thos. Trevor shoemaker and Kathrine Powell spinster both of Holy X
- 1761—Sep. 7 md. Wm. Powell laborer and Ann Abram alias Bedward widow both of Holy X
 Oct. 29 md. Thos. Aubin of St. George Hanover Sq. London apothecary and Priscilla Betton of this p'sh spinster
- 1763—June 13 md. Samuel Washington Peruke maker and Ann Powell spinster both of this p'sh
 Sep. 25 md. John Leighton Collier and Eliz'th Hammonds spinster both of this p'trsh by banns
- 1764—July 24 md. Thos. Hatton of Bobington co. Stafford Shoemaker and Eliz'th Gwyn of this p'sh spinster
 Sep. 26 md. John Rowland clerk of St. Mary's p'sh and Mary Gorsuch of this p'sh sp'r
- 1768—Feb. 16 md. Rich. Betton of Great Berwick Esq. and Priscilla Bright of this p'sh
 Aug. 1 md. Mr. Williams and Mary Corbet sp'r
 Sep. 19 md. Wm. Grove of p'sh of Honily Esq. and Lucy Sneyd of this p'sh sp'r
- 1769—Oct. 8 md. Thos. Manly laborer and Ann Powell sp'r
- 1775—Ap. 26 md. Andw. Barber of Rodington weaver, and Eliz. Wood of this p'sh sp'r
 May 23 md. Jno. Powell laborer and Ann Gittins sp'r both of this p'sh
- 1778—Jan. 19 md. Wm. Charnock bricklayer and Sarah Powell sp'r both etc.
 Dec. 18 md. Wm. Whitmore Esq. of Quat and Fras. Barbara Lister of this p'sh sp'r
- 1779—July 13 md. Francis Barker weaver and Marg't Hamaus widow both etc.
- 1781—Jan. 29 md. Wm. Hatton militiaman and Bridget Jones sp'r both etc.
 May 14 md. Richd. Tart laborer and Elianor Barber widow
- 1787—Sep. 17 md. Richd. Langley widower and Eliz. Purslow both etc.
- 1788—Sep. 13 md. John Powell and Hannah Burgwin both etc.
- 1789—Dec. 25 md. John Powell and Eliz Goodall both etc.
 Dec. 28 md. Wm. Speeke carpenter and Eliz. Harley sp'r both etc.
- 1790—Ap. 21 md. Thos. Botfield and Mary Thomas both
- 1793—Feb. 14 md. Archibald Campbell Esq. of St. Chad's Lieut. 44 Reg. and Henrietta Augusta Forbes of this p'sh.
 May 16 md. James Bevan weaver and Anne Evans both of etc
 July 30 md. Joseph Jones laborer and Eliz. Langley sp'r both etc
- 1796—Jan. 25 md. Edw. Rice of Rodington laborer and Mary Oseley of this p'sh spinster
 Ap. 30 md. Wm. Babb Nailor and Hannah Gibbons widow both etc
- 1800—Jan. 20 md. John Lane Esq. of Longdon Staffordsh. and Sarah Amter of this p'sh widow
- 1803—Jan 13 md. James Bevan Weaver and Mary Stanley sp'r both etc
 Dec. 27 md. Mr. Henry Hammer and Eliz. Alexander both etc
- 1804—Dec. 6 md. Roger Kynaston Esq. of Witham, Essex bach'r and Georgina Oakeley d. of Sir Chas. Oakeley
- 1806—Feb. 6 md. Stephen Jemins Esq. of Wrockwardine and Eliz'th Davies of this p'sh sp'r

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- 1807—Nov. 4 md. Joseph Carless Esq. of St. Julian b'r and Eleanor Rowland of this p'sh sp'r
- 1812—Aug. 11 md. Thos. Benj. Adair Esq. Capt. R. M. and Sarah Bratton sp'r
- 1813—May 19 bap. Sarah Susannah d. of do.
- 1815—Jan. 9 bap. Jabez s. of James and Margaret Botfield carpenter
- 1816—May 5 bap. Sarah Eliz. d. of Price and Eliz. Watkis gent
- 1817—Sep. 13 bap. Mary Harriet d. of Edw. and Mary Haslewood Esq. Lieut. Shrop. Mil.
- 1818—Aug. 12 bap. James s. of Thos. and Harriet Botevyle horse dealer
- 1819—Jan. 17 bap. John s. of Rob. and Eliz. Phillips gen. E.I.S.
 June 7 bap. Geo. Bucknell s. of Arthur and Harriet Shakspear Esq. of Eyton Hants
 Sep. 30 bap. Edw. Wm. s. of Edw. and Mary Haslewood Esq
- 1820—Jan 28 bap. Charles s. of Rob. and Eliz. Phillips gen. E.I.S.
- 1828—Sep. 10 bap. Rich'd s. of Rich'd and Helen Jenkins gent
- 1829—Nov. 15 bap. John s. of Chas and Letitia Emma Sally Wingfield of Llanllwchaiarn co. Montg. clerk
- 1836—Dec. 3 bap. Edwin Andrew s. of Rich'd and Eleanor Corbet gent
- 1837—Dec. 26 bap. Athelstan s. of do.
- 1844—Jan 6 bd. Mary Rocke relict of John Rocke Esq. of Trefnanney Montgomeryshire and d. of Borlase Wingfield Esq. of Preston Brockhurst aged 83.
 Nov. 11 bd. Sarah d. of John and Ann Botfield laborer High st. aged 30 spinster
- 1815—Jan 2 bd. Sarah widow of Revd. Philip Powell formerly Curate of St. Almond's Salop aged 80
 Nov. 22 bd. Revd. John Rowland rector of Llangeitho aged 80
- 1816—May 17 bd. Joseph Carless Esq. Alderman aged 68
- 1818—May 13 bd. Robt. Cheney Hart Esq. aged 65
 Aug. 31 bd. James s. of Thos. and Harriet Botevyle infant
- 1820—May 9 bd. Edwd. Jenkins Esq. aged 80
- 1821—Mar. 17 bd. Mary relict of Rev. J. Rowland aged 85
- 1823—Feb. 3 bd. Rachel Jenkins aged 85
- 1825—Oct. 15 bd. Richd. Bennet tanner and Alderman aged 42
- 1826—Nov. 27 bd. Peter Powell aged 71 wheelwright
- 1827—July 17 bd. Harriett d. of Thos. Botevyle aged 14
 Dec. 21 bd. Mary relict of Nath. Betton Alderman aged 78
- 1835—Sep. 5 bd. Catherine Oakeley spinster aged 83
- 1844—Dec. 4 bd. Eleanor widow of Josh. Carless Esq. aged 75
- 1847—Feb. 27 bd. Francis Barker aged 59
- 1854—Dec. 23 bd. Nath. Betton aged 67
- Abbey Parish acreage 1180a. 3r. 9p. Rent charge payable to Vicar 355. 0. 0. Rent charge payable to Impropriator Lord Berwick 110. 0. 0. Arable 325a., pasture 1100a., woodland 10a., no common land, houses, streets and roads 44a. 2r. 15p.

NOTES ON DOMESDAY.

BY THE REV. R. W. EYTON, M.A.

ENGLAND has now, for nearly eight centuries, been possessed of a Territorial Record, such as no later age nor other country has conceived, accomplished, and preserved. A notice of Domesday generally, familiarising by some newer lights that august monument, may well be among the first contributions to a County Journal of Archæology.

Domesday is not merely venerable from its own great antiquity and structural grandeur, but, as preserving fragments of records much older than itself, it adds both facts and tests to the historic matter of a still remoter age.

The business of the King's "Legati," as the Domesday Commissioners somewhere styled themselves, has been represented as one of extraordinary difficulty, in that they had to deal with the remotest corners of a kingdom newly conquered and imperfectly settled. This view is hardly full enough. Where such difficulties were paramount, as was the case with Northumberland, Durham, and most part of Westmoreland, no survey was attempted: where such difficulties were not quite so great, as was the case with part of Westmoreland, with North Yorkshire, with Lancashire, and with Monmouthshire, the survey was proportionably incomplete. As to Cumberland, it was omitted of course, not because it was unsettled, but because it was not as yet conquered, nor attempted to be conquered, by the Normans. As to Welsh Territory, on the other hand, so far as it had been annexed to adjacent English Counties, such annexations were duly noted by the Domesday Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 10th inst. and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. The Commission is of the opinion that the same is well calculated to promote the interests of the State and that it should be adopted.

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And the then recent conquest of England was in fact rather a correlative than a hindrance of the projected survey; for the survey was not merely the conception of a great genius, nor the exercise of an impetuous will, but it implied a competence of actual power seldom attained by Despots, save at the noontide of a daring and successful career. No such work has been possible to any later Monarch than William I.; for none but he has had the combined faculties and opportunities adequate to the enterprise; none has had such superiority over the greater vassals of the Crown; none, perhaps, has had such a choice of Ministerial instruments. To illustrate these remarks, we would point out that Domesday surveys three Counties which, to all appearance, involved a Palatine jurisdiction. These Counties were Cheshire, Shropshire, and Cornwall. William's Commissioners dealt with these Counties as with others. Yet, so long as they remained Palatinate, not one of these Counties will have been approachable by any Royal Commission, acting under Patent, as was the case with the Domesday Legati.

In addition to the great inquisitorial powers with which the Domesday Commissioners were backed, we should here note another facility which attended them. They seem to have had at their command Territorial Records, more or less full and exact, of several periods of the Confessor's reign, if not of still earlier date. We may judge how far the Commissioners may have been aided in their task by a plurality of such antecedent Records, if we examine the only relic of this kind which has, in its original form, been preserved to us. This priceless document is a Danegeld-assessment-roll of the South-Western Counties. The true and authentic title of this Record is "Inquisicio Gheldi." Because the place of its custody has happened for centuries to have been the same with that of the Exon Domesday, and because the older Record Commission caused it to be printed and bound up with the Exon Domesday, this Inquest is usually spoken of and quoted as part of the

Exon Domesday. Nothing can be more erroneous, nothing more suggestive of further error. The Inquest is two years older than any Domesday.

A minute examination of this Inquest suggests that it was used, though not implicitly followed, by the Domesday Commission which afterwards visited the five Counties in question. Its date and nature, therefore, demand our immediate attention.

Between the Conquest and the date of Domesday, William levied the tax, called Danegeld, more than once. He levied it as a War-tax. One of the chroniclers says, that *after Christmas*, 1083, King William levied a tax of 6 shillings on every hide of land. This was the Gheld in question, and the Roll which we have remaining is the collector's account of this levy in the South-Western Counties.

The Roll itself contains some internal evidence of the date and rate above assigned. It was levied after the death of Queen Matilda (this event took place Nov. 3, 1083). It was levied before Domesday, which marks a few intermediate changes of tenure (Domesday was completed before Easter, April 5, 1086). Its last arrears were paid up after the Easter of some year when Easter and Lady-Day nearly coincided. Such a year was 1084, when Easter fell on March 31; such a year was not 1085, when Easter fell on April 20.

The date of the Inquisicio Gheldi was therefore the first three months of 1084, and it was assessed, as every page thereof proves, at the extraordinarily high rate of 6 shillings per hide.

Such, then, was one of those documents which at the date of Domesday may be presumed to have existed in plurality, and for every settled County in the kingdom, and which the Domesday Commissioners had doubtless in every circuit at their service.

A comparison between three or four English Counties in the matter of statistical phenomena will here be opportune, though we do not at present attempt to account for the variations.

To begin with Dorset—its Hundreds, thirty-nine in number, are all paraded and scrutinized in the Record of 1084. They exhaust the whole geldable area of the County. The Domesday of Dorset makes incidental mention of only two Hundreds, and to one of those it gives a name different from the name which had been adopted in the previous Inquisition, though the district indicated is clearly identical in both Records. The præ-Domesday Hundreds of Dorset are represented, many of them in name and area, and all of them in essence, by the divisions of the present day. The Dorset Domesday adopts a local nomenclature derived largely from streams and rivers. No less than thirty-five different estates are registered, for instance, under the single name of Winterburne; yet from other indicia of the Record, and from later evidence, the site of each of these scattered Winterburnes may proximately be determined. Again, the Dorsetshire of the nineteenth century is found to be precisely conterminous with the Dorsetshire of 1084 and 1086.

Much the same may be said of Wiltshire. Its Inquest of 1084 is also preserved. Its Hundreds, all enumerated in the Inquest, are none of them named in Domesday. We are assured on better authority than our own,¹ that its external boundaries have remained unchanged during the eight centuries already indicated.

Of a third county, Lincolnshire, more will be said anon; but here merely that its Inquest of 1084 has not been preserved; that its Domesday divisions are very insufficiently marked by the Record, but may be determined by industrious research; that they are very closely represented by the divisions of the present day, and that as a whole, and with the exception of incalculable changes of foreshore, the boundaries of the County are what they were at the date of Domesday.

Lastly, with regard to Shropshire, its Domesday has no Inquest nor other adventitious illustration of the text;

¹ "Gleanings from the Wiltshire Domesday," by the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford on Avon.

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but its Domesday is better executed, and is more sufficient of itself, than the Domesday of any of the three counties above-mentioned. The clerks who executed the Shropshire Domesday rubricated the appropriate Hundreds with scrupulous care, the results of which we shall advert to presently. But, on the other hand, the area of Shropshire came to be largely altered in the time of King Henry I.; the very names of Hundreds and their Domesday contents were, with one exception (that of Condover), metamorphosed and re-distributed. There have been further and later changes—changes of less importance to the Archæologist, because more easily traced and accounted for.

To return to Dorset—the tendency of the Domesday Commission which visited that County was somewhat to increase the geldable area recorded in the Inquest of 1084; but, in assessments of the Danegeld subsequent to Domesday, we find that the assessors rather relied on the compacter Records of an earlier date than troubled themselves with any analysis or synopsis of Domesday lights. This will appear by the following statistics:—

The Dorset Inquest of 1084 records a hidage, that is a geldable area, of $2296\frac{7}{8}$ hides for the whole 39 Hundreds which went to compose the County. The details of this report, when examined, suggest a small margin of clerical or arithmetical error, which, if allowed for, would give $2301\frac{1}{2}$ hides as the geldable area in question. The Domesday Commissioners for Dorset, their work being analysed, are presumed to have omitted one or two large manors from their Survey; but still they found the area of geldable estates, which did not escape survey, to be $2313\frac{3}{4}$ hides. But for the oversight their view would probably have amounted to this, that the report of 1084 was deficient in details to the extent not merely of 17 hides, but of upwards of 30 hides.

For the year 1130, forty-four years after Domesday, we have record of another assessment of the Danegeld in Dorset. In this instance the Sheriff accounted of the geldable area of the County as of $2282\frac{1}{2}$ hides—an

astonishing proximity to, and yet a declination from, the estimate of 1084. The assessment in this case was at the rate of 2 shillings per hide.

Twenty-six years later, the interval embracing 15 years of fiscal disorganization and civil anarchy, the Danegeld was again assessed on Dorsetshire. In the second year of Henry Fitz Empress, the year 1156, the geldable area was exactly as it had been in 1130, viz., 2282½ hides, and the assessment was again at the rate of 2 shillings per hide.

A word now as to the accuracy or inaccuracy which may be imputed to the fiscal officers and Domesday Surveyors of William the Conqueror, when we test their estimates of the areal contents of Counties by the more scientific ascertainment of the present century.

Unfortunately, Shropshire cannot conveniently, nor without undue prolixity, be brought under this comparison; for its boundaries are by no means the same with those contemplated by the Domesday Committee, nor yet with those which obtained in the time of the second Henry.

Of Dorsetshire we may speak with confidence and precision. We must add something, gathered solely from Domesday, to the Inquisitional hidage of 1084, before we can say what was the then estimate of the whole contents of a county: in other words, we must add to geldable area that which was non-geldable by immemorial prescription. In Dorset there were 45 hides of estate annexed to Boroughs, and Extra-hundredal, which were not touched or approached by the Inquest of 1084. There was also the Carucutage of non-hidated and non-geldable lands belonging to the Crown, as *Vetus Dominium*, to the Bishop of Sarum, and to the Abbot of Glastonbury. We may estimate this carucutage, where not expressly measured by *Carucatae*, according to the number of Teams (*carucæ*) employed. By this method we get in Dorset a Total of privileged estate to the extent of 264½ carucates; and a carucate, being in fact an unassessable hide, was,

as a thing of conventional understanding, nearly co-extensive with a Hide. The total area of Dorset, at the date of 1084-6, may be formulated, then, as follows: $2296\frac{3}{4}$ hides + 45 hides + $264\frac{1}{2}$ carucates = $2606\frac{1}{4}$ hides. The total area of Dorset at the present day is computed to be 627,265 statute acres. This gives $240\frac{2}{3}$ acres as the Dorset proportion for the Domesday Hide.

A word now of comparison between Dorset and the distant and very dissimilar County of Lincoln. For Lincolnshire the Inquest of 1084 is not preserved. Domesday, in its Survey of Lincolnshire, estimates extent and geldability according to the Carucate and the Bovate, not according to the hide and the virgate. The hide is never mentioned; but the Carucate of Lincolnshire was the same index of geldable capacity as was the Hide of Dorset.

Lincolnshire, at the date of Domesday, was divided, as now, into three great provinces, viz., Lindsey (subdivided into 3 Ridings, or, more minutely, into 19 Wapentacs), Ketstevan (subdivided into 11 Wapentacs), and Hoyland (subdivided into 3 Wapentacs). Two of these Provinces, Lindsey and Hoyland, will seem from what follows to have been at the date of Domesday in an abnormal and unreclaimed condition. Ketstevan, however, may be computed from Domesday to have contained $1892\frac{3}{8}$ Carucates, which, being compared with modern acreage, gives about 244 acres to the Carucate. The number of acres representing the Lindsey Carucate is more than 500; the number representing the Carucate of Hoyland is more than 1000. Thus we get an indication from Domesday of the comparative wealth and prosperity of the three provinces of Lincolnshire, and we note that the most depreciated districts were those of the seaboard.

To the curious phenomenon that the Carucate of Ketstevan and the Hide of Dorset should be represented by a modern acreage so nearly co-equal, viz., by 241 and by 244 acres respectively, we may now add what we formerly concluded from widely different

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data, viz., that the Domesday hide of Shropshire "probably equalled something more than 240 statute acres."¹

We now pass to consider those other facilities besides, pre-existent and accurate Records, which the Domesday Commissioners had or may have had in the furtherance of their work. It is probable generally, as it is proved incidentally, that, whatever County they were visiting, the Curia Comitatus, the archetype of the Grand Jury of modern times, sat in permanence as their assessors—ready to give, and, as we know, sometimes giving, its verdict on points of doubt or high import. Whatever Hundred or Wapentac happened to be under survey, the Jury of that Hundred or Wapentac was also in sessional aid of the Commissioners. Further the Owner of, or the Bailiff of, or the Tenant of, or some person or persons representing, each separate Manor of the said Hundred or Wapentac was, or was expected to be, in attendance, ready to give evidence as to the internal condition of such Manor at the time being.

These facts are inferred from the text of the Record itself; they are its internal evidence; they are merely illustrated and confirmed by what is elsewhere said of the Commissioners' proceedings, viz., that they "examined whom they chose: such as Sheriffs, Barons, Reeves " of Hundreds, Priests, Bailiffs, and even Villains."

Something shall now be said about the Domesday Committees; how many Corps of Commissioners were appointed; what amount of work was allotted to them severally; from what class of persons were the Commissioners selected. On the first two points internal evidence is our only guide; on the third point, the only scrap of evidence which we have is external, but it is certainly exact and highly suggestive.

Sober critics have instructed us in later times that the Iliad usually attributed to a certain Homer was the work of a plurality of minds. This has been assumed or ascertained by a comparative examination of different

¹ Antiquities of Shropshire, xii, 183.

portions of the extant text, and without much reference to those less sober principles of criticism which commend themselves to the heart rather than to the brain. We confess that our sometime study of the Iliad did not attain to the conclusiveness of the newer theory and tests. But such tests are all-sufficient for the examination of a non-poetic, matter-of-fact, work like Domesday.

After much study we venture to conclude, from the phraseology, the method, and other characteristics of the several Chapters which compose the Exchequer Domesday, that the whole work was accomplished by nine Corps of Commissioners. The printed Edition has an Index following the sequence of the Counties as originally arranged in the Manuscript Codex. This arrangement, except in two instances, seems to have placed the work of the respective corps in true juxtaposition. The exceptions seem to be where two Counties have been withdrawn from their respective circuits, and arranged rather with a view to geographical consecutiveness. In short, the Index places Oxfordshire between Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire, and places Huntingdonshire between Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire; just as a Map might suggest in both cases. Yet, from internal evidence, we may be sure that Oxfordshire was not surveyed by the same Committee as that which visited Buckinghamshire, nor yet as that which visited Gloucestershire. We may be equally sure that the Surveyors of Huntingdonshire were not the Surveyors of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. Oxfordshire we believe to have been surveyed by the same Corps as surveyed Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire. Huntingdonshire we believe to have been surveyed by the same Commissioners as those whose great department was Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and the North. On the whole, we believe the following to have been the Domesday Circuits of so many Corps of Commissioners :—

Circuit 1.—Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Berkshire.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of human civilization, from the primitive state of nature to the establishment of the first societies. He then proceeds to a detailed account of the rise and fall of the great empires of antiquity, including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. The second part of the book is a history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present day. It covers the history of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the modern world. The author discusses the various political systems that have been established, from the absolute monarchy to the republic. He also discusses the various religious and philosophical systems that have been developed. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for both the general reader and the student.

- Circuit II.—Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall.
- Circuit III.—Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire.
- Circuit IV.—Gloucestershire (including part of Monmouthshire), Worcestershire, Herefordshire (including part of Wales).
- Circuit V.—Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire.
- Circuit VI.—Northamptonshire (including one-third of Rutland), Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire.
- Circuit VII.—Staffordshire, Shropshire (including part of Wales), Cheshire (including part of Wales), South Lancashire.
- Circuit VIII.—Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire (supplemented by two-thirds of Rutland), Yorkshire (including Amunderness or Mid-Lancashire, also North-Lancashire, Furness and part of Westmoreland), Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire.
- Circuit IX.—Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk.

Of the nine Corps of Commissioners thus distinctively employed, if we accept the only known case as an Index of the eight unknown, we must conclude that each corps consisted of four persons. The four who visited Worcestershire, and supposedly Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, were Remigius de Fécamp, Bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard, Henry de Ferrars, and Adam Fitz Hubert (a Kentish Baron).

It is remarkable that of these four Magnates, plentifully benefited elsewhere, only one had any estates within the Circuit indicated. This one was Henry de Ferrars. His interest was not a prominent one; but the returns as to his three estates are particularly lucid and plausible. We infer that it was not the policy of the Conqueror to appoint Commissioners to Circuits where they were personally influential or largely interested.

Of the individuals composing the other groups of Domesday Commissioners we know not even the names.

Certain analogies suggest that each group was headed by a Bishop. It is little better than a guess that Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, presided over the Committee which visited Shropshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire. It is still more of a guess that Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, previously Chancellor of England, presided over the Committee which visited Lincolnshire and its associated counties.

And now we turn to a little explored but not less interesting branch of our subject, viz., the mechanical process which wrought the Great Survey and the different stages of its accomplishment.

Each corps of Commissioners was attended by its Clerks. Reinigius, Bishop of Lincoln, had with him when in Eyre at Worcester, a Clerk and two Monks. Though these attendants are ascribed, in the document from which we quote, to the Bishop individually, they probably worked in common with other Clerks for the Committee of which he was chief. The Clerks of the Survey inscribed their memoranda, whether of written or oral testimony, under the direction of the Commissioners. They worked by the Hundred or in some counties by the Wapentac especially under survey, not by the Pief or Barony as the extant Codex might lead us to suppose. In some instances the Commissioners were cajoled or deceived, so that particular estates escaped survey altogether. Thus in the survey of Hoyland, Lincolnshire, Ingulfus, Abbot of Croyland, concealed from the Commissioners all knowledge of the precinct and demesne of that Abbey. He afterwards told posterity that such feats were practicable, that the Commissioners were to be treated with. He seems to have repented eventually, not of his dishonesty, but probably of some inconvenience which he feared it might entail in respect of title. So Ingulfus made a purposed visit to the Exchequer, ostensibly that he might transcribe from the finished Domesday all that related to the estates of his Abbey. He hints that his transcript embodied a few alterations and additions. He left his



transcript to posterity, so that we can judge from the document what these additions and alterations were. We find that this Impostor forged a complete survey of the home estate of Croyland Abbey, with which he headed an otherwise unobjectionable précis of what he found in Domesday. He did not, for probably he could not, insert his forgery in the Exchequer Domesday, or tamper with the genuine text. This digression shows what indeed is patent from other testimony, that Domesday was at a very early period open to the inspection and transcription of influential parties.

But it happens that there are more than 30 Lincolnshire estates besides Croyland which are unrepresented in the existing Codex of Domesday. We have examined the Dorset Domesday, and do not suspect more than two such omissions. The Shropshire Survey is still more unimpeachable.

The reasons of the Lincolnshire omissions were probably various, and whereas some of them had to do with what we have termed the *Mechanism* of the Survey, we should here notice them.

We may reckon perhaps twenty and more of these Lincolnshire estates which altogether escaped the notice of the Commissioners, or in other words were not surveyed at all. This may have been by reason of the insignificance of some estates, or by reason of forgetfulness or inaccuracy, or confusion, or doubt on the part of local jurors and witnesses, or of the Clerks who indited their statements; or it may have been that the older documents used at the Survey were in some respects imperfect. Other estates than the 20 and more, above alluded to, may have escaped the Commissioners' cognizance, by reason of local and powerful influences. In this class we should be disposed to reckon the Croyland omission already spoken of, the suppressed estates of Ausgot de Burwell, a favoured Saxon, whose property is found greater and more intact after Domesday than in Domesday, also certain estates of Ivo Tailleboise, the existing Sheriff and Minister, who

lorded it in Lincolnshire. Again there are omissions or mis-statements as to lands of Roger the Poitevin, the fact being that he was under escheat at the date of Domesday ; and as to lands in Welle Wapentac where Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, then absent on another circuit, was ordinarily supreme. In this last case, the omission was of a quarter of the whole territory of the Wapentac.

But there is a further case of omission in the extant Domesday of Lincolnshire more remarkable than any of the foregoing, in that it reveals more as to the mechanism of the Survey.—Three Royal Manors are absent from the Codex. One of them certainly, and probably all, were duly surveyed, for the Survey of that one, viz., Washingborough, is expressly referred to under another Manor, as containing evidence which is therefore not given under the second Manor. Here we may suspect that a leaflet or rotulet of the Commissioners' work was lost before it reached the Exchequer, or that it was destroyed when there. Some tenements in Hill Wapentac are also absent from the Codex, but their number and extent seem so uncertain as hardly to supply an indication of another lost leaflet of the Commissioners' work.

The Legati Regis, in their respective circuits, appear to have had other duties than the mere Registration of every class of estate, with the tenure, adjuncts, contents, and value thereof, past and present. The Legati held and in most cases determined Placita, that is, settled many coeval questions of title, registered doubts and evidence where they did not decide, and in one or two seeming instances left the decision to the King. These Placita-Rolls are generally lost, but wherever lost we may presume that their more important contents have been incorporated in the Domesday Register ;—in the Register of the particular county and estate where they were held, and which they concerned. In case of three Counties only, those Counties being all in the same Circuit, have these Placita Rolls been preserved,

distinctively preserved, independently of the ordinary Register. They are entitled "Clamores," the Clamores of Lincolnshire, of Yorkshire, of Huntingdonshire. They are documents of peculiar interest, giving us scraps of history, glimpses of social matters, and fragments of Anglo-Norman custom and law, for which we may look in vain in the more statistical Register.

In case of the three Eastern Counties there are appendices attached to the Territorial Survey of each. These appendices, as containing notices of all sorts of fictitious title, of trespasses, and malversation of office among the Normans themselves, are called *Invasiones*. They have no indication of having been *Placita*, that is of having been *tried* by the Domesday Commissioners. They are rather memoranda of grievances, complaints and representations which reached the Commissioners' ears. So far they are analogous to, so far they are non-identical with, the *Clamores* of other Counties. They are less allusive than the *Clamores* to matters of collateral interest: and as to throwing light on territorial boundaries and divisions, they are most deficient on points where the *Clamores* are most instructive.

In our account, or presumed account, of the mechanical formation of Domesday we have already reached the point where the loose leaflets or rotulets inscribed in the provinces were sent up to be digested and transcribed in the Scriptorium of the Exchequer. Parenthetically we should observe here that not a single fragment of these original drafts is known to be in existence. They were probably extant in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189), for then a copy of some of them relating to Cambridgeshire is supposed, from the handwriting, to have been taken. This copy has been printed under the Title of *Liber Eliensis*. We have not ourselves consulted the Manuscript, and we must be content to say that in form, substance, and sequence, the several entries were an intended and probably close reproduction of the notes originally taken by the Domesday Commissioners.

Now we pass, or imagine ourselves to pass, to the early months of the year 1086, and to the Scriptorium of the Royal Exchequer. Some of the whilom Commissioners are perhaps present to direct the progress of a work only half as yet completed. There is a staff of Clerks of different grades, most of them holding permanent office in the Exchequer, few of them the same Clerks as those who had worked in the Provinces. The Clerks, for instance, who had operated in the Eastern Counties are nearly all missing. Their work was of an inferior type, and they had adopted in their M.SS. an unwonted and defective system of verbal contraction. Their successors, the transcribing Clerks of the Exchequer, instead of improving this department of the provincial work, have misunderstood and misrepresented it generally.

Imperial orders have gone forth that the coming Codex, the Domesday that is to outlive centuries, is to be completed before Easter (April 5 in that year), when King William himself expects to receive it in his Court and Palace of Winchester. The Codex is not to be a mere copy of the Country notes. Their arrangement is to be altered entirely; the details of Manorial live-stock are to be omitted in all cases except that of the three Eastern Counties: many surnames of sub-tenants, given in full on the country notes, may be omitted in the Transcript: the Counties are to be surveyed in the Codex, not according to their divisions of Hundreds, or of Wapentacs, or of Ridings, but according to Tenure, according to their divisions into Fiefs and Baronies. The task hereby thrown on the Exchequer Clerks thus becomes a task not of mere manual labour and imitative accuracy, but a task requiring intellect;—intellect, clear, well-balanced, apprehensive, comprehensive, and trained withal.

The result, as to arrangement, is in certain instances just what might have been expected from some haste of process. It is assigned, we will instance, to a Clerk employed with the Lincolnshire survey,

to collect and transcribe from the several Rolls of Wapentacs or Ridings the manorial constituents of Earl Alan's Fief. He exhausts, as he thinks, one or two Rotulets, and then turns to those of another Riding or Wapentac to search for more of Earl Alan's Manors. Ere he has transcribed these he finds that there are other entries on the Rotulets first examined, and perhaps other Rotulets bearing on the particular Riding with which he had started, and all relevant to Earl Alan's estate. To these, having previously missed them, he is now obliged to revert. Of such reversions or retrogressions, so subversive of topographical sequence, there are at least eight instances in the codification of this one Lincolnshire Fief. The same or a similar result attended the codification of all the principal Fiefs of the same county. The Country Rotulets had not been kept together in due sequence, or else the hurried Clerks were perpetually overlooking entries which they ought to have seen. Another mark of confusion, or hurry in the Lincolnshire Domesday is that it is very partially rubricated with the appropriate Ridings and Wapentacs. To atone for this the Transcript Clerks have everywhere left spaces, evidently for the postscriptive insertion of such Rubrics ;—spaces which have never been filled.

In respect of sequence, and though it does not give, nor was ever intended to give, Rubrics of Hundreds, the Dorsetshire Domesday is more true to the original topographical survey than the Lincolnshire. The Shropshire Domesday is faithfully and fully rubricated. By this means the clerical irregularities of transcription stand self-corrected on the Record, and we have been able to trace, without extra toil and doubt, nearly every Shropshire locality to its modern representative. Imperfectly as some Transcript Clerks did their work of re-arrangement, we cannot but commend the self-evident accuracy of their text, the ingenious devices, and the intelligent though quaint symbols, by which they restored a degree of order to previous dislocations.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the
 world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author
 begins with the creation of the world, and follows the progress of
 human civilization through the ages. He discusses the various
 empires and nations that have risen and fallen, and the
 changes in the course of human history. The second part of the
 book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the
 British Empire, from its first establishment in the West Indies
 to its present extent. The author describes the various stages of
 the empire's growth, and the different policies and actions that
 have shaped its history. The third part of the book is devoted to
 a history of the British people, from their first settlement in
 North America to the present day. The author discusses the
 various stages of their development, and the different
 influences that have shaped their character and destiny. The
 book is written in a clear and concise style, and is
 highly readable. It is a valuable work for anyone
 interested in the history of the world, or the British
 Empire, or the British people.

Another evidence of the confusion and doubt pervading the Lincolnshire department of transcript arose in the then abnormal status of the territory of Rutland, a status which, however intelligible to Clerks on circuit, could not be appreciated by Transcribers at the Exchequer.—Two thirds of Rutland were reputed to be in the county or at least in the Shrievalty of Nottingham. These constituents of Rutland were inserted with all due propriety by the transcribing Clerks as part of Nottinghamshire. But the Clerks, who were at work on the Lincolnshire notes of the same Circuit, got hold of some of these Nottinghamshire leaflets and unwittingly entered a number of Rutland Manors redundantly, and not only that, but so as to tend to the erroneous supposition that part of Rutland was in the shrievalty of Lincolnshire. Such repetitions, but affecting single Manors only, are observable elsewhere in Domesday. The transcribing Clerks seem not to have checked the original notes with any mark or sign that such and such a note had been copied.

Against such errors and redundancies a very simple but effective precaution seems to have been adopted by some Clerk or Clerks employed on the Yorkshire notes. Before transcription was commenced an Index was made of the loose notes of that County. This Index gave the contents of each Wapentac or Liberty in abstract under the appropriate title; then the measure in carucates and bovates of each item of estate; and lastly (interlined) some hint or indication to whose Honour or Fief each item belonged. This most clerkly device will have saved the subsequent Transcribers much trouble of roll-searching and a world of confusion in their actual work. Taking account of any particular Fief, the Transcriber had merely to run his eye over the Index of a particular Wapentac or Hundred, where he would see at a glance how many items he had to find or to look for in the collective and several Rotulets of county notes.

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 various provinces and the different manners of the people. It also mentions the wars which were then going on between the king and the nobles. The second part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought. The third 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 various provinces and the different manners of the people. It also mentions the wars which were then going on between the king and the nobles. The fourth part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The fifth 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 various provinces and the different manners of the people. It also mentions the wars which were then going on between the king and the nobles. The sixth part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought. The seventh 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 various provinces and the different manners of the people. It also mentions the wars which were then going on between the king and the nobles. The eighth part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the Second. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

This work of intelligent Clerkship, or most part of it, still survives. It is placed next the Lincolnshire "Clanores" in the printed folio of Domesday.

Another speciality of the Yorkshire Domesday is the postscriptive Schedule of De Bruce's Barony copied probably from a Royal Writ or Charter rather than from Commissioners' notes. "Hic est feodum Rodberti de Bruis quod fuit datum postquam Liber de Wintonia scriptus fuit." The Schedule, thus headed, reached Winchester and was engrossed on two blank pages of the Record, after the Clerks had digested, arranged, and codified the results of the survey. A great part, and perhaps the whole of the estates therein named, had appeared in the previous survey under other conditions of tenure. De Bruce, when the Commissioners were in Eyre, had as yet acquired nothing in Yorkshire. The admission of this postscript, as actual part of the Domesday Record, indicates that De Bruce's feoffment followed close on the Survey. So far as we can see, no other postscript has since been admitted.

One more document, strictly connected with the history and formation of Domesday, remains to be noticed. It seems that other editions, beside that preserved at the Royal Exchequer, were coevally made of at least portions of the Commissioners' Note-Rolls. One such collection of extracts exists. It is called the Exon Domesday. It is printed and bound up with the Inquisicio Gheldi in one of the folios of the late Record Commission.

It is possible that this work was at one time more comprehensive than it now remains, and embodied a complete Domesday of the five South-Western Counties. If so it was with parallel probability made originally for the uses of that district, and was deposited in the Chapter House of Exeter for the convenience of Inspectors. Similarly the idea arises that other Sections of Domesday may have been likewise copied and deposited in other quarters of the kingdom for provincial uses.

But if the Exon Domesday was never more complete than it now is, it will have been drawn up for some person or persons, some Body Corporate, some fiscal or judicial Officers of the Crown; in short for purposes among which, if we are to judge by the arbitrary selection of Fiefs embodied in the Record, none can be more plausibly advocated than another. Argue for instance, from the place of deposit, that this Record was made for the use of the Hierarchy of Exeter Diocese, and we are at a loss to conceive why it should have embraced the Lay-fief of a Dorset or of a Somerset Baron. The better conclusion is, then, that the Exon Domesday is but a fortuitously preserved fragment of a once more voluminous whole.

Textually the Exon Domesday appears to have been a copy, not a paraphrase or abridgment, of particular clauses of the original notes, taken by the South-Western Commissioners. But in arrangement according to Fiefs, rather than according to topography, it follows the principle of the Exchequer Domesday. So, then, the idea that it was compiled from the said notes, before they had been sent to the Exchequer for re-arrangement and digestion, will not hold. Every way, and so far as it goes, it is a most interesting document, giving us, like the *Liber Eliensis*, a further view of what the scope and character of those original notes were, and, like the *Inquisicio Gheldi*, retaining much of personal nomenclature which in the Exchequer Domesday was suppressed as immaterial. One illustration of this last remark must suffice, though more might be added. In the Robertus and the Drogo and the Hugo of the Exchequer Domesday holding under the Earl of Mortagne or under William of Ewe, we should scarce be able, without the *Inquisicio Gheldi* and the Exon Domesday, to detect the undoubted progenitors of three Baronial Houses,—to wit Beauchamp of Hach, and Montacute, and Maltravers. The great Garter-King did not in his day apprehend any of these identities, and, so far as we are aware, the Historians of Somerset and Dorset only glanced at one of the three as problematical.

And indeed it may summarily be said of a closer and better instructed study of Domesday and its cognates, that its results will often afford a link and often a pedestal for some grand genealogy, will solve many a doubt, and correct many a misapprehension about the national history of the period, will convict of prejudice, falsehood, and slander the Monastic Annalists hitherto most in repute, and will enable the student to slough the credulity with which he has adopted the views of those Philo-Saxon writers, who, relying on such informants, have attempted to portray, clothe, and illustrate historical features which they have only succeeded in distorting.

CHENEY LONGVILLE.

At a village of this name, in the parish of Wistanstow, are the remains of an early fortified house of which no account has been given in any work on the topography of Shropshire, and though it must always have been a place of little importance, and is entirely devoid of the architectural beauty of the fortified mansions of Stoke-Say and Acton Burnel, a few notes that have been collected, relating to it, may not be wholly without interest, as offering an example of the small domicile of a Lord of the Manor at a period when it was necessary to guard against attack from without rather than to provide for domestic comfort.

A license to embattle his house, at Cheney Longfeld, was granted to Roger Cheney in 1395, a little more than a century later than the similar permission for Stoke-Say and Acton Burnel. It was a time when, besides the usual incursions of the Welsh, to which the Marches were always liable, the struggle had begun which led to the deposition of Richard, and the placing of the Duke of Lancaster on the throne, whose cause was especially supported by the Welsh and the Marchers. It is therefore probable that to this state of things is owing the style of building adopted at Cheney Longville.

As is usual where security was the object, the buildings surround a court, and the walls rise immediately out of the moat. The entrance is on the north side, by a bridge, and a modern arch¹, which probably occupies the site of the original gateway—on both sides of which are domestic offices, which are continued on the east and west sides about forty feet; in one of these is a loophole, and there are also slits in

¹ Sketch 1.

CHAPTER I

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the exterior wall; and from their termination a wall, now gone, was carried, which enclosed a court of about 54 by 40 feet. Beyond this the second court was bounded on the E. and W. by the outer wall; on the south by a long range of buildings, with an arched doorway opening into the court, but receiving light only from a number of narrow slips in the exterior wall, on each side of a projection in the centre.¹

This probably contained the stables and other outdoor offices.

The Farm House arrangements have destroyed all character in the west side of the court, but on the east side are three original arched doorways opening into small rooms, which are only lighted *by slits*² 2ft. 6in. in height and 8 inches wide, deeply splayed. The thickness of the walls was from 3ft. 6in. to 2ft. 5in. Above there seem to have been four windows, one of which retains its original tracery. In the lower rooms are two fireplaces, and some of the partitions are carried from the ground to the roof, and have two stone doors in the upper storey. There are no fireplaces in the upper rooms, but they probably were done away with when the old roof was replaced by the present one, which throughout the whole building is modern. There are at present doors which communicate from one end of the building to the other, but the changes that have been made in the interior have rendered it impossible to ascertain what were the original arrangements.³

Below the Garden, which is on the W. side, is a meadow which was formerly a pool, and supplied water to a mill, the site of which is known, though no remains exist.

“Siward was the lord previous to the Doomsday survey. He gave it to the Abbey of Shrewsbury on its foundation by Roger de Montgomery, covenanting

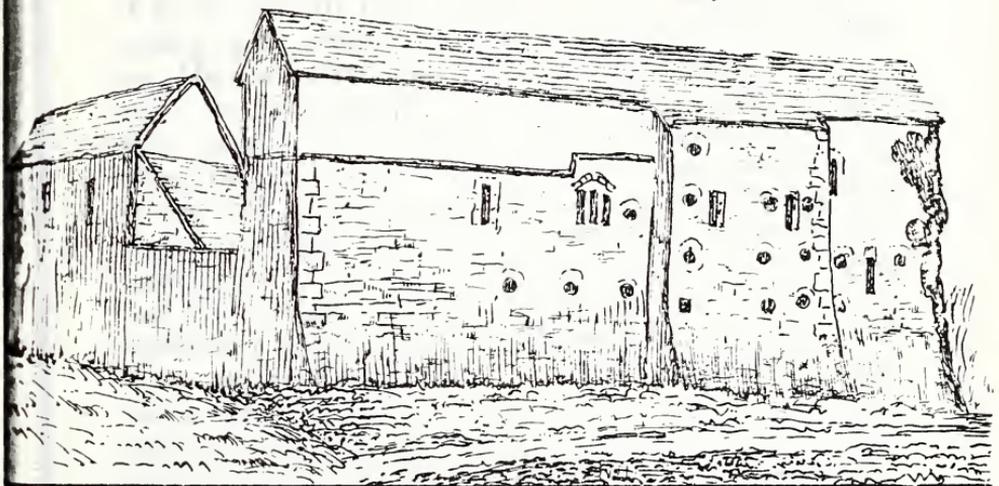
¹ See Sketch No. 2.

² See Sketch 3.

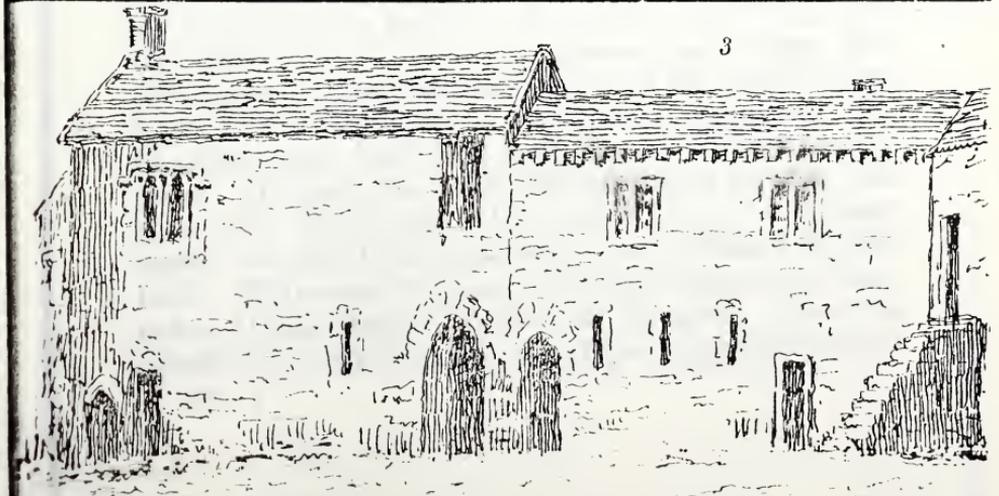
³ Two loopholes on the exterior of this part of the building are shewn in Sketch No. 1.



2



3





“to hold it to the Monks for his life. It next passed
 “to the Waldins, and it does not appear how it came
 “to Roger de Cheney, who was lord of the fee in 1316 ;
 “his son was Hugh, and his grandson, a second Roger,
 “was Lord of Cheney Longfeld, 1341.”—*Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 639.

The following are copies of curious old deeds, in the possession of the Beddoes family, who are the present possessors of Longville. The two first are without date, and are certainly between 1094 and 1316 :—

Grant from Roger Waldin to John, the son of Eustace de Longefield, for his homage and service and for four marks and 8^s of silver, one moiety of a virgate of land, with all their appeaⁿ, in the township, and a moiety of a meadow of Heulas medue, with the Held and Heulas medue, and with the Moor, and a certain apart in Biechenhall, to wit that half virgate of land with appeaⁿ before-named, which Eustace, his father, sometime held, to hold and to have to him and his heirs in fee and inheritance freely and quietly from every earthly service and exaction, tack free and toll free, peaceably and honourably, in wood and plain, in meadows and feedings, in ways and paths, and all liberties and easements, paying yeerly to the said John, and his heirs three shillings in silver, to wit, ten and eightpence at the annunciation of the blessed Mary, and ten and eight pence at the Feast of St Michael, for all secular service which belonged to the said John and his heirs, except the service to the Lord the King and to the Chief Lord. But when the said John and his heirs shall decease, they shall leave to them, the said Roger and his heirs, the best beast of their house for an Heriot, and when they come to relieve their land they shall give six shillings for a release. He also granted to the said John and his heirs house bote and hay bote in his wood of Longfelde, without waste, and that Cockglade which the aforesaid Eustace held. Witnesses Thomas de Rockhall, Simon de Hauberden, Hugh English, Walter de Hampten, Henry de Sibeden, Henry de Edgeton, Jehu Piree, Roger de Hereford.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world; the second part is a general account of the human race; the third part is a general account of the human mind.

The second part of the history is a general account of the human race. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the human race; the second part is a general account of the human mind; the third part is a general account of the human body.

The third part of the history is a general account of the human mind. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the human mind; the second part is a general account of the human body; the third part is a general account of the human soul.

The fourth part of the history is a general account of the human soul. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the human soul; the second part is a general account of the human body; the third part is a general account of the human mind.

The fifth part of the history is a general account of the human body. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the human body; the second part is a general account of the human mind; the third part is a general account of the human soul.

The sixth part of the history is a general account of the human mind. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the human mind; the second part is a general account of the human body; the third part is a general account of the human soul.

By a second deed, also without date, Roger Waldwen grants to Walter, the son of Richard de Longefield for his homage and service, and four marks of silver, ingress in the half of a virgate of land, in the township of Longefeld, with all their appur^{ns} which the father of the said Richard formerly held, with certain land which is called La Helde, also house bote, hay bote, and also pannage for all his pigs in the wood of Longefeld.

The name of Waldwen does not appear again, and it is not known when the Cheney's obtained the Manor, but Roger Cheney was Seneschall to Edward, Earl of Arundel, when Sheriff of Shropshire, 1316.

His grandson Roger was Lord of Cheney Longville 1341, and was Sheriff in 1365. His signature appears in witness to a deed in 1359, and to another in 1373.

In 1388 is a signature of Sir Hugh Cheney. The license for embattling his house at Cheney Longville was obtained by another Roger Cheney, in 1395, and Will Cheney signs himself Lord of Cheney Longville, in 1431.

The last of the Cheney's, who appears in the Beddoes papers, is Sir John, in 1466. He was made Privy Councillor in the first year of Henry 7th. He met the King at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, when the young Earl of Lincoln was slain, who had raised a rebellion against Henry, and he had a command in an army that was sent the following year to Brittany, to assist the Duke to preserve his independence against the attempts of the French King to get possession of his territory.

No record has been met with to show at what time the Manor passed from the Cheney's, or when it was obtained by the Plowdens, who had long held the property adjoining, which bears their name. A printed book in the British Museum of the date of 1648, by Beauchamp Plantagenet, contains a pedigree of the Plowdens, in which it is stated that they had lands and tenements in Bishop's Castle and the neighbourhood, viz. : "Plowden Manor, Ployden Hall, Longville Castle, and *thirteen Towers* about it to this day."

There is no ground for believing that any Towers ever existed, and it has been suggested that the word Towers may be a misprint from an abbreviation of Townships.

Among the title-deeds preserved at Plowden, one of the date of 1676 is a release of Longville from Mrs Elizabeth Plowden (styled of Shiplake, in co. Oxon, widow and relict of Edward Plowden, deceased) to M^r Englefield, of White Knights, in Berks, and others, in trust for Mr. Plowden, signed Elizabeth Plowden.

Among the Beddoes Papers are the following:—

1678.—Elizabeth Plowden, relict of Edward Plowden
Nov. 25. of Shiplake, co. Oxon, Es^q mortgaged the Manor and Farm of Longville to one John Miles of Tenbury, Innkeeper, for securing £400.

1682.—Elizabeth Plowden sells to the Hon^e Thomas
Mar. 6. Talbot, of Longford, co. Salop, (purchase money £1375) all that the Manor and Farm of Longville, otherwise Longfield, otherwise called Cheney Longville.

1717.—John Talbot and Katherine his wife grant a
Oct. 25. lease for 21 years, of the Farm of Longville, to Rich. Beddoes.

1731.—A second lease, for 21 years, granted to John Beddoes (tanner) for 21 years.

1739.—Deeds of this date are covenanted to be produced, but the effect of them is not stated; it appears, however, that they operated as a conveyance to the Hon^{ble} Peregrine Widdrington from John Talbot, of Longford, co. Salop (son and heir of the Hon^{ble} Thomas Talbot, late of Longford aforesaid, Esq., who was eldest son of the Right Hon. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, by the Lady Frances, his 2^d wife of the one part, and Peregrine Widdrington of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, of the other part) of the Manor and Farm at Longville, 1745. The Hon^{ble} Peregrine Widdrington sold the property to William Beddoes (tanner) for £1800, and by that family it is still possessed.

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A tradition is preserved relating to this purchase which is curious as showing the change that little more than one hundred and thirty years have produced in the manner of travelling. William Beddoes, being a wealthy man, hearing accidentally that the landlord was about to sell the estate, and that his neighbour, Mr. Duppa (with whom he was not on friendly terms) was about to proceed to London, to treat with Mr. Widdrington's Sol^r for the purchase of it, immediately mounted his favorite hunter, putting into his saddlebags all the money he had in the house, and started for London, in the hope of arriving there before the coach. In this object he was successful, and he is said to have completed the contract and to have been leaving the house of the lawyer when he encountered his neighbour, who had just arrived by the coach.

In these railroad days this feat seems incredible, but two accounts of journeys to London, as late as 1750, given in Owen and Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury, shew that at that time it was easily accomplished. "A lady, whom a sudden emergency obliged to go to London from Shrewsbury, was obliged to ride to Ivessey Bank to meet the coach which travelled between Chester and the Metropolis;" the other account of the journey of a Welsh gentleman in the Chester Stage describes what the poor lady had still to endure—"1st day we got from Chester to Whitchurch, 20 miles, with great labour—2^d day to the Welsh Harp—3^d day to Coventry—4th day to Northampton—5th day to Dunstable—and the last to London before the commencement of night. The strain of six good horses, sometimes eight, drew us through the sloughs of Mireden and other places; we were constantly out two hours before day, and as late at night.

Longville does not appear in the lists of places which were made into garrisons in the Civil War, but some cannon balls have been found, and an earthwork in an adjoining field is said to have been thrown up to

protect a party of soldiers in an attack on the Castle, and that a gun there used was afterwards carried to Tong Castle.

From the Beddoes papers it appears that several families for many generations held land in Longville besides the Lords of the Manor—viz., Pecoc or Pecok, from 1359 to 1375—Mattys from 1375 to 1466.

1543.—Richard Marston gives his son Tho^s Marston a capital messuage in the Township of Cheney Longville, called Broomhouse, and other lands, meadows, &c., which are shown to have been still held by their descendants in 1625.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, states that Sir Hugh Burnel died seized of Cheney Longville in 1421, and that Lord Lovel, who had married his granddaughter Maude, died seized of the same in 1455, but he could not have held the Manor, as John Cheney, in 1466, signs himself Lord of Cheney Longville, as his ancestor Will^m Cheney did in 1431.

The Beddoes papers contain grants from persons holding lands in Longville from an early date for many generations, besides the Lords of the Manor.

1294.—Grant from Walter Brun to William de Tatterton of an acre of land in Longfeld.

1359.—John Pecoc of Longfeld grants to William the son of John le Talure of Wistanstow a garden which the said John Pecoc had of the gift of his father William Pecoc.

1373.—John Pecoc of Longfeld grants to John Mattis and Iselde his wife all the lands tenements rents woods meadows feedings with all their app^{ns} which descended to him and his heirs.

Among the witnesses are Sir John de Ludlowe K^t and Sir Roger Cheyne K^t

1373.—Sunday the eve of the Nativity of our Lord. Grant from John Mattas and Agnes his wife of all their lands and tenements in Longfeld which he had of the gift of the said John Pecoc.

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- 1383.—Friday before the feast of the body of Christ.
Release of Agnes Pecoc to John Mattis of all her right of dower in a tenement and half virgate of land in Longefeld.
- 1388.—Monday after the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin. Grant from William Mattis of Longeville to William his son and Constance his wife of a messuage and half virgate of land to them and their joint issue, and in fault of their right heirs to the issue of his right heirs for ever.
Among the witnesses is Sir Hugh of Cheneye.
- 1414.—Grant from Henry Linley to William Mattis of Longefeld of lands and tenements which he had in the Township of Longefeld.
- 1431.—Grant of one messuage and one house and one great barn and a moiety of one virgate of land from Roger Brome of Longfield to John Mattis.
With other witnesses is William Cheyne Lord of Longfalde.
- 1456.—Grant from William Mittis Clerk to William of Sherey Clerk, and William Mattis of Longefeld, all his lands tenements feedings and pastures which he had after the decease of the said John Mattis his father in the township and field of Longefeld.
- 1466.—Release of the above.
With other witnesses John Cheyne Lord of Longfeld.
- 1543.—Grant from Richard Marston of Longfield to Thomas Marston his son of a capital messuage situate in the Township of Longfield with all lands meadows feedings pastures rents or services with all their app^r as well within the township aforesaid as besides to the said messuage belonging and from ancient time accustomed with all the messuages lands to the same which were in possession of him, the said Richard, one messuage called the Bromes House, with twelve acres of land, viz., in certain cornfields, four acres only excepted.

- 1554—Grant from Raffe Marston the younger of Wols-ton, yeoman, to Thomas Lucas, of Longville, husbandman, of the before-named Broome House and lands, of a lease for twenty-one years at the rent of £6. 8. 0.
- 1555—Grant from Ralf Marston, of Wolsten, to his son, William Marsten, of the same messuage in Longfield Cheney.
- 1556—Bond from Ralf Marston, of Wolsten, and William Marston, son and heir, for performance and conveyance as before.
- 1607—Conveyance from Francis Marston, of Cheney Longfield, to Richard Shrawley, and David Nicoles of Ludlow, weaver, of Bromehouse, and all the property he had in Longfield, by the last will of his father, Thomas Marston, in trust for the said Francis Marston for life, rem^r to Elizabeth, his wife, during her widowhood, rem^r to their joint issue.
- 1625—Grant from Thomas Marston, yeoman, of Cheney Longville, and Elizabeth, his mother, after the marriage of the said Tho^s Marston with Anne his wife, daughter of one John Carlin of Tregintan, Montgomeryshire, of the same premises.
- 1695—Settlement from William Marston, of Cheney Longville, and Mary, his wife, upon the marriage of their son and heir-apparent with Anne Tourville, of the same.
- 1543—Grant from Richard Marston, of Longfield, to Tho^s Marston, his son, of a capital messuagē situate in the township of Longfield, with all lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, and services, with all their appⁿ as well within the township aforesaid as besides to the said messuage belonging, and from ancient time accustomed, with all the messuage and lands to the same which were in possession of him, the said Richard, one messuage called the Bromes house with twelve acres of land, viz., in certain corn-fields, four acres only excepted.

^{35 yr.}
of Hen. 8

- 1554—Grant from Raffe Marston the younger of Walstan, yeoman, to Tho^s Lucas, of Longfield, husbandman, all that messuage and tenement called Brome house, in Longfield, wherein the said Thomas Lucas dwelleth, and his twelve acres of land lying four in every one of the three fields in Longfield aforesaid, then held by the said Tho^s Lucas for twenty one years at the rent of 6/8.
- 1555—Grant from Ralph Marston, of Walston, to his son William Marston, of the messuage in Longfield Cheney, of the same land and houses as in the lease of 1554.
- 1556—Bond from Ralph Marston, of Walston, to William Marston, son and heir, for performance and conveyance as before.
- 1607—Conveyance from Francis Marston, of Cheney Longfield, to Richard Shrawley and David Nicholas, of Ludlow, weaver, of that messuage or tenement in Longville, in which he dwelleth, with all houses, gardens, barns, lands, meadow feedings, and pastures, with their app^{ns} in the township and field aforesaid, called Bromes house which he had by the last will of his father Thomas Marston, in trust for the said Francis Marston for life, rem^r to Elizabeth, his wife, during her widowhood, rem^r to their joint issue.
- 1695—Settlement from William Marston, of Cheney Longville, and Mary his wife, upon the marriage of their son and heir-apparent with Anne Tourville of the same.
- 1625—Grant from Thomas Marston, yeoman, of Cheney Longville, to Elizabeth, his mother, after his marriage of the said Thomas Marston, with Anne his wife, daughter of one John Carlin of Treginian. Montgomeryshire, of the same premises.

ON THE NAME BRIDGNORTH.

BY WM. P. PHILLIMORE, M.B.

It is not alleged that the site or the nomenclature of this ancient borough is due to the Roman occupation of Britain. Nevertheless it is certain that those great conquerors were well acquainted with the precipitous rocks that overhang the silent highway that leads from Uriconium to Branogena. The Roman station at Chesterton is only five miles distant north-east, and doubtless a road converging from Stretton and Wenlock passed to the right of the present Castle-hill and so to the ford at Quatford, and on to Droitwich, along which the crude minerals of the Welsh side of the Severn could be conveyed in exchange for the salt of the latter place. The origin of the name Bridgnorth must therefore be sought for in later times. The popular and generally accepted account of it is that it means a bridge north of another. If this were the case the term would apply to any town or village having a bridge or crossing higher up the country than its neighbour; and yet no other place in the United Kingdom bears the same designation. The earliest reference surmised to refer to this locality is the entry in the Saxon Chronicles, under the year 896, respecting the Danes, who, we are told, constructed a castle at Cwatbridge, and stayed the winter there. Gibson, in his Latin translation and explanation of the names of places, notes that one of the codices gives Brige only; others Cantbrige, Quantebidge, and Quadrige; but that Somner considers that Cambridge, Gloucestershire, is meant. He, however, overrules this conjecture, remarking that many advise that this is none other

than Bridgenorth, called at this day (1692) Brigge; that there is a place called Quatford, another Quat, and that Cwatbridge cannot be far off. The Rev. R. W. Eyton rejects the word "brige" in this Chronicle, deeming it an interpolation. It may be further urged that if the town had ever possessed such an appropriate name as Quatbridge there would have been no necessity for abandoning it. The next entry in the Chronicles supposed to have reference to Bridgnorth is that under the year 912. "In this year came Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians, on the Holy Vigil of the feast which is called the finding of the Holy Cross, to Sceargate, and there built a castle (*tha burh getimbrede*), and in the same year that at Brige." This account supersedes the previous Danish hypothesis.

The value of the Saxon Chronicles cannot be too highly estimated as a specimen of a language once spoken in this country, but the names of many places cannot be identified; and it is not clear whether the present entry is historical or merely a written tradition. The most serious objection that can be advanced against both these accounts is the important fact of the omission of all reference to the existence of Bridgnorth in the great cadastral survey of William the Conqueror in 1085. Mr. Eyton suggests that the ancient mound or tumulus called Pampudding hill in the adjoining parish of Oldbury may be the site of Ethelfleda's castle. This excludes Bridgnorth. The verification or the disproof of this opinion depends upon the discovery of the real character of the tumulus, which has not yet been satisfactorily determined. This village, cited in Domesday Book, no doubt took its name from the "bury" in question; but one would hardly expect Ethelfleda's castle to have been called old in the time of King Edward, or that she would have called her castle Brige, signifying a bridge. In Norman times a contemporary historian, Ordericus Vitalis, whose testimony is of the nature of a record, informs us that Robert de Belesme "*Oppidum de Quatfort transtulit*

et Bruggiam munitissimum castellum super Sabrinam fluvium condidit." He transferred the town of Quatfort and built Brugg, a very strong castle over Severn. This was in 1101, and is the first time the name Brugg appears. It corresponds with that in the earliest charters and deeds, latinised into Brugia. Camden says that it means "burg," and we know that by metathesis this transition is natural and easy. This word conveys a juster appreciation of the object for which the town was founded than does the word bridge. Brachet makes the following remarks upon the word "burg." "To protect Northern Gaul against German invaders, the Romans garrisoned the frontiers with a chain of legions and military colonies. The consequence was an ever-increasing introduction of German words into the common Latin. These words being chiefly connected with warfare, Vegetius, in his *De re militari*, tells us that the Roman soldiers gave the name of burgus to a fortified work,—*Castellum parvum quod burgum vocant.*" The early history of the borough points to the castle as the primary object, and its fortune follows that of the fortress and its possessors. Like other towns of military and feudal origin, it has been metaphorically and physically exposed to the fire of parties political and religious. "*Oppidum acriter expugna*—Storm the place fiercely," was the war cry of the Royalists under Henry the First; "Raze the castle to the ground," was the fiat of the Commonwealth. Robert de Belesme saw and availed himself of the advantages of this incomparable situation for a great burg, with the double purpose of defiance of the sovereign and of conquest against the Welsh. An inspection of the ground-plan of the present town shows how skilfully his design was projected. The ancient landmarks are still observable. The inner bailey, the castral chapel, now St. Mary's, the keep, the base court or outer bailey, comprising the two Castle streets, and the great postern, are still to be recognised. On the English side the town was pro-

tected against invasion by the river and one rugged approach; on the Welsh side there were three outlets or gates for aggression. It may be noticed that the residential part of the town is still within the precincts of the castle; doubtless so arranged in the first instance for the safety of the chief inhabitants against marauders.

I should have had but little hesitation in adopting this explanation of the etymology of this portion of the name but for the circumstance that in the perambulation of the forest of Morfe, in the year 1300, some bridges are there called bruggs; and similarly there is another instance of a converse confusion in the manor that was Rigge, in Domesday, having now become Rudge.

As early as the reign of Edward the Third, the town became known as Brugge-north. What is the meaning of this new suffix? It formed no part of the original name, and there is no evidence of any bridge being built at this time below it.

“Ask where’s the North? at York, ’tis on the Tweed;” but in the present case would only be a mile beyond Quatford. Camden’s explanation seems to me to be a reasonable one. He says, “Then we see Brugmorfe, commonly called Bridgnorth, on the right hand bank of the Severn; so called of Burgh, and Morfe once a forest adjoining it.” He died in 1623; and Gibson’s edition of Camden, 1753, has Bridgmorfe in a side reference. Part of the town is at the extremity of this forest, and the only uninclosed portion left is the Mall in the Low Town. This transition of Brug and Morfe into Bridgnorth is in accordance with the well-known tendency of a word of a foreign or a dead language to assume a native character when not utterly inconsistent in its application. As for instance in the well-known example of the Brazilian sunflower, or “gira-sole” artichoke, being corrupted into the “Jerusalem.”

A case in point, however, occurs in that of another borough of like importance with Bridgnorth, having a castle and a river. I allude to Bridgewater; this is

the burgh of Walter, and has no reference to the name as it now stands. It is curious that the inhabitants of Bridgnorth spell the name without an *e*, an orthography handed down from the times of the ancient Brug. Moreover, the town arms display a castle and not a bridge upon its seal. Whatever, then, may have been the origin of the name, which admits of considerable doubt, the town will always owe a debt of gratitude to the Norman, de Belesme, cruel though he was, for its foundation, and to the Frenchman, Simon de Montfort l'Amaury, for its Parliamentary freedom in common with others.

One could wish that the romantic walk round the castle of the Norman baron were continued to St. Leonard's churchyard, and from the north to the Whitburne gate, so as to enable the citizens to make a circuit of their town. It would then become a worthy rival in picturesque beauty and circumferential convenience with the far-famed city of Chester.

OSWESTRY TOKENS.

IF we may take Oswestry as a sample, Mr. Boyne's *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century* by no means contains a complete list of the coin current over the counters of Shropshire tradesmen a couple of hundred years ago. All the author puts down to the credit of Oswestry are the following:—

Ob. Hvgh. Edwards. of=A Shoe. 1^d.

Re. Oswalstrey. 1669=His Peny.

Ob. Richard Edwards=A wool-bag.

Re. Of Oswalstrey. 1668=His Penny.

Ob. Phillip Ellice=A roll of tobacco.

Re. In Oswestry=P.E.

Ob. Richard. Payne. of=R.M.P.

Re. Oswaldstre. Mercer=His half Peny.

Ob. In Oswestrie 1668=Arther Ward

Re. In Shropsheire=A pheon. 1^d.

The writer of this has never seen specimens of more than two of these; but he has had in his possession the following, not mentioned by Boyne:—

Ob. John Jones.=A dagger and pistol.

Re. In Oswestre. 166 . =1^d.

Ob. Richard Payne, 1667=A pestle and mortar.

Re. In Oswaldstrey=1^d.

It will be curious to note that although the name of the town is only mentioned seven times on these tokens—and their probable dates only cover a space of three or four years—we have six different spellings of "Oswestry."

ASKEW ROBERTS.

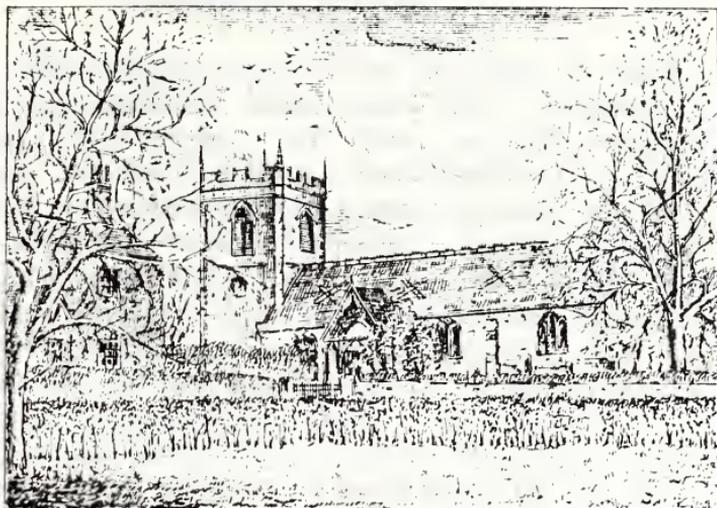
Croeswylan, Oswestry.

LILLESBALL CHURCH.

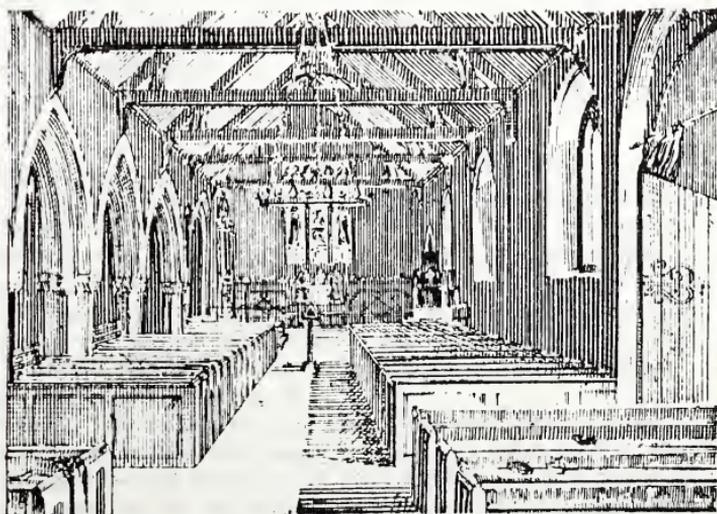
BY REV. H. G. DE BUNSEN, M.A.

EARLY in the 13th century, about A.D. 1200, as it would appear, the original church was built on its present site, on the Hill, and dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels. Of that church there are at this present moment but two or three small remnants: the Norman arch under the porch at the south entrance, and the pointed richly-moulded arch in the south wall, which must have formed the entrance into the original chancel; besides this there is the lancet window, in the chancel, now containing the picture of our Lord as the good shepherd. This window belonged, as it is supposed, to the old chancel, and was possibly the only window in it; for the original church cannot have consisted of more than one aisle, represented now by the greater portion of the present nave, leaving out the north aisle, the tower, and that part of the chancel which is within the communion rails. The windows in this original church were very much like the old round Norman windows in Lillesball Abbey; and one exactly like them, partially blocked up, was found in a piece of old wall at the west end of the nave, on the north side of it, which is now occupied by the last Old English arch. There is one other remnant of the old church, certainly older than A.D. 1200—it is the font; and a very curious old font it is, with some very unintelligible devices carved on it. It was restored to the church by the late vicar, the Rev. John Blunt, having been used before as a vase to hold flowers; and at the time of the restoration of the church, in 1856, it was placed where it now stands, on a raised platform, chiefly

consisting of old encaustic tiles, which were found in the floor of the chancel. These tiles are very much like the tiles found in the floor of the Abbey Church, and now to be seen under the arcades in the Lilleshall Gardens. About A.D. 1300, as nearly as we can judge from the style of the east window of the north aisle, either the good Abbot of Lilleshall, or some lay benefactor, enlarged the church, in order, no doubt, to meet the wants of the increasing population of the parish of Lilleshall, or Lilleshull (as the name is also spelt), whom neither the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at the Abbey, nor this smaller one-aisled church of St. Michael's, on the Hill, could sufficiently accommodate. Accordingly, a north aisle was built; the old north wall was pierced for those simple rude pointed arches, four in number, which are still preserved in the church; and one part of the old wall was left standing, with its original round or Norman window, in order to make the west end of the new aisle into a vestry. At the east end was placed the window which still exists, the best specimen in our Church of the early decorated style of Gothic architecture. Again, about A.D. 1450, or perhaps even 1500, the tower was added, instead of the original belfry turret, which, with its "calling and tolling" bell, must have formed a part of the original church; but there is no record to show who built the tower. Its west window is in the perpendicular style; the upper windows are in the decorated style. There is, however, a device on the south side of the tower, which, if it could be deciphered, might give a clue to the builder, or at least to the time when the tower was built. This device looks like a double crest; on the right there is a stonemason's saw, and on the left the head of a bearded goat. Still later (possibly as late as A.D. 1600), the chancel was extended to its present limits, and the south and north windows were added, which are both preserved to this day, though the north window is at present blocked up by the monument erected in memory of Sir Richard and Lady Katherine



Lilleshall Church, (EXTERIOR)



Lilleshall Church, (INTERIOR)



Illustration of the building



Illustration of the interior

Leveson. The original east window belonged to what has most appropriately been called the "debased" style, and has therefore not been restored, but a "decorated" window has been substituted for it.

In a brick grave beneath the present chancel, almost in a line with the "Good Shepherd" lancet window, lies buried the good Lady Katherine Leveson, daughter of Sir Robert Dudley (whose relict was created Duchess Dudley by Charles I.), and wife to Sir Richard Leveson, who fought for Charles I., and, unlike Sir Bevil Granville, another ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland (who was killed at the battle of Lansdowne Hill, near Bath, A.D. 1643), lived to see the restoration of his son, Charles II., A.D. 1660, an event no doubt celebrated with great rejoicings at the Hall or "Lodge,"¹ where Sir Richard and Lady Katherine were then living. The monument in the chancel is of marble, and in the style of the 17th century, representing *Sir Richard Leveson, Knight*, and his wife, *The Lady Katherine*, in life size, both in reclining posture, one above the other. That excellent lady bequeathed all her estates in Northamptonshire, and at Temple Balsall, in Warwickshire, for charitable purposes.² The following are the inscriptions to be found on this monument; the first, at the top, over Sir Richard Leveson's reclining statue:—"P.M. Dni. Richardi Leveson de Balneo Militis, qui D^{nam}. Katharinam filiam et cohæredem Roberti Dudley, Eq.

¹ The Lodge was taken down about forty years ago, and its site can still be traced on the rising ground above the present brick kiln, and opposite the Old Lodge Furnaces. Mrs. Dawes, of Muxton Bridge, Lilleshall, and Mr. Phillips, of the Manor of Sheriff Hales, are in possession of several pictures of the "Old Lodge" (as it used to be called), from which it appears that the house was built in the Elizabethan style of timber and stone. An engraving of the Old Lodge will be found in "The Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire," published at Shrewsbury, 1868, p. 35.

² The following is the beginning of Lady Katherine Leveson's will, occupying 24 closely written 4to pages, in the copy belonging to the parish of Lilleshall:—"In the name of God Almighty. I, Katherine Leveson, being mindful of my own mortality, in this my last Will and Testament, do bequeath my soul to the Immortal God, my

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Aur. (Roberti nuper comitis Leic. filii) tituloq. ducis in cunctis sacri Imperii Dominiis per Ferdinandum II Imp. Decorati in Uxorem duxit. Qui etiam Ricardus infra Salopiæ et Staffordiæ Fines maximi momenti suo tempore negotiis sagacissime et fideliter perfunctus ac ob insignem hospitalitatem vicinis plurimum charus: grassante conjuratione sceleratissima Domino nuper Regi in angustiis suis asperimis semper fidus, incarcerationes rei q. familiaris jacturam maximo animo perpessus; istius tamen cladis superstes, exoptatamq. Serenissimi nunc Regis Caroli II restaurationem conspicatus, secundo die Junii, Salutis Humanæ MDCLXI. ætatisq. suæ 63^{to}. 8 die sine prole obiit. Franciscus, Richardi Fowler, de Harnage Grange In dicto Salopiæ agro Armigeri, filius et hæres, Ejusdem vero Ricardi (per Margarettam Ricardi nuper Baronis Newport filiam, dictiq. Dⁿⁱ. Ricardi Sororem) pronepos et ex asse hæres, cognomen et insignia Levesonia, nunc etiam ex ultimo defuncti testamento gestans, hoc gratanter posuit." The second inscription is put under the reclining figure of Lady Katherine Leveson; it is written in rather barbarous and ungrammatical Latin: "M.S. D^{nc}. Katherinæ unius filiarum et cohæredum Roberti Dudley, Eq. Aurati (Roberti nuper comitis Leicestriæ filii, etc.) ex Aliciâ filiâ Thomæ Leigh de Stoneley in agro Warr. Equ: aurati et Baron^{tu}. filiâ in Duciscâ Dudley per sereniss: Angliæ Regem Carolum I meritò tandem evecta, genitæ qui quidem Domina Katherina, Ricardi Leveson de Balneo militis (juxta heic tumilati) relicta per ultimam voluntatem inter alia non minima pietatis suæ legata, pauperium viduarum Xenodochium in manerio suo de Balshall fundari, ac amplissime dotari statuit. Diem obiit ult.

Maker, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, my blessed Redeemer and Mediator; and my body to be buried in Lilleshall Church Chancell, by the Monument where my dear Husband lyes, and where my own figure is made by me living, without opening or embalming except modestly to be lapt in Searcloth on the top of my smock, or the Collin to be lapt in lead to be kept for an honourable Buiriall."

Martii, A^o. Salutis Humanæ MDCLXXIII^o.”—Both Sir Richard (who died 1661) and Lady Katherine (who died 1674) are buried in the chancel, “on the north side and east end,” as shown by the following two entries of their burials, taken from the parish registers of that time. They are written in the old English characters of that period. The first is the entry of the burial of Sir Richard :—“Burials Anno Dm. 1661. The Right noble Sir Richard Leveson Knight of y^e Hon^{ble} order of y^e Bath Lord of this Man^{or} of Lillshil and sev^{al} other man^{ors} Patron of this and sev^{al} other Churches was buried in this chancel on y^e north side and east end June y^e fift Anno predict.” (Signed) “Joseph Fisher, vicar.” The second is the entry of Lady Katherine Leveson’s burial, and is contained in a shield, so as at once to attract the eye :—“Burialls Anno Do^{mi} 1674: The Right Honourable y^e Lady Katherine Leveson was buried Aprill y^e 3^d day Anno predict :” (Signed) “Henry Haughton, vicar.”

If we pass from the chancel to the east end of the north aisle, we cannot help remarking a small window, square and low, and different from all the other windows in the church. This is the “Lepers’” window; for in ancient times there were a large number of lepers in England, and these were not allowed to enter the church, or to worship with the rest of the congregation, for fear of the leprosy spreading in the village. It seemed hard, however, to debar them from all the privileges of the rest; and, accordingly, those who built the north aisle had a little window made, which should reach to the ground, as near as possible to the altar in that aisle (for there was an altar here as well as at the east end of the nave). Thus the outcast leper would kneel out of doors, by the side of the little window, and join in the prayers of the congregation within; and whenever the Holy Communion was administered, by opening the little window he could receive it from the hands of the priest while kneeling outside. In this way did our forefathers think of the

The first of these is the fact that the
 country was not a united kingdom
 until 1707 and Ireland was not
 included until 1801. The history
 of the country is therefore
 divided into three periods: the
 history of the kingdom of
 England, the history of the
 kingdom of Scotland, and the
 history of the kingdom of
 Ireland. The history of the
 kingdom of England is the
 history of the kingdom of
 Great Britain, and the history
 of the kingdom of Scotland
 is the history of the kingdom
 of Great Britain. The history
 of the kingdom of Ireland
 is the history of the kingdom
 of Great Britain. The history
 of the kingdom of Great
 Britain is the history of the
 kingdom of Great Britain.

poor sick outcasts, as well as of those who were "healthy and wealthy;" and while they provided lofty and roomy aisles for the many, the nook and corner for the miserable and wretched were not forgotten.

It would seem as if, in or about A.D. 1675, the Church was finished, and all things in it or belonging to it were—in the words of St. Paul—"decent and in order;" for it was in this year that the monument was erected in the chancel,—the Lady Katherine Leveson having been buried in the previous year, on the 3rd of April, by the minister of Trentham, assisted no doubt by the Rev. Henry Haughton, the excellent and careful vicar of Lilleshall of that time.¹ It was in his time, and some few years before Lady Katherine's death, that two large "Dormer" windows were placed in the roof of the south part of the nave; for these windows bore the inscription of "A.D. 1667."²

About a century later the old structure needed repair. The south wall was tottering: and no wonder, for it was already 500 years old, and was built of rubble instead of ashlar. So it was propped up in a very clumsy way and evidently at the least possible expense. The seats were changed into pews, and the windows filled with iron casements, instead of having their mullions restored. Moreover, as the population was increasing, and miners were beginning to flock into the parish to work the iron and coal pits and the limestone quarries, there was more room required in the Church. Now, instead of building another aisle to the south of the

¹ I gather this from the will of Lady Katherine Leveson, though in the entry of burials in the Parish Register no mention is made of the "minister of Trentham." Amongst other bequests, Lady Katherine says in her will, "And to the minister of Trentham, who I desire should bury me, I give twenty pounds and a mourning gown for his pains. And to the minister of Lilleshall I give five pounds to let the other bury me; or else he shall have nothing, in case he be against it."

² These two Dormer windows, and one other Dormer window on the roof of the north aisle, were removed in 1856, when the Church was restored.

nave, as their forefathers had done to the north, the good people of Lilleshall erected two galleries, and added one other and smaller Dormer window on the south roof, to give light to the west gallery in the nave. The Norman south entrance was hidden by a rude and clumsy porch, and the massive timber of the original ceiling was plastered over. Altogether the appearance of the whole Church was so changed, that none of the parishioners who lived 200 years ago would have known it to have been the same building, if they could have seen it in that condition.

It was impossible, therefore, to leave the Church as it was. Still there were many difficulties to be overcome; and, after all, the Church's restoration might never have been accomplished but for the decided opinion expressed by John Norton, Esq. (the architect), that the building, as it then stood, was not in a safe condition; for, on measuring the south wall, he found it sloping outwards fully two feet out of the perpendicular. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Norton prepared plans for the restoration of the Church, which was begun on June 2nd, 1856, and the restored Church re-opened by John Lonsdale, the good Bishop of Lichfield, on October 31st, of the same year, when a collection of £113 was made at the offertory, in answer to the Bishop's loving appeal from 1 John iv., 7, 8.

The whole sum spent in the restoration of the Church in 1856 amounted to £1,259 6s. 11d. This sum, however, does not include the beautiful windows, the reredos, the pulpit, the lectern, the communion table, besides other smaller items, all gifts and offerings to the Church from different parishioners or friends. Altogether, about £2,000 was expended on the restoration of the Church from first to last, and the following inscription was placed on a stone tablet in the Church, in the north aisle, on the north wall, to commemorate its restoration in 1856:—"This Church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels (built A.D. 1200, added to

A.D. 1300, finished A.D. 1500), was partially rebuilt and wholly restored by the free-will offerings of parishioners and friends, in the year of our Lord 1856. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, goodwill toward men! The work of restoration was begun June 2nd. The Church was re-opened October 31st, 1856, by John Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield. Henry George de Bunsen, M.A., vicar; John Higgins, John Bridgen Phillips, churchwardens. John Norton, of London, architect; Richard Yates, of Shifnal, builder."

We will now turn to the works of art, and more particularly to the windows in the Church, which are filled with stained glass.

And first, the south window in the nave represents the children being brought to the Saviour. The lesson which this incident is intended to convey to all is contained in the words of our Lord written underneath, "Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." (Mark x. 15.) This window, designed and executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, was placed here in memory of Mr. William Boycott, of Donington (who died February 8th, 1855, 48 years old), by his widow and daughter.

2.—The lancet window, in the chancel, represents our Lord as the *Good Shepherd*, and the words written underneath, are "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest." (Matt. xi. 28.) This window, designed and executed by Messrs. O'Connor, of London, is the gift of Mrs. Ralph, of Honington Grange, and of her sisters.

3.—The Tudor window, in the chancel represents the *Ascending Saviour*. The lesson is given in the words written underneath, taken from 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14—"Sorrow not, even as others which have no hope: for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." This window, also by Messrs. O'Connor, was placed here by the vicar and parishioners of Lilles-

hall, as a memorial to the late Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, brother of the present Duke of Sutherland, as the following inscription on a brass plate (executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham) fully shows :—“This window was placed here by the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Lilleshall, in memory of Frederick George Sutherland Leveson Gower, second son of George Granville, Duke of Sutherland, an officer in Her Majesty’s Rifle Brigade ; who, while obeying the call of his Queen and country, fell an early sacrifice to his sense of duty and honour, and died on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, off Sebastopol, loving and beloved. Born November 11, 1832 ; died, October 6, 1854.”

4.—The east window, in the chancel, is also by Messrs. O’Connor. The subject exhibited in this window is “Faith, Hope, and Charity, the three chief Christian graces. They are treated allegorically, and are represented by three figures :—viz., our Lord Jesus Christ in the centre, as “our Hope ;” St. Paul, on His right hand, as the “Apostle of Faith ;” and St. John, on His left hand, as the “Apostle of Love.” Underneath our Lord’s figure are the words—“I am the way, the truth, and the life” (John xiv. 6). Underneath St. Paul are written the words of St. John—“This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.” (1 John v., 4.) And underneath St. John, the “Apostle of Love,” are written the beautiful words of St. Paul—“Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three ; but the greatest of these is love.” (1 Cor. xiii. 13.) The well-known emblems of faith, hope, and love (that is, the cross, the anchor, and the heart) are interwoven with the design of the lower part of the window, so as to form pedestals, as it were, for each of the allegorical figures. This window was the gift of George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland.

Below this window, and in some way connected with it in thought, is a lovely group of three figures, carved out of one block of Caen stone, representing the Saviour and the two disciples at Emmaus. The sculptor

(Mr. Farmer, of London—now deceased) has endeavoured to express the moment when those two disciples—one of whom was Cleopas (Luke xxiv. 19)—recognized their former Lord and Master: wonder, awe, and pleasure seem to be equally marked on their countenances, as “He was known of them in breaking of bread.” (Luke xxiv. 35.) The words, “Do this in remembrance of Me” (Luke xxii., 19) are inscribed at the base of the reredos. This beautiful work of art is the gift of Anne, Duchess of Sutherland and Countess of Cromartie.

The Ten Commandments are also placed at the east end of the chancel, written on two tables of stone, one on each side of the east window; and at the bottom of the second table, after the tenth commandment, is added the summary of all the commandments, as given by our Lord Himself (Matthew xxii.): “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.” The remaining space on the wall at the east end of the chancel, underneath the commandments, is filled up with encaustic tiles, beautifully designed and executed by Messrs. Maw (of the Benthall Works, Ironbridge). The centre of each compartment is formed by the monogram of our Lord, I.H.S.; and above and below this monogram are written the words of our Lord, containing His last and “new” commandment of love. (John xiii., 34.) The compartment on the north side bears the inscription, “A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another;” and the remaining portion is inscribed in the compartment on the south side, “As I have loved you, that Ye also love one another.”

From the chancel we turn to the north aisle, where both the east and the west windows are filled with stained glass, designed and executed by Messrs.

O'Connor. The west window is a memorial to the second Duke of Sutherland. The east window owes its origin to the kind thought and exertion of the "working men of Lilleshall," who, admiring the windows and other works of art in the nave, wished to have in this aisle (which is occupied entirely by themselves, their wives, and children) something beautiful and edifying to look at.

And first, the east window : Its stone tracery (as was observed before) is the old, original tracery, of about A.D. 1300. The subjects represented on the glass are contained in three medallions. The centre medallion represents our Lord as an infant in His mother's arms. On the right, our Lord may be seen, as a boy of "twelve years old," at school, in one of the outer courts of the Temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, "both hearing them, and asking them questions." (Luke ii. 46.) In the third medallion, our Lord is represented as a "carpenter" (Mark vi. 3), sawing in Joseph's shop, while Joseph himself is also working, and the mother is watching them both. Thus, the "working men's" window is intended to represent our Lord in three different stages of His early life on earth: as an infant, as a boy, and as a youth, hallowing by His presence each separate stage, the family, the school, and the workshop. And this is set forth in the following words, inscribed on a stone, set into the wall underneath the window :—"This window, representing our Lord Jesus Christ in the family, in the school, and in the workshop, 'leaving us an example that we should follow His steps,' was placed here as an offering from the working men of Lilleshall, in the year of our Lord 1860. 'Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness!'—Henry George de Bunsen, vicar; Rowland Westby Ralph, Edward Wikle, churchwardens. John O'Connor, of London, artist."

The west window consists of two compartments, which contain three medallions each, representing six of the beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount. (Matt.

The first of these is the *Strophomena* which is found in the lower part of the Silurian. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system.

The second of these is the *Strophomena* which is found in the lower part of the Silurian. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system.

The third of these is the *Strophomena* which is found in the lower part of the Silurian. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system.

The fourth of these is the *Strophomena* which is found in the lower part of the Silurian. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system.

The fifth of these is the *Strophomena* which is found in the lower part of the Silurian. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system. It is a small, rounded, bivalve shell, and is one of the most characteristic fossils of the Silurian period. It is found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system, and is also found in the Silurian rocks of the Devonian system.

v. 3—8.) Each pair of medallions is intended to represent a different phase in our Lord's human activity: at the top, our Lord is seen speaking to individuals; in the middle, He is represented as doing some act of kindness or condescension; the parables, at the bottom, exhibit the mode of public teaching usually adopted by Him. This window is a parish memorial to the late (second) Duke of Sutherland, as represented by the following inscription, which has been engraved on a large stone tablet, let into the wall underneath the window: "To the memory of George Granville Sutherland Leveson Gower, K.G., Second Duke and Twentieth Earl of Sutherland, who died at Trentham Hall, Feb. 28th, 1861, aged 74, this window, representing the blessedness in Christ of the meek and the merciful, of the poor in spirit and the pure in heart, of the patient mourner and the earnest seeker, is placed here by the vicar, churchwardens, and other parishioners of Lilleshall, in token that the love and esteem which the generous landlord and the faithful friend won from all classes while on earth have followed him beyond the grave. H. G. de Bunsen, vicar; George Hughes, Charles C. Walker, churchwardens."

At the west end of the nave, over the tower arch, there is one other object which strikes the eye: it is a Royal Coat of Arms, painted on wood, with the letters "C.R." above it. These are the arms of Charles I.: they used to be in the chancel of the old Church, filling up the space between one of the cross-beams of the roof and the ceiling. It is a remarkable fact that, owing no doubt to the loyalty of the Duke of Sutherland's ancestors, there should be three parishes on his estates in whose churches the arms of Charles I. are still preserved. These are Trentham, Sheriff Hales, and Lilleshall.

The oak beam which supports these arms formed the lower portion of the former west gallery in the north aisle. Whether this was the seat of the Leveson family whenever they attended Lilleshall Church, or whether

it was placed here by the family for the use of the poorer inhabitants, it is impossible to say; but the following is the inscription in Latin to be found on this beam of oak :—

S

EX : DONO : DIGMI : DNI : R LEVESON : EQTIS : DNI :
MANERII : 1657.

Or, 'the gift of the most noble Lord Richard Leveson, Knight, Lord of the manor.' 1657.

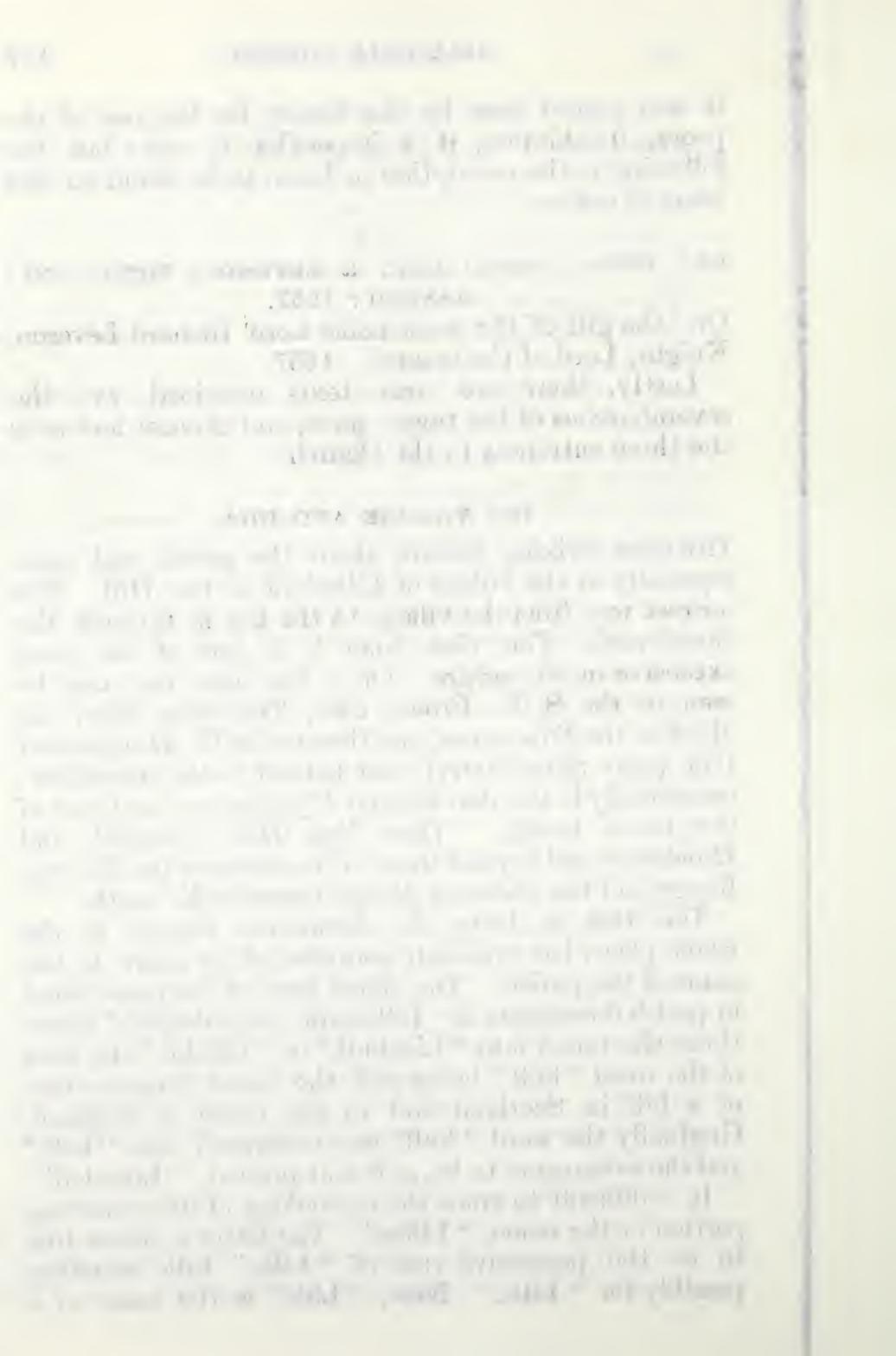
Lastly, there are some texts inscribed over the several arches of the tower, nave, and chancel, and over the three entrances to the Church.

THE VILLAGE AND HILL.

THE most striking feature about the parish, and more especially in the village of Lilleshall, is the Hill. The nearest way from the village to the top is through the churchyard. The view from it is one of the most extensive in Shropshire. On a fine clear day may be seen to the S.W. *Brown Clee*, *Titterstone Clee*, the *Wrekin*, the *Stiperstone*, and then to the W. *Haughmond Hill* (near Shrewsbury), and behind it the *Breidden*; occasionally in the dim horizon *Plyulimmon*; and part of the *Arran Range*. Then *Pym Hill*, *Grinshill*, and *Hawkstone*, and beyond these in the distance the *Berwyn Range* and the *Oswestry Range* towards the north.

This Hill, as being the distinctive feature in the whole place, has evidently contributed its share to the name of the parish. The oldest form of the name found in parish documents is "Lilleshull," or "Lilleshill;" sometimes shortened into "Lillshull," or "Lillshil," the form of the word "hull" being still the usual denomination of a hill in Scotland and in the north of England. Gradually the word "hull" was corrupted into "hall," and the name came to be, as it is at present, "Lilleshall."

It is difficult to trace the etymology of the remaining portion of the name, "Lilles." The letter *s* shows this to be the possessive case of "Lille," Lille standing possibly for "Lilla." Now, "Lilla" is the name of a



Saxon god, and was possibly the name of the proprietor. The meaning of the name would therefore be "The Hill of Lilla," or "Lilla's Hill," sometimes written "Lilla's Hull," and then, contracted into one word, the *a* being changed into *e*, it would be "Lilleshull."¹

The name of the place is still by some pronounced as it was originally written, either in its full length of three syllables, viz., Lil-les-hull, or shortened into a word of two syllables, viz., Lills-hull (or Lil-sul). Some few remaining old inhabitants of the parish and in the neighbourhood have preserved the old abbreviation of the name, and when speaking of the village or the parish church call it "Linsul."

On the top of this Hill stands a fine obelisk of stone, erected to the memory of the first Duke of Sutherland, by his tenants in Shropshire, in 1839. On the south side of it, the following words from Wolsey's speech in Shakespere's Henry VIII. (Act III., Scene 2), are engraved on a small granite tablet :—"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's." On the north side there is placed a larger granite tablet, with the following very striking English inscription, composed by the late Rev. J. J. Blunt, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge, and son of the Rev. John Blunt, who was vicar of Lilleshall from 1815 to 1843 :—"To the memory of George Granville Leveson Gower, K.G., first Duke of Sutherland, the most just and generous of landlords, this monument is erected by the occupiers of His Grace's Shropshire farms, as a public testimony, that he went down to his grave with the blessings of his tenants on his head, and left behind him upon his estates the best inheritance which a gentleman of England can bequeath to his son, men ready to stand by his house, heart and hand!"

¹ There is a still older form of the name found in Domesday book ; where it is written "Linleshelle." This may mean "The Hill of Linley," who was, perhaps, at some time proprietor of the hill and district.

Descending again from the Hill on the east side, we pass through a field into the road leading from the top of Lilleshall village down to Newport, towards the north, and to the church to the south. If we follow this road for some twenty or thirty yards, we shall come upon a piece of turf, planted with trees. This was no doubt the old Village Green, and here will be found the stump of one of two sycamore trees which were planted on the day of Charles II.'s Restoration, A.D. 1660. This one outlived the other; and the history of this tree and of his fellow is thus told by the late vicar, the Rev. John Blunt, in a memorandum left by him in the Book of Burials, beginning with January 6th, 1813:—"In the year 1828, one of the two sycamores, which grew upon the little Green at the top of the village, being much decayed was cut down in order to make room for others which were then planted near the same spot. The loss of their old acquaintance caused much talk amongst the neighbours; and I was then told by *Richard Mansell*, an old man living in a cottage close at hand, that the trees were planted by his *great grandfather*, *Humphrey Mansell*, in memory of the restoration; and that, having dug holes, he put his son, *Walter Mansell*, into one of them, in order that he might remember it. *Walter Mansell* would be at that time, of course, in his sixth year, and it might be, had nearly reached the age of six. Upon turning to the register I find that this same *Walter Mansell* was buried in 1749, at the age of 95, which will give exactly *six* years between the time of his birth and the restoration in 1660. I have thought (continues Mr. Blunt) this trifle worthy of being recorded, as furnishing, I apprehend, rather a remarkable instance of accuracy in *oral* tradition respecting an event which took place 168 years ago, as no written memorandum of the circumstance has been preserved in the family, nor had *Richard Mansell*, my informant, ever known his grandfather *Walter*."

The following are the several names of Lilleshall, and

of its several townships and subdivisions, as they are found written in the different documents given by Mr. Eyton in his "Antiquities of Shropshire," or as they are found spelt in the registers and churchwardens' books of the parish of Lilleshall :—

1. *Lilleshall.*

Linleshelle (possibly Linley Hill.) Domesday.

Lilleshull

Lylleshull

Lilleshil

Lilshill

Lilleshill

Lylleshall

Lyllshall

} perhaps Lilla's Hill.

2. *Muxton.*

Mukeleston ("Agnes de Mukeleston" occurs in the Lilleshall Chartulary in a law suit of A.C., 1186.)

Mokeleston (Richard le Bere of Mokeleston is mentioned about A.C. 1240.)

Mucleston (about A.C. 1221.)

3. *Donington* (which includes Donington Wood).

Duninton (in the Charter of King Stephen, of 1145).

Dunniton (in the Forest Roll of 1180).

Donyton (in an agreement entered into at the Assizes, 1256).

Donyngton (in the Bradford Roll of 1285, and in the minister of Lilleshall's account, of 1540).

4. *Houington* is spelt Hynyngton in 1540.

5. *Cheswell* or *Chessell Grange* is called Chirsall Grange in 1540.

6. *The Wilmer* or *Wildmore Pool* is called the Gildmore Pole also in 1540.

There is also mentioned in the same minister of Lilleshall's account, a Wyldmore Grange, of which there is no record left at the present day; and a croft called the Rudyng, which the vicar was to have as his own, with a meadow adjoining. This name does not appear to be now preserved.

I subjoin a list of all the vicars whose names are still recorded, either in old documents, or in the parish register, and churchwardens' Books—the oldest of which reaches only to the year A.C. 1634 :—

A LIST OF THE VICARS OF LILLESBALL,

as given by Mr. Eyton (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. III., p. 3, p. 228.) R., vicar of Lilleshall, occurs between 1232—1238.

William de Preston; before 1286.

Sir Simon; resigned Sep. 22, 1314.

John le Kent, priest; Nov. 26, 1314; and is mentioned Feb. 26, 1339.

Sir John Adney, chaplain, instituted Dec. 26, 1364.

- Adam Kay, priest; instituted July 24, 1369. The King presented him during a vacancy of the Abbey.
- Thomas de Pleidewyk, V. of Montford, exchanged with Kay, Aug. 18, 1376.
- John de Onne, R. of Cleobury North, exchanged with Pleidewyk, May 27, 1383.
- John Redestur; Feb. 13, 1403. Died in 1413.

VICARS OF LILLESHELL,

- A.D. as extracted from the existing parish books.
1634. Arthur Brathwayte (only one signature).
1656. Joseph Fisher; 7 years vicar.
1663. Henry Haughton; $46\frac{3}{4}$ years vicar.
1710. Benjamin Clemson; $37\frac{1}{2}$ years vicar.
1748. Charles Du Gard; 24 years vicar.
1772. Richard Ogle; 13 years vicar.
- 1778—1785. Thomas Spencer, curate.
1785. John Chappel Woodhouse, D.D., Dean of Lichfield and rector of Donington; 29 years vicar.
- 1787—1790. A. Cotton, curate; Dec. 21, 1787. 1791—1793. Another curate; to April 26th. 1793. July 8—Nov. 10. Another curate. 1793, Dec. 8—1794 (?). T. Taylor, curate.
- 1794, Nov. 2nd } Stephen Hartley, curate to April 25, 1813,
to Sept. 18, 1814 } and minister from April 25, 1813, to Sept. 18, 1814.
1814. Stephen Hartley; 1 year vicar: Sep. 25, 1814, to Dec., 1815; buried Dec. 4, 1815; aged 53. Ill apparently since Aug. 22, 1815. Robert Outlaw, R. of Longford, off. min.
1815. John Blunt, M.A.; 28 years vicar. Buried June 17, 1813; 77 years old.
- Curates.—Rt. Outlaw, R. of Longford; till Feb. 27, 1816. John Langley, of Newport. W.B. Winstanley; from March 4, 1816, to April 13, 1817. Then, from April 20, 1817, to October, 1835, *no curate*. October 29, 1833, to May 27, 1838; John F. F. Boughey, curate. July 11, 1838; George Livingstone Fenton, curate, to June 17, 1843.
1813. George Livingstone Fenton; 4 years vicar. Resigned Lady Day, 1847, went to India as Chaplain to the East India Company.
1847. Henry George de Bunsen, M.A. and Rural Dean of Edgmond; 22 years vicar; resigned in April, 1869, on his appointment to the Rectory of Donington (near Albrighton, Wolverhampton).
- Curates.—Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, M.A.; 1848—1851 (Aug.): now vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Abel Gerald Wilson Blunt, M.A.; (Dec.) 1851—1856 (Dec.): now rector of Chelsea. George Burn, M.A.; (June) 1856—1858 (July):

now vicar of Broadoak, Essex. Samuel E. Marsden, M.A. ; (Sept.) 1858—1861 (March) : now Dr. Marsden, Bishop of Bathurst in Australia. Percy Andrews, M.A. ; Michaelmas, 1862—Easter, 1868 : then curate of Whitchurch, Salop ; died 1871 as vicar of Ash, Salop. Joseph Dobell, M.A. ; Michaelmas, 1868, to Easter 1869 ; now vicar of Bettisfield, near Whitchurch, Salop.

1869. Charles R. Bradburne, M.A.

THE
 FILICES, LYCOPODIACEÆ, MARSILEACEÆ,
 AND
 EQUISETACEÆ OF SHROPSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

WHILE Shropshire can boast of one of the best local Floras ever published, comprising more than one half the species of indigenous flowering plants of Britain, up to the present time there exists no work devoted to the Cryptogamic plants of the county. It was the intention of the learned author of the "Flora of Shropshire" to have supplemented that work by one comprising the Cryptogamia, but although much work has been done by him towards the fulfilment of this intention, especially in the determination of the Lichens, I am not aware that there is any immediate prospect of such a work appearing. Mr. R. Anslow has published a List of the Mosses of the Wrekin which it is hoped may soon be followed by one embracing the species of the entire county. The list now given of the Ferns and their allies is intended to be a small contribution to the same general object of supplying hereafter a complete Salopian Cryptogamic Flora.

Shrewsbury, Sept., 1877.

The names of contributors to this list (to whom I tender my thanks) and the sources of information are abbreviated or given in full as below:—

Agriculture of Shropshire, by Archdeacon Plymley, the list of plants by Dr. Babington of Ludlow. 1803.	<i>Plym.</i>
An unpublished list of plants of Shropshire by the late Rev. E. Williams. (From a copy kindly lent me by the Rev. W. A. Leighton.)	<i>W.</i>
Turner and Dillwyn's Botanical Guide	<i>Turn. & Dill.</i>
Moore's History of British Ferns... ..	<i>Moore.</i>

THE
 HISTORY OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 BY
 CHARLES A. BEAUPRE

When the first settlers came to the New World, they found a land of vast resources and fertile soil. The early years of the settlement were marked by a period of discovery and exploration, as the pioneers sought to establish a permanent home. The discovery of gold in California and the opening of the West led to a period of rapid expansion and growth. The United States emerged as a major power in the world, and its influence was felt across the globe. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, as the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty and democracy, and it has since become a model for other nations. The American Civil War was a period of great conflict and sacrifice, as the nation fought to preserve its unity and freedom. The war ended in 1865, and the Reconstruction period followed, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite. The American West was a period of great discovery and exploration, as the pioneers sought to establish a permanent home. The discovery of gold in California and the opening of the West led to a period of rapid expansion and growth. The United States emerged as a major power in the world, and its influence was felt across the globe. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, as the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty and democracy, and it has since become a model for other nations. The American Civil War was a period of great conflict and sacrifice, as the nation fought to preserve its unity and freedom. The war ended in 1865, and the Reconstruction period followed, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite. The American West was a period of great discovery and exploration, as the pioneers sought to establish a permanent home.

The history of the United States is a story of discovery, exploration, and growth. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and emerged as a major power in the world. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, as the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty and democracy, and it has since become a model for other nations. The American Civil War was a period of great conflict and sacrifice, as the nation fought to preserve its unity and freedom. The war ended in 1865, and the Reconstruction period followed, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite. The American West was a period of great discovery and exploration, as the pioneers sought to establish a permanent home. The discovery of gold in California and the opening of the West led to a period of rapid expansion and growth. The United States emerged as a major power in the world, and its influence was felt across the globe.

Newman's History of British Ferns	...	...	...	Newman.
A Botanical Guide to the Environs of Church Stretton, by G. H. Griffiths, M.D., Shrewsbury	...	...	...	G.
A Guide to the Ferns and many of the Rarer Plants growing about Ludlow : A Marston. Ludlow, 1870	...	...	...	M.
Miss Brown, Bridgnorth, a Manuscript List of Ferns, &c., of the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth, confirmed by her own observation (kindly communicated to me by J. R. Jebb, Esq.)	...	...	...	Miss Brown.
Mrs. Auden, Ford, Salop	...	...	...	Mrs. Auden.
Rev. W. A. Leighton, B.A., Cam., F.L.S., F.B.S. Ed.	...	...	...	Rev. W. A. Leighton.
J. R. Jebb, Esq., Shrewsbury	...	...	...	J. R. Jebb.
R. Anslow, Esq., Wellington, Salop	...	...	...	R. Anslow.
Rev. T. H. Eyton, Bridgnorth	...	...	...	Rev. T. H. Eyton.
Rev. W. T. Burges, Shrewsbury	...	...	...	Rev. W. T. Burges.
Rev. J. H. E. Charter, Shrewsbury	...	...	...	Rev. J. H. E. Charter.
Mr. R. M. Serjeantson, Acton Burnell, Salop.	...	...	...	R. M. Serjeantson.
W. Beckwith, Esq., Eaton Constantine.	...	...	...

FILICES.

HYMENOPHYLLUM UNILATERALE, Willd.

Longmynd, near the Stiperstones : *G.* ; on the same mountain, Spout Valley, near Church Stretton : *Rev. J. F. Couch* ; Treflach Wood near Oswestry : *Moore*.

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS—VENERIS, L.

Mr. Newman in his "History of British Ferns" quotes a statement from the *Phytologist* (v. I, p. 579) that Mr. Westcott, sixteen years previous to the publication of the announcement, had found this plant on the Titterstone Clee Hill, but that on again visiting the spot he was unable to find it. Many botanists since then have carefully searched the rocks there, but I need scarcely add without success.

Mr. W. Beckwith sent me a frond of this fern in October, 1876, gathered by him on the S.W. end of the Wrekin "amongst loose stones;" on subsequent enquiry, however, he learned that it had been planted there some three or four years previously by a person living in the neighbourhood.

PTERIS AQUILINA, Linn.

This species is very commonly distributed throughout the whole of Shropshire.

LOMARIA SPICANT, Desv.

This is a very common species on the mountains, hills, and heathy ground, throughout the county. Common in Whitecliff, and woods about Ludlow : *M.* Shawbury Heath, The Longmynd, Caer Caradoc, near Church Stretton, Stiperstones : *H. P.* *Miss Brown* gives the following localities near Bridgnorth ; Thatcher's Wood, Apley Drive, Shirlett, Darley Dingle, Burecott, Canern Dingle, Cliff Wood, Bowman Hill, The Woodlands.

ASPLENIUM RUTA MURARIA, Linn.

Old walls, not uncommon : *H.* Henly, Ashford and Bromfield bridges, near Ludlow : *M.* Cardington : *G.* Llanymynech and

Much Wenlock : *Rev. W. A. Leighton*. *Mr. Anslow* reports it in the following places : On bridge over the Tern at Crudgington, walls in Baschurch village, walls at Much Wenlock and Easthope, Dothill Park wall, near Wellington. *Miss Brown* gives the following localities : Worfe Turnpike, High Rock, Cat-brain, Danesford, Davenport, Morville, Halton, Worfield, Farmcott. Acton Burnell church : *R. M. Serjeantson*. On garden wall, Quatford, and bridge at Quat. : *Rev. T. H. Eytton*.

ASPLENium TRICHOMANES, *Linn.*

Walls and rocks of Haughmond Hill : *W.* Gaer Caradoc, near Church Stretton : *G. Whiteliff* : *M.* Walls about Ludlow, Wenlock, Clungunford, Llanymynech, on the Wrekin (but few plants only), old walls at Tern near High Ercall, walls in Much Wenlock : *R. Anslow*. Gaer ditches, near Bucknell : *W.P.* Crickheath Hill : *J. R. Jebb*. *Miss Brown* records it at Worfe Turnpike, High Rock, Bowman Hill, Thatcher's Wood, Burcott, Quatford, Shipton, Morville Hall, Farmcott, Apley Terrace.

ASPLENium ADIANTUM—NIGRUM, *Linn.*

Rocks of Haughmond Hill, *W.* (not now to be found, *W.P.*) Cheney Longville : *G.* Norton Camp near Craven Arms : *M.* Hedge banks near Wrockwardine, Condover, Clungunford : *W.P.* *Mr. Anslow* gives the following : Easthope, Cluddeley, near the Wrekin, in 1862 (but now extinct there), Ringer's lane near Admaston, Cleobury North. *Miss Brown* reports it from High Rock and Hermitage Hill, Bowman Hill, Quatford, Burcott, Davenport, Apley Terrace. Lane near Golding, Gaer Ditches, near Bucknell : *W.P.* Near Little Ness and Crickheath Hill : *J. R. Jebb*.

ATHYRIUM FILIX—FEMINA, *Bernh.*

This is a very generally distributed species, and abundant throughout the county.

CETERACH OFFICINARUM, *Willd.*

Walls of Ludlow : *Plym.* Old walls at Sweeney, Oswestry : *R. Anslow*. Crickheath Hill near Oswestry : *J. R. Jebb*. Law farm, Cleobury Mortimer : *Miss Brown*.

SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE, *Sm.*

Rocks, shady lanes, and mouth of wells : *W.* Rocks and walls about Church Stretton : *G.* Hawkstone Park : *Rev. W. A. Leighton*. In pit shafts at Steeraway near Wellington, Roadside near Upton Magna, old wells on Cold Hatton and Ellerdine Commons, Grindle near Shiffnal : *R. Anslow*. Canal side, Woodseams near Market Drayton : *J. R. Jebb*. Astbury, Tusley, Rindleford, Daniel's Mill, Darley Dingle, The Woodlands, Potscithing : *Miss Brown*.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS, *Bernh.*

var. : DENTATA.

Lee Bridge, sandstone rocks : *W.P.* Whiteliff Rocks near Ludlow, Craig-y-rhiw near Oswestry : *J. R. Jebb*. Cistern at Shipton Hall, Brosley Churchyard : *Miss Brown*.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

ASPIDIUM ACULEATUM, *Sw.*

Shady lanes and hedges: *W.* Ragleth wood near Church Stretton, wood east end of Wrekin: *W.P.* Mary's Dingle near Leighton under Wrekin: *R. Anslow.* Near Baschurch: *J. R. Jebb.* Burecott rocks, Swancott, Davenport woods, Astley Abbots, Canern Dingle: *Miss Brown.*

ASPIDIUM ACULEATUM.

var. LOBATUM.

Acton Scott: *G.* Hedge banks between Railway Station and Grinshill: *W.P.* Limekiln Woods near the Wrekin, Clee Hill, Natchwood: *R. Anslow.* Road between Burwarton and Charlcott, Stanley dingle, Footbridge on Morville road: *Miss Brown.*

ASPIDIUM ANGULARE, *Willd.*

Steeraway, Limekiln wood near the brooks, Madoc's Hill, Presthope near Much Wenlock: *R. Anslow.* Raglith wood, Church Stretton, Callow Hill dingle near Minsterley, Farley Dingle, near Buildwas: *W.P.* Hopton's woods, Cleobury Mortimer, Cliff wood: *Miss Brown.*

NEPHRODIUM FILIX-MAS, *Rich.*

Generally distributed, and abundant throughout the county.

NEPHRODIUM SPINULOSUM, *Desv.*

Shomere Moss, Boggy ground under Arkoll Hill, boggy ground under Titterstone Clee Hill above Acton Botterill; *R. Anslow.* Darley Dingle (Linley), Mawley, Cleobury Mortimer: *Miss Brown.*

NEPHRODIUM DILATATUM, *Desv.*

In woods and heathy ground throughout the county.

var. NANUM.

Dudmaston Hill, Quatford, Shifnal road, Rindleford: *Miss Brown.*

NEPHRODIUM ÆMULUM, *Baker.*

Near La mole pool, in Coalbrookdale: *Rev. J. Hayes. R. Anslow.*

NEPHRODIUM THELYPTERIS, *Desv.*

Berrington upper pool: *W.* Whittington: *Rev. W. W. How.* Bonere pool and Shomere Moss: *R. Anslow.* Marton Pool, near Baschurch: *Rev. J. H. E. Charter.* Colemere Mere, near Ellesmere: *Rev. W. T. Burges.*

NEPHRODIUM OREOPTERIS, *Desv.*

Shineton Common, Shawbury Heath, Cound Moor: *W.* Titterstone Clee Hill: *M.* Woolstone: *G.* Longmynd, near Church Stretton: *W.P.* Lawrence's Hill and Arkoll Hill, on the Wrekin, roadside at foot of Wrekin, abundant, Ellardine Common, Shirlett: *R. Anslow.* Crickheath Hill: *J. R. Jebb.* Quatford, Bowman Hill, Linley, Darley Dingle, Burecott: *Miss Brown.*

POLYPODIUM VULGARE, *Linn.*

On walls, trunks of trees, &c. Common throughout the county.

POLYPODIUM PHEGOPTERIS, *Linn.*

Titterstone Clee Hill: *Newman.* Longville Common: *M.*

Ragleth Wood, near Church Stretton: *W.P.* Darley Dingle, near Linley: *R. Anslow.* Craigforda, Oswestry: *Salwey.* Brown Clee Hill: *Miss Brown.*

POLYPODIUM DRYOPTERIS, Linn.

Wrekin, foot of Wenlock Edge, between Lutwych and Kinley: *W. Titterstone Clee Hill, Downton Castle: Plym.* Canton Rough, about a quarter of a mile from Bridgnorth: *Purton.* Longville Common near Craven Arms: *M.* Spout Valley, Longmynd, near Church Stretton: *W.P.* Eastern declivity of Wrekin Hill: *R. Anslow.* Frodesley Hill: *Moore.* Hoar Edge, Whiteliffe Coppice, near Ludlow: *Newman.* Goose's Meadow, Chesterton, Burcott, Apley drive: *Miss Brown.*

POLYPODIUM ROBERTIANUM, Hoffm.

Cheney Longville: *G.* (This is very doubtful. *W.P.*)

OSMUNDA REGALIS, Linn.

Between Birch and Lee, near Ellesmere, Woodhouse near Oswestry, Shawbury Heath: *W. Titterstone Clee Hill: M.* Knockin Heath: *Turner & Dill.* Colemere and Sandford Heath near Westfelton: *Rev. W. A. Leighton.* Roddington Heath (1862), Ellerdine Common, near the Hazles Farm below Ellerdine, Hodnet Heath: *R. Anslow.* Between Black Mere and Kettle Mere, near Ellesmere: *Rev. W. T. Burges.* Hopton wood, Cleobury Mortimer, Stanley: *Miss Brown.*

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM, Linn.

Meadows about Eaton, Leighton, Golden, Berrington, *W.* Berwick near Shrewsbury, Westfelton: *Rev. W. A. Leighton.* Ford: *Mrs. Auden.* Coppice near Onslow Hall: *W.P.* Steeraway in the wood, near the Arkol Hill, Fields under the Wrekin, Domerville Lawn, near Wellington: *R. Anslow.* Fields adjoining Eyton Park: *Rev. W. Houghton.* Oldbury, Harpsford, Stanley, Cantern brookside, Hoards Park Farm, Shirlett: *Miss Brown.*

BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA, Sw.

In a meadow near Ludlow: *Turner & Dill.* Whiteliffe: *M. Sutton Spa: late Revd. S. P. Mansell.* Craig-y-rhiw, near Oswestry: *J. R. Jebb.* "The late H. Bidwell Esqr found this plant in a large heathy field under the Wrekin." *R. Anslow.*

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM, Linn.

Bedstone Hill, near Knighton, *Plym.* Hodnet Heath, Stiperstones Heath, Bettws near Chin: *W.* Caradoc Hill, near Church Stretton, Corndon Hill, Brown Clee Hill: *Rev. W. A. Leighton.*

LYCOPODIUM ALPINUM, Linn.

Stiperstones Heath, according to Dillenius: *W.*

LYCOPODIUM SELAGO, Linn.

Stiperstones Heath, Brown Clee Hill, Titterstone Clee Hill: *W.*

1911-1912

1912-1913

1913-1914

1914-1915

1915-1916

1916-1917

1917-1918

Longmynd Hills, abundant: *G.* Caradoc Hill, near Church Stretton, Corndon Hill: *Rev. W. A. Leighton.*

SELAGINELLA SELAGINOIDES, *Gray.*

Longmynd Hills, *G.*

ISOETES LACUSTRIS, *Linn.*

Eastern shore of Bomere Pool: *W.* South end of the lake, 1874.
W.P. Pools, near Darnford: *G.*

MARSILEACEÆ.

PILULARIA GLOBULIFERA, *Linn.*

“Bomere, Betton Pool, Pool between Knockin and Nescliffe: *W.* Although I have carefully searched the first two localities, given by Mr. Williams, I have failed to discover the plant.” *W.P.*

EQUISETACEÆ.

EQUISETUM ARVENSE, *Linn.*

This is generally distributed throughout the county, and too often existing in profusion, being a weed difficult of extinction.

EQUISETUM MAXIMUM, *Lam.*

Golden Pool, and near Harley: *W.* (It exists in the former locality no longer, the pool having been drained.) Weir Coppice, near Shrewsbury. Leaton Knolls: *W.P.* Rodington Heath: *R. Anslow.* Holley Coppice, the Albyns: *Miss Brown.*

EQUISETUM SYLVATICUM, *Linn.*

Wood between Sidbury and Bridgnorth, East end of Stiperstones Hill, Priors' Ditton, Brown Clee Hill: *W.* Ticklerton, Strefford: *G.* Benthall Edge, Wenlock's wood, near the Wrekin: *R. Anslow.* Gittins' Hey-Wood, near Westbury, wood near Steeraway, Wellington: *W.P.* Linley, Darley Dingle, Faintree, Shirlett: *Miss Brown.*

EQUISETUM PALUSTRE, *Linn.*

Shallow ponds and boggy ground: *W.* Marsh Brook: *G.* Ellesmere Mere: *W.P.* Bog under the Wrekin, Preston on the Wildmoors, Eytton: *R. Anslow.* Brown Clee Hill: *Miss Brown.*

EQUISETUM LIMOSUM, *Linn.*

Ponds and pools: *W.* Plowden: *G.* River Severn, near Shrewsbury: *Rev. W. A. Leighton.* Shawbury Heath: *W.P.* Worfe turnpike: *Miss Brown.*

EQUISETUM HYEMALE, *Linn.*

East end of Cantlop wood: *W.* Dell at Bitterley, below the Clee Hill: *Moore.* Town's Mills pond: *Miss Brown.*

BRIDGNORTH HERMITAGE.

By HUBERT SMITH.

There led as by a spirit's might
 He wandered forth into the night ;
 And rested not until he stood,
 By the lone chapel in the wood.

THIELKA.

AN allurement of mystery and romance casts its mantle over an old hermitage. Strange tales are told, and not without truth, of men's seclusion from the world—the causes assigned for their retirement are usually speculative and uncertain.

Unlike the monk or priest, it is not a dedication of the spirit at the dawn of manhood. The Hermit has generally seen many phases of life before some powerful combination of circumstances induce him to seek a sanctuary in the forest, and the cave. Mankind have, probably, left no favourable impression on the foretime of his life, and sad experiences have given him a distaste for society. Possibly noble aspirations and generous feelings have been chilled and disappointed, before he enters the wide portals of nature, and accepts this last refuge, when none other can be found.

In early times the Hermit's cave had often in or near it a small Oratory, or rudely carved chapel in the rock, and the tangled thickets and dark foliage of the ancient forest, which surrounded the arched cavern, gave a deeper shade of mysterious sanctity to the lonely cell. It was here the Hermit found a brief rest on the threshold of another world ; and by meditation and prayer closed a life of which so very little was ever known. We seek in vain, among the few scanty shreds of tradition, for the true tale of his life. His secret is buried with him, but we have some clue to

the character of the recluse, from the cave wherein he dwelt, and the lone chapel in the wood tells us he was there for piety and prayer. Such seems to have been the character of Ethelwald, the Saxon Prince, who once lived in the Bridgnorth Hermitage. That he was the first Hermit, is but the inference of tradition; but taken with the records of successive presentations to the Hermitage after his death it is very probable that he was so.

The only original notice we have met with upon the subject of this foundation is given under the title of the "Hermitage," in that splendid work of historical research, the value of which can never be sufficiently estimated in this county, *The Antiquities of Shropshire* by the Rev. R. W. Eyton. It is as follows:—

"Another, and still more humble establishment is associated with the religious history of this town and its suburbs. The road which led hence towards Worfield, through Morf Forest, before it attains the summit of the hill, which faces Bridgnorth, on the east passes under a cave, hewn out of the red sandstone rock of the district.

"Here if *names* and legends are to have due authority, 'here sat solitary sanctity,' for the spot is still called the Hermitage, and tradition says that a brother of King Athelstan ended his days here in retirement from the world. Be that as it may, we have better evidence than tradition that at a subsequent period an eremitical cell existed in this place; that it was under the declared patronage of the Crown (probably as being situate at Morfe Forest), and that the name by which it was known at this later period affords some corroboration to the story of its origin. In the reign of Edward III. several successive hermits occur on the rolls, for they were ushered to their cell with the same formalities of Royal seal and patent as introduced a Dean or Prebendary of St. Mary Magdalene to the Constable of Bridgnorth Castle, or to the Sheriff of the County. On 2nd

“ Feby. 2 Edw. III. (1328) John Oxindon was presented by the King to the Hermitage of Athewildston.
“ In 7 Edward III. (1333) Andrew Corbrigg was similarly presented to the Hermitage of Adlaston, near Brugenorth. In 9th Edward III. (1335) Edmund de la Mare was presented to the ‘Hermitage’ of Athelardeston.

“ In 20 Edward III (1346) Roger Burghton was presented to the ‘Hermitage above the High Road, near Brugenorth.’ I have made no further extract in continuation of this list, nor is it important to do so. The reader must judge whether this legend, above cited, when coupled with those traces of the name of Athelward or Ethelward, are sufficient grounds for identifying the first Hermit with that literate brother of King Athelstan who has been mentioned in the note—we may conclude the Hermitage is of Saxon origin.” The note 430 alluded to is so important, as relating to the subject of this paper, that we give it *in extenso* :—“ This tradition has some semblance of probability. King Edward the Elder had by his three wives a numerous family. Malmesbury (*de gestis Regnum*, vol. 2, page 25) has been particular to record the names and destinies of fourteen children, of whom five were sons, but of these five neither appears under circumstances which can identify him with our Hermit. Athelstan, the eldest, succeeded to Edward’s throne, Ethelward, the second, known only for his love of literature, died soon after his father and was buried at Winchester. Edwin, the third, was banished the realm and drowned at sea under circumstances which affected the reputation of Athelstan, whose interest in getting rid of him was associated with a question of his own legitimacy. Edmund and Edred successively came to the throne after the death of Athelstan. Fear of a fate like Edwin’s may have influenced some sixth and unnamed brother of Athelstan to embrace an eremitical life, or possibly his second

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 state of the kingdom, the condition of the people, and the state of the church. It also mentions the death of King William the First and the accession of King Henry the First.

The second part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the events of his reign, the wars he fought, and the state of the kingdom during his reign. It also mentions the death of King Henry the First and the accession of King Stephen.

The third part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the events of his reign, the wars he fought, and the state of the kingdom during his reign. It also mentions the death of King Stephen and the accession of King Matilda.

The fourth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the events of her reign, the wars she fought, and the state of the kingdom during her reign. It also mentions the death of King Matilda and the accession of King Henry the Second.

“brother, Ethelward, may have been an anchorite.
“Three of his sisters were nuns.”

In another note the author of *The Antiquities of Shropshire* presumes the etymology of the name to be the stone of the rock of Athelward or Ethelward rather than a dwelling or enclosure of the same, which is followed by the remark that “in either case we have “a caution as to accepting the modern termination “‘ton’ as always significant of town.”

Although the reasons which influenced the Saxon prince to embrace a Hermit's life may never be known, there is no doubt that at that period Hermits were held in much veneration, and it is not singular that a spot so beautiful in the Royal forest of Morfe should have been selected, when we consider that it was then a well timbered chase of wild deer, and was frequently the hunting ground of Saxon Princes, as it was afterwards of Norman Barons and their Retainers.

Nothing seems to be known of the successive Hermits, whose names are given in the “*Antiquities of Shropshire*,” and it is remarked by the Author of “*Old Sports and Sportsmen*” that either the Hermits must have been near the termination of their pilgrimage when inducted, or the confinement in a damp cell did not agree with them.

It was a beautiful afternoon on the 4th of June last, when we determined to make a close inspection of the Hermitage.

We were soon ascending the Turnpike Road through a deep cutting in the new red sandstone rock in the direction towards Wolverhampton. As we approached the summit of the steep hill about half-a-mile from Bridgnorth, a series of rock terraces or hanging gardens extended on our right from the road to near the top of the ridge. Fruit trees bloomed in narrow patches of ground, sheltered by alternate walls of rock, which gave a richness of colouring to the scene. When near the top of the hill, we left the turnpike road and followed the steep pathway for a short distance, until

we reached two cottages built against the rock, and ascending to the left, in another minute we stood before an interesting cave cottage in close proximity to the Hermit's cave. The dwellers in this cottage had also the occupation of the Hermitage and its precincts. We found them a worthy couple of the labouring class, who had as much attachment for their rock abode as if it had been a palace. It was an excellent specimen of a cave dwelling, many of which formerly existed about Bridgnorth. The hand of man had done little to render it habitable. A chimney and fire place had been built up at one end, and a doorway and window had been fitted into the rock façade, but all had been accomplished with very little aid of masonry. As we entered we found the gudewife seated at her little round table taking a cup of tea. An old clock on our right stood near some broad wooden steps which led up into a narrow cave bedroom, which had a curtain before the entrance instead of a door. On the left of the fire-place, another cave served as a sort of storeroom. The kitchen and bedroom were narrow, and not very lofty. The abode was almost a reproduction of one of the cave dwellings of the Albaycin at Granada in Spain, and only wanted the gipsy form of Mariano, with a crucifix at the end of the cave bedroom, to complete the resemblance. As we sat at ease it even came to our thought that if it had not been for the question of ventilation, we, too, might enjoy such a home. The gudewife idolized all that belonged to the Hermitage, and we soon found ourselves in a region of tradition and legend. Her husband and herself had lived in one of the cottages immediately below for sixteen years. He was a Herefordshire man. When he could not work regularly on the farm over the ridge, he had to give up the cottage, and they moved to their present dwelling, where they had lived fourteen years. We verily believe that, notwithstanding the green mould, ominous of damp in the rock roof of their cave, it would break their hearts to leave their humble retreat. Here we had an enthusiast. Yes,

it is pleasant to find that there are other minds besides that of the Antiquary who take an interest in the old Hermitage. Her eyes sparkled as she said—"Sir, there's a good deal that's curious about this old place—why, sir, the old woman who lived in the cottage below was ninety-nine when she died—I knew her well. The old lady, Williams, could tell some queer tales. A witch once lived in the large cave beyond the Hermit's Chapel, and she could change herself into anything she liked, but there are none of those sort of people now." "All burnt," said we laconically. Yes, continued the gude-wife, she had seen her often, and then she unfolded an intricate entanglement of beliefs, hearsays, rumours, hints, tales, and speculations, which gave such form and reality to a chest of buried treasure, and a subterranean passage from the Hermitage to somewhere, that we at once fancied ourselves with a second Mateo Ximenes, the son of the Alhambra, or one worthy to be his successor; our former guide, Antonio Valenzuela, who lives with his charming señora within the precincts of the palace at Granada.

Chest of treasure! Indeed, thought we, little does the owner of the Apley Estate dream of the wealth which may be lying concealed at this old Hermitage. Our faith, we must confess, was very weak as to the treasure. It is seldom hermits possess many worldly chattels; and if any should be found, which is extremely doubtful, it must, undoubtedly, belong to the witch.

Yet the traditions about the subterranean passage had the respectability of age, and much credence, if they were not like one of those popular errors, which still hold ground in this country—that a funeral passing over land establishes a right of road—that you can't swear through glass—and that it is quite lawful to sell your wife for a consideration, generally of small amount, which is implicatedly believed by many of our neighbours in la belle France. As our thoughts again reverted to the subterranean passage, we asked the gudewife if she remembered the boys digging at one

The first of these is the fact that the British had no regular army in 1775. The only military force available to the British in North America was the British Army of the West Indies, which was a small, untrained force of about 10,000 men. The British also had a large number of militia units, but these were not trained for conventional warfare. The British therefore had to rely on the militia for the bulk of their fighting force. This was a major disadvantage, as the militia were not trained for the type of warfare that the British were engaged in. The British also had to rely on the militia for the bulk of their fighting force. This was a major disadvantage, as the militia were not trained for the type of warfare that the British were engaged in.

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corner of the Hermit's cave coming to some steps? Oh yes, sir, and the bailiff of the farm, passing by, was very angry and made them fill it up. The right hand corner of the cave, said I? That's it; and it was said with such emphasis as to leave no doubt of her firm belief, and the existence of a secret passage. We must say that her interest was considerably increased when we unfolded our project for examining fully as to the existence of an underground way from the Hermitage, especially when she found we had full authority to do so, and the cave being in the occupation of herself and husband, it was impossible to show greater willingness to aid the investigation. The husband was from home, but would return before the end of the week. He could not always work, owing to severe rheumatism, but she had given him a decoction of a wild herb called Horehound, to which she ascribed great curative power. We engaged his services. The bailiff of the Hermitage farm, on which the cave is situate, gave his suggestions, and a vigorous search was arranged to test the truth of tradition.

With regard to the existence of a passage, we had met with one reference in the *Magna Britannia*, Vol. IV., page 676, "And upon the brow of a hill of Morfe " is an old cave supposed to be the habitation of a " Hermit, in which was a descent by steps into the " earth to a great depth, but of what use it was is not " known. There was such another in one of the cellars " of the Castle, and was thought to have a communica- " tion with the other under the river."

Another tradition, but of which we have no written record, is that the supposed passage commenced at the ancient and interesting mansion of Hord's Park, and extending underneath the river Severn, ended at the Hermitage. The idea may have originated from the fact that there are extensive vaults, cellars, and passages, underneath the old house, some of which, we believe, are now bricked up; but noble and influential as the Hords were before the civil wars, they would

never have incurred the expense of an underground passage underneath the Severn.

Another tradition which seems to have had as little foundation as the last connected the old Friary at Bridgnorth with the Hermitage. This may also have arisen from the same reason, that many passages and vaults existed under the ancient religious home of the Franciscan Friars, now the site of the large and admirably arranged power loom carpet factory of Messrs. Southwell; with regard to the vaults we find the following in the *Magna Britannia*, Vol. iv., p. 693:—
“ There being some plain marks of its ancient magnificence yet visible, for in the court or yard thereof
“ are vaults underground, which run parallel to the
“ house, but how far in some places is not yet known.”
The *Magna Britannia* was published in 1727.

The excavations at the Hermitage soon commenced, the soil in the forecave was all cleared down to the solid rock, with the exception of a small portion of comparatively recent brickwork, and no entrance could be found to any underground passage.

We shall now describe, as clearly as we can, the Hermitage. It is entered through a small door. The rock on either side the door, with the addition of a few blocks of sandstone, closes in the front to the height of some feet the first and largest cave, which is now roofless; wild flowers and plants spring from the rough ledges and interstices of the picturesque rocks near the doorway. The size of the large cave will be seen by the accompanying plan, which has been most accurately and specially prepared, for the writer of this paper, by an admirable draughtsman from the office of Messrs. Keary, Wyley, and De Wend, Bridgnorth. In the right hand corner, as you enter, marked W on the plan, was the supposed entrance to a subterranean passage. On the left is a small side cave, called on the plan the lower cave, in part roofless; the large front cave is also roofless, the sandstone having crumbled away to the first arch of the

interior cave chapel. A projecting mass of conglomerate, a kind of hard cemented sand and gravel, projects over for some short distance.

The oratory or chapel is still intact, with its rudely arched roof in new red sandstone underneath the thick top strata of conglomerate or catbrain, which caps the ridge extending from the High Rock to Gatacre Hill, and from thence along the ridge above the Spring Valley, on the St. James' estate. It will be seen by the plan that the oratory or chapel is smaller than the front cave, but it is the most interesting and complete remains of the ancient Hermitage. A brick pavement has been, at some recent period, laid down on its floor of solid rock. To the left of this cave a lofty passage in the rock leads from the chapel up a flight of steps, cut in the rock, to the upper cave—to the left of this passage, as you enter the upper cave, is an opening or window through which you look down into the front cave below. The small upper cave is now roofless, and partly floorless. Such is the Bridgnorth Hermitage, which appears to have consisted of four rock caves or chambers, one being used as a chapel. The plan, we believe, is the first made of the Bridgnorth Hermitage, the exact admeasurement of which is given in detail, so that at some future time it may remain an interesting record of what the Hermitage was in 1877.

Perhaps we ought not to be too severe on those who seek a hermit's life. The Rev. George Bellet concludes a notice of the Hermitage, and Royal anchorite, in his "*Antiquities of Bridgnorth*," with the following:—
"Still we must not scorn such piety even though we
"detest its errors and lament its weakness, but
"willingly cherish the hope that its mistakes and
"deficiencies were pardoned by Him who is not extreme
"to mark what is done amiss, and that many an occu-
"pant, of a solitary Hermitage like this of Ethelward,
"in secret preference of his heart chose the good part
"which shall not be taken from him."

A more dreamy, romantic spot could not have been selected, placed as it is in a secluded amphitheatre, ending in a jutting promontory of craig, called the Queen's Parlour, a glorious retreat in the old forest times, with the ridge above crowned with the thick foliage of many trees. As we left the cave we followed a narrow path, between two high banks, near two trees, and crossing the highest ridge of rock we found ourselves on the sloping ground on the other side. It is a fine woodland scene. At a short distance down the field on the Hermitage Farm we came to the "Hermit's Well;" the spring was shaded by a hawthorn tree in full bloom. What a history it could tell of all who came there; but wells and fountains have a thousand tales, from the spring near the old Château of Glucksberg, in which a duke lost his ring, which has never been found, to St. Cuthbert's Well at Edenhall Park, from whose fairies the old family of Musgrave had the cup which is still called the "luck of Edenhall." Often has Ethelward, probably, visited this spring of the Hermitage, still interesting from its associations. Many a forester of olden time may have cast aside his unstrung bow to take a pure delicious draught; often the wild stag has bounded from the forest glade to slack his thirst in its bubbling water. The spring is now seldom used and seems to issue from beneath the roots of the hawthorn tree into a shaded cavity in the ground five feet-and-a-half long by two feet wide below the tree. There is a narrow way at one end for those who go for water. Some blocks of sandstone, dark with time, keep up the soil at the sides of the well, a thick fringe of nettles, grass, and buttercups surround the margin, rising in rank luxuriance to the wide spreading branches of the thorn. We returned to the Hermitage, which is one of the most interesting we have ever seen. We could say with the "*Hermit of Warkworth*," by Bishop Percy (a native of Bridgnorth), "within this "lonely hermitage there is a chapel meet." Ethelward and the succeeding Hermits were evidently of very

frugal habits, for we find no traces of the bones of the stag or wild boar, or other game. It is very probable they fared very differently from the Welsh Hermit of the cell of St. Gover, mentioned by the talented authoress of the *Mabinogion* in her excellent work entitled "*Good Cookery.*" If the Hermit's cuisine at Bridgnorth was faulty, it must have been far more comfortable than the cave of Honorius, near the Cork convent at Cintra, into which we once descended. Still Austerities agreed with Honorius, for he lived to the age of ninety-five years and died in 1596. But the forest of the Hermitage is gone; it is only comparatively a few years since the forest which surrounded the Hermitage was enclosed. The Act for its enclosure is dated 1806, and Morfe was then estimated to be about 3,000 acres of unenclosed land. The Morfe forest from very early time had been the favorite hunting ground of the Danes, Saxons, Norman kings and barons, and lastly Shropshire squires.

It must have been a beautiful chase which surrounded the Hermitage of Prince Ethelward—a large and extensive area, broken with gulleys, glens, valleys, dingles, dales, and dells, full of quiet sheltered retreats for deer and game, full of romantic scenery, with the Severn on the west and the river Worfe on the north as natural boundaries; and if we may judge by the accounts of the noble oaks which flourished there it must have been a splendid woodland scene. The oaks, with few exceptions, are gone—one very ancient tree remains near Quatford, as if to show what they had been. The mighty hunters have successively departed, but Roger de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, has left the ancient church at Quatford as a memorial, and the Earl of Essex, whose grandson was killed hunting in the forest, has left the ancient hospital and priory of St. James to perpetuate his name. The forest, where once dwelt Ethelward, at last became a wild moorland with scarcely any trees, and in 1739 a considerable tract below the Hermitage seems to have

been used as a rabbit warren, and belonged to the Lord of the Manor of Worfield. This is proved by an old lease from the Mytton collection, dated 1749, "between John Smith of Hilton, in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop, gent., on the one part, and John Bourne of the same parish of Worfield, warrener, of the other part, which recites a prior lease, dated 1739, from Sir Thomas Whitmore to John Smith, who relets a dwellinghouse and appurtenances or lodge then in possession of John Bourne upon the forest of Morfe and all the warren of conies or parcel waste used for a warren extending and lying in length between a certain rock or mountain called Pendlestone Rock, near the town of Bridgnorth, on the north part thereof, and the highway leading from Bridgnorth through the late hospital of Saint James's near the said town of Bridgnorth on the south part thereof, and in breadth from the late Hermitage there and the top of a mountain above the said Hermitage heretofore called broad ditch on the east part, and to the Town of Bridgnorth on the west part thereof—and also all that warren of conies or parcel of wast ground being part of the wast or forest of Morfe aforesaid lying adjacent to the old warren extending itself to Gataere highway on the north, and to a place called round Hill and Ewe tree Hill on the south and to a footway coming from the said Town of Bridgnorth to the Town of Quatford on the west part thereof, with liberty of ingress &c. reserved to the Honourable Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley in the said county of Salop Knight of the Bath to course and kill paying eight pence for every couple of conies taken; and it is also recited that John Smith having a lease from Sir William Whitmore dated 1739 under the yearly rent of £25 and the yearly payment in the flesh of 150 couples of rabbits at the Mansion House of Apley grants for twelve years to Bourne upon the same terms with a covenant that at the end of the term or sooner determination that the said John Bourne shall keep the said Lodge in good tenable order and leave

the same in good order and repair and the warren well stocked and stored and replenished with 200 couples of conies at the least."

An undulating and beautiful country still remains; other woods, in places, cover with rich, luxuriant foliage the hills which shortly before were a bare warren. A range of wood extends along the ridge above the Hermitage. Fertile fields and hawthorn hedges, interspersed with trees and shaded lanes, where gorse and broom still find their habitat, with quaint homelike cottages of the peasants of the soil, nestling in quiet dales, are now seen. The Worfe winds its course through grass green meads from the beautiful church of Worfield, and skirting the noble domain of the Davenports, is at length almost lost in the secluded and romantic recesses of the upper new red sandstone rocks at Burcote. We are doubtful, even with our love of forest scenes, whether the present has not eclipsed in beauty the Morfe forest as it was shortly before the enclosure—when it was barren and bare of trees, and cold and bleak in winter, and we almost doubt if the present does not vie with the once luxuriant oak forest of the Saxon and Norman times.

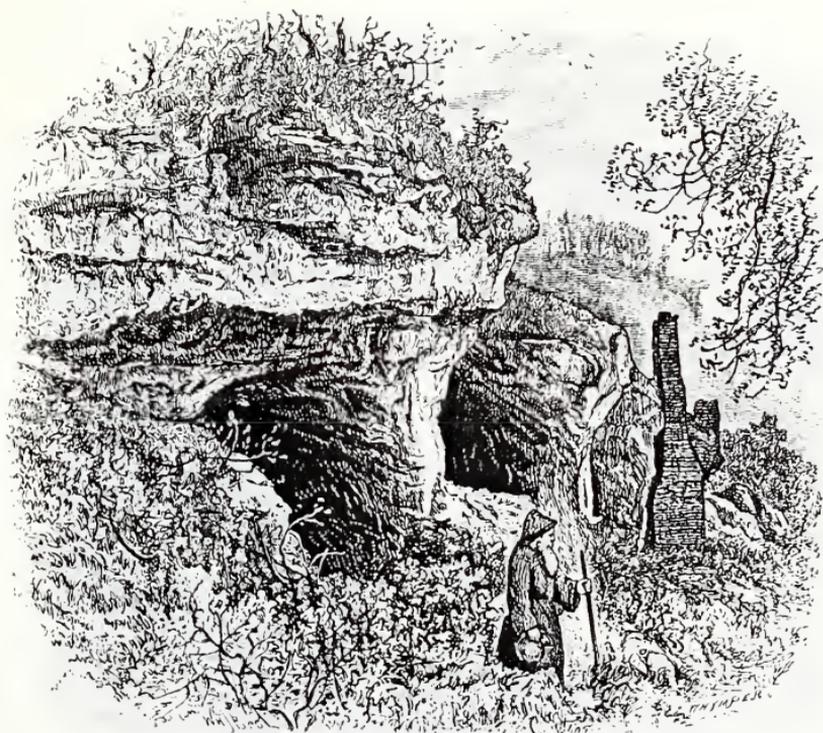
Shropshire has not been the home of many Hermits, but there has been one of more recent times than Ethelward, who was called Carolus. His real name is stated to have been Charles Evans; he lived near the eastern gate of Tong Castle Park. The walls of carved stone work on either side the gate may still be seen, Bizarre in idea, and curiously sculptured in dark grey stone. The Hermit's abode was amongst the trees near. The singularly unfortunate family of the Durants were then possessors of the estate, which, with the fine old church of Tong, possessing so much to interest the Antiquary, has become the property of the Right Honourable Earl of Bradford, now lord-lieutenant of the county, and president of this society. We have been unable to glean any certain information why Carolus became a Hermit, or from whence he came; he seems to have

sought in Tong Park quiet and rest, but found it not. He is said to have been a gentleman in reduced circumstances, and received an allowance from Mr Durant. The maintenance of so costly a luxury as a Hermit seems to have provoked the hostility of Mr. Durant's sons. It is said they threatened to shoot him, and he removed in consequence to a house, as we are informed, at the back of the Castle, where he died, and the following notice appeared in the obituary of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," for 1822, page 381, "Oct. 6, Shropshire, C. Evans, better known by the name of Carolus "the Hermit of Tong, where he had lived seven years "in a lonely and romantic cell, on the domain of G. "Durant, Esq."

Before quitting the Bridgnorth Hermitage, some, who, like ourselves make this pilgrimage, may by chance view from thence the setting sun, and linger as we did to look upon a scene of wondrous splendour, as it gleamed upon a fairy woodland stretching far away to the Clec Hills and the beautiful mountains of Wales, looking like the reflection of some bright heaven beyond the sky; and then the choice of the Prince Ethelward will not appear so strange, that here he chose his last abode on earth, to pass and die.

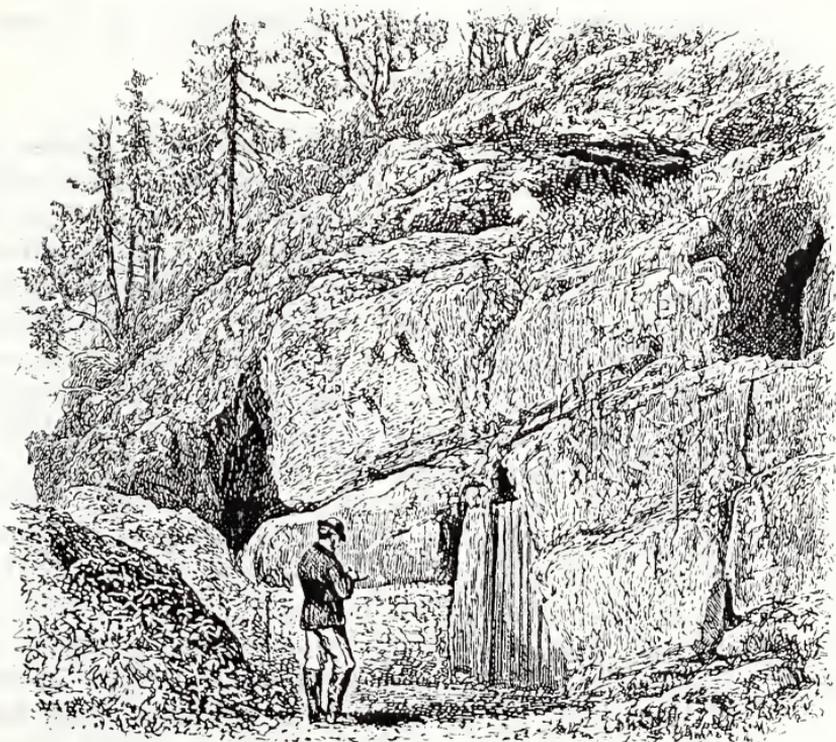
Belmont House, Bridgnorth,

8th October, 1877.



THE BRIDCNORTH HERMITAGE AND WITCH'S CAVE, SOUTH VIEW, 1877.

FROM A SKETCH BY HUDERT SMITH, ESQ.



THE BRIDCNORTH HERMITAGE AND WITCH'S CAVE, NORTH VIEW, 1877.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. MEDCALF.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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EXTRACTS FROM THE CARTULARY OF HAGHMON ABBEY, CO. SALOP.

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., (CAMB.), F.L.S., F.B.S., ED., &c.

THE mitred¹ Abbey of Augustinian Canons, founded at Haghmon near Shrewsbury by the Baronial family of Fitz-Alan in the 12th century, existed in opulence and importance until the dissolution in 1541. On that event the monastery, church, campanile and cemetery, together with all the lands which constituted "the Demesne," were granted to Edward Lyttleton of Pellyngton Hall, co: Stafford, in fee, by the service of the 20th part of one Knight's fee, and an annual payment of 16/4½. These hereditaments he sold to Rowland Hill, citizen and mercer of London, a thoroughly wholesale trafficker in monastic property. And by Letters Patent dated 18 June, 38 Henry 8, the King granted these lands and an immense quantity of other property belonging to very many other religious houses in various parts of the kingdom, and the several annual rents reserved to the Crown, for £847. 1. 8, to the said Rowland Hill. What property, so far as concerns Haghmon Abbey, passed by this grant, may be ascertained from a "Survey of the Manor of

¹This discovery was made by Revd. Mackenzie Walcott in his diligent researches among the Public Records: see his *Four Minsters round the Wrekin*, p. 50. This important influential position also accounts for the Abbey being selected as the Depository of one of the Statute Rolls of the realm. This Roll of Statutes, which is amongst the muniments at Sundorne Castle, is dated 2 Edward 1; begins with Magna Charta, and ends with the Statute of Acton Burnell, the last entry, and is in the handwriting of that age: see Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. Shrewsb.*, vol. 1, p. 150, note.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY CHARLES A. BEAN

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America in search of a new world. These early explorers, such as Christopher Columbus and John Cabot, opened the way for a new era of discovery. The United States was born out of the struggle for independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, leading to the formation of a new government based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The early years of the United States were marked by westward expansion and the search for new lands. The Louisiana Purchase and the Texas Revolution were key events in this period. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a defining moment in the nation's history, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The Reconstruction era that followed was a time of great change and challenge for the newly freed slaves.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the United States emerge as a world power. The Spanish-American War and the acquisition of territories such as Hawaii and the Philippines marked the beginning of the nation's imperial expansion. The Progressive Era was a time of reform and social change, as Americans sought to address the problems of industrialization and urbanization.

The 20th century has been a period of great turmoil and achievement for the United States. World War I and World War II were defining moments in the nation's history, as it emerged as a superpower. The Cold War era was a time of tension and conflict with the Soviet Union. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s was a struggle for equality and justice for all Americans. The Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal were major events in the latter part of the century.

The United States has come a long way since its founding. It has grown from a small colony to a global superpower. It has faced many challenges, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. The future of the United States is bright, and it is up to us to make the most of it.

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Haghmon" made by a Mr. Wightwick in 1666, whereby it appears that the Manor of Haghmon contained, besides "the Demesnes of Haghmon within the pale," Upton Magna, Downton, Withington, Hunckington, Roddington, Walcott and Duncott—in all 3489a. 0r. 29p.—the then present rent £654. 2. 7—the yearly value £1,413. 14. 4, and the total value £23,168. 8. 0. Sir Rowland Hill's enormous estates descended to and were divided amongst his four daughters and co-heiresses. One of these, Elizabeth, married John Barker Esqr., who thus became possessed of the Haghmon estates and converted the Abbey into a family mansion. In the Barker family they continued for four generations, when Amy Barker, the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Barker of Haghmon, married Edward Kynaston of Hordley, co. Salop, Esq., who took up his residence accordingly at Haghmon. His son John Kynaston married Beatrice Corbet of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, and their son Corbet Kynaston, dying without issue, devised by his will 1734 and codicil 1738 the property to Andrew Corbet of Lee, Albright Hussey, and Sundorn. Andrew Corbet dying without issue, John Corbet his brother succeeded under the entail, and in his family it continued until the last male heir Andrew William Corbet cut off the entail and resettled the property on his mother's relatives, the Pigotts of Edgmond, co. Salop, the present possessors.

With the estates came also the ancient Deeds, and amongst them the Cartulary of the Abbey, a fine tall and thick folio volume of vellum, written and compiled most probably in the 15th century, inasmuch as Dr. John Ludlowe elected Abbot in 1463 is the last Abbot mentioned in the Cartulary, and the date of the deed in which he last occurs is 1478, 18 Edwd. 4.

There are two seals of the Abbey, one the common capitular seal engraved in Mackenzie Walcott's *Four Minsters*, and another of Abbot Gilbert 2nd (1283-1305.)

The following is a list of the Abbots compiled from the Cartulary :—

Abbots of Haghmon, co. Salop.

Alured occurs temp. Hen. 2.

Fulke, in office 1172-3.

Richard, and Ralph, both occur contemporary with Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph, who was consecrated 1186 and died 1224.

John occurs in 5 John, 1203.

Nicholas, contemp. with Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was consecrated 1206 and died 1228.

Osbert, contemporary with Hugh Folliot, Bishop of Hereford, who was consecrated 1219 and died 1234.

Engelard, said by Grose to have died 1241.²

William.

Ralph.

Herveus, in office 1236-7.

Gilbert, 30 Hen. 3, 1246, and 18 kal. Sept. 1252.

Alexander.

John, 48 Hen. 3, 1263.

Alanus, 2 Edw. 1, 1273.

Henry de Astley, 1283.

Gilbert de Campeden, elected 1283 (Rot. Pat. 12 Edw. 1.); in office 1301.

Richard de Broke, 1305—1323.

Nicholas de Longelmore, July 12, 1325 (19 Edw. 2)—1341.

Gilbert, 1341.

Richard, 1346—1359.

John de Smethecote, 45 Edw. 3, 1371.

Nicholas Biriton, 3 Rich. 2, 1379.

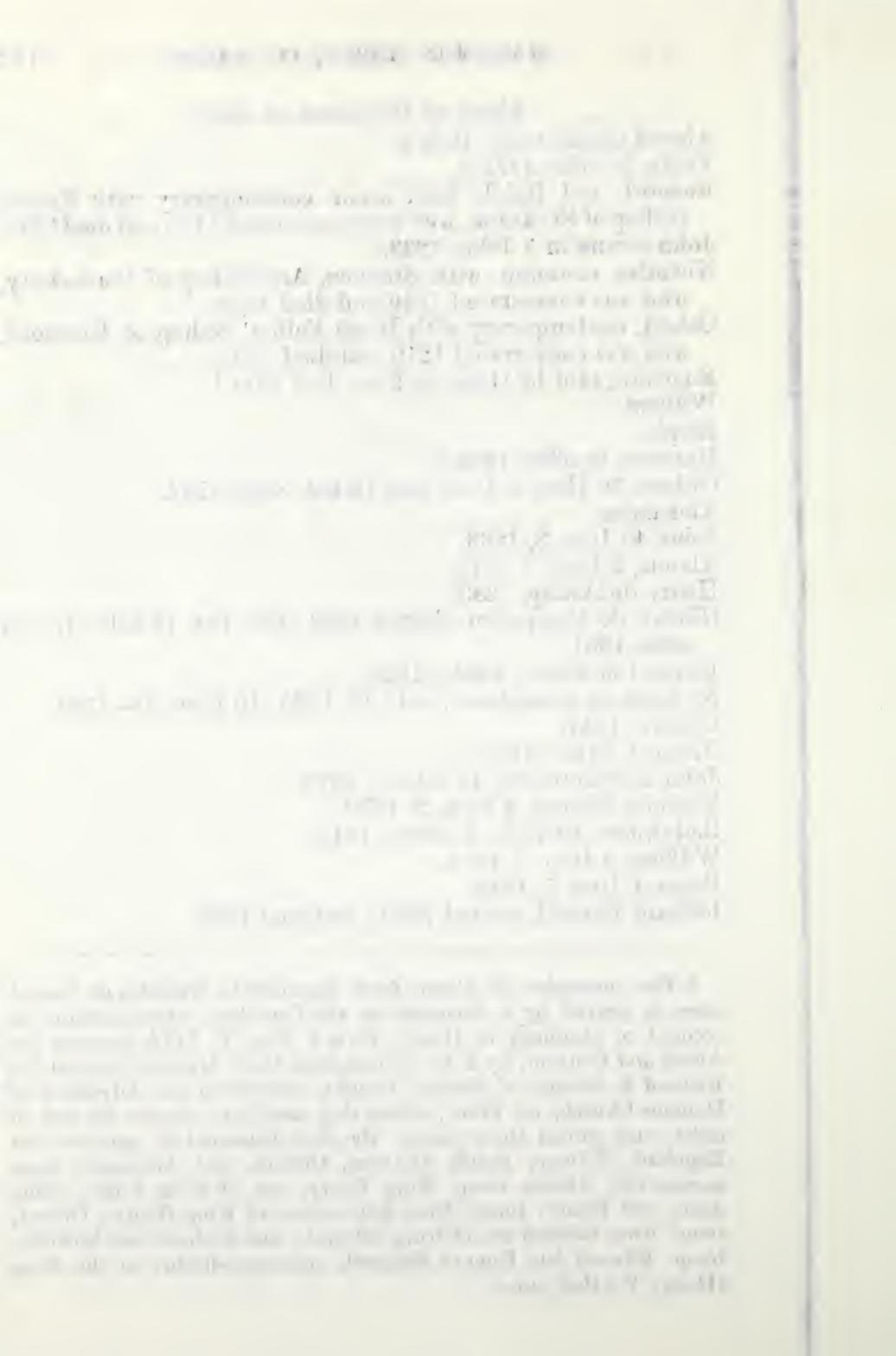
Radulphus, 10 Rich. 2, 1386—1415.

William, 3 Hen. 5, 1415.

Roger, 6 Hen. 5, 1418.

Richard Burnell, elected 1420; resigned 1463.

² The succession of Abbots from Engelard to Nicholas de Longelmore, is proved by a document in the Cartulary, which contains an account of pleadings in Hilary Term 1 Hen. V. 1414, between the Abbot and Convent, by John Rodenhurste their Attorney, against Sir Richard le Strange of Knokin, Knight, relative to the Advowson of Hammer Church, co. Flint; which they sought to recover by writ of right, and gained their point. By this document it appears that Engelard, William, Ralph, Herveus, Gilbert, and Alexander, were successively Abbots temp. King Henry, son of King John; John, Alan, and Henry, temp. King Edward son of King Henry; Gilbert, temp. King Edward son of King Edward; and Richard and Nicholas, temp. Edward late King of England, great-grandfather of the King (Henry V.) that now is,



John Ludlowe, D.D., elected in 1463. He is the last Abbot mentioned in the Cartulary, and the date of the deed in which he last occurs is 1478, 18 Edw. 4.

Richard Pontesburye, in office 1495.

In a Court Roll of Haghmon, among the muniments of the Corbet family, dated Thursday next before the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin, 17 Hen. VIII. [23 March 1525], Christopher occurs as Abbot; William Charlton, chief Steward, or Seneschal; Richard Mynd, deputy steward.

Thomas Corvisor, last Abbot, resigned on a pension, Sept. 9, 1539.

Extracts from the Cartulary of Haghmon.

William de Camberey, of Asforde, gave "ad opus ecclesie" the rent of 12*l.* issuing annually in the township (villa) of Asforde, and payable at Michaelmas, from land which Milo of Little Herford held of him. Test. Hugo Carbonel, Henry de Budlers, John de Asforde, Nicholas son of Andrew, Geoffrey and James brothers.

Alan de la Mare gave to the sustenance of the sick brethren in the infirmary one virgate of land in Bolda [Bold and Charlot in the parish of Cleobury North co. Salop.] which Haer and Geoffrey Ribel held, together with the messuage and croft which Edric held, rendering annually to the lord of the said vill 6*l.* at Michaelmas. Test. Thomas Mandut and Robert his brother.

Adam dñs de Bolda confirms the same grant, and gives the rent of 6*l.* to the Abbey. Test. Sir Thomas de Costentine, John fil. Heri.

Richard de Soggedon, for the health of his soul and that of Alice his wife, gave to the sustenance of two wax candles before the Altar of the B. V. M. in the Church of Haghmon, one messuage and 4½ acres of land in Cherleton [Charlton or Chorlton, in Wrockwardine, co. Salop.] To hold in frank almoigne to sustain two wax candles to be daily burned at the Mass of the B. V. M. before the said Altar for ever. Test. Master John de Cherleton, Ralph de Cherleton, Richard de Bury, John de Appelle, Henry de Rodinton.

Walter de Clifforde, son of Walter de Clifforde, gave to the sustenance of the kitchen of the monks and their refections in fresh fish, the mill of Culniton [Culnington], and the mill of Cineton [Shinerton near Much Wenlock, co. Salop], and half a virgate of land in Shineton, with a messuage belonging to the mill of Shineton, and suit and service. Test. Hugh de Ferrares Walter de Clifforde, son of Walter the second, Simon the Falconer, at that time Steward.

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Richard de Clifford, son of Walter, confirms the said grant.

Henry II. confirmed to the sustentation of the Church all Herdewike [Hardwick, in Middle, co. Salop] and a moiety of the village of Hadnal [in the same parish], which had been given by Gilbert de Hadenhale in the presence of his superior lord, William Fitz-Alan.

William Banastre gave to the sustenance of the poor at the gate, all the service of Wido de Hadenhale which he owes for one virgate of land in Hadenhale [Hadnal]. Test. Vivian de Rossale, Thomas his son, Baldwin de Hodenet, Odo his son.

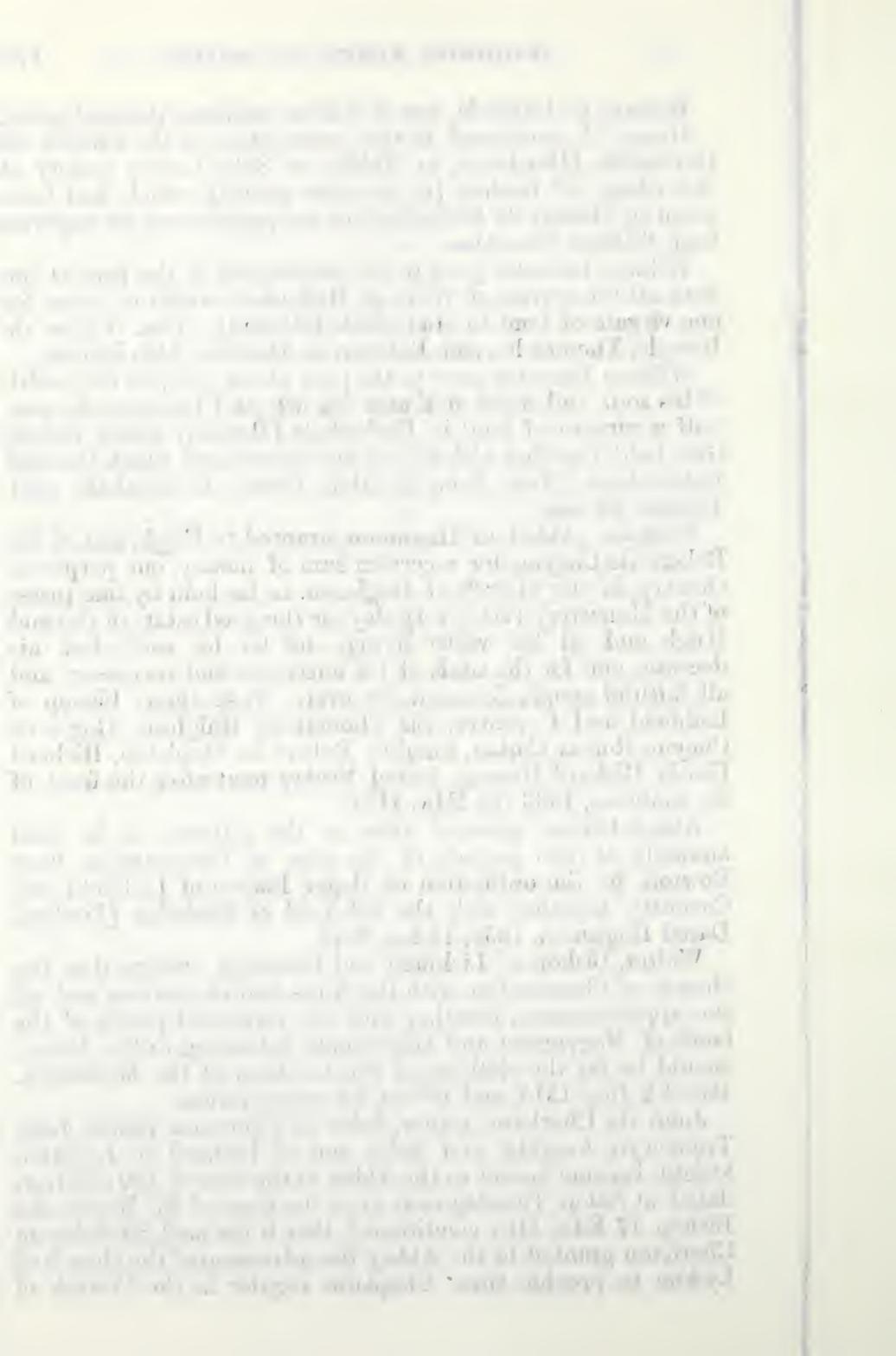
William Banastre gave to the poor at the gate, for the health of his soul, and those of Emma his wife and Laurence his son, half a virgate of land in Hadenhale [Hadnal] which Robert Swit held, together with half of the assart land which the said Robert held. Test. John fil. Alan, Vivian de Rosahale, and Thomas his son.

Nicholas, Abbot of Haghmon, granted to Hugh, son of Sir Robert de Cheyne, for a certain sum of money, one perpetual chantry in the church of Haghmon to be held by one priest of the Monastery (viz.) every day for the good estate of the said Hugh and all his whilst living, and for his soul after his decease, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors and all faithful people deceased, for ever. Test. Roger Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Sir Thomas de Halghton, Roger de Cheyne, Robert Corbet, knights, Robert de Stepleton, Richard Horde, Richard Husec. Dated Friday next after the feast of St. Ambrose, 1336 (10 Edw. III.)

Abbot Gilbert granted 100s. to the pittance to be paid annually at two periods of the year at Cheswardine from Rowton, by the ordination of Roger Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, together with the fish-pool of Pimbeleg [Pimley]. Dated Haghmon, 1252, 14 kal. Sept.

Walter, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, ordains that the church of Cheswardyn, with the fruits and obventions and all the appurtenances, together with the rents and profits of the lands of Nagyngton and Hideslonde belonging to the Abbey, should be for the clothing of the brethren of the Monastery. Dated 2 July 1315, and 19th of his consecration.

John de Cherleton, senior, John de Cherleton, junior, John Tromewyn, knights, and John son of Richard de Leghton, knight, became bound to the Abbot in the sum of £50 of silver, dated at Salop, Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, 17 Edw. III.; conditioned, that if the said Sir John de Cherleton granted to the Abbey the advowson of the church of Lydom to provide three Chaplains regular in the Church of



Haghmon to chaunt for the soul of Sir Edmond Earl of Arundel for ever, then the said bond shall be void.

Richard dñs de Leghton, knight, gave "ad p̄mocoēm" of the sacristy, four acres of land and one seilion to build a house upon in Halghton. Test. John de Erealwe, John son of Aer, knights, Robert de Peninton.

Roger son of Gilbert de Halghton gave two acres of land in the field of Halghton to sustain the light before the high altar in the Church of Haghmon. Test. Henry de Sibbeton, Thomas de Halghton, William his son, William de Alemain.

William Alemon de Halghton gave two acres of land in Halghton also to sustain the lights of the church. Test. Sir John son of Aer, John dñs de Arealwe, Philip de Peninton, Will. Crasset de Halghton, Roger son of Gilbert, of the same.

William son of Richard son of Adam de Asteleg, and Avota his wife, gave for the same purpose, one acre of land in the fields of Halghton. Test. Sir John de Erealwe, John son of Aer, knights, Philip de Penninton, Richard de Sogedon, clerk.

Henry II. gave to the sustentation of their church, the church of Hammer. Test. Richard de Luci, Hugh de Laci, Robert Marmion, at Salop. [Henry II. was at Shrewsbury 1158.]

William Banastre gave to the sustenance of the poor at the gate, a rent of 12*l.* issuing from land situate in Hauston, which Galfridus de Egebaldeham held formerly of Walter Gethariste. Test. Vivian de Rosshale, Thomas his son, Baldwin de Hodnet, Robert de Acton, Alan de Bureton, Thomas de Lee, William de Balderton.

William Banastre, son of William Banastre, gave to the alms of the gate two virgates of land in the vill of Hauston which had been given by Roger de Hauston and Richard his son and heir, and which Wido de Westbury and Richard son of Oliver once held, together with 22 acres of land there. Test. Sir Robert de Gyros, William de Hedlega, Reyner de Acton, and Wido de Hadnall.

John, son of Robert de Espelege, lord of Epsley, gave to the infirmary a rent of 4*s.* of silver from one virgate and a half of land which Robert son of Adam de Preston held in Hopton [parish of Hodnet, co. Salop]. Test. Sir John de Hodenet, William his son, John de Haffketon, John his son.

William, dñs de Newton, gave to the pittance 3½ acres of land in the fields of Newton near Stokesay. Test. Roger Wixi, Roger de Dodemoneston, Luke de Weho, Ranulph de Stoke.

Robert de Ardif and Milana his wife gave to the sustentation of the house of the infirm poor (for the health of their souls and that of Hugh de Lacy), a rent of 12*l.* annually paid by the

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Barons of Lilleshull for a ditch, situate between their fish-pond and the mill of the said Canons, between Dovecotemille and the fish-pond of Okinton. Test. Robert chaplain of With, Reyner de Acton.

Maurice de Pulilega gave to the sustentation of the Infirmary, one acre of land in Pulley, with the buildings thereon, situate between the land of Osbern and the land of Isabel wife of Engellare. Test. Robert Infant and Andrew son of Hubert, provosts of Salop. [Andrew son of Hubert, and Robert le Child, occur as provosts of Shrewsbury early in the reign of Henry III.]

Isabel de Rodington, widow, gave to the lights of the high altar a rent of 2s. issuing from a virgate and half of land in Rodington, which Hugh, son of the parson, held. Test. Sir William de Hedley, John his son.

Henry, son of Ranulph de Rodinton, confirms the same grant. Test. John de Ercall, John, son of Aer, knights.

Ranulph de Rodington gave "venditionem" of the meadow called Sistamesne, which Gilbert his grandchild (nepos) sold to the Abbey "ad opus ecclie eorum," for 10s. Test. John le Strange and Hamon his brother, Stephen de Stanton.

Clarice, widow, late wife of Roger de Apelegh, gave to the light of the high altar a rent of 12*d.* from her part of the mill of Rodynton. Test. Sir William de Hedlega, John his son, Stephen de Peninton, Ranulph de Rodinton.

Thomas Costentin gave to the augmentation of the alms of the gate the rent which Thomas de Caldecot rendered yearly for half a virgate of land in Sonford [Sandford, in Prees, co. Salop], viz., one pound of pepper at the feast of St. Michael. Test. Vivian de Rossale, Thomas his son.

King Henry gave to the sustentation of the church of Haghmon all Stutte [Stitt, in Rattlinghope, co. Salop].

Robert Bishop of Hereford gave to the augmentation of their sustenance all the tithes of the vill of Stutte; and, because by his visitation it appeared there was not any church there, he gave the Canons licence to build one in the place where they then had an Oratory, in which there should be a baptistery and sepulture, and service performed once in every week. Test. William Stokel, Ralph the Archdeacon.

Walter de Hibernia bound himself to Edmund Earl of Arundel and his heirs, to find and sustain six wax candles of six pounds weight about the place or tomb of the said Edmund wheresoever in the said Abbey it might happen to be; to be renewed yearly at the feast of Easter, so that the said wax candles might burn in the vigils and masses in which the wax candles about the tomb of Richard Earl of Arundel,

father of the said Edmund, were accustomed to be burned; and he charges his lands at Upton near Haghmon [Upton Magna, co. Salop] to find the same. Test. Sir William de Ercalwe, John de Lec, John de Chetewin, knights. Dated at Clun, 1st March, 19th Edward 1.³

Sunday next before the feast of St. Michael, 15 Edw. 3. [23d Sept. 1341.] Agreement between the monastery of Haghmon and John son of Walter de Hibernia, of Upton. The monastery agree to find twelve wax candles to burn in the church of Haghmon about the tomb of the Lord Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Alice his Countess, to be renewed yearly, so that after such renovation they should be of the weight of six pounds, and be burned at high mass in the feasts of the Nativity, St. John the Evangelist, Epiphany, Purification of B. V. M., Annunciation of B. V. M., Easter, Pentecost, Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Assumption of B. V. M., Nativity of B. V. M., Exaltation of Holy Cross, All Saints, All Souls, St. Michael, and on the anniversaries of the said Richard Earl of Arundel and Alice his Countess. And for the sustenance of this the said John de Hibernia assigned all his lands to pay yearly to the Sacrist of Haghmon ten shillings, and charged his lands at Upton [Upton Magna] therewith. Test. Sir William de Ercalwe. Dated at Haghmon.

Matilda the Empress, daughter of King Henry and Lady of England, gave three carucates of land in Walecote [Walcot, in Wellington], with the men and all things belonging, with soch and sach, and thol, theam and infangetheof, for the remission of her sins. Test. D. [David I.] King of Scotland, R. [Robert de Sigello, cons. 1141, ob. 1150 or 1151] Bishop of London, A [Alexander, cons. 1123, ob. 1147] Bishop of Lincoln.

The said Matilda gave also the mill at Walcot. Test. Robert, son of Heldeber, Walter son of Alan, Nigel de Brac.

King Stephen and King Henry confirm the said grants.

Henry II. granted exemption from toll through his whole land of England and Wales. Test. Richard de Luci, William Fitz Adeline his sewer, Hugh de Laci.

John, son of Roger de Hauston, grants to Sir Robert de Preston, clerk, land in Hauston [Hauston in Hadnal chapelry], reserving a rent to the Abbey. Test. Richard Banaster, John clerk of Smetheote [Smetheote, co. Salop], Richard Grey de Acton. Dated on the octave of St. Hilary, 3 Edward III. [20 January 1330.]

³ This Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, was beheaded 1326, and on his attainder his honours became forfeited, but were restored to his son and heir Richard Fitz Alan, 4 Edw. II.

Henry III. grants to the Abbey of Haghmon the vill of Lee, in Bottewoode [Leebotwood, co. Salop], unto the bridge called the Quakinggebrugge, with the chapel and tithes of the said vill, and all Behecota, from the way called Hauledwey to the place called Goseforde, with the tithes and the oratory of the said vill. Dated at Portsmouth, the 1st August, in 37th year of his reign [1253].

Alexander Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield confirms the said grant, 16 kal. July.

William de la Beche gave lands in Eaton Mascott [Eaton Mascote, co. Salop]. Test. Sir Ralph de Picheforde, lord William Hunalde, Roger Sprengelose, Walter de Harpecote, William Marscot, Nicholas de Conedour, clerk of Britin [Berrington, co. Salop], Richard de Eton, Richard de Baschurche.

Agreement between the monastery of Haghmon and the Rector of the church of Wrockeworthin or Wrockordin [Wrockwardine, co. Salop]; the monastery grants to the church of Wrockeworthin 4 acres of land belonging to the mill of Aldedescote [Allscott in the parish of Wrockwardine], which Ralph the provost (ppositus) holds: and the Rector grants to the monastery permission to dig turves and soil in the moor called "Gretholders," to repair the stank (stagni) of the said mill.

Robert de Heyteton gave half a virgate of land in Mershe. Test. Thomas Corbet, Richard Corbet, William parson of Rodynton [Rodington, co. Salop], Stephen the chaplain.

Roger de Stanton confirms the grant of Richard de Preston to take marl from a field at Preston-upon-Severn [Preston Boats, co. Salop.] Test. Stephen de Stanton, Dan William chaplain of Uffinton [Uffington, co. Salop].

9 Sept. 1478, 18 Edw. IV. Robert Abbot of Lilleshull, granted to John [John Ludlowe, D.D.] Abbot of Haghmon, all the great and small tithes, oblations, fruits, and the parochial chapel of the town of Uffinton, and the farm or grange of Pimley, for 99 years, at 40s. rent.

1292, John de Berewic and others, Justices sitting at Salop, decreed that Gilbert Abbot of Haghmon, should appear at Bradford court for the town of Uffinton.

Walter de Clifford gave the church of Culminton [Culmington, co. Salop], and because the said church yielded only three marks of silver annually, he gave a virgate of land in Siditonia, which Master Roger de Beche held, rendering to him 5s. annually. Test. Osborn son of Hugh, Walter my son, William de Etonia, Robert de Beeche, Master Roger his brother.

Hugh Folliot, Bishop of Hereford [1219—1234], received at the presentation of Osbert, Abbot of Haghmon, Dan John de Wrocest'r to the church of Culminton, and instituted him as parson "salva perpetua vicaria ejusd ecclie a nobis taxata." Test. Adam, chaplain of Westburi [Westbury co. Salop], Dan Thomas, Precentor of Hereford, Dan Robert Grossoteste, Dan Richard de Hereford, official of the said Bishop.

Hugh de Fereres confirms a grant of land in Corvewode. Test. William Carburnell, John and Pagan his sons, Simon, chaplain, and Robert, chaplain de Burford (Simone capellano et Rob'to capellano de Burford), [Burford, co. Salop].

Ralph le Strange granted to Haghmon abbey the perpetual advowson of the chapel of Knockin (jus patronatus capelle de Knokin), [Knockin, co. Salop]. Test. William Fitz-Alan, John le Strange, William le Strange, Jonas the chaplain.

Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph [1186—1224], grants and confirms to Ralph Abbot of Haghmon, the said chapel, according to the deed of Ralph le Strange, subjecting it to the payment of 12*l.* annually to the mother church of Kinardleg [Kinnerley, co. Salop]. Test. William Fitz-Alan, John le Strange, Hamon his brother.

1248 kal. June. Confirmation by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, of an agreement between the church of Kinardesleg [Kinnerley] and the chapel of Knockin: that the parson of Knockin shall hold all the tithes of Knockin and Norslepe, and those of all lands contained between the divisions of Knockin and Norslepe, and all obventions, paying 12*l.* annually to the church of Kinnardesleg on the feast of St. Bridget.

Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph [1186-1224], confirms the said agreement in the presence of the Priors of Wombridge and Rowton, Abraam the priest, Fulco Fitz-Warin, and Richard his brother.

Brother Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph [1268—1293], to Gilbert de Kampeden, Abbot of Haghmon, greeting: recites, that he had heard that Ralph de Solton, chaplain, had intruded himself into the vicarage of Knockin, and requires the monastery to choose some proper person to the vicarage within eight days. Dated at St. Martin [co. Salop] 8 id. Sept.

Richard, Abbot of Haghmon, granted to Thomas, chaplain of Knockin, the tithes of all wood of two years old in the grange of Caldecote. Dated 5 kal. June 1310.

John le Strange grants to Haghmon abbey the *new* chapel of Knockin. Test. Sir Hamon his brother, and Griffin de Kinerton.

John le Strange, 5th lord of Knoekin, confirms grant of said chapel to Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, and the Convent thereof, and their successors. Dated id. Dec. 26 Edw.

John le Strange, 6th lord of Knoekin, confirms, 10 October 1310.

Roger le Strange, lord of Knoekin, son of lord John le Strange, 6th Lord of Knoekin, confirms said grant. Dated Tuesday next after the feast of St. Oswald, 1328. [9 August].

Richard de Bachesworth, preceptor of the house of St. John of Jerusalem in North Wales, confirmed the gift of the chapel or oratory of St. John and St. David within the limits of the parish chapel of Knoekin. Test. Robert de Preston, Stephen de Rossall, William de Smetheote, Walter Cresset. Dated Salop. Thursday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 1330. [11 January].

John, son of John le Strange, gave all the township of Winelecote with the mills and fishery, and with two . . .⁴ in the Marches near Winelecote, for the sustenance of a chantry in the hospital of St. John in Oswestry.

The said grant was confirmed by K. Edw. [2nd.]

John de Rodenhurste occurs as chaplain of this chantry, in a deed dated Tuesday next after the feast of St. Andrew [3 December] 1338.

Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph [1186 to 1224], gave to Haghmon abbey the hospital built at Oswestry, on land which he bought from the abbey of Salop. Test. Ralph Briton, under-sheriff, Stephen de Stanton, William de Erealwe, Stephen de Pimbel, Ythel the Dean, David Vachhan.

John Fitz-Alan confirms. Test. John le Strange, the younger, William de Drayton, steward, Vivian de Roshale, Thomas, his son.

Hugh, Abbot of Shrewsbury [1190], at the request of Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph [1186 to 1224], granted and confirmed to God, St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. John of Haghmon, the said hospital with the crofts on each side, and the messuage next to the hospital, and 23 acres of land near the town, with a little meadow, and 9 acres of land next the hospital itself.

Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury [1206 to 1228], confirms.

Pope Innocent [Innocent III. 1198 to 1216] confirms.

Roger Marescall, of Oswestry, gave to the hospital of Sputte at Oswestry one plat of land in the town of Oswestry, lying between the land of the said hospital and land of John the baker. Test. Vivian de Rossale then constable, William the clerk, William the Englishman his brother.

⁴ The Latin word is erased in the Chartulary.

Ithel ab Theuet gave to St. John's hospital at Oswestry four acres of land in the field of Weston. Test. William, the steward, William le Bret, Einion ab Canau, William Stut.

Amilia, daughter of Herebert de Sibbeton, gave to St. John's hospital, a croft under the house in the field of Wodeton, called the Croft of the Infirm. Test. Sir William de Leighton, then constable of Oswestry, Roger son of John.

Yevan Lloit, son of Thuder Goth de Weston, gave to St. John two acres in the fields of Weston [Weston Rhynn, in St. Martin]. Test. William clerk of Oswestry, Madoc son of John, Kenwrie Seys, Jevan son of Wronou [Wrenoc].

Wrono Seis gave to St. John's hospital $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre in the field of Weston. Test. William the steward, William le Bretost.

John son of Wrono Seys, confirms. Test. Thomas de Rossale Steward, William Le bret.

Idenerth, son of Daniel, gave one acre in Weston. Test. Sir Richard de Leghton, Constable [of Oswestry], Eynon son of Keno'.

Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph [1186 to 1224] granted to the Prior and brethren of the hospital of Jerusalem in England, the hospital of Oswestry, with all its possessions and appurtenances. Test. David Vewan parson de Witint' [Whittington].

Brother H. De Alneto, Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England, grants to Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph, the management of his gift of the hospital of St. John, for 20s. yearly.

Agreement before Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury [1206 to 1228] between the Prior and Brethren of the Hospitallers and Nicholas Abbot of Haghmon, that the said hospital should remain to the Abbot and Convent of Haghmond for ever, paying annually 20s. to the master of the Hospitallers of North Wales, or to the person who shall be appointed in his place at Hallestan.⁵

Reiner Bishop of St. Asaph commits the care of the said hospital to Haghmon Abbey.

Henry, son of William de Wodeton, gave to Haghmon Abbey land in Great Wodeton. Test. Sir Thomas de Lee, Sir William de Leghton then Constable of Oswestry.

William de Leghton, Knight, Constable of Oswestry, testifies said grant in full Court of the Hundred of Oswestry. Test. John le Strange and William Seys provosts of Oswestry.

⁵ Hallestan now Halston, near Oswestry, was a preceptory of the Knight Templars, and afterwards of Hospitallers. This was the house described in the Monasticon as having been situated in Norfolk.

John le Strange gave to the hospital of the White Monastery (Oswestry) and the brethren and poor of the same house the whole township of Winecote, rendering a rent of 2s. ; but if it should happen that said hospital he gave the same to the sustenance of the poor at the gate of Haghmon Abbey. Test. the Lord Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph Radulphus, Abbot of Lilleshull.

John le Strange, son of the said John le Strange, confirms. Test. Sir John Fitz Alan, Sir John le Strange his father, Hamon le Strange his brother.

John, son of John le Strange, gave the mill and pool of Winelecote, together with the township, to sustain one chantry in the hospital of the White Monastery called Sputte, in the time of peace. Test. Ralph, Abbot of Lilleshall; Will. Fitz Alan.

John de Wottenhull, rector of the church of Stretton, Thursday, feast of St. Matthew, 14 Edw. 3.

Robert Warreurke, perpetual portionary of the church of Wroxeter.

Wm. Fitz Alan, on St. James Day (1153), at Brugge (B'North), gave to Haghmon Abbey the advowson of the church of Wroxeter. Test. Roger de Powicia, John le Strange, Hugh de Laey de Colane.

Richd., bishop of Cov., confirms. Test. Sir Ganfridus Leuton, Sir Walter de Tillebiã, Nigell the chaplain.

Richd. earl of Arundell confirms, 11 Edw. 3.

Westm., 12 Oct., 5 Edw. 3. Licence to Rd. earl of Arundell to give to Haghmon Abbey 3a. of waste in the Manor of Wroxeter, and also the church.

5 Edw. 3, Thos. Carrue, lord of Wroxeter, confirms.

Robert de Alston, rector of parish church of Upton under Haghmon. 5 October, 1373.

Master Richard Prayers, rector of Upton subtus Haghmon, 10 Jan., 1473.

Thomas Hickok, residing at Whittington, says that in the time of Wm. Langley, rector of Upton Magna, he, William Langley, and Nicholas, Abbot of Haghmon, agreed that the Monastery should have tithes of all tenements in Newton near Halghton, arising in Blakewalmore, and that Wm. the rector should have in Downton the land which Wm. Vaughan held, and so it remained in the time of that Abbot and of Richard Brugge, Abbot, in whose time the house in which Wm. Vaughan dwelt was burnt and rebuilt.

26 May, 11 Ed. 2, Edmund, earl of Arundel, lord of the manor of Upton Magna.

Agreement between Haghamon Abbey and Stephen de Staunton, respecting an acre of land at Preston upon Severn, with the liberty of taking marl therefrom. Test. Sir Wm. de Hedeleg, Hugh, parson of Stanton, John de Hodenet.

Simon de Langton, rector of the church of Mora, 1309.

Robert, bishop of Hereford, gave to Haghamon Abbey the church at Stutte with baptism and burial to be served by one chaplain. Test. Wm. Stokel, Radulph archdn.

Richd., Abbot of Haghamon, demised the rectory of Stutte to John Lecche alias Lardnie of Salop, esq. 1462, 2 Edw. 4.

Wido, son of Herebert, chaplain of Westbury, gave land in Hanston to Haghamon Abbey. Test. Thos. de Roshale, Thos. de Lee, Wido de Hadnal, Walter Huse, Alan de Bureton, Alan le Poer.

Simon, son of David, chaplain of Westbury, gave to Haghamon Abbey all Hideslonde. Test. John, lord of High Ercawle, Robert de Espleye, John de Hawkistan, Reiner de Acton, Wm. Banaster, Thos. Dod, Thos. son of David.

James de Audelegh, lord of Lye'subter Broch'm. (Lee brockhurst), releases to Haghamon Abbey his right of patronage of the chapel of Lee. Test. Sir Wm. le Boteler, knt., Sir John his son, knt., Sir Wm. de Ercawle and Thomas de Hoxton, knts., John de Lakene, Philip de Peninton. Dated at Redecastle, Wednesday next after the Purification of B.V.M. 10 Edw. 3.

Thomas de Wittinston gave to Haghamon Abbey land in Walcot. Test. Osbern, chaplain de Lega.

Richard Pastor, rector of the church of Great Hanwood, and Richard Heynes, chaplain, granted to Wm. Skirmiston and Alice his wife, lands in Asterley. Witness, John Mouth. Dated at Astley die Jovis next after the feast of the Exalt'on of the Holy Cross. 21 Richd. 2.

Richard de Preston, clerk, gave to Haghamon Abbey 1a. of land in Preston upon Severn. Test. Sir Thos. de Rosshall, Sir John, official of Shrewsbury, Sir Alan Corbet, Thomas, chaplain of Roshale. 1158.

Gilbert Fitz William, lord of Hadnall, surrendered a moiety of that village and all Hardwicke into the king's hands; possessions which Hen. 2 immediately granted to the canons of Haghamon.

Hadenhal wood deafforested 13 Feb. 29 Ed. 1, cum aliis in hunc modum. Abbacia de Haghamon in boscis vastis et planis. Boscus Comitum Arundell de Upton, boscus de Rodene, boscus de Rodinton, ville de Haghton et Asterley cu' boscis et planis, boscus de Hadenhale, medietas ville de Hadenhale.

Mary, late wife of Roger, son of Richd. de Hopton, executed a

letter of attorney to Sir Thomas de Clive, chaplain, and Hugh de Preston, to give seisin of lands in Hopton to Haghmon Abbey. Dated 30th Edw. 3.

Richd. de Picheforte gave to Haghmon Abbey the mill of Picheford and half a virgate of land there. Test. Gilbert, Prior of Buildwas Abbey, and Adam, monk.

Nicholas de Limley gave to Haghmon Abbey all the assart land which Richard, son of David, held of him in Churcheton of Pulverbateh with the appurtenances. Test. Roger Sprenglose, Roger and Reginald, parsons of Pontesbury.

1316. Sir Wm. de Asheton, rector of Pontesbury.

1462. John Gredington, perpetual vicar of Ruyton (11 Towns).

Emma Banastre, widow, gave to the Abbey of Haghmon a virgate of land in Edgbold. Test. Walter, parson of Ruyton, Nicholas his brother, Wido de Hadnall, Reiner de Acton, John de Thonga, John de Preston.

Ankaret d. of Madoe, and relict of Herbert de Sibeton, gave to Haghmon Abbey a certain piece of land with the appnts. in the field of Aston (Aston Rogers) in which a house of lepers formerly stood, together with the land of Ythel Wernch which she had in dower and the 3rd part of the land of Empewalle. Test. Hugh s. of Philip, Hamon le Botiller.

1462. William Bikle, perpetual Vicar of Straunge Nesse.

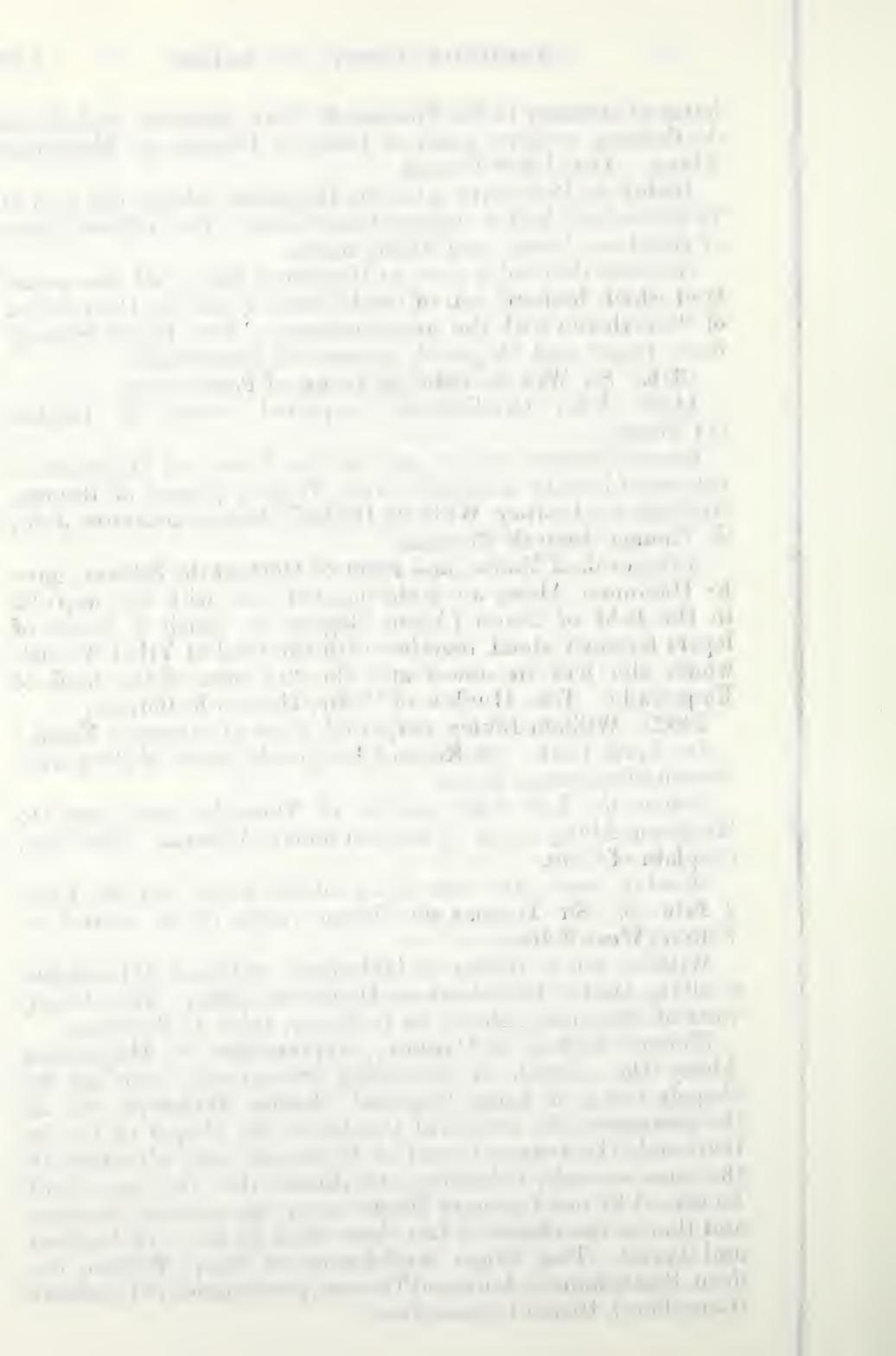
1st April, 1334. Sir Richard Longnorle, rector of the parish church of Straunge Nesse.

Reiner de Lee, with assent of Thos. his son, gave to Haghmon Abbey a rent of 2s. from land in Weston. Test. Wm. chaplain of Clun.

Monday next after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. 9 Edw. 3. Sir Thomas de Cheyne rector of the church of Felton (West Felton).

William, son of Walter de Hideslonde, released all his rights to all the land of Hideslonde to Haghmon Abbey. Test. Adam, vicar of Shawbury, Henry de Peechesay, John de Bagelton.

Richard, Bishop of Coventry, appropriates to Haghmond Abbey the church of Sagesbury (Shawbury), with all its chapels (viz.), of Acton, Grinshill, Morton, Wideford, and all the portions of the church of Condowre, the chapel of Lee in Bottewode (Leebotwood), and of Beehecote, with all tithes to the same severally belonging, and directs that the same shall be served by one Canon of Haghmon or one secular chaplain, and that in the chapel of Lee there shall be for ever baptism and burial. Test. Roger Archdeacon of Salop, William the dean, Bartholomew, John and Thomas, portionaries of Concover (Conethore), Richard Sprenglose.



Robert, son of Nigell, gave to Haghmon Abbey the advowson of the church of Scawgesburia (Shawbury). Test. Richd. bishop of Chester, Roger the archdeacon, Herebert the dean.

Wido de Shawbury, son of Robert, son of Nigell, confirms sd. grant, and gives one virgate of land to the sd. church belonging, situate in the same vill. Test. Robert priest of Shawbury, Adam de Arundel, Wm. de Pilledun.

Wm. Bishop of Coventry. Hugo bishop of Cov. confirms.

Henry de Erdington, knt., gave for the sustenance of a chaplain in the church of S. Mary of Shawbury, a messuage and curtilage which Robert Molendarius held, and a virgate of land in Shawbury. Test. Sir John de Erealwe, Sir John de Acr, Sir Robert Corbet of Morton, knt.

Adam Scharppe, priest, gave to St. Mary of Shawbury all his right to sd. pres. Test. Roger de Preston, Ivo de Modeton, Wm. Horde, Wm. Crasset. Dated 4 June, 1254.

Robert, Vicar of Shawbury, 1336.

Suit between the Abbot and Convent of Haghmon, Rectors of the church of Shawbury, and their Vicar there, and Reynerus lord de Acton Reyner, knight, respecting a chauntry in the chapel of Acton aforesaid, and respecting one virgate of land and the tythes of another virgate of land in Acton aforesaid—Compromised—Reynerus acknowledged the aforesaid chapel of Acton to have been and to be a chapel of the mother church of Shawbury, and the said virgate and tythes to have been granted by his ancestors to the said church of Shawbury with the chapel of Acton, and he releases all his right, reserving, however, to the sd. Reynerus and his heirs and to the chapel afd., the ancient service due from the sd. mother church of Shawbury and the rectors and vicars of the same (viz.), the service of one chaplain for three days in every week to celebrate divine service in the sd. chapel on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the sd. Abbot and Convent agree to do such service. Dated at Haghmond, 2nd June, 1288. 16 Edw. I.

Robert de Acton, son of Reyner de Acton.

Richard, bishop of Coventry, gave the chapel of Morton, of the fee of Peter, son of Terrett, to Haghmon Abbey, and directed that there shod. be a chauntry there, free in all things saving the right of the mother church of Shawburi (Shawbury), in which parish the afd. chapel was founded. Test. Edmund, archdn. of Coventry, and Roger, archdn. of Salop, and The Abbot of Haghmon.

Roger, bishop of Chester, committed the church of Morton with the cemetery and all its possessions to the mother church

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of Shawbury. Test. Ranu. the Abbot, William the Prior, Roger the Dean.

Roger, bishop of Chester, after reciting that cemeteries or chapels had been made at Acton, Morton, and Withiforde to the mother church of Shawbury, and had been consecrated for the purpose of sepulture, confirms same.

Nicholas, Abbot of Haghmon, Master Robert de Preston, rector of the church of Fittes, and Sir Walter, perpetual Vicar of the church of Bokinhull, send greeting, whereas a dispute hath arisen between Sir Wm. de Greubrugia, perpetual Vicar of the church of Stokesay, in the dioc. of Hereford, on the one part, and William and Walter Davyntre, Radulph Rogers de Aldon, Walter Tope, John Adams, Robert le Herdemonde, of Aldon, Richard, son of Philip, Richard Edwin, Roger Godmon, and Roger son of John, of the township (villa) of Aldon, parishioners of Stokesay, on the other part, respecting a certain chauntry to be maintained in a certain manner by the sd. Vicar in the chapel of Aldon within the boundaries of the Vicarage or church (*infra limites Vicarie seu ecclie*), before the discreet man, Master Richard le Vernen, official of Adam, bishop of Hereford. It is ordained that the said Vicar and his successors shall maintain one chaplain to celebrate mass in the chapel of Aldon three days in every week (*viz.*), on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, except on the festivals therein written. And if it shall happen that any of the feast days following shall fall on any of the sd. days, then that the parishioners shall repair to the parish church of Stokesay (*viz.*), Christmas, Purific. B.V.M., Easter, Pentecost, St. P. and St. P., and the Assump. B.V.M. And if any woman shall wish to be churched, married, or confessed in the sd. town of Aldon, she shall go to the sd. Vicar or his chaplain, who shall perform the same as if she had proceeded to Stokesay. The parishioners of Aldon to find ornaments, vestments, and a convenient altar. Enacted in the parish church of Stokesay, 18 June, 1377, in the presence of the official of the archdm. of Salop (in dioc. Hereford), John de Buttuley, John de Ronton, Wm. de Smethcote, Thos. de Wolstanton, chaplain.

Roger de Scotud, son of Hugh de Scotud, confirms a grant of a rent of 4s. issuing from the mill of Bitterley. Witnesses, Osbern, parson of Dudelebury, Roger, parson of Bitterley (Butleg), Osbern son of William de Dudelebury.

John le Strange, for the good estate of King Henry and his heirs and of his own and his heirs, and for the souls of King Henry and those of his predecessors and of his own predecessors, gave to the Abbey of Haghmon the advowson of

the church of Cheswordin. Test. Wm., son of Wm., son of Alan, and John his son, Wido le Strange, Hm. de Banes, Alan de Hedlee.

Another grant of the same by the same, and another with some lands there.

Richard, bishop of Coventry, confirms sd. grant. Test. Roger, archdeacon of Salop, Wm. dean of Lichfield church, Nigellus Eleemosinarius, Master Robert le Haia.

Another confirmation by the same. Test. William the chaplain, Master Walter de Tilibi.

Walter, bishop of Lich. and Cov., after reciting that in the visitation of the Archdn. of Stafford, 1348, the monastery had shewn good proof of their possession of the church, confirms the grant. Dated at Picheforde, 6 Kalend. Maii, 1320.

Sir John de Gaderne, perpetual vicar of the church of Cheswordin. Sunday next after the feast of St. Andrew, 1337.

Richard Bred, Vicar of Cheswordin. Sunday next before the feast of All Saints, 19 Rich. 2.

Roger le Strange is described as lord of Cheswordin in a deed in the Haghmon Cart., witnessed by Sir Robt. de Cheyne, Sir Odo de Hodnet, Roger de Pinclesdon, clerk.

Adam, prior of Chirbury, 1291.

Paulin, son of Gilbert, chaplain of Hodenet, granted land in Hoppeley to Haghmon Abbey. Test. Baldwin de Hodenet, Reginald de Hestinges, Stephen de Staton.

Elias de Say, son of Hugh de Say, gave a rent of 13s. 4d. to Haghmon Abbey, issuing from land at Stoke upon Tern. Test. Lawrence and Walter, priests of Stoke, Robert de Say.

Fine at Gloucester, Easter term, 32 Hen. son of King Jno. (Hen. 3), before Roger de Thurkelby and Gilbert de P'ston. Master Simon de Wanton, and John de Cobbeham, justices, between Halter de Clifford, plaintiff, and Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Culminton.

John de Leyburne is described as lord of Childes ereal in a deed in the Haghmon Cartulary, dated 10 Ed. 3.

5 Rich. 2, Sir John Hulle, rector of Middle.

3 Hen. 4, the sd. John Hulle described as late rector of Middle.

Reginald de Heding gave to the monastery of Haghmon all his land of Meleham with all liberties and appts. *together with his body (cū corpē meo)*. To hold peaceably and quietly for ever in wood and plain, in meadow and pasture, in paths, and ways, and mills, with the service of James, son of Oliver, and his heirs, for 6 acres of land in the same place, rendering

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annually to the chief lords of Melcham 20s. Testibus Dno. Reino. epo. de Seo. Assaph, Viviano de Rosshale.

Hugh de Laci gave to Haghmon Abbey the church of Stokesay, dedicated to St. John [called Suchestokes Marscot]. Test. Sir David, Walter, Gilbert, dean.

1330. William de Grevrebawe, perpetual vicar.

Walter de Say, son of Hugh de Say, gave to Haghmon Abbey 6s. 8d., for 3 assarts in wood at Stokesay. Test. Adam Vicar de Stoke, Robert de Lacy.

1316. Wm. de Lodclowe, lord of Stokesay. Lawrence his son.

David, son of Owen and Emma his wife gave land in Crickeote (Cricket), to the Abbey of Haghmon. Test. John de Burcheltun, Cimon de Hordeley, Reiner, parson of Ellesmere (Reino. psona. de Ellesmere).

Robert de Gyros gave to Haghmon Abbey all his manor of Gulidon. Test. Sir John le Strange, Hugh, son of Robert, Thomas de Roshale, Roger de Pinelesdona, Philip de Hughforde.

Edmund, earl of Arundel, gave to Haghmon Abbey all the land of Hurste juxta Halghton. Dat. Sunday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist. 19 Ed. son of King Edwd.

Llewellyn, prince of Wales, gave to Haghmon Abbey a moiety or half part of Kenwike. Test. ¹Lord Reiner, bp. of St. Asaph, Wm. Fitz Alan, Adaph the Archdeacon, Elisse, daughter of Owen Wensil Edenven, Griffin de Gervase, Wion, son of Jone Reiner de Ellesmere.

Galfridus Griffin gave to the Abbey of Lilleshall and the Abbey of Haghmon all the township of Howle. Test. Sir Odo de Hodenet, Baldwin his son, Sir Madoc de Sutton, Hugh de Leg, Robert de Wodecote.

William Fitz Alan gave to Haghmon Abbey the township of Downton. Test. John le Strange, Wido le Strange, John Pantul, Wm., son of Odo, Robert, son of Helliniriu, Walter, son of John Marscot, Adam his esquire, Richd. Presbiter and his (Wm. F.A.) wife Isabel, to whom he gave two bowls (cifos) of silver and one cup of silver for her consent to sd. gift.

Ganfridus de Ver and Isabel de Say confirm. Test. Richd. de Cannill, Wm. de Cametus, son of Wm., son of Adelene, Wm. son of Herneus, and Osbert his brother.

Wm. son of Wm. Fitz Alan confirms, and gives wood extending from Haghmon Abbey towards Shawbury to Uffington wood. Test. Huetradius, Abbot of Buildwas, Sir

¹Reyner, bp. of St. Asaph, consecrated 1186, ob. 1224.

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Radulphus, Abbot of Lilleshall, John le Strange, Robert Corbet, Hugh Pantun, Reiner de Lee, Hugh de Becchebi, Warin de Willeleg.

Baldwin, lord of Codarcote, gave to Haghmon Abbey the township of Codarcote with all the appurts. Test. Philip de Smetheote, John called Long de Polrebeche, John Wallens, Madoc de Pikeliscot, Adam, son of Margaret.

Emma, d. of Reginald de Pulerebregge, and wife of Sir Herbert de Castell, gave to Haghmon Abbey all Beebrugge with the appts., except one virgate before given to the white nuns of Brewood (albis monialibus de Brewode.) Test. Wm. de Boteraux, Robt. de la Mar.

Herbert de Castell confirms same—after his decease. Test. Robt. de la Mar, Robert de Ginos.

Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et Dux Normannie et Aquitaine et Comes Andegavie confirms said grant. Test. Raim de Glamm', his brother, Roger Eleni, Hugh Pantulfe, apud Fekchin.

John le Strange, the 4th son of John le Strange the 3rd, gave to Haghmon Abbey the whole land of Caldecote.

John le Strange, 5th lord of Knokyn, gave to Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, Caldecot. Dec. 26, Ed. I.

John le Strange, 6th lord of Knokyn, confirms, Oct. 1310.

Roger le Strange, lord of Knokyn, son of John le S. 6th lord, confirms, 1328.

Richard Burnell, Abbot of Haghmon, sends greeting, whereas there was granted to Sir John le Strange, lord of Knoekyn and Mohun, et Jacinthis wife, and the heirs of said John, a certain chantry (for which he gave the church of Hannere) to be observed as follows:—John Ludlowe, D.D., Abbot of Haghmon and the monastery there, ordain and confirm to Sir John le Strange, and Jacint his wife, and the heirs of sd. John, one perpetual chantry in the afsd. mon., for one canon of sd. mon. to be elected by the abbot to say mass every day, either by himself or by some other of the brethren of the sd. Mon. for ever, after the sixth hour of the day, at the altar of the blessed Anne, mother of Mary, mother of God, in the Mon. of Haghmon, for the prosperity of sd. John and Jacint and their hrs. whilst living, and when dead to say every week (*septimana*) mass of Requiem (*viz.*), (*singlis quartis feriis*) on every Wednesday, also the special collects, placebo and dirige, daily for ever for the souls of sd. sir John and Jacint, also for Richd., late lord le Strange, and Elizth. his wife, parents of the sd. John, and of Constantia, the first wife of sd. Richd., and the souls of the heirs, ancestors, kinsmen, and all faithful dead.

They also ordained that remembrance shod. be had of them in all divine services, also an anniversary day to be solemnized in the same manner as the founders and the sd. Abbot swore, and every canon professed shod. swear to the performance. The Canon to receive from the mon. for every week's service, 12d. (besides the salary of the mon.) at two terms of the year, Michs. and L.D., from the rents and profits of the lands and tenements of the township of Willecote, within the demesne of Straungnesse. And the Abbot bound himself and his successors. and all the lands which the mon. possessed within the demesne of the sd. lord le Strange, of Knokyn, in the hundred of Ellesmere. Provided that if the church of Hanmere, given to sustain sd. chantry, shod. by rebellion of the Welsh or otherwise be destroyed, so that it shod. not exceed the annual value of 10 marks, then sd. chantry to cease until the value of sd. church exceeded that sum. Dat. 1 Dec. 1476.

To the intent therefore that the above might be observed, sd. Richd., Abbot, assigned for the sustentation of said chantry, all rents and profits, pleas and perquisites of courts, of all lands and tenements of the township of Hillecote, within the demesne of Straungnesse, to be received by the cook (coquinario) of sd. mon. so that singuli canonici sacerdotes pdei mon' tam prior claustral' et quilibet claustral' pōr est quartus ebdomodarius qm. senescallus cellerarius et capellanus p. se vel per alium de fratribus septimanatin seriatim p'dict cantaria quantu ad celebracoēm. missar' sub forma p'dict' observat' shod. rece for their labours each of them for every week in which he shod. celebrate from the sd. cook 12d. He ordains also that the collect, Inclina, Dne., aurem tuam, &c., shod. be said every day in conventual exequies for the sd. Richd. and others afsd. And that the Claustral Prior shod. celebrate mass conventual of Requiem on all anniversary days of sd. Rd., Elizh., and Constantia, and to receive for such celebration 2d. He ordains that annually on every Friday next before the feasts of the Nativ. of St. Jno. Bapt., St. Michael, the Nativity of our Lord, and before Palm Sunday, the sd. Mon. shod. observe and say in the chapel of St. Catharine in the church of sd. Mon. Placebo and Dirige, with ix. lessons, and on the morrow, that is, on every Saturday before sd. feasts, sd. mon. commendationes et mass, and that the Claustral Prior shall celebrate same for the souls of his (Abbot's) parents, and the souls of sir Richard Colfox, chaplain, and William Bronschuls, gent., as long as they shod. live, and when dead for their souls. And sd. mon. shod. take for sd. four turns (services), viz., for each service 2s. for sd. exequies, commendationes

and masses, and sd. Prior shod. have 2s. besides his share of the sd. 2s. betw. the sd. convent equally to be divid. for celebrating any of sd. masses. And that the clerk of the church shod. strike the bell (classicum) once before each exequies and once before commendationes, receiving for sd. four services—for each service 2d.

Proviso that if the rents, &c., of Willecote should not amount to 61s. 10d., then sd. cook to receive the rents, &c., of all lands, &c., which the mon. possessed in the demesne of Ellesmere hundred until that sum was collected.

And if the rents, &c., of Willecote shod. exceed sd. sum by the value of 4 lbs of wax yearly, and 2 flagons of oil, then that the Sacrist shod. receive from sd. cook yearly the value of sd. 4lbs. of wax for 4 wax candles to be made to burn in the time of exequies and mass for the sd. four services, and for oil for the lamp of sd. chapel to burn continually at the time of matins, vespers and masses in sd. mon. And sd. cook shod. annually render his account to the sd. Claustal Prior and 2 seniors of the sd. mon. And sd. Sacrist shod. rece. 2s. for collecting and distributing sd. rents. And the residue of the rents, &c., of Willecote to be received by the Sacrist to furnish wax and oil for the church.

In case of neglect Abbot to suspend payment of stipends. Powers of distress on lands and of Willecote in case of non-payment.

Dat. in festo Sci. Michael Archangeli, 1448.

[One copy or part deposited in the monastery of Shrewsbury.]

The following Extracts relate exclusively to places in the Town of Shrewsbury :—

CASTLEFOREYATE.

Wido de Hanston and Matilda le Smale his wife gave to the Altar of the Blessed Mary at Haghmon, to maintain one lamp before the said Altar, a messuage in Norforyet, situate between the land of Adam Withewarde and the corner of the great road, rendering yearly to the chapel of St. Michael in the Castle of Salop, 4d at the feast of Saint Michael. Testibus Rico. Craue, Alano Shitte tunc p'positis, Salop,¹ Clemente filio Petri.

Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, demised the same premises to Wm. de Weblestone, clerk, for his life, and the life of John his

¹ Alan Shitte and Richard Craue occur as provosts early in Henry 3rd reign.

son, at the yearly rent of 12d. of silver, payable half yearly at Michas. and Lady day. Testibus W. Vaghan, Rico. le Gyno.

Agnes, the daur. of Peter, the son of Ordwyn of Salop, gave a rent of 3s. 6d. in Norforieta of Salop, which rent was payable from William, the son of Gervase, out of land which Nicholas Caretar holds, situate between the land of Warin Caretar and Ponte Bokeleri, the said rent to be payable by three equal portus. at the Assump. V.M., Xmas and Easter, 2s. ad pietancia. Covent. in Refectoria, and 1s. to the light of the altar of the blessed Mary, and 6d. to the light of the great altar. Test. Johe. de Hibnia., Simeone filio Turstani, tunc p'pois. Salop.¹

Walter, the son of Hugo, with the consent of his son Wm., gave a rent of 18d. issuing out of a messuage in Norforyate, which Reginald Leuton once held, 10d., and from 2a. of land behind the Castle of Salop, which Wm. Travail once held, 8d. Test. Rico. Pride and Henr. filio Ivon. p'pois. Salop.²

Roger Rufus gave 12d. out of a messuage in the suburb of Salop, situate bet. the house of Wm. Witheward and the house of Reginald Leuton, payable ann. at St. John's day. Test. Wm. filio Johis. and Clemente filio Petri tunc p'pois.³

Henry Midewinter gave 12d. rent out of a messuage in Nordforiet, where my granary is sit, which is near the garden which was of Alan Oisel, paye. at Michas. Test. Alano filio Ivonis & Hugone Chaponois tunc p'pois. Salop.⁴

John, son of William Turnar, of Salop, gave 2a. of land in Norforiet in a certain field called Wowerforlonge togr. with a messuage sit. in the same Foryate, bet. my land and the land which was of Henry Lewacte, which produces ann. 12d. at the P.B.V., which Roger Bungi held. Test. Reo. Pride, Rico. Anglico, p'pois' Salop.⁵

Hugh le Croke, and Petronilla his wife, to lord Thos. de Asteley, chaplain, gave a messuage and a moiety of 200 gardens in the foryate of the Castle of Salop near to Bakeley, which is

¹ John de Hibernia, and Simeon, son of Thurstan, provosts about the early part of Henry 3 reign.

² Richard Pride, Hen. son of Ivo, provosts early in Hen. 3rd. Richd. Pride occurs also as provost after 40 H. 3.

³ William, son of John, and Clement, son of Peter, early in Hen. 3. Clement, son of Peter, is mentd. as provost with William, son of John, in King John's reign.

⁴ Alan, son of Ivo, and Hugh Champeneys or Chaponoys, provosts before 1224.

⁵ Richd. Pride and Richd. English, early in H. 3.

sit. between the bridge of Bakelar on the one part, and land of William Vaghan on the other part, for 3 marks of silver at the yearly rent of 12d. of silver, to be paid to the Abbey of Haghmon at the Ann. B.V. Test. Johe. Robti and Johe' Gamel tune Ballivis, Salop. Dat. die Venis. px. ante fest. Sei Petri ad Vinc. 22 Ed. 1.

Roger Ruffus, son of Roger Ruffus, gave a rent of 6d. in Northforyet issuing out of land of Peter Lewatuon, situate bet. land of Peter, the son of Clement, and land of Thos. le Lorinie, payable on the vigil of the Nat. of Christ. Test. Johe. de Norton and Alano Gamel tune p'pois.¹

Mabil, widow of John Poucet, gave rent of 6d. payable at the feast of St. Michael, out of a messuage in Norforyate, situate between a messuage of Wm. the son of Gervase de Cotes and a messuage of Thos. Civoteccatoris. Test. Richd. Sitte, Luke, the son of Walter, then prepositi of Salop.²

Peter le Vilen gave all his land which he had from Jordan Sakeli, which is near the land of the same person under the Castle of Salop. Test. Wm. de Claremonte, Philip Daubel or Danbel.

13 H. 4. Demise from the Convent to Wm. Furbaw, for life, 6s. 8d. rent, 12a. in Salop, 6a. of which lie sup. Hennecoesty, 3a. sup. Hodemarmesye, 1a. towards the highway leading towards Hareperesmore, 1a. called Pontericheshelde, 1a. lying between the land of Benedict Alton and the way leading towards Derefalde.

CHEPYNGSTRETE.

Agnes de Hibernia gave 4 furlongs in Howerefolonge, sit bet. the land of the Abbey and the land of Wm. le Faunt, and 2 furlonges which extend from the ditch of the Castle of Salop in length to the land which was of Nicholas, the son of Ivo, between the land of Richd. Beru. on the one part, and the
which goes from the sd. ditch towards Derefalde on the other.

CLEREMOUNTE.

Ganfride Aurifaber, Salopesb, confirms a grant of Walter Aurifaber of a messuage upon Cleremunde apud Salopesburi, at the rent of 2d. payable at the f. of St. Andw. Test. Johe. Ponceer and Johe. Seimbel, tune p'pois.³

¹ Alan, son of Gamel, John de Norton, provosts early H. 3.

² Richd. Schitte, Luke son of Walter, provosts after 1246.

³ John Ponceer and Jno. Seimbel, provosts in Kg. John.

Agnes, widow of Adam, called le Pynche, sold to Alan, the son of Gamel, a curtilage in Cleremund street, lying between land late of John Schimbel and land formerly of Michl. de Roshull, at 2s. annually and a rose. Test. Johe Villano, Johe Louke, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

A.D. 1221 die Sci. Barth'i. Ap'li. The Abbey agreed to demise the same curtilage to Thomas, called le Coliar de Salop, for 12 yrs. at 2s. ann. The curtilage is described as lying within the walls of Salop, upon Cleremounte, between land of Alan, son of Gamel, on the one side, and land of Mabil, relict of Michael, on the other. Teste deo et toto capitulo.

COLEHAM.

Peter Sementarius, or Cementarius, with the consent of his Lord, Peter the son of William, gave land in Coleham, 50 feet in width towards the street, and 27 feet in width towards the Severn from the street in the same dir'on., and towards the messuage of Alexander Parmentarius and on the other part towards the mess'e. of Godwin Teler. Test. William son of Robert, and Robert Scitte, then prepos. Salop.²

Peter, the son of William, son of Simeon, confirms the said gift. Test. Robert Scitte, Reiner son of the provost, Reginald de Hibernia.

The Abbey granted to Wm. de Stepulton, carpentar, and Sibill, his wife, and Agnes, their daughter, for life, at the rent of 12d. a certain (platea) court or piece of land in Salop, in the street of Colh'm., lying between land of Roger Biscop, and land of Alice, the wife of Richd., son of Walter, to build on.

Fine between Richd., Abbot and Convent of H. and Reiner, the son of Wm. Burgess, of 30a. land in the fields of Coleham, before Wm. Fitz Alan, viceroy. The Abbey gave 18s. to Reiner, and agree to take him into their house and allow him food and raiment for life. Test. Johe Exneo', Robto Corbet, Fulcone de Abbia.

Pope Alexander 3d., confirms in these words. In Salopesbir ex dimissa Wm. Palmarii, 30a. in campo de Coluham cu' decis' ejusd' tre'. A.D. 1172.

Richard, Bishop of Coventry, confirms grants of sd. 30a., and also of 5a. in campo de Cotes demised by Wm. de Palmarius.

Robert Talpin gave to the use of the infirmary 2s. rent in Colham (viz.), 12d. from a tenement which Peter Clerk held, and 6d. from another tent. which Alan Talpin held, and

¹ Provosts in Kg. John.

² Wm., son of Robert, and Robert Scitte, provosts early in H. 3.

6d. from another tent. which Walter Feirwin held, rendering annually to him 1d. at the feast of St. Michl. Test. Ernaldo Corde and Gilberto filio Wimumd, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

Alan Talpin, of Salop, acknowledges 6d. annually to be payable from his granary in Coleham, situate between the barn of Alan le Poer and the barn of Roger Feirwin. Test. Peter, Juvene, Hugh Villanus, tunc p'pois.²

Ricus Magu', carpentar', with the consent of Elen his wife sold to Andrew filius Regin' a mess'e in Coleham, bet. a certain gate of Rob. Talpin, and the mess'e of Wm. Talpin, for 46s. sterling, rendering 14d. yrly. to the Abbey. Test. Rico. Winpeny and Adam filio Thurstan, p'pois Salop.³

Johes de Cherleton, Miles, granted to Wm. de Polileye, and Julian his wife, a mess'e with an acre of land adjoining in Coleham, which was formerly of Richd. le Kent, and is sit. bet. the tent. of Richd. Stury on the one side, and a tent. of Edith dau'r of Ranulph de Colnham on the other, and extending in length from the highway to a grange of Richd., son of Roger Pride, rendering 11s. to him, and 13d. annually to the Abbey. Test. Galfrido Rondolfe and Robte le Spic, tunc Ball. Salop.⁴

Richd. Chochet for the repose of his soul, and that of Isabel his w., gave to the infirmary 12d. rent in Coleham from a mess'e w'ch Osmond Molendarius held. Test. Tho. filio Willi and Johe filio Robti, tunc p'pois.⁵

Richard de Colnham, son of William Leghton, carpenter, granted to William Aleyn, of Salop, chaplain, for 6s. of silver, a mess'e with a curtilage adjoining. in the street of Coleham, bet. land formerly of Roger Pride on the one side, and land of Richd. le Wyse, chaplain, on the other, and extending in length from the highway to land formerly of John Fryday, rendering 3s. of silver yrly. to the chaplain of St. Julian's, Salop, and 12d. to Abbey. Test. Johe de Ludlow, jun., and Rico Stury, tunc Ball. Salop.⁶

Alan, lord of Wollascot, with the consent of Amicia his wife, granted to John his son, clerk, a barn in Coleham, which Master William, the dean of the church of St. Mary, gave to Amicia his wife, rendering 12d. to Haghmond.⁷

¹ Provosts early in Hen. 3.

² Early Hen. 3.

³ Ric. early Henry 3. Adam, son of Thurstan, is elsewhere called Adam King.

⁴ Geoffrey Rondulphe, Robert Spiecr, 1324.

⁵ Provosts between 1204 and 1217.

⁶ Provosts 1294.

⁷ Master William, the dean, was William Extraneus or Le Strange, and his dau'r. *Anne* was wife of Alan le Poer, of Wolascott. See O. & B. Histy. of Shrewsbury, vol. 2, 325. She was living 1235.

John Fitz Alan Lepoer de Wylanescote¹ gave to Godefride, vicar of the church of St. Alkmund, in Shrewsbury, his barn in Coleham, with a curtilage, which Wm. Exne' had given in free marre. with Amicia his wife, rendering to him 3s., and 12d. to Abbey.

Nichus Psbir' filius Ganfridi de Colehm, with the consent of his father, granted to the infirmary, for one mark of silver, a rent of 12d. from land in the plain of Coleham, situate bet. Pintelesbroc et magna strata, which extends towards Lusgrene, which they had sold to Wm. Cox. Test. Gamel and Rein' fil. Martini, tunc p'pois.²

Mabilla filia Warini filii Willi grants to John, son of Wm. Cox, for 11s., a mess'e in the street of Coleham, sit. bet. a mess'e of Lawrence Cox, and a mess'e of Roger Lawrence, rendering 8d. to the Abbey, and ¼d. to her. Test. Laurencio Cox et Wm. Gogh, tunc p'pois Salop.³

Petr' fil. Rogi Bonde gave rent of 6d. from his house in Coleham, sit. bet. the house of Robt., son of Godwin, and the house of Ganfride Orelarius. Test. Hamon fil. Marscot, Walter Ferewin.

CORN MARKET.

Hugh Pantin, with the assent of his son Wm., gave all his land in Mercato, Salop, with all buildings thereon, extending from the house of Wm. Parmentarius to the next street, and from thence to the house which was of Robt. Lupus, rendering 2 bisancios or 4s. to him, and the Abbey gave to him 60 marks of silver. Test. Wm. Pantin his son and Hugh Panton.

Wm. Panton, son of Hugh P., confirms last grant. Test. John Fitz Alan, Thos. Maudut.

Matilda, widow of Gilbert, son of Bernadite, of Salop, gave all her right to dower out of two shops which Reiner, Bishop of Asaph, held of Gilbert her husband. Wm. son and heir of sd. Gilbert, grants his right to 2 shops sit. betw. land of Warin filii Alfwey and my shop near the door of the hospital, formerly of Gilbert, his father, rendering 2d. to him. Test. Rob. Infante and Reino' Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.⁴ Wm. de Claromonte.

The Abbey granted to Philip Corbet, and Alice his wife, for their lives, 2 shops in the market place of Salop, lying bet. the

¹ Wolascot.

² Among our earliest provosts in King John's reign.

³ Lawrence Cox, Wm. Gogh, early H. 3.

⁴ Robert Infans or le Childe and Reiner Ruffus, earliest provosts in Kg. John.

house of Adam Parmentarius on the one side, and the tent which belongs to the hospital of St. John the Baptist of the White Monastery on the other, rendering annually at the gate of Haghmond, for the support of the poor, 19s., and 5s. to the infirmary on the feast of John the Baptist.

Die Venis (Friday) p^x p. fin Sci Osewaldi, 13 Ed. 3. The Abbey granted to Nicholas de Harley, clerk, and Lawrence his son, 2 shops in the market place of Salop, which Philip Godbert and Alice his wife once held, renderg. 24s. annually.

Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine, 17 R. 2. Abbey granted to Thos. Kenewey de Salop all that tent. of theirs in Salop in Chepingstrete, which Wm. Malehurste lately held, sit. bet. the tenement of Benedict Wireestr on the one side, and the tenement of Wm. Trentham on the other, for 68 years at 10s. ann.

COTON.

William, son of Walter de Uptun, gave for the support of the poor at the gate, from 2 shops in the market-place, which Peter son of Wm., son of Simeon, held, 12d.; from a certain mess'e. which Hamon de Scoteplace held, 6d.; from the mess'e. which Wm. son of Gervase held, 6d.; from a curtilage which Dionisias Sovereins held, 2d. ann. Test. Johe Ponc and Johe Simbell p'pois Salop.¹

Agnes de Hibernia (Ireland) gave two houses with a curtilage in Cotes bet. the house of Simon Carnifex on the one side, and the house of John de Upton on the other side, which the heirs of Adam Withewarde held, for 2s. annually, and 3a. of land in Wodemonsey, lying bet. land late of Hen. le Kent and land of Albert de Bailia, and 1½a. lying between land late of Robert, son of John, and land of John Villanus, and 3d. yearly from Peter, son of Clement, for a certain piece of land bet. the house of sd. Peter and the house which was of John de Ibnia.

Richard Bernard, of Salop, gave 6d. from a tent. of Reiner Veredarius in le Cotes. Test. Rico Stury, Rico Borey tunc p'pois Salop.²

William, son of Peter Talpeny of Salop, granted to Richd. Talpeny, 10a. of land in the field of Coten, at Salop, (viz.), 5a. lying between lands of Ralph de Kent on each side, and extending from the highway to land of Peter le Justice, and other 5a. lying between the park of our Lord the King, and land late of Richard de Honeton, and extending to land late of Hen. de Kent.

¹ Probably about John's reign.

² Richard Borry and Richd. Stury, provosts 1277.

Dnus Wm. de Cotes ecclie be Me Cano^{cus} Salop, granted the culture of 6a. of land to the sustenance of the pittance, lying near to Henecotesty, and extending in length to the land of Thos., son of Richard Bernart, and in width extending from land of Peter, son of Clement, to land of Alan le Vilacyn. Test. Adam Cox, Reginald Porchet, tunc p'pois Salopie.¹

Henry, son of Alan Wildegos, confirmed sd. grant. (Same wits.)

A.D. 1336. The Abbey granted to Richd. Gales and Thos. Gayn for 20 years, for 10s., two pieces of land, one lying near to Henecotesty, and called Haghmond Forlonge, and the other lying near the plain of Derefalde and extending near the Marleputtes, near the Cauce.

A.D. 1312. Abbey granted to William, son of Galfride de Canterbury, for life, for 5s. ann., 5a. of land in the field of Cotes lying in the place called Wodemomsey (viz.), 4a., 3 of which lie bet. land of Isabel Borrey on the one side, and land of Roger Pryde on the other, and 1a. between land of Baldwine and the way which goes to Harparesmore, and 1a. between land of Nicholas Ive, and land of Hugh Dunfowe, and abutting on the new diche.

28 Edw. 3. Abbey granted to John Stury, of Salop, for 60 years, for 12d. ann., one piece of land lying bet. land formerly of Nicholas Ive and the garden of Wm. le Fox, and extending in length from the highway which leads towards Harlescote to the garden late of Alan Clement.

CORVISERS' ROW.

Henry de Castro de Burgh granted to Richd., son of Simon Carpentarius de Salop, for 16s. of silver, a certain rent of 17d. ann. from 2 shops in the town of Shrewsbury, lying between the shop of Hugh de Parys and the shops of Richard Pride, and extending in length from the highway to the house which Rd. Pride bought of Clement, son of Peter, rendering ann. to the Abbey 10s.

Roger, son of Richd., son of Simon Carpentarius, confirmed said grant. Test. Henr. Palmario and Hen. Wildegos, tunc p'pois Salop.²

A.D. 1306. Abbey granted to Richard le Cordwenarius de Salop for life, for 22s. two shops with a solar' in Salop, between the highway and land of Galfride Rondolfe, in length 16 feet, and in width between land of Abbot of Salop and lande of Galfride Rondolfe 20 feet.

¹Early Hen. 3.

²Probably provosts early Edward I.

Indenture between the Abbey on the one part, and Adam Surawardine de Salop, corviser, of the one part, wh'by the Abbey demised to sd. Adam 2 shops which Roger Adyes and sd. Adam held in the Corvisers Row, of Salop, lying between land of the Abbey of Salop and land late of John Rondolfe, which Cecilia Kinton holds, for 60 yrs., 13s. 4d. ann. Dated on the feast of St. Michael, 38 Hen. 6.

The said Adam Shrawardine, by his will dated 6th May, 1471, leaves to John Hewete and Daekin Corviser, the sd. 2 shops for the remainder of sd. term.

Robert, son of Robert Angeri, granted his mes'se, sit. in the high street of Salop, with 4 shops and their solar'. Test. William filio Robti', Tho. Mole, Andw. fil. Huit, Regin. de Hibernia, Robto Scitte.

Ind're, whereby Richd., Abbot of Haghmond and Convent there, granted to Roger Adyes, burgess and mercer of Salop, and Eliz. his wife, a tent. with 4 shops, sit. bet. the tent. of the Abbey of Salop on the east side, and tent. late of John Glove sit. in the corner there on the west side, for 80 years, for 4 marks of silver. Dat. 28 Jany., 1452.

Agnes de Hib'nia granted one shop with the solar' in the corner of the highway there, ex pte' alutarior', between the tent. of Abbey of Haghmond and the house of John Turpeth.

Ind're bet. John, Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and John Colton, of Salop, mercer, and Alice, his wife, of the other part, whereby the Abbey granted a certain tent. in the town of Salop, lying angularly near the highway of the Heystrete and the Corvisers Row, bet. land of sd. Abbey and land formerly of John Snell, paying 5s. of silver ann. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of St. Michael, 14 Edw. 4.

DOGLANE.

Alanus, Abbot of Haghmond, granted to Wm. Gogh, clerk of Salop, and Isolda, his wife, a piece of land in Salop, in the street called Hundestrete, lying between land of William Barell on both sides, paying ann. 16d. to the pittance. Test. Nicho' de Ludlow, Alano filio Gamell, Johe Villan', Rico Stury.

FRANKEVILLE.

., son of Roger Clerk, gave to the use of the infirmary for the health of his soul and that of Agnes, his widow, between the bridge of Saint George, in Frankevill, situate bet. the garden of Gilbert Putton and the garden of Hen. Texatoris—rendering to the King 1d. at the

feast of St. Peter ad vincula—the Abbey gave 44s. in silver. Test. Wm. fil. Wm. fil. Ivo, Clement fil. Petri, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

Agreement bet. the Abbey of the one part, and John Stury, of Salop, of the other part—lease of an orchard in Frankevill, in the suburbs of Salop, sit. near to the Cemetery of Saint George, and lying between the sd. cemetery and arable land of Thomas Colle, and extending in length from the orchard of the sd. Tho. Colle to the bank of the Severn—to hold for 60 years—rendering 8d. of silver ann. Dat. at Haghmon, die dnica p'x p. ante f. Purif. B.V.M. 28 Ed. 3.

Ind're. bet. Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, of the one pt., and John Shetton, of Salop, jun., of the other part—lease of a croft lying without a certain gate of the town of Salop called the Walshegate, in width from the cemetery of the chapel of St. George to land of John Colle, and in length from the orchard of the sd. John Colle to the River Severn, and which James Dyer held from the demise of Nicholas, predecessor of the sd. now Abbot, for 60 yrs., 12d. ann. Test. Rob. Whitecombe and Tho. Thornes, ball., Salop. Dat. die Jov' p'x p. festum of St. Pet. and Paul., 11 Hen. 6, 1432.

Peter, son of Peter, son of Roger, gave to the infirmary a rent of 3s. from 3 mess'es in Frankewell, viz., from 2 houses which Laurence Burgess formerly held, and from one mess'e which Ranulph Fullo formerly held, and from 1 mess'e, which Nigel de Soltun formerly held, for 36s. 8d., rendering ann. to the King 3d. on feast of St. Peter ad Vin. Test. Gamel et Rein. fil. Martin tunc p'pois.²

19 K. Ed., son of Edwd. The Abbey granted to Hugh de Lichefelde, tanner, of Salop, for 61 yrs, one piece of land to build upon in Frankville, in the suburb of Salop, lying bet. land of Wm. Charite and land of Wm. Gefferey, formerly of Wm. Lombart, and contg. in width $1\frac{3}{4}$ perch, and in length from the highway to the Severn; 12d. ann.

Indenture bet. the Abbey of the one part, and John Picke de Salop, tinetorem, of the other part—lease of one tenement, situate in the suburb of the town of Salop called Frankville, between the tent. of Thos. Pontesbury, merchant, on the east part, and the tent. of John Gittins, draper, on the west, and extending from the highway to the Severn, for 60 yrs—rendering 20s. ann. to Abbey and rent to King. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of St. Michl., A.D. 1477, 17 Ed. 4.

¹ Early Ed. I.

² Among our earliest provosts in Kg. John's reign.

Grant to John Wrenche of one piece of land in Frankwell, in the suburb of Salop, for life, for 12d. silver, lying bet. tent. of Alan Glover and tent. of sd. John, and extending from the highway to land of sd. Jno., and containg. in length 18½ feet and 7½ in.

Agreement between John, Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and Richard Clerk, of Salop, barber, of the other part. Lease of tent. in the suburb of the town of Salop called Frankwell, lying between the tent. of sd. Richard, late of John Wicke, and the tent. of John Silke, and extending from the highway to land of sd. Rd., late of sd. Jno. Wicke, and contg. in length 66 feet, and in width 19 feet, with a and ½. Dat. on the feast of the Annunc. of our Lady, A.D. 1476. 16 Ed. 4.

Robert de Scotton gave a rent of 20d., issuing from land which Sander Oter held in the street of Frankwell, to the support of the poor at the gate. Test. Wido the chaplain, Richd. Pride, Henry Ponceur.

HAYSTRETE.

Thomas and Adam, sons and heirs of Elias de la Ronein, granted to Adam le Bole, Isabel his wife, Robert son of William Craue, Emma and Agnes, sisters of the said Robert, for 10 marks of silver, a certain mess'e with two shops in Salop, situate in the street of Gumbellestolestrete, between a tent. belonging to the Abbey of Haghmon and tent. of Thomas, son of Hamou Aurifaber, rendering 8s. of silver ann. to the Abbey. Test. Hugh Bernard and William Vaghan, tunc ball. Salop.¹

William Vaghan gave a mess'e with 2 shops in Salop, in a street formerly called Gumbellestolestrete and now Haystrete, from which Elias de la Roue gave 8s. ann. Test. Rico Pride and Galfrido Rondulfe, tunc ball. Salop.² Dat. Salop, on the feast of St. Valentine, A.D. 1300.

Ind're between the Abbey of the one part, and Nicholas de Pontisbury de Salop, mercer, of the other part. Lease of tent. in Salop, situate in the Haystrete, between tent. late of Roger Fox and tent. of the sd. Abbey, which John Gumsdon held of them—in length 25½ feet, and in breadth 10½ feet from back of tent. adjoining—for 80 years; rent, 22s. ann. Dated at Haghmon on the feast of the Annunc. B.V.M., A.D. 1478 and 18 Ed. 4.

¹ Hugh Bernard and William Vaghan. 1288.

² Richd., son of Richd. Pride, and Geoffrey Rondulph. 1300.

Ind're between the Abbey of the one part, and John Gumsdon, of Salop, mercer, of the other part. Lease of tent. in Salop, situate in the Haystrete, between tent. of Matilda Rueton, widow, and tent. of the sd. Abbey, which Nichs. Pontisbury holds of them—in length 12 feet, and width 9½ feet—for 80 y'rs., 21s. rent. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of the Annun. B.V.M., 1478. 18 Ed. 4.

35 Hen. 6. The Abbey granted to Wm. Ness and Elbille; his wife, tent. in Haystrete, Salop, sit. betwn. tent. of John Beget and tent. of Edmund Plowden, and extending from the highway to tent. of John, Earl of Salop, for life. 8s. rent ann.

Ind're between Abbey of the one part, and Roland ap Gynoon de Salop, draper, and Margareta, his wife, of the other part. The said tent. between that of Edmund Plowden and John Bigott, lately deceased, extending from the highway to tent. formerly of Hugh Dyer, in the Chepingstrete, in which Robert Prepositus dwells, for 90 y'rs.; 20s. of silver rent. Dat. at Haghmon last day Sept., 1469. 9 Ed. 4.

KYLLONLANE.

Margaret, daughter of William Blundi, gave to the infirmary, land in Salopes' eum toredula, sit. in the street of Candclan, bet-land of Richard Winnepani and land which was of Peter Fillo; Sd. yearly. Test. D'no Rado Abbe de Lilleshull, Wm. de Clerem'nd.

Alan Talpin, and Margaret, his wife, gave to the infirmary sd. land, rendering Sd. ann. to Rd. Winnepenny. Test. D'no Abbe and Benjamine P'ore de Lilleshull, Wm. de Cleremund and Johe de Seo Alkmundo Capellanis, Tho. fil. Wm. and Johe fil. Robt. tunc p'pois.¹

Fine of sd. pres between Abbey of the one part, and Wm. Baril, Burgess, of Salop, of the other part. Test. Hugh le Vileyn, Reino Porchet tunc p'pois.²

Assise for sd. rent of 2s. 6d., John, son of John le Vileyn.

The following note made 7 Hen. 6.

De Alicia Williley nup' ux' Wm. Willeley, for a certain tent. in Corne cheping, w'ch was formerly of Agnes, wife of Hugo Borrey, and afterwards of James Dyer, for rent of 2s. 6d.

MARDIFOLDESHEDE.

Richard le de Salop, son of Richard le Cotilere de Haghmon, and Isabell his wife, gave to the light of the altar of the blessed Mary, in church of Haghmon, rent of 16d.,

¹ Early Henry 3.

² Early Henry 3

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issuing from mess'e in Shrewsbury, lying next to the house formerly of Hamon Aurifaber, and sit. in the corner on the right hand descendg. from highway in Mardenol. Test. Hugh Colle, Johe le Wileyn, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

Hamon, son of Hamon Ferratoris, Salop, grants to Reiner Epo' de Seo Asaph, for ever, rent of 8s. ann. from house in the borough of Salop, betwn. land late of Himingi Clerk, and land of Gamel, the younger, for 6 marks of silver, which rent sd. Bishop had given to Abbey to sustain one lamp before the altar of the Holy Cross in ch. of Haghmon. And he' and his heirs gave from sd. mess'e, to be pd. to the Sacrist of Haghmon annually to buy oil for said lamp, 8s. at 4 times of the year. Test. Hugh, son of Ethel, War' filio Wm., tunc p'pois Salop.²

Bernard de Hereford gave for the health of his soul, and that of Alice, formerly his wife, a rent of 4d. ann. from land which he bought from Hamon Ferrator, to the light of the altar of the B.M. Test. Luca filio Walti, Walani Pouc., tunc p'pois Salop.³

Peter, son of Adam, son of Louin, granted to Philip, son of Galfride de Salop, chaplain, all his estate in land which Martin Kempe held of him in the street of Mardenall, and in land which Nicholas, son of Editha, held of him in the same street, and all rents, viz., from the 1st 3s., and from the last 17d. ann., for 3 marks of silver. Test. Andrew son of Hubert, Reiner Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.⁴

Philip Daubel Cano^{cus} ecclie Be' Marie, Salop. Rent of 4s. 6d. from land late of Martin Kemp and Nicholas Lutecot, lying near to land formerly of William, son of Roger, son of Hathebronde, according to the deed of Philip, son of Adam, son of Lourin. Test. Alan Shitte, and Rico Crawe tunc p'pois Salop.⁵

Peter, son of Alan Gentil, of Salop, gave all his right to one burgage or mess'e in the town of Shrewsbury, in the strete of Mardefole, viz., the house which Ralph Reiner held, situate bet. messuage formerly of Roger le Paninir and house of John, son of Hugh Reyner. Test. Willm. Vaghan, Hugh Bernard. 21st of King Edw., son of King Henry.

¹ Early Hen. 3.

² Provosts before 1224.

³ Lucas de Colcham, son of Walter, and Walani Poucer, provosts probably in John's reign.

⁴ Early Hen. 3.

⁵ Early Hen. 3.

PRIDEHILL.

Gilbert Menel gave to Reiner, the Bishop of St. Asaph, a rent of 5s. from his messuage in the town of Salop, situate between land formerly of Warin, son of Elwife, and land of Adam Pistor, which rent of 5s. sd. Bishop gave to Mony. of Haghmon for sustaining 2 lamps, one before great altar of St. John, and the other before altar of the Holy Cross. Test. Roger son of Pagan, and John son of Hugh, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

Isabel, widow of sd. G. Menel releases her dower in sd. pres'. Test. Alan son of Ivo and Hugh Chanpey tunc p'pois Salop.²

Plea in the Court of Salop held die martis px' ante f. St. Michael [Tuesday, 28 Sept., 1378], 2 Richd. 2, 1378, before Wm. de Birton and James le Dyer, tunc ball. Salop, bet. the Abbey and Thos. le Glove, Canon and Sacrist of the sd. Abbey, of the one part, and the lord John Ludlow in the town of Salop of the other part, for a rent of 5s. from 3 shops near the angle near the lane, called Rowshillislone, "propinquieribz angulo iux' venella' que vocat' Rowshillestone," and from a tent. formerly called Bennetteshalle, opposite the Heystrete, formerly called Gombalstolestrete, and it was agreed that the abbey should have 5s. ann.

ROWSHILL.

Richd., son of Durand le Strange, gave a rent of 17d. in Salopesb' from a messuage which Wm. Aurifex holds, free of all service, save 4d. payable to Peter, son of Peter; for this grant the Abbey gave 1 mark of silver. Test. Rico' Rustico' tunc p'pso',³ Henr. Midwrike.

Peter, son of Peter, confirms sd. grant. Test. Ganel and Reiner, son of Martin, tunc p'pois.⁴

The sd. Peter, son of Peter, releases sd. rent of 4d. from mess'e in Roushull in the town of Salop. Test. Andrew, son of Hubert, and Reiner Ruffius, tunc p'pois Salop.⁵

Agreement bet. Abbey of the one part, and Abbot and Convent de Stratmarth Cist. ordis, of the other part, concerning a rent of 17d. ann. from a place in Rowshill, Salop. Dated at Salop in the church of St. Chad.

¹ Provosts before 1221.

² Provosts before 1221.

³ Richard Rusticus occurs as provost both singly and as colleague with Wm. son of William, and may have been the connecting link between the single and double provosts.

⁴ Among our earliest provosts.

⁵ Early Hen. 3.

ARTICLE

The first part of the article discusses the importance of the medical profession in the United States and the need for a high standard of education and training. It also mentions the American Medical Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the public's health.

The second part of the article discusses the American Medical Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the public's health. It mentions the Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the public's health.

ARTICLE

The third part of the article discusses the American Medical Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the public's health. It mentions the Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the public's health.

RUMALDESHAM.

William, son of Robert Dogemon, sold for 24s. a mess'e in Rumaldesham, which Alexander, son of Ganfride, held. Test. Rob. de Solton, and Warin, son of William, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

Adam Pistor of Salop gave a mess'e in the street of Rumaldesham which Turstan Huiland held, rendering to the King 1d. at Hockestisday. Test. Rob. Infante, and Reino Ruffus, tunc p'pois Salop.²

William Grosvit gave for the health of his soul, and that of Sibill, his wife, to the poor of the gate, 12 rents in Salop from his of Rumaldesham. Test. Johe Scimbel, and Johe, son of Agnes, tunc p'pois Salop.³

Alan Tohe, son of Theodric Tohe, gave to the poor at the gate, 12d., from house situate in Rumaldesham. Test. Johe Simbel and Johe Poucer, tunc p'pois Salop.⁴

Alan, son of Gamel de Rumaldesham, granted to Roger son of Reiner de Salop, for 6½ marks of silver, 2 mess'es in Rumaldesham, between land of Martin Kempe and land of Wm. Gerrard; 12d. ann. to Abbey. Test. Alan le Vileyn and Robert Pally, tunc p'pois Salop.⁵

Ranulph, son of Roger Reyner, granted to Alicia, widow of Thos. Reyner, one of land lying between the stone house formerly of Roger Reyner, and land of Thomas Coke, and extending in length from the highway to land formerly of sd. Roger Reyner; 12d. ann. of silver to Abbey. Test. Johe Robt. and Johe Gamel, tunc ball. Salop.⁶

Thomas, son of William Briton, gave to the infirmary 6d. from mess'e in the street of Rumaldesham, which Philip, son of Walter, son of Feirwin, bought of him. Test. Roger son of Pain, John son of Hugh, tunc p'pois Salop.⁷

Robert, son of Wm. Infante, gave 3d. from house in Rumaldesham, which Thomas, son of Wm. Briton once held sit. between land of Hugh, son of his brother, and land of William, son of Peter, son of Edwin. Test. Henry de Hereford and Peter Villan, tunc p'pois Salop.⁸

SCHOTTEPLACE.

Agnes de Hibernia gave two houses with a garden in Schotplace, between the house of the sd. Peter and house of Hawik, formerly wife of Wm. de Schotplace, which Alan Gamel held for 3s. ann.

¹ Temp. John.² Temp. John.³ Temp. John.⁴ Temp. John.⁵ 1212.⁶ 1293.⁷ Before 1224.⁸ Early Edwd. 1.

Wm. Gogh, son of Warin Gogh, Salopesb', gave 12d. ann. from mess'e with a curtilage in Clarononte, and 12d. from his mess'e, in the street of Schotteplace, sit. bet. house of Warin Goch his brother, and house of Wm. Fynch. Test. Robto Pride and Wm. Goch, tune p'pois.¹

Nicholas, son of Wm. Briton, granted to Philip, son of Walter, son of Fayrwyn, and Alice, daughter of Robert Baskervil, his wife, a curtilage in Salop, between land of Gamel and land of Warin Uling, and some land in the foryeta of the castle of Salop between the ditch of the King and land late of Aldith Cure, for 12s. of silver, paying 6d. to Abbey and 2d. to King ann. Test. Roger, son of Pain, John son of Hugh, p'pois Salop.²

ST. JULIAN'S.

Nicholas Umfrey, of Salop, gave 12d. ann. from mess'e of Adam Pistor, sit. between his house and the house of Roger Rufus, near the church of St. Julian. Test. Rogo Russel and Wm. Goch, tune p'pois Salop.³

Agnes, widow of Wm. de Ocleye de Salop, reciting that a suit had been commenced in the King's Court for rent of 12d. between her and brother Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon and Convent there, issuing from her mess'e near the church of St. Julian, which sd. Wm. de Oteley, her husband, and sd. Agnes, bought of Margery Barnard, situate between the house of Wm. Vach and house of Wm. Rondolfe. Suit compromised that sd. rent shod be pd. according to deed of sd. Nicholas Umfrey. Test. Galfride Rondolfe, Rico Borrey tune p'pois.⁴

SAINT MARIE'S.

Agnes de Hibernia, widow of Hugh de Londonius, gave for the repose of the soul of Jno. de Hibernia, her first husband, a stone house and another on the opposite side of the cemetery of the Church of the Blessed Mary, at Salop, which approached towards Doggepole, between house of Peter Knotte and the house of Peter, son of Clement, and one shop in the corner of the High Street there, ex p'te alutarior, between tent. of sd. canons and the house of Tupeth, and 2 houses with a garden in Scotteplace, between the house of sd. Peter and house of Hawis, widow of Wm. de Scotteplace, which Alan Gamel holds for 3s. rent, and 2 hos. with a curtilage in Cotes, between the house of Simon Carnifex and the house of

¹ Robt. Pride and Wm. Goch, early Hen. 3.

² Before 1224.

³ Early Hen. 3.

⁴ About 1300.

John de Upton, chaplain, which the heirs of Adam Withirwarde held for 2s. Test. Radulpho le Kente and Rico Stury, tunc p'pois Salop,¹ Ada Kox, Alan Gamel, Peter, son of Clement.

SAINT NICHOLAS CHAPEL.

Robert Lee, of Uffington, by his will, after recommending his soul to God and his body to be buried in the monastery of Haghmon, near the chapel of St. Katherine the Virgin there, gave to Eliz., his wife, all his lands, &c., in Salop, and also his land in Hadnall and Asteley, for her life, and after her decease to the mon. of Haghmon for 99 years. Dat. at Salop 7 June, 1426, in the presence of Eliz., his wife, Roger Thornes, Cecilia his wife, John Grafton, Alice Glase, Dionisius Finche, Wm. Downton, and others.

He constituted his wife Eliz. and Thomas Banaster, Baron of the King's Exchequer at Westmr., executors.

(This written at Salop, 27 day of the same month after death of testator in the year afsd.)

Proved before Wm. Grileshull in jur canoneo. baccall eecleie de Wellington, Lich et Coventr dioc ppetuo vicario revendi in Xro' Dni Joh'is Shipton decani libe capelle regie de Marie Salop, diet dioc' offic' in eecleie be Marie p'diet' 13 die mens. Augusti, A.D. 1426.

Wm. Sunyion quonda' vicariu' eecleie de Wroxeter, and Wm. Chilton, chaplain, grant to Eliz., late wife of Rob. Lee, of Uffington, all hereditaments which they had of the gift of sd. R. L. for life, and afterwards to mony. of Haghmen for 99 y'rs.. Test. Rogo Thornes de Salop, Joh'e Falke de cade', Joh'e Glover de cade', Wm. Downton, et al. Dat. Salop, in f. St. Michl. 5 Hen. 6.

Ind're between Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and Wm. Drape, of Salop, Feroure, of the other part. Lease of a tent. in Salop, near the chapel of St. Nicholas on the west side, sit. between the tent. of Edmund Plowden and John, and tent. of Cassandra Wyke, for 60 years, pay'g 13s. 4d. to Abbey. Dat. at Haghmon on the feast of Ann. B.V.M., 1449. 27 H. 6.

Ind're between Abbey of the one part, and John Moris, of Salop, mercer, of the other part. Lease of tent. in Salop, near the Chapel of St. Nicholas, between tent. of John Plowden and tent. of Wm. Umfreston, extending from the highway to the farm of sd. John Plowden, in length 98 feet, for 99 years; rent, 17s. 4d. ann. Dat. Haghmon, feast of St. Michl., 1478. 18 Ed. 4.

¹ Ralph le Kent and Richd. son of Robert Stury, early Edw. I.

ST. WERBORGH CHAPEL.

Thurgar, son of Thomas, gave all land which he had from Warin, son of Aldred Sellarius, in the town of Salop, situate towards the chapel of St. Werborgh, between land of Nicholas, son of Amelot, and land of Ida, sister of sd. Warin. Test. Rico Pride, Walto, fil Feirwin, tunc p'pois Salop.¹

Turgarus, son of Thomas, with the consent of Lucia his wife, gave to the infirmary a house in Salop, in the street towards the chapel of St. Werborgh, which he bought from Warin, son of Aldred Sellarius, and which land is next that of Nichs. Amelot. Test. Hen. de Hereford and Peter Villanus, tunc p'pois Salop.²

Agreement bet. mony. of H. and Robt., son of Robt. de Mungonius, concerning a certain of land, in the street towards the chapel of St. Werborgh, at Salop, between the land of Robt. Pallus and land of Hen. de Brug, which Thurgar gave to the Abbey, rendering 4s. ann. Test. Robto. Pride, Wm. Goch, tunc p'pois Salop.³

Thorgar, son of Tho. Bodi, gave for his soul, and that of the lady Lucy, his wife, to the infirmary, 15d. ann., from a messe. in Salop in the street towards St. Werborgh, which Ythel Wallensis formerly held, and a rent of 3d. ann. from messe. in the same street which Thefvi held, and 12d. ann. from house in the same street which Robert, son of Reginald Pallus, held. Test. Rob. son of John, Richd. Crawe, tunc p'pois Salop.⁴

Turgar, son of Thos., gave 12d. ann. from the bakehouse which Adam, son of Martin, held. Test. Alan, son of Herebert, Johe de Hibernia, tunc p'pois Salop.⁵

William de Hestoria gave for 14s. of silver, 16d. rent in the town of Salop in the street of St. Werborgh from 4 mess'es there (viz.), from 2 which Thurgar Bodi held, and from 1 which Ida, daur. of Aldred, held, and from 1 which Edith, daur. of Aldred, held, sit bet. house of Nichs., son of Amelot, and house of Julian, daur. of Ratine. Test. Gamel and Reiner, tunc p'pois Salop.⁶

STURIES CLOSE.

William de Cleremont, Cano^{cus} ecclie Sci Cedde, Salop. gave a croft with the appurts. juxta Wallias ex muru. Burg. Salop, which he bought from Richd. son of Thos. le Strange, render-

¹ Earliest provosts Kg. John.

² Early Ed. 1.

³ Early Hen. 3. ⁴ Early Hen. 3.

⁵ Early Hen. 3.

⁶ King John.

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BY
J. H. GOLDSTEIN AND
R. F. W. CLARKE
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1. This report is a preliminary report on the results of the study of the
2. properties of the system. The results are given in the following table.
3. The values are given in the following table.
4. The values are given in the following table.

ing to ch. of St. Chad on the feast of St. Michael 4d. for all service, and to Wm. Cox, son of Wm. and his heirs, at the same time 4d., and to John Gnotte, son of Wm. son of John, 8d., and to the heirs of Ganfride Aurifaber, 12d. Test. Andrew son of Hubert, and Robt. Infante, p'pois Salop.¹

Ganfride Aurifaber gave his gden. jux. Wallas ex Salopesburia, bet. land of sd. caons, which is near the way which goes to the Severn, and land of Gilbert Bungi, for 10 marks of silver. Test. Gamel and Reiner son of Martin, tunc p'pois.²

Die dnica' px. p. f. Translon of St. Thos. the Martyr, 11 Ed. 3. Agreement between Nicholas Abbot of the one part, and Wm. Sturey, knt., of the other part, that sd. Mon. had grted. to sd. Wm. 2 of land out of the walls of town of Salop, lying within the close of the sd. Wm., between the garden of the minor friars of Salop and the way which leads from the church of Saint Chad to the Severn (viz.), to the place there called Seint Chaddelode and one other of land seu quarrere called le Stayndefelde lying bet. sd. way and the tent of Mr John Beget, chaplain. To hold in fee farm at 3s. 10d. ann. Dat. at Haghmon.

WILA.

Peter Tornator and Aldic, his wife, gave to the poor at the gate for 25s. mess'e with 2 curtilages, one extending from the ditch of the town, and the other in the street under the Wile in Salop, sit. bet. the mess'e of Jordan Pickemon and the mess'e of Jos. Clerk, rendering to the king 2d. yearly at Hockestiseday, and sd. Aldic took same for her life, rendering 2s. ann., and after her decease the same pres. were limited to Canons. Test. Hugh Hathebronde, and Warin Infant, tunc p'pois Salop.³

Richard, son of Richard, son of Betuer, confirmed sale which Aldit his kinswoman had made. [Same witns.]

Juliana, daughter of Rd. le Bulger, Salop, releases her right to a mess'e in Salop, near Bispestanes, sit. bet. land of Nicholas Borel, clerk, and land of Wm. de Brugge extending from the highway to walls of the town of Salop. Test. John Robert and John Gamel, tunc ball. Salop. Dat Salop die lune in f. be. Petri in Cathedra, 22 Ed. I., 1284.

Indre bet. Richd., Abbot of Haghmon, of the one part, and Wm. Cambrey, aurifaber de Salop, of the other part, mess'e

¹ Early Hen. 3.

² King John.

³ Warin Infans and Hugh, son of Hugh Hathebronde, early Hen. 3.

with 3 gardens adjoining near the gate of minor friars, Salop, and extending in length from the house of sd. Wm. Cambrey to the garden of Robert Barker, containing in length 94 feet on the side of the street called Bispestaneslane, and on the side of the walls of Salop 120 feet, and in width from sd. street to the wall 98 feet from the one side of the house of sd. Wm., and from the other next the garden of Robert Barker 53 feet, rendering 7s. ann. Dat. Haghmon on the feast of Nativ. St. John the Bapt. 2 Ed. 4, 1462.

Richard de Norton gave 2s. from land in Salop under the street of Wila which Robt. Yore held of him. Test. Warin Infante, Hugh son of Athelred, p'pois Salop.¹

Adam Joye acknowledges sd. rent of 2s. from his mess'e bet. mess'e of John Knotte in the descent of the Wile and house of Isabel le Warchel. Test. Peter Juvenis, Hugh Villanus, tunc p'pois,² Nicholas, son of Ivo, Richard Pride, Roger Villanus, Lawrence Cox, Alan Gamel.

WITHOUT THE WALLS.

Gilbert, Abbot of Haghmon, gr'ted to Roger, son of Reiner Pally, a croft without the wall of Shoteplace, lying bet. land of Wm. Clive and the royal way towards Severn. 14d. ann. Test. Peter, son of Clement, Roger Reiner, tunc p'pois Salop.³

John, Abbot of H., granted to Robert de Boledun, for 2s., a curtilage without the walls of Salop, called Bithewalles, lying bet. the curtilage of Wm. de la Stujle, and the curtilage of Hitthell Pistor, rendering 12d. ann. to the sustenance of the poor. Test. Rado le Kente, Richd., son of Robt. Stury.⁴

John, Abbot of H., granted to Hitthell Pistor, for 2s., a curtilage without the walls of Salop, which is called By the walles, lying between the curtilage of Robert de Boledun and the curtilage of Thos. de Ludlowe, rendering to the poor at the gate 12d. ann. Test. Rado le Kente, Richd., son of Robt. Stury, tunc p'pois, Salopie.

The following Will, the only one in the English language that appears in the Haghmon Cartulary, is of William Bromshill, Esq., of Aston Rogers, co. Salop, who was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1408.

This is the laste will indentede of me, William Bromshill,

¹ Early Hen. 3.

² Early Hen. 3.

³ Peter, son of Clement, and Roger, son of Reyner, early Hen. 3

⁴ Early Edwd. 1.

Squier. Aboue all thinges in my testament of my meuable goales made contened, first I woll pray, require, and besече al my feoffees in all my londes and ten'tis with the appurtenances, in Aston Rogers and Minton, that they anoon after my decesse make an estate of all my londes and ten'tis, with the appurten'ne', to the Abbot and Couent of Haghmon': To haue and to holde to the said Abbot and Couent and to ther successe' to pray for my sowle and for the soules of myn' auncestres for eu'more. Except that I woll that Nich'as Boerley haue to him, and to his assignes, a ten't w^t the appurten'nees called Wises place, sette in Aston' Rogers aforsaid, p'cel of the saide londes & ten'tes; whiche tent w^t the appurten'nees I purchased some tyme of Adan Tolonge, in to the tyme the said Nich'as haue arerede and receyued of the saide ten't w^t the appurten'nees ten mark' sterlinges. Also I woll that my feoffees in all my londes and ten'tes w^t thappurtenances in Hope, Aston-Pigot, Worthin, Lokeley, and Hampton' beside Cawes, anoon' after my decesse, in the beste wise that they can and may, selle all the said londes and ten'tes w^t the appurten'nees. And I woll that all the money comynge of the sale of the same londes w^t the appurten'ne', be holly yeuen to the makinge of the Churche and of the Stepill of Worthin aforsaide. Also I woll that my feoffees in a ten't w^t the appurten'nees in medewe,¹ anoon' after my decesse, make an estate of the said ten't w^t the appurten'nees to John Rodenhurst; To haue and to holde to the said John Rodenhurste, to his heires, and his assignes for eu'more, of the cheef lord of that fee, by the s'uice thereof due and of right accustumed. In wittenesse wherof to bothe parties of thies my p'sent wille indentede, I haue sett my seal. The date is the first day of Juyll, the yere of the regne of King Harry, the sixth after the conquest, the seuenthe.

TRANSLATIONS OF DEEDS AT SUNDORN CASTLE.

Henry by y^e grace of God King of England etc., know ye that I have granted etc. to God and y^e Church of St John y^e Evangelist of Haghmon and y^e regular Canons there serving God, y^e Site of y^e Abby with all y^e assarts which they haue there inclosed And y^e whole wood w^{ch} they haue by the

¹ Meadow Town, not far from Worthen.

gift of William Fitz Alan, from their Abby towards Shawbury by these Bounds—from y^e Field of Sundern straight to Blakelake to y^e Whitesiche towards Withiforde And free common of pasture for all ye animals & cattle of them their Tenants & their men of Offinton throughout all Astley for ever. Paying to y^e Chaplain of y^e Church of St. Mary in Salop 12^d. annually etc.

Know all men etc. that We y^e Dean and Chapter of y^e Church of St. Mary in Salop do ratify with y^e assent of our Lord King Henry etc. to ye Abbot etc. of Haghmon, the following limits and boundaries between their Wood of Haghmon which they have by y^e gift of William Fitz Alan and our Wood of Astley viz. in the Field of Sunderne straight to the Blakelake and to the Whitesiche towards Wideforda. So that y^e said Canons may have freely for ever all the Wood which is within y^e said Boundaries and as far as the Abby of Haghmon without any claim of us or of our heirs together with Common of pasture for all sorts of beasts and cattle of them and of their men and Tenants of Uffington for ever throughout all Astley; That is to say in Wood and uncultivated Land at all Seasons of y^e year and in the cultivated Land after the cutting of the Grain yearly paying to us etc. (as above)

To all y^e faithful in Christ etc. The Dean and Chapter of y^e Church of St. Mary in Salop y^e free Chapel of our Lord y^e King of England Greeting etc. Whereas y^e religious men y^e Abbot and Convent of y^e Monastery of St. John y^e Evangelist of Haghmon have Lands and Woods contiguous and adjoining to our Wood of Astley; concerning y^e boundaries of which contention may arise between us in future; To prevent which etc. we have inspected the Grants of y^e Founders of y^e aforesaid Monastery who granted to them y^e said Lands and Woods in perpetual alms To which Grants those Founders express and assign y^e following Boundaries viz. from ye Field of Sonderne by that way which leads by the Wood of Astley to the Blakelake towards Wideforde and so descending to the Whytesiche and so by that Siche to the land of Haghmon which boundaries we confirm etc. We have granted also to y^e same Abbot and Convent and their successors and their tenants and men of Offynton Common of pasture for all their Cattle and Beasts everywhere within the Lordship of Asteley; for w^{ch} Grant the said Abbot and Convent shall pay to us yearly 12^d etc. Given at Salop in our Church aforesaid on y^e 8 Oct^r in y^e 41 Year of the reign of King Henry.

Extract from an Inspeximus of y^e Patent of 32
H. 8. Sept. 20.

Know ye we have granted to Edward Lyttelton (amongst
other premisses) all the Wood called Ibery Wood containing
150 Acres lying in Ibery Coman, in Haughmond, Astley,
Uffington, and Upton, lately belonging to the Monastery of
Haghmon etc.

LUDLOW CASTLE AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE MARCHES OF WALES.

BY THE REV. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A., ELDON VICARAGE,
SHEFFIELD.

THE Castle of Ludlow, as a fortress on an imposing site, a stronghold in border warfare and civil strife, a chief residence of the Lords Marchers of Wales, and a retreat embalmed in the lays of distinguished poets, must always be an object of special interest to the Shropshire Archæologist.

A halo of historic renown rests on its time-honoured battlements, and annals, graven in characters of fire, arrest our notice.

Within the ample courts of the castle

“Which, like an eagle’s nest in air,
Hung o’er the stream and hamlet fair,”—(SCOTT.)

illustrious noblemen, “*Barones Marchiæ*,” mustered their armed adherents, and nerved themselves for the deadly conflict, that was to terminate in the overthrow of the ancient dynasty of Gwynedd, and of the royal house of Lancaster.

There stood the turrets, which the Prince of North Wales, aided by the insurgent forces of Simon de Montfort, consigned to destruction.

There Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Legate of the Pope, fanned the flame of enthusiasm for the second Crusade, and blew the sacred trumpet.

There rose Mortimer’s tower, emblematic of the prowess of its owners, who by their royal alliances, and by their conduct in the court, and the council-chamber, and the battlefield, appeared

“First in the race that led to Glory’s goal.”

They cherished boundless prospects of ambition, and were intent on seizing the reins of the English Government, "the noble fathers of our Kings to be."

Within the spacious halls of the Castle deliberative councils were held, and important edicts were issued, and jousts and tournaments were celebrated, and Kings held their courts, and Princes of Wales gazed on the distant mountains of the romantic realm, which conferred their hereditary title.

There lingered for awhile the ill-fated Edward the Fifth, with his brother, the Duke of York, before the premature termination of his shortlived reign.

There died Arthur, Prince of Wales, crushing by his untimely end the lofty hopes bound up with his career in Western Britain.

There Mary, elder daughter of Henry the Eighth, held her court, as Princess of Wales, and spent eighteen months of her youth in splendour and happiness.

There, in the palmy days of yore, issued many a gay cavalcade for hunting and hawking excursions, and at the outburst of war the flower of England's chivalry was displayed under the national banner.

There raged, too, the din and turmoil of the struggle of the Parliamentary warfare in the troublous days of Charles the First, and the flag of the Monarch continued to wave, when all the other Shropshire garrisons had capitulated to the Parliamentary forces.

There, in 1631 and 1632, after leaving Worcester School, Richard Baxter, the great Nonconformist Divine, resided as private attendant to the Reverend Thomas Wickstead, chaplain to the Council of Wales.

In the classic chambers of the Castle, dear to the Muses, Sir Philip Sydney cultivated his poetic fancy, and John Milton gave early promise as a mighty master of the lyre; and, in more modern days, Moultrie, a Shropshire Bard, rejoiced to linger

"on Ludlow's castled steep,
Beside the banks of winding Teme,"

111

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900.

For the first district, the names are: John A. Smith, James B. Jones, and William C. Brown.

For the second district, the names are: Robert D. White, Charles E. Green, and Thomas F. Black.

For the third district, the names are: Henry G. Gray, George H. White, and Edward I. Black.

For the fourth district, the names are: Frank J. White, John K. Black, and William L. Gray.

For the fifth district, the names are: Charles M. White, James N. Black, and Robert O. Gray.

For the sixth district, the names are: Thomas P. White, George Q. Black, and Henry R. Gray.

For the seventh district, the names are: William S. White, John T. Black, and Charles U. Gray.

For the eighth district, the names are: Robert V. White, James W. Black, and George X. Gray.

For the ninth district, the names are: Thomas Y. White, Charles Z. Black, and William A. Gray.

For the tenth district, the names are: John B. White, James C. Black, and Robert D. Gray.

For the eleventh district, the names are: William E. White, George F. Black, and Henry G. Gray.

For the twelfth district, the names are: Charles H. White, James I. Black, and Thomas J. Gray.

For the thirteenth district, the names are: Robert K. White, George L. Black, and William M. Gray.

For the fourteenth district, the names are: John N. White, James O. Black, and Charles P. Gray.

For the fifteenth district, the names are: William Q. White, George R. Black, and Henry S. Gray.

For the sixteenth district, the names are: Charles T. White, James U. Black, and Robert V. Gray.

For the seventeenth district, the names are: Thomas W. White, George X. Black, and William Y. Gray.

For the eighteenth district, the names are: John Z. White, James A. Black, and Charles B. Gray.

For the nineteenth district, the names are: Robert C. White, George D. Black, and William E. Gray.

For the twentieth district, the names are: Charles F. White, James G. Black, and Thomas H. Gray.

For the twenty-first district, the names are: William I. White, George J. Black, and Henry K. Gray.

For the twenty-second district, the names are: Charles L. White, James M. Black, and Robert N. Gray.

For the twenty-third district, the names are: Thomas O. White, George P. Black, and William Q. Gray.

For the twenty-fourth district, the names are: John R. White, James S. Black, and Charles T. Gray.

For the twenty-fifth district, the names are: Robert U. White, George V. Black, and William W. Gray.

For the twenty-sixth district, the names are: Charles X. White, James Y. Black, and Thomas Z. Gray.

For the twenty-seventh district, the names are: William A. White, George B. Black, and Henry C. Gray.

For the twenty-eighth district, the names are: Charles D. White, James E. Black, and Robert F. Gray.

For the twenty-ninth district, the names are: Thomas G. White, George H. Black, and William I. Gray.

For the thirtieth district, the names are: John K. White, James L. Black, and Charles M. Gray.

For the thirty-first district, the names are: Robert N. White, George O. Black, and William P. Gray.

For the thirty-second district, the names are: Charles Q. White, James R. Black, and Thomas S. Gray.

For the thirty-third district, the names are: William T. White, George U. Black, and Henry V. Gray.

For the thirty-fourth district, the names are: Charles W. White, James X. Black, and Robert Y. Gray.

For the thirty-fifth district, the names are: Thomas Z. White, George A. Black, and William B. Gray.

For the thirty-sixth district, the names are: John C. White, James D. Black, and Charles E. Gray.

For the thirty-seventh district, the names are: Robert F. White, George G. Black, and William H. Gray.

For the thirty-eighth district, the names are: Charles I. White, James J. Black, and Thomas K. Gray.

For the thirty-ninth district, the names are: William L. White, George M. Black, and Henry N. Gray.

For the fortieth district, the names are: Charles O. White, James P. Black, and Robert Q. Gray.

For the forty-first district, the names are: Thomas R. White, George S. Black, and William T. Gray.

For the forty-second district, the names are: John U. White, James V. Black, and Charles W. Gray.

For the forty-third district, the names are: Robert X. White, George Y. Black, and William Z. Gray.

For the forty-fourth district, the names are: Charles A. White, James B. Black, and Thomas C. Gray.

For the forty-fifth district, the names are: William D. White, George E. Black, and Henry F. Gray.

For the forty-sixth district, the names are: Charles H. White, James I. Black, and Robert K. Gray.

For the forty-seventh district, the names are: Thomas J. White, George L. Black, and William M. Gray.

For the forty-eighth district, the names are: John N. White, James O. Black, and Charles P. Gray.

For the forty-ninth district, the names are: Robert Q. White, George R. Black, and William S. Gray.

For the fiftieth district, the names are: Charles T. White, James U. Black, and Thomas V. Gray.

For the fifty-first district, the names are: William W. White, George X. Black, and Henry Y. Gray.

For the fifty-second district, the names are: Charles Z. White, James A. Black, and Robert B. Gray.

For the fifty-third district, the names are: Thomas C. White, George D. Black, and William E. Gray.

For the fifty-fourth district, the names are: John F. White, James G. Black, and Charles H. Gray.

For the fifty-fifth district, the names are: Robert I. White, George J. Black, and William K. Gray.

For the fifty-sixth district, the names are: Charles L. White, James M. Black, and Thomas N. Gray.

For the fifty-seventh district, the names are: William O. White, George P. Black, and Henry Q. Gray.

For the fifty-eighth district, the names are: Charles R. White, James S. Black, and Robert T. Gray.

For the fifty-ninth district, the names are: Thomas U. White, George V. Black, and William W. Gray.

For the sixtieth district, the names are: John X. White, James Y. Black, and Charles Z. Gray.

For the sixty-first district, the names are: Robert A. White, George B. Black, and William C. Gray.

For the sixty-second district, the names are: Charles D. White, James E. Black, and Thomas F. Gray.

For the sixty-third district, the names are: William G. White, George H. Black, and Henry I. Gray.

For the sixty-fourth district, the names are: Charles K. White, James L. Black, and Robert M. Gray.

For the sixty-fifth district, the names are: Thomas N. White, George O. Black, and William P. Gray.

For the sixty-sixth district, the names are: John Q. White, James R. Black, and Charles S. Gray.

For the sixty-seventh district, the names are: Robert T. White, George U. Black, and William V. Gray.

For the sixty-eighth district, the names are: Charles W. White, James X. Black, and Thomas Y. Gray.

For the sixty-ninth district, the names are: William Z. White, George A. Black, and Henry B. Gray.

For the seventieth district, the names are: Charles C. White, James D. Black, and Robert E. Gray.

For the seventy-first district, the names are: Thomas F. White, George G. Black, and William H. Gray.

For the seventy-second district, the names are: John I. White, James J. Black, and Charles K. Gray.

For the seventy-third district, the names are: Robert L. White, George M. Black, and William N. Gray.

For the seventy-fourth district, the names are: Charles O. White, James P. Black, and Thomas Q. Gray.

For the seventy-fifth district, the names are: William R. White, George S. Black, and Henry T. Gray.

For the seventy-sixth district, the names are: Charles U. White, James V. Black, and Robert W. Gray.

For the seventy-seventh district, the names are: Thomas X. White, George Y. Black, and William Z. Gray.

For the seventy-eighth district, the names are: John A. White, James B. Black, and Charles C. Gray.

For the seventy-ninth district, the names are: Robert D. White, George E. Black, and William F. Gray.

For the eightieth district, the names are: Charles H. White, James I. Black, and Thomas K. Gray.

For the eighty-first district, the names are: William J. White, George L. Black, and Henry M. Gray.

For the eighty-second district, the names are: Charles N. White, James O. Black, and Robert P. Gray.

For the eighty-third district, the names are: Thomas Q. White, George R. Black, and William S. Gray.

For the eighty-fourth district, the names are: John T. White, James U. Black, and Charles V. Gray.

For the eighty-fifth district, the names are: Robert X. White, George Y. Black, and William Z. Gray.

For the eighty-sixth district, the names are: Charles A. White, James B. Black, and Thomas C. Gray.

For the eighty-seventh district, the names are: William D. White, George E. Black, and Henry F. Gray.

For the eighty-eighth district, the names are: Charles H. White, James I. Black, and Robert K. Gray.

For the eighty-ninth district, the names are: Thomas J. White, George L. Black, and William M. Gray.

For the ninetieth district, the names are: John N. White, James O. Black, and Charles P. Gray.

For the one hundredth district, the names are: Robert Q. White, George R. Black, and William S. Gray.

and contrasted the effects of time in his short career with the enduring aspect of the venerable stronghold—

“Three days had we been wedded, when we stood
 Within thy well-known walls, (my bride, and I),
 Majestic Ludlow ; from a cloudless sky
 Fell the rich moonbeams in a silver flood
 On tower, and terrace, river, hill, and wood.

* * * * *

Meanwhile our hearts are changed, and changing fast,
 But thou, fair ruin, dost unchanged remain.”

Beneath its broad shadow Lucien Bonaparte felt in his captivity the frequent inspiration of the Muse, and reflected on the destiny of his epic poem “Charlemagne,” which he trusted would eclipse the reputation of his imperial brother. “*Cedant arma togæ.*”

The lofty and massive castle, majestic in decay, revives the recollection of by-gone centuries, and still bears testimony to its fitness, as a chief residence of the heirs of the crown of England; and its magnificent position, a theme for merited admiration, seems designed by the hand of Nature for the site of an impregnable fortress.

In the contemplation of its stately proportions we appreciate the justice of the sentiments of Dr. Johnson, “Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friends be such rigid philosophy, as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue !”

And we reiterate the language of the poet, Eckhard:

“The days of old, tho’ time has reft
 The dazzling splendour which they cast,
 Yet many a remnant still is left
 To shadow forth the past.
 The warlike deed, the classic page,
 The lyric torrent, strong and free,
 Are lingering o’er the gloom of age,
 Like moonlight on the sea.
 How the dim visions throng the soul,
 When twilight broods upon thy waste :
 The clouds of woe from o’er thee roll,
 Thy glory seems replaced.

The stir of life is brightening round,
 Thy structures swell upon the eye,
 And mirth and revelry resound
 In triumph to the sky."

Ludlow is a name derived probably from Lude, a ford over the adjoining river Teme, and Low, or hill, which is a prominent feature of the town. It has been called by the Welsh Dinan, in reference to its Norman castle, or a similar fortress in the days of Saxon rule, for the Normans frequently erected their forts on sites previously occupied for similar objects.

Another name for Ludlow was Llys Tywysog, or the Prince's palace, the hereditary residence of the Prince of Wales for a considerable period.

The proprietorship of Ludlow Castle, though occasionally unsettled by the distrust, caprice, or paramount authority of the sovereigns of England over a fortress designed for the defence of the realm, and endangered occasionally by the political partizanship of its owners, was transmitted with a few interruptions in the line of the Lacys, and their descendants, the Mortimers, till it became an appanage of the British crown, and was eventually disposed of in 1811, by purchase, to Edward, first Earl of Powis of the present creation, whose kinsmen, the Herberts of Oakley Park, had possessed a long lease of it, dating before the reign of George the First.

The castle was probably commenced between 1086, when Domesday does not mention it, and 1094, when Roger de Lacy was banished. The donjon, or keep, which rises to the height of 110 feet, and is divided into four stories, seems to have been the oldest part of the Castle, and built soon after 1090. The *Fitzwarin Chronicle* represents Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, as the builder of the Castle, but there appears to be no authority for this assertion, and the error probably arose from the complicity of Roger de Lacy with a treasonable project of Earl Roger.

Osbern fitz Richard was in possession of the site of the Castle at the issuing of the Doomsday Book, and Sir Roger de Lacy, a large landed proprietor at Stanton Lacy, was his tenant, but probably the eventual proprietor. Doomsday reports that Osbern fitz Richard holds of the King Lude, and Roger de Laci holds it of him. Osbern fitz Richard was seignoral lord of Ludlow, but whether he lost it by exchange with his greater feoffee, or by force of arms, or the will of the Crown, it ceased to be in the hands of his family, and probably passed into the possession of his tenant.

Ludlow Castle, though non-existent at the issuing of Doomsday, was founded probably within the next ten years. And if we suppose Roger de Lacy to have been its founder, two events occurred in that same interval of ten years which will account for an endeavour to strengthen his position.

In 1088, two years after the completion of Doomsday book, Roger de Lacy joined the English rebellion against Rufus in favour of his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy. He engaged in the first outbreak in the West of England, for he had already attacked Hereford, when joined by Bernard de Newmarch and Ralph de Mortimer, and encouraged by the aid of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, he and his allies threatened Worcester, but they were defeated, and dealt with leniently for this act of treason.

In 1095, after the death of Earl Roger, Roger de Lacy joined the second rebellion against Rufus, under the leadership of Roger de Mowbray. For this offence he was never forgiven. He was doomed to exile, and his English estates, or the greater part of them, were bestowed on his brother, Hugh.

Sir Jose de Dinan appears to have completed the castle, and to have erected the chapel of a circular form in the reign of Henry the First, when the fortress probably occupied the same surface of ground, as it now does. It was built with a consciousness of the importance of its site, and with a confidence in its

The page is extremely faded and contains illegible text. The content appears to be a list or index of items, possibly names or titles, arranged in a structured format. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

future fortunes and durability. The massive keep rises to the height of 110 feet, and its walls, which are of Norman architecture, are from 9 to 12 feet in thickness. Some few alterations have occurred in the lapse of ages. The original entrance was at the first floor in the east turret, and probably, by way of precaution, it was approached by a flight of steps running down by the side of the tower. The old entrance still exists, but its extreme inconvenience was felt in the sixteenth century, when the steps were taken away, and a new entrance was formed in the mass of the wall with a doorway of the style of Henry the Eighth, leading by a flight of steps to the first floor, and opening into the chief rooms of the keep at the foot of the staircase, which runs up the northern turret, and formed the communication between the different floors, and the top of the turret. Underneath was the great dungeon, or vault, which appears originally to have been approached by a passage, descending in the mass of the wall from the old entrance. In later times a door was made in the north-east side on a level with the ground.

Most of the windows and door-ways exhibit the round Norman arch.

The castle consisted of three wards, (1) the keep, or last stronghold in case of extremity; (2) the castle, properly so called, or the mass of buildings within the inner moat, round what is now popularly termed the inner court; (3) the large court without, also surrounded by strong walls and towers, and a moat. Into this court the townsmen, with their property, were wont to hasten in quest of shelter, whenever a hostile invasion took place. The place of one of the fosses, or moats, is now occupied by walls on the side of the town. The opposite side of the castle, being reared on the verge of a precipitous rock, was not so liable to attack, and consequently did not require the protection of a moat.

All that now remains of the Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is the nave, a circular building,

similar to the round Church of St. Sepulchre at Cambridge, and the Temple Church, London. It is entered from the west by a richly-decorated Norman doorway. On the opposite side is a large and beautifully-ornamented Norman arch, which once formed the entrance into the choir, now entirely destroyed. The circular structure, still existing, has three semi-circularly-headed Norman windows; the arcade within is formed by round arches, having alternate plain and zigzag mouldings, which rest on small pillars with indented capitals. This Chapel, in its declining and incomplete aspect, remains a noble specimen of the architecture of the period, in which it was erected.

Another Chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was subsequently erected by Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March, in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle, in the reign of Edward the Second, for one priest to celebrate divine service for ever, and a chantry was erected in this Chapel 28 anno. Edward the Third.

But we must return to the annals of the castle.

King Henry the First gave Dinan, or Ludlow, with the territory of Corvedale, to a Norman Knight, known by the name of Sir Foulk de Dinan, between whom and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Ewias, by right of conquest, according to tradition, several contests arose. In one of these skirmishes Sir Walter de Lacy, and his trusty knight, Sir Ernauld de Lis, were taken prisoners of war, and conveyed to Ludlow, where by intriguing with a fair damsel, Mariana de Bruer, they succeeded in making their escape. Subsequently, however, Sir Ernauld de Lis, on the occasion of paying a visit to the lady in the absence of the liege lord of the fortress, seized the castle in a hostile manner, and was murdered by her in his bed for his treachery. Sir Foulk thereon laid siege to his own castle, but Lacy, with the assistance of his Welsh confederates, beat off his forces, and captured their leader.

We are also informed how David, King of Scotland, in the reign of Stephen, swore fealty to the Empress

Maud, and invaded England. While Stephen was opposing his new foe, several of the English nobility revolted, and amongst them was Gervase Paganel, or John Fitz Pagan, seneschal of Ludlow Castle. Stephen succeeded in worsting the Scots, who resigned to his hands ¹ Henry, the Prince Royal, as a hostage for their future amity, and directing his course towards Ludlow, he besieged the castle, where he rescued from imminent danger the young prince, who was struck by an iron hook, that forced him out of his saddle.

In 1154 a feud sprang up between Sir Jose de Dinan, Lord of Ludlow, and Sir Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, and Sir Jose could not depart from his castle with freedom through fear of his pertinacious enemy. Being unable to prevail by open force against his restless foe, he set spies along the road where he heard that Sir Hugh was to pass unattended, and, having captured him, detained his prisoner in his loftiest tower, which hence acquired its name of Mortimer's tower, until Sir Hugh Mortimer had paid him his ransom of 3,000 marks of silver, besides all his plate, and horses, and hawks.

We are also informed about a sanguinary strife between the Lord of Ludlow, and Lacy, the Lord of Ewias. One summer's day Sir Jose rose early in the morning and ascended a tower in the midst of his castle to survey the wide landscape, and looked towards the hill called Whitcliffe, and saw the fields covered with knights and squires, sergeants and valets, some armed on their steeds, some on foot, and noticed the glitter of their helmets. In the vast concourse he discerned the banner of Sir Walter de Lacy, blazing new with gold, with a fesse of gules across. Then he summoned his knights, and ordered them to arm, and mount their steeds, and take their arblasters, and their archers, and to approach the bridge below the town of

¹ Ubi Henricus, filius Regis Scotorum, unco ferreo abstractus pene captus est, sed ipse Rex cum ab hostibus splendide abstraxit.—*H. Huntingdon.*

Dinan, and defend the bridge, and the ford against all assailants. Sir Walter and his followers wished to pass in safety, but the retainers of Sir Jose drove them back, and many men on both sides were wounded and slain. At length appeared Sir Jose and his banner, all white with silver, with three lions passant of azure, crowned with gold, and a company of five hundred men, knights, and servants on horse and foot, besides the burgesses and their servants. At the head of this armament Sir Jose passed the bridge, and the rival hosts encountered each other. Sir Jose pierced Godebrand, who carried the banner of Lacy, through the body with a spear. Then de Lacy lost his banner, and many warriors fell on either side; but Lacy was discomfited, and retreated beside the river Teme. Distinguishing de Lacy by his coat of arms, Sir Jose struck spurs into his steed and overtook him, when the Lord of Ewias, seeing no opponent but Sir Jose, turned to encounter him. Gradually partizans of both leaders joined in the fray, which terminated in the capture of de Lacy, and his confinement in a tower called Pendover, from which, however, he contrived to escape, and the stronghold finally fell into his hands. The sanguinary feud was renewed, and in the merciless struggle Ludlow was half destroyed by fire.

Upon the suspected treason of Hugh de Lacy, in 1181, Henry the Second seized Ludlow Castle, and it remained in manu regis until after 1190, as in that year the Sheriff of Shropshire charged £10 9s. 8d. for storing it with corn, oats, bacon, and wine, and had paid, under the authority of the Chancellor Longchamps, to Gilbert de Essartis, five pounds for the custody of the castle.

In 1188 Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Papal Legate, went by way of Maelor to Ludlow Castle, exhorting the faithful adherents of the Church of Rome to take part in the expedition to Palestine, known as the second crusade.



Walter, son of Hugh de Lacy, had not long recovered possession of Ludlow, when King Richard, and afterwards King John, took possession of the town and castle of Ludlow, apparently as a security for the fealty of their proprietor. In 1212 the castle and vill of Ludlow, with their appurtenances, were remaining in the hands of King John, but on Nov. 2nd, 1214, John sent to the Sheriff of Herefordshire the following characteristic writ:—"The King to Engelard de Cydon greeting: What thou reportest thyself to have done in the matter of the swine is well done, and although it may be worth while to restore the Castle of Luddellawe (to de Lacy) than to pay forty merks per ann. for its custody, yet keep you the said castle in our hand, and let Walter de Lacy have the vill according to the agreement between him and us, because we don't wish to flinch from the said agreement." At length, however, April 12th, 1215, King John ordered Engelard to deliver up to our faithful and well-beloved Walter de Lacy his Castle of Ludlow, and the faithful western Lord Marcher stood by the ill-fated King to the last.

A patent of Henry the Third, dated at Worcester, July 5th, 1223, offered safe conduct to the valiant Prince of Gwynedd, Llewelyn ap Griffith, if he would meet him at Ludlow, but he suspiciously declined the offer.

Eyton draws attention to a charter of Walter de Lacy, dated at Trim, in Ireland, August the First, 1231, in which that great Irish Lord concedes to William de Lacy, for his homage and service, the seneschalship of his English possessions, and in consideration of certain lands, which the Baron gave him, he, and his heirs, were to be constables of Ludlow Castle, which they should keep, or cause to be kept, at their own cost for ever. They were further to maintain a chaplain, a porter, and two sentinels there, as they had been maintained aforetime. This was to be the rule, when the grantor or his heirs proposed to make any short stay at Ludlow Castle, but in time of

hostility the grantor and his heirs should garrison the castle, and the grantee and his heirs should remain in the outer bailey, so long as such garrison should be there. The grantee and his heirs were further to take in the grantor's absence such rates taxed upon bread and beer in the vill of Ludlow, as the grantor had been accustomed to take, or could lawfully take, when present. The repairs, which William de Lacy and his heirs were to do at the walls and dwellings of the castle, were to be at the grantor's cost under valuation of two lawful men of the vill. The grantee and his heirs should have fuel from the same bosc, as former constables. If Sir William or his heirs, by command of the grantor or his heirs, should go any whither on the grantor's territory to hold a court, to audit accounts, or expedite other of the grantor's affairs, they should be provided in all necessaries of food and drink for themselves, and five horses. Further the grantor would provide for the grantee, and his heirs male, all garments and accoutrements, as for a knight of his own household.

Among the witnesses to this charter were Sir Richard, Bishop of Meath, Sir Geoffrey de Marisco, late Viceroy of England, Simon and Almeric de Lasey, Hugh de Stanton, then Chancellor to Walter de Lacy, and William de Ponte, Clerk, who drew up the deed. It was attested by the grantor's seal, charged with a simple fesse, the well-known cognizance of his house. As in the case of Bridgnorth, and other fortresses, services of castle guard were due at Ludlow from neighbouring manors, for instance, two virgates in Wigley were held by Robert Duvile by service of fifteen days' ward in the Tower of Ludlow in war time.

¹ At the coronation of Queen Eleanor of Provence, Consort of Henry III., the Lords Marchers, Ralph Mortimer, ancestor of the Mortimers of Ludlow Castle, John Fitz Alan, John de Monmouth, and Walter de Clifford, put in their claim to provide silver spears, and

¹ *History of Wales*, by Jane Williams, page 334.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the second part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the third part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world.

The second part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the second part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the third part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world.

The third part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the second part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the third part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world.

support the square canopy of purple silk used at the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, and were allowed this privilege.

In 1263 Roger Mortimer, James de Alditheley, and Hamo le Strange, met the Barons of the Marches at Ludlow, to concert measures against Simon de Montfort and other insurgent peers.

About 1264-5 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, aided by the forces of Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales, reduced Ludlow Castle, but long ere the battle of Evesham was fought the Royalists had recaptured it.

In 8th Henry III. Walter de Lacy delivered up the governorship of Ludlow Castle to William de Gamages by the King's especial command. He died 1241, leaving his inheritance to be divided among females, the daughters of Gilbert de Lacy, his son, who died in his lifetime. Maud, one of his co-heirs, married Geoffrey de Geneville, a Poictevin by birth, and in high favour with the King, who commanded, March 15, 1244, John le Strange, Justice of Chester, to deliver to Geoffrey de Geneville the castle of Ludlow, which belonged to the wife of the said Geoffrey. His second son, Peter, succeeded to the possession of Ludlow Castle, and his daughter Joan eventually carried a moiety of the great estates of the Lacys to her husband, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

Margaret Lacy, the co-heir of her sister Maud, married John de Butiller, alias Vernon, who in 44 anno Henry III was required in respect of his lady's inheritance to reside in the marches of Wales, and in 55 anno Henry III he was sent with Prince Edward to the holy war, and died 2 anno Edward I, 1274, leaving issue a son and heir, Theobald Vernon. In 20 anno Edward I., a "quo warranto" was brought against this Theobald Vernon, and Geoffrey de Geneville and Matilda his wife, for holding places of the Crown, keeping a fair and market, and claiming the waiffe in the manor of Ludlow, but by reason of the infancy of the daughters of Peter

de Geneville process was ordered to be delayed. To this Theobald succeeded his son Theobald, who dying 10 anno Edward II left issue by Maud, his first wife, daughter of Edmund, Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, three daughters, named Joan, Elizabeth, and Margery; and by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, he left a posthumous child, Isabel, who married Henry, Earl Ferrers of Grooby, who dying 17 anno Edward III. left William, his son and heir, then a child of thirteen years of age. This William, however, 32 anno Edward III., gave his moiety of the Manor of Ludlow to Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, husband of Joan de Geneville, in exchange for the manor of Corndon, in the county of Bucks. Upon this exchange the inheritance of Ludlow became united in one person, Roger de Mortimer, who preferred the castle of Ludlow to his patrimonial seat at Wigmore, and henceforward the chief transactions of the illustrious house of Mortimer, to the eventful time of their acquisition of the royal diadem by right of marriage, have relation to the castle of Ludlow.

Of the thirty-two castles, which once formed a wall of defence round Shropshire, that of Ludlow takes the foremost place in the chronicles of the Welsh Marches, although the county was protected by an outer and inner line of fortresses against the incursions of its Welsh neighbours, the castle of Shrawardine, Ellesmere, and Rowton lying in the rear, and Caus, Carreghova, Oswestry, Knockin, and Whittington, being the more advanced posts of border warfare. The tenure, by which the Lord Marchers held under the King, was in case of war to serve with a certain number of vassals, furnish their castles with strong garrisons, with sufficient military implements, and stores for defence, and to keep the King's enemies in subjection, and for these objects they were allowed to assume in their respective territories an absolute jurisdiction.

Caus Castle was repeatedly captured by the Welsh. In 1182 Llewelyn the Great levelled Rowton castle with

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 a better life for all. 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 freedom and justice for all.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all. 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 a better life for all. 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 a better life for all. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

the ground, although defended by the veteran leader, John le Strange of Knockin, and raised his standard in 1215 within the walls of Shrewsbury. Llewelyn ap Griffith captured Kinardsley and Whittington castles in the same month. April 27, 1263, Llewelyn ap Maredudd, one of the most distinguished princes of South Wales, was slain with a hundred followers in an unsuccessful assault on the castle of Clun, which belonged to John Fitz Alan, a Lord Marcher. Madoc ap Maredudd won, in 1295, the town of Oswestry, and defeated John le Strange at Knockin. In the international struggle the Corbets of Caus Castle, the Fitzwarines of Whittington Castle, the Le Stranges of Rowton Castle, the De Ludlows of Stokesay Castle, the Fitz Alans of Clun Castle, the Newportes of High Ercall, and Thomas de Talbot, Constable of Chester, temp. Henry III, won unfading laurels, but the Mortimers were pre-eminent by their courage in many a hard-fought conflict. Sir Roger de Mortimer received in 1272 the captured castles of Montgomery, Kerry, Cedewin, and Dolforwyn, from King Edward I., and his descendant, Sir Roger Mortimer, was admitted by general consent to have merited the distinctive title of Earl of March by the chivalrous spirit and exploits of his race. No sword had drunk deeper of Cambrian blood, than theirs. Roger Mortimer at the death of his father 32 Edward I. was eighteen years of age, and in ward to Piers de Gaveston. In 34 anno Edward I. he and three hundred gentlemen received the honour of knighthood with the Prince of Wales, and were created Knights of the Bath. In the succeeding reign of Edward II., he was committed to the Tower for a riot, that he promoted on account of his dissatisfaction with the ministry of the Spensers, but in 1223 he made an entertainment for Sir Stephen de Segrave, Constable of the Tower, and in the midst of the conviviality he gave him a soporiferous medicine, which, with the contrivance of his keeper, afforded him an opportunity of sliding down a rope, and of escaping into France, where he met

with a reception at the Court suited to his quality. On his return to his country, from a grateful acknowledgment to divine Providence for his deliverance from the tower, he built a chapel in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle, which was dedicated to St. Peter, for one priest to celebrate divine service for ever, and in 28 anno Edward III a chantry was erected in it. In 2 anno Edward III Sir Roger was appointed Chief Justice of Chester and Earl of March, and celebrated with great magnificence the feast of the Round Table at Bedford, and entertained shortly after the young king with jousts and tournaments at his castles of Ludlow and Wigmore. The bright gleam of prosperity, after many overwhelming misfortunes, made him exceedingly proud and vainglorious, insomuch that one of his sons styled him in raillery the king of folly. He speedily fell into disgrace at court, 4 anno Edward III, and was apprehended at Nottingham, from whence he was carried under an arrest to London, deprived of all his lands and dispossessed of his chattels, which were secured to the King's use, with the exception of the furniture of Ludlow Castle and the property of his lady. He was charged with complicity in the murder of Edward II and undue familiarity with his wife Isabella, and he was executed near Smithfield on the eve of St. Andrew's Day.

The family tree of the Mortimer's was bent to the ground, but the hurricane passed away and it again rose with fresh vigour and more lively vegetation.

Edmund, his son and heir, died at Stanton Lacy, 7 Dec. 1331, being then in the flower of his youth, and left a son, Roger, his heir, then only three years old, who regained the influence and wealth of his ancestors, and 20 Edward III received the order of knighthood with the Prince of Wales. In a Parliament 28 Edward III the judgments against his grandfather Roger was repealed, and himself restored to his title and¹ estates, including the Manor of Ludlow. He died

¹ 32 Edw. III. Manerium de Ludlow concessum erat Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Comiti Marchie.

26 Feb. 14 anno Edw. III. and was succeeded by his son Edward, who was born on Candlemas, 1351, and aggrandized his family by a marriage with the Lady Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He had livery of the lands of the Duke of Clarence in right of his consort, and died 5 anno Rich. II, 1381, leaving issue his son and heir, Roger, but 7 years of age. His wardship was granted to Richard, Earl of Arundel, and in the 9th anno Richard II by reason of his descent from the Duke of Clarence he was declared heir presumptive to the throne of England. He was unfortunately killed by a party of rebels in Ireland, and left a son and heir, Edmund, but six years of age at his father's death, whose wardship was given by Henry IV to his son, the Prince of Wales. In the third year of Henry IV, Owen Glendower took him prisoner, and for the sake of affording plausibility to the outbreak of Lord Percy he was present at the battle of Shrewsbury.

In the first year of Henry IV Roger Acton was deputy governor of Ludlow Castle and town, and received the revenues of the same.

Edmund, Earl of March, held a command in the army of Henry V. during the invasion of France.

In the first year of Henry VI. he was created Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but was shortlived, like many of his race, and died in the twenty-fourth year of his age, 3 anno Henry VI., without issue, whereupon Richard, Duke of York, son of his sister, Anne Countess of Cambridge, was by inquisition found to be his cousin, and next heir, being at that time fourteen years of age.

In 6 Henry VI. Sir Richard Neville, James Strangeways, Thomas Banastre, and others, had the custody of the Manor and Castle of Ludlow, and of the Manors of Stanton Lacy and Clecton, the inheritance of the late Earl of March, on account of a debt due to the crown from the said Earl, and the persons above-named had liberty to compound with the Lord Treasurer for the same. In 14 anno Henry VI licence was granted

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to Richard, Duke of York, Sir Walter Lacy, and Richard Wiggemore, to make a feoffment of the castles and domains of the Duke of York in Wales and Herefordshire, and of the castle and manor of Ludlow, to Sir William Alnewyke, Bishop of Norwich, Richard, Earl of Warwick, Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir John Beaumont and others, in order to make a settlement. The Duke of York detained John Sutton, Lord Dudley, Reginald, Abbot of Glastonbury, in confinement in Ludlow Castle. From hence he issued his declaration of allegiance to the king, which he repeated some years after on the defeat of Lord Audley at Bloreheath, but he often assumed sovereign state at Ludlow.

About the thirtieth year of Henry VI. the war between the rival houses of Lancaster and York broke out, and Ludlow shared in the calamities of those troublous times through sympathy with the fortunes and fate of its patron, the Duke of York, who mustered here his first army, but it did not appear so hearty in his cause as was expected, and was disheartened by the near approach of the King's forces. A rumour was artfully noised abroad, that Henry VI. had suddenly died, whereon the Duke of York ordered mass to be said in the camp for the soul of the deceased king. The Duke, however, distrusted his followers, and being deserted by Sir Andrew Trollop, who commanded the veterans, he fled from Ludlow into Ireland, leaving his possessions a prey to the King's forces, who pillaged and burnt Ludlow, and rifled the wardrobe, and destroyed the furniture of the Duchess, as she tarried behind. The Duchess, with her two younger sons, was confined for some time in one of the outer towers of the castle. The Earls of March and Rutland had accompanied their father in his flight. In the Parliament held at Coventry the same year, Richard, Duke of York, and his eldest son Edward, and their adherents, were attainted, and declared traitors, for appearing in arms in the field at Ludlow. Eventually the Duke of York directed his course toward the North of England, and

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encountering the King's forces at Wakefield was defeated and slain. His son Edward vindicated the claims of his family with better success,

“He rent the crown from vanquished Henry's head,

Raised the white rose, and trampled on the red,” (*Waller*),

and soon after his victory at Mortimer's Cross assumed the royal title, and as several of his ancestors had personally held the Earldom of March, he substituted in honour of that title, for the office of Warden of the Marches, a court composed of a President and Council of the Marches, and established it at Ludlow. It held its first session in the Town Hall, April 10th, 1478, when the young Prince of Wales took up his abode at the Castle, under the care of his maternal uncle, Earl Rivers. John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, was appointed President by warrant under the King's sign manual, and the Council was composed of the great Officers, Barones Marchiæ, attendant upon the Prince, and other noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen of local influence, who were also appointed by the King. The Court had power to decide all such cases as were specially assigned to it by him. There was likewise a special seal of the Court of the Marches, as appears from the close of a charter of the manumission of a villain in Orleton, Herefordshire, in the reign of Edward IV., “Has literas nostras sub sigillo nostro Comitatus nostri Marchiæ fieri fecimus patentes 20 April anno regni nostri 8,” which seal was laid aside by statute, 4 anno Henry VII. c. 14, whereby it was enacted that all grants and writings of lands or things pertaining to the Earldom of March shall be under the broad seal, and not under a special seal.

Ordinances for the regulation of the daily conduct of the young Prince of Wales were drawn up by his father Edward IV., shortly before the death of that monarch, prescribing his morning attendance at mass, his occupation at school, his meals and his sports. “No man was to sit at his board, but such as Earl Rivers should allow, and at this hour of meat it was ordered, that there be read before him noble stories, as behoveth

a prince to understand, and that the communication at all times in his presence be of honour, virtue, cunning (knowledge), wisdom, and deeds of worship, and nothing, that shall move him to vice." Dr. Alcock was the Prince's preceptor.

Edward IV. repaired Ludlow Castle, as the palace of his youthful son, and at his death in 1483 his eldest son Edward was twelve years old, keeping a mimic court at Ludlow with a council. There he was proclaimed King, by the title of Edward the Fifth, on the day of his father's death. The Queen and her friends, probably with a view to secure to themselves the Regency, seem to have been desirous of raising an army to escort the young monarch to London, but meeting with opposition, particularly from Lord Rivers, she limited the retinue to two thousand men. He arrived at London May 2nd, and was lodged for a short time in the Bishop's palace. His brief and nominal reign ended June 22nd, and his abdication was speedily followed by his murder in the tower of London.

Henry VII. attached great importance to Ludlow, as a royal residence, which by its situation afforded to its occupant opportunities of ingratiating himself with the Welsh people, from whom he was sprung.

Oct. 4, 1501, the Princess Catherine, fourth daughter of Ferdinand II., King of Aragon, and Isabella, Queen of Castile, arrived at Plymouth, and was married at St. Paul's to Arthur, Prince of Wales, on Nov. 14th, following, the Archbishop of Canterbury¹ with nineteen Bishops and mitred Abbots joining their hands and assisting in the ceremony. Ludlow Castle was selected as the residence of the youthful pair, and thither Catherine rode on a pillion behind her Master of the Horse. Her ladies followed on palfreys, a litter being in attendance for them in case of fatigue.

Prince Arthur held his court there, as Prince of Wales, assisted by a President and Council. His court was

¹ See Miscellanies in British Museum.

designed to be a miniature model of that of Westminster. He had the reputation of being studious and learned beyond his years and the custom of princes. A few months after his marriage he sickened and died, April 2, 1502, much regretted by the nation, and is known to have been buried in Worcester Cathedral, where seven Abbots and two Priors took part in the funeral service. Among the banners were two of Wales, and one of Kadwalader. Bernaldus says, that Prince Arthur died of the plague, which was then prevalent in the neighbourhood of Ludlow.

Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, who had been President of the Council under Prince Arthur, continued to fill the same office until his death, Jan. 5, 1514. His successor in the Presidency was Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who held the office until his death in 1533. John Voysey, Bishop of Exeter, was the next President, and died Oct. 23, 1534. Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a statesman of extraordinary sagacity, was successor to Bishop Voysey. Either by the special direction of the sovereign, or by common courtesy, each President, after Prince Arthur's decease, having no superior but the King, was styled Lord President.

¹ By means of Bishop Lee's urgent statements, and in accordance with a petition suggested by him, and presented by certain Welsh landowners, Henry was induced in 1536 to originate and confirm a statute enacting that the principality and whole country of Wales should be for ever united to the kingdom of England, and incorporated with it; that all Welshmen should enjoy equal liberty, rights, and privileges with the King's English subjects; that lands in Wales should be inheritable according to English tenures and rules of descent; and that the laws of England, and no other laws, should be used throughout Wales. It also enacted that four new shires should be formed in Wales

¹ *History of Wales.* By Jane Williams. Page 182.

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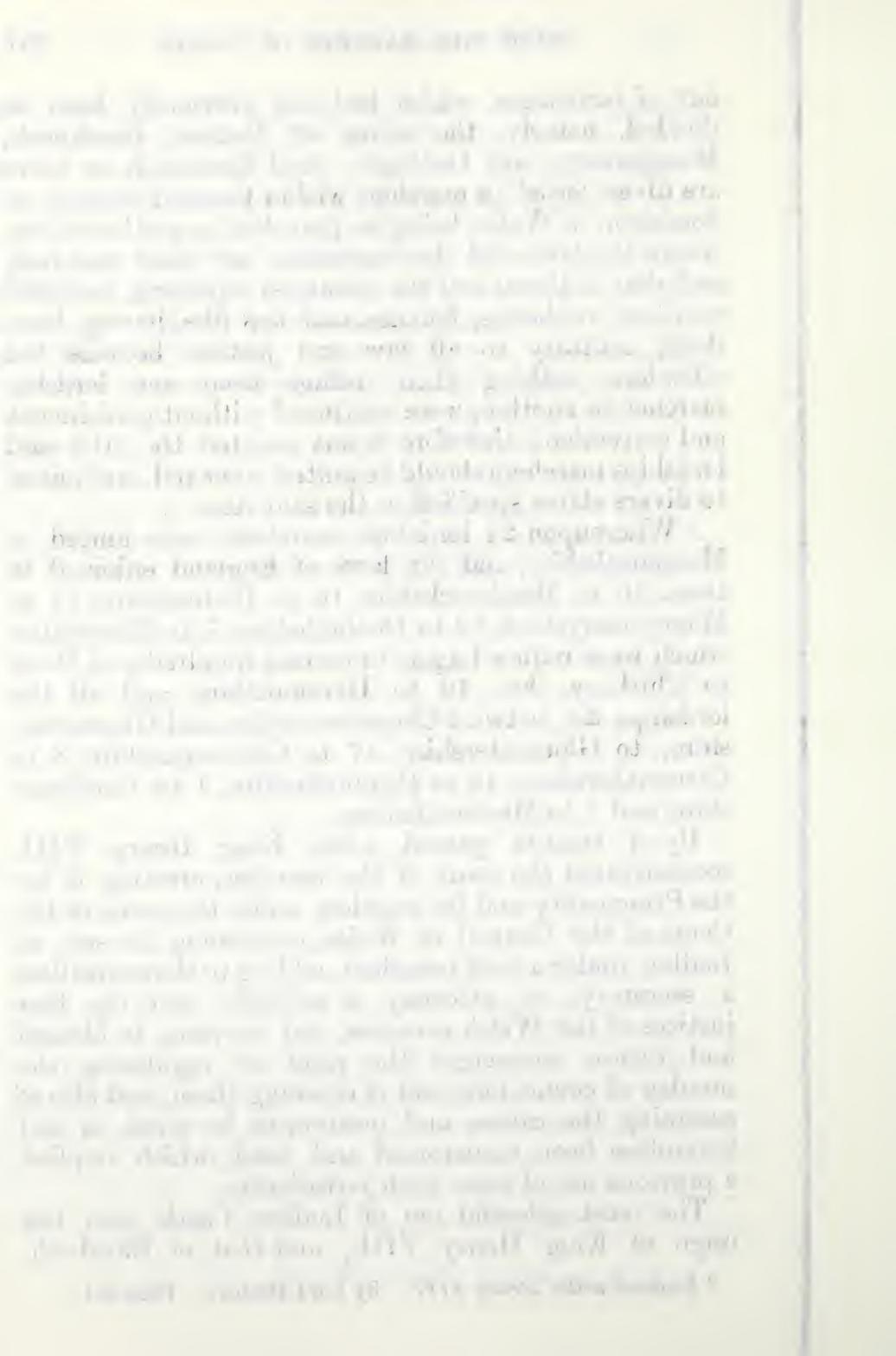
out of territories, which had not previously been so divided, namely, the shires of Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh. And forasmuch as there are divers lordships marchers within the said country, or dominion, in Wales, being no parcels of any other shires, where the laws and due correction are used and had, and that in them; and the countries adjoining, manifold murders, robberies, felonies, and the like, having been done, contrary to all law and justice, because the offenders, making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment and correction; therefore it was enacted that the said lordships marchers should be united, annexed, and joined to divers shires specified in the said Act.

¹ Whereupon 24 lordships marchers were united to Monmouthshire, and the laws of England enjoined in them, 16 to Brecknockshire, 16 to Radnorshire, 11 to Montgomeryshire, 10 to Denbighshire, 7 to Shropshire, which were reduced again to certain hundreds, as Down to Chirbury, &c., 10 to Herefordshire, and all the lordships, &c., betwixt Chepstow bridge and Gloucestershire, to Gloucestershire, 17 to Glamorganshire, 8 to Carmarthenshire, 13 to Pembrokeshire, 4 to Cardiganshire, and 1 to Merionethshire.

By a statute passed 1543, King Henry VIII. reconstituted the court of the marches, erecting it for the Principality and its marches, under the name of the Court of the Council of Wales, continuing its seat at Ludlow under a lord president, adding to the councillors a secretary, an attorney, a solicitor, and the four justices of the Welsh counties, and reserving to himself and future sovereigns the right of regulating the number of councillors, and of choosing them, and also of assigning the causes and matters to be tried, as had heretofore been accustomed and used, which implied a previous use of some such jurisdiction.

The most splendid era of Ludlow Castle was the reign of King Henry VIII., and that of Elizabeth,

¹ *England under Henry VIII.* By Lord Herbert, Page 561.



during which time the Lord Presidents of the Marches held their courts there with much grandeur and pomp, and a continual concourse of suitors for redress of grievances was attracted to the adjoining town.

Bishop Lee, Lord President of Wales, died Jan. 24, 1543. His successor was Richard Sampson, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died Sept. 25, 1554. Previously to his decease he appears to have resigned the presidency, for contrary to precedent the Government of King Edward VI. confided it to a layman, Sir John Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, who traced his descent to the native princes of Powys.

The ¹Princess Mary, daughter of King Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, was placed for a term of about eighteen months in vice-regal state at Ludlow Castle. If she were not actually declared Princess of Wales, as some authors have affirmed, she actually received honours and distinctions which have never either before or since been offered to anyone but the heir apparent of the Crown of England. A court was formed for her at Ludlow Castle on a grander scale than those established either for her uncle Arthur, or Edward of York, both acknowledged Princes of Wales.

The officers and nobles, who composed the court of the Princess Mary at Ludlow Castle, were employed likewise in superintending the newly-formed legislature of Wales, the natives of the Principality being at last by the tardy gratitude of the Tudors admitted to participation in the privileges of English subjects.

The Welsh had been long dissatisfied with the absence of the various members of the royal family from their territories, and this sojourn of the presumptive heiress of England was intended to conciliate their affections, and recommend the new laws. Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and John Russell, ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford, were members of the Council.

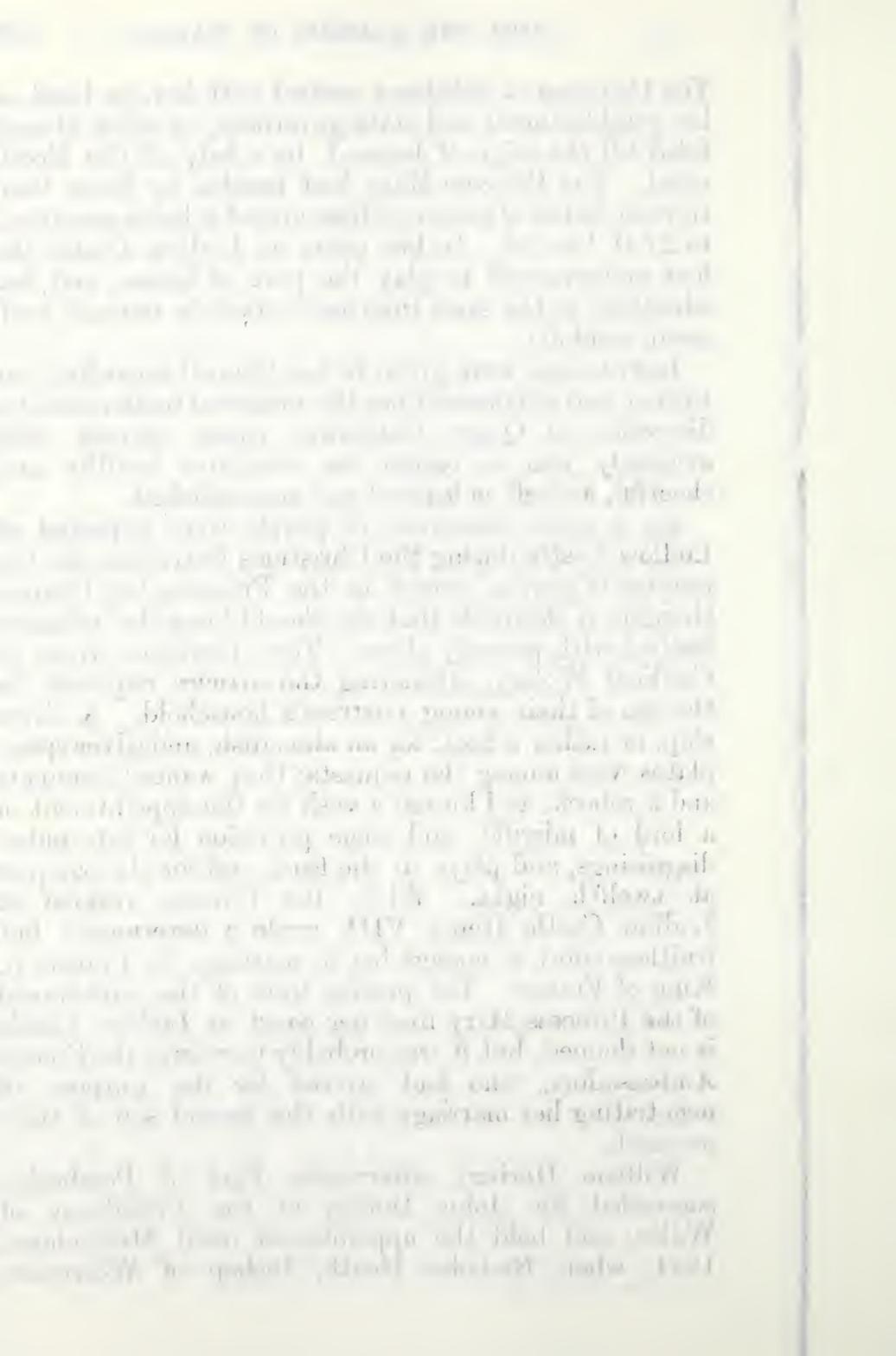
¹ *Life of Mary, first Queen Regnant of England and Ireland.* By Agnes Strickland.

The Countess of Salisbury resided with her, as head of her establishment and state governess, an office always filled till the reign of James I. by a lady of the blood-royal. The Princess Mary had besides no fewer than thirteen ladies of honour, whose united salaries amounted to £741 13s. 9d. In her court at Ludlow Castle she first endeavoured to play the part of Queen, and her education at the same time went steadily onward with great assiduity.

Instructions were given to her Council regarding her tuition, and emanated from the maternal tenderness and discretion of Queen Catherine, whose earnest wish evidently was to render her daughter healthy and cheerful, as well as learned and accomplished.

As a great concourse of people were expected at Ludlow Castle during the Christmas festivities, for the purpose of paying respect to the Princess, her Council thought it desirable that she should keep the religious festival with princely cheer. They therefore wrote to Cardinal Wolsey, intimating the articles requisite for the use of their young mistress's household. A silver ship, or rather a boat, for an alms dish, and silver spice-plates were among the requests; they wanted trumpets and a rebeck, and hinted a wish for the appointment of a lord of misrule, and some provision for interludes, disguisings, and plays, at the feast, and for the banquet at twelfth night. While the Princess resided at Ludlow Castle Henry VIII. made a determined but fruitless effort to engage her in marriage to Francis I., King of France. The precise time of the withdrawal of the Princess Mary from her court at Ludlow Castle is not defined, but it was probably to receive the French Ambassadors, who had arrived for the purpose of negotiating her marriage with the second son of their monarch.

William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, succeeded Sir John Dudley in the Presidency of Wales, and held the appointment until Michaelmas, 1554, when Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester,



became Lord President for a short period. The Earl of Pembroke then resumed the Presidency, and held it until he was superseded by Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who retained the office until Queen Mary's death, Nov. 17, 1558.

John, Lord Williams of Thame, was sent to Ludlow as Lord President of Wales in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died Oct. 15, 1559. Sir Henry Sidney was his successor, and held that office twenty-eight years and six months, when Dr. Powell concluded the manuscript "Historie of Cambria," with an account of the repairs done by Sir Henry at Ludlow Castle, and of the new buildings erected there by him.

Sir Henry Sidney, godson of King Henry VIII., was among the most able and most upright ministers of Queen Elizabeth, and averse to measures of religious persecution. His father was Sir William Sidney, a gentleman of good parentage in Kent, and distinguished in the memorable battle of Flodden. His mother was of the family of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Sir Henry had been the inseparable companion of King Edward VI., who died in his arms, and he married a daughter of Sir John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and was appointed in 1565 Lord Deputy of Ireland. Sir Henry possessed in an eminent degree the love and confidence of the inhabitants of the Marches of Wales, and in a letter addressed to Sir Francis Walsingham, dated March 1, 1583, he alludes to his Welsh Presidency and ¹"calls it his great and high office in Wales, a happy place of government, for a better people to govern or better subjects Europe holdeth not." Kingsley in his *Fireside Studies*, vol. II., 284, refers to Sir Henry as dying after spending twenty-two years in office, and losing many thousand pounds, and quotes the description of Ludlow, given by Masson in his *Life of Milton*, as "one of those tracts of rich green scenery, lovely in hill and vale, which admonish one that

¹ *History of Wales*. By Jane Williams. Page 486.

England is passing into Wales." ¹A paper-roll about three feet long, in the possession of Lord de Lisle and Dudley, dated 2 and 3 anno Queen Elizabeth, confirms the statement of Sir Henry's pecuniary loss in his term of office. It is headed thus "The household of the Queen's Highness. Council of the Marches of Wales. A brief declaration of what my Lord hath spent of his own revenues, concerning the diet and foreign charge of the said household above the Queen's allowance. There are accounts for the two years (each ending at Easter) and thirteen weeks of a third year. Total £7,182 15s. 9½d. Stable charges and riding expenses not included. Temp. Eliz. Order for the Councill of the Marches to consider upon." The losses of Sir Henry, sustained in the discharge of his public duties, seem to have preyed upon his mind, for over the inner gate of Ludlow Castle he fixed the arms of the Sidney family with the following durable inscription:—

Hominibus ingratis loquimini,
Lapides. Anno regni Reginae
Elizabethae. The 28th year
Coplet of the Presidency
Of Sir Henri Sidney, Knight
Of the most noble order of the
Garter, &c., 1581.

Coplet seems an abbreviation for completed.

The offices, held by Sir Henry, were higher in dignity than in emolument, his disposition was noble and munificent, and he was partial to a certain degree of parade on eventful occasions. ²Queen Elizabeth, standing once at a window of her palace at Hampton Court, saw a gentleman approach, escorted by two hundred attendants on horseback, and turning to her courtiers she asked, with some surprise, who this might be, but on being informed that it was Sir Henry Sidney, her Lord-deputy of Ireland

¹ *Historical Manuscripts Commission.*

² *Aikin's Court and Times of Queen Elizabeth.* Page 318.

and President of Wales, she answered, "And he may well do it, for he has two of the best offices in my kingdom."

Sir Henry died May 4, 1586, at the Bishop's Palace at Worcester, and was conveyed thence to his house at Penshurst, but previously to the removal his bowels were, in accordance with his own request, buried in the Dean's chapel of Worcester Cathedral. His heart was taken to Ludlow, and deposited in the same tomb with his beloved daughter Ambrosia, within the little oratory, which he had made in the church. A leaden urn, said to be the identical one which contained his heart, was many years ago in the possession of Mr. Edward Coleman, of Leominster. The urn was about six inches deep, and five in diameter at the top. The following inscription was upon it:—

Her lyth the harte of
Sir Henry Sidney, L.P.
Anno domini, 1586.

A letter written by Richard Vaughan from Mortimer's Tower to the Lord President of Wales still exists. It is dated 1577.

The portal of the Castle was built during the Presidency of Sir Henry. Over it were fixed the arms of England and France, and the following inscription, "Anno domini millesimo quinquagesimo completo: vicesimo tertio currente anno regni illustrissimæ ac serenissimæ reginæ Elizabethæ." The stone bridge, which supplies the place of a draw-bridge, is apparently also of Sir Henry's time. Sir Henry appears to have made the castle of Ludlow his favourite residence, and about the year 1564 put it into a state of thorough repair, and set off to more advantage its architectural beauty.

Henry, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded Sir Henry Sidney, and held the office of Lord President until the appointment of Lord Zouche in 1601. Over several of the stable doors remain the arms of Queen Elizabeth and of the Earl of Pembroke.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the interior of the chapel of Ludlow Castle was covered with panels, exhibiting numerous armorial bearings, which are spoken of "as armes in colours, such as few can shew."

The river Severn, having been of old the recognized boundary line of Wales, the President and Council of that country and its Marches asserted that the four counties of Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Salop were included within the limits of their authority, and alleged in defence of their claim, that those counties had been reduced from a very disorderly condition to a state of tranquillity, by means of the jurisdiction of their court. In the reign of Elizabeth the inhabitants of those four counties, who were chiefly of Teutonic descent, complained of being excluded from the general privileges of the common law by means of this subjection to the Lord President and his Council. In the reign of her successor, James I., the discontent increased, and the question was referred to the twelve judges, who decided that Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Salop, were ancient English shires, formed by King Alfred, and not within the jurisdiction of the court of the Council of Wales. Nevertheless, the usurpation was not wholly discontinued, and an elaborate defence of the court's jurisdiction was written by Lord Bacon, in order to uphold the arbitrary power of the sovereign.

In 1607 Ralph, Lord Eure, Baron of Multon, was sent to Ludlow Castle by King James I. as Lord President, and also as the King's Lieutenant within the principality of Wales. In 1616 the castle was honoured by a visit from Prince Charles, who then entered on his principality of Wales and earldom of Chester with great pomp and magnificence.

The successor to Lord Eure, in his two-fold office of Lord President and Lord Lieutenant within the principality of Wales, was William, Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, whose appointment bears the date of November 12, 1617. He died in 1630.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the progress of the various branches of the service during the year.

The second part contains a detailed account of the operations of the different departments, and the progress of the various branches of the service during the year.

The third part contains a summary of the results of the various branches of the service during the year.

Sir John Egerton, created Earl of Bridgewater in 1617, appears to have entered immediately upon the duties of his office as Lord President, but his appointment is dated May 12, 1633, and he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the dominion and principality of Wales in 1634. During his term of authority the hall of Ludlow Castle was distinguished in 1634 by the representation of the *Masque of Comus*, the exquisite effusion of the genius of Milton, and probably composed at Horton, near Colnbrook, Bucks, by the poet, whose father had retired with a competent fortune, and rented a house belonging to the Egerton family. Milton was present at the representation of the masque. When the Earl of Bridgewater entered on his official residence, he was visited by a large assemblage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. But, unfortunately, on that occasion his two sons, Lord Brackley and the Hon. Thomas Egerton, and his daughter, the Lady Alice, then only thirteen years of age, were benighted in Haywood forest in Herefordshire, and the young lady was lost for a short time. The adventure was related to their father on their arrival at the castle, and John Milton, at the request of his friend, Henry Lawes, gentleman of the king's chapel, and one of his Majesty's private musicians, and a teacher of music in the family of the Lord President, composed the masque. Lawes set it to music, and it was acted on Michaelmas night; the heroes and heroine of the story taking their several parts in the representation. The Lady Alice, who excelled in singing, was a pupil of Lawes, and was allotted the song of Echo. Lawes performed the part of the Attendant Spirit, and undertook the general management of the masque. Several lines in the poem refer to the exercise of hospitality by the Lord President, and the welcome arrival of the lost trio at the Castle, which was depicted in one of the scenes. We are impressed by the address of the nymph Sabrina to the forlorn lady.

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 a better life for all.

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 freedom and justice for all.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and harmony for all.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better and more prosperous life for all.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a brighter and more hopeful future for all.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a higher and more noble purpose for all.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more loving and more caring society for all.

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 a more united and more harmonious people for all.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more brave and more daring people for all.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more powerful and more influential people for all.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more thoughtful and more discerning people for all.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more fair and more equitable society for all.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of mercy, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more compassionate and more forgiving people for all.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of kindness, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more gentle and more considerate people for all.

The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of patience, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more calm and more patient people for all.

The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of humility, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more modest and more unassuming people for all.

The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more dignified and more honored people for all.

The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more noble and more virtuous people for all.

The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more glorious and more magnificent people for all.

“ I shall be your faithful guide
 Through this gloomy covert wide,
 And not many furlongs thence
 Is your father's residence,
 Where this night are met in state,
 Many a friend to gratulate,
 His wish'd presence.”

The Attendant Spirit presents the missing brothers and their sister to their parent with high encomiums for their constancy in the recent trial.

“ Noble lord and lady bright,
 I have brought ye new delight ;
 Here behold so goodly grown
 Three fair branches of your own ;
 Heaven hath timely tried their youth,
 Their faith, their patience, and their truth,
 And sent them here through hard assays,
 With a crown of deathless praise.”

The early edition of *Comus*, a small quarto of 35 pages, was simply entitled, *A Masque presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michaelmas night, before the Right Hon. John, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of Wales. London, 1637.*

The *Masque of Comus* was subsequently acted at Whitehall before King Charles I.

Chalmers, in his edition of *British Poets*, vol. 7, p. 274, remarks, that the Lady Alice Egerton afterwards became the wife of the Earl of Carbery, Lord President.

Collins, in his *Ancient Peerage*, speaks of Lady Frances Egerton marrying Sir John Hobart of Blickling, co. Norfolk, and of her sister the Lady Alice marrying Richard, Lord Vaughan, in the peerage of England, and Earl of Carbery in that of Ireland. Another sister, Lady Mary Egerton, married Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

Ludlow Castle was necessarily involved in the great Parliamentary struggle with Charles I:—

“ In the commencement of the Civil War, 1644, it was occupied by the Royalists, and a fierce battle was fought by his excellency, the Earl of Essex, against Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and the rest of the cavaliers, near Ludlow. His Excellency, to make good at Ludlow what he lost at

IN SENATE,
 January 10, 1907.

The Senate has received from the Governor the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
 MADE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF LAND OFFICERS,
 HELD AT BOSTON, ON JANUARY 10, 1907.

The Board of Land Officers, created by Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1905, has the honor to submit to the Senate the following report of its proceedings during the year 1906.

The Board has during the year 1906, under the direction of the Governor, continued its work in the same manner as in the previous year, and has had the honor to receive from the Governor the following report of its proceedings during the year 1906.

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Worcester, advanced from thence with his army, consisting of about 20,000 horse and foot, and having information that Prince Rupert had left five or six troops of horse in the way some five miles from Ludlow, gave directions to draw out such a number, if they thought fit to march. Before they entered into the battle, Captain Hide, a deserving soldier, demanded whether they were for the King and Cavaliers, or for the King and Parliament, they soon replied for the King and Cavaliers. On hearing their answer our soldiers were much enraged, and desired that they might immediately fall on, and with much courage and valour he brought them up for an impetuous onset, which was followed by a great slaughter, and dispersion of the Cavaliers. Then the Earl of Essex marched with the rest of his army towards Ludlow, where Prince Rupert had intrenched himself very strongly, and made great bulwarks and fortifications for the safety of himself and his associates, whereupon his excellency placed a strong guard at every place of the town, which he thought might be most advantageous to his soldiers, and then marched against the Castle. The Cavaliers had so strongly fortified themselves, and planted many pieces of ordnance, that it seemed almost impossible to capture the fortress, yet by his military tactics, and the daring of his followers, his excellency put the Cavaliers to flight, and succeeded in his design. After much shot had been spent on both sides, the ordnance of the Parliamentary arms was mounted up, and plied with such execution, that Prince Rupert, after an ineffectual resistance of a few days, and the loss of many of his bravest adherents, left the Castle, and hastened towards Shrewsbury, followed by his excellency, who had taken possession of the stronghold and left a numerous garrison therein."

From some unexplained cause the Castle was not held for any length of time by the Parliamentarians, for in the following May Sir William Waller was again laying siege to it.

Sir Gilbert Gerard, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, was killed in one of the frequent skirmishes, which took place in the town.

In March, 1645, Prince Rupert was again at Ludlow Castle, at the head of a small army. In the following May Colonel Birch besieged Ludlow, having with him 450 foot and 250 horse of the forces of Shropshire, and 150 foot and 40 horse of the county

of Radnor. He seems to have withdrawn his troops from Ludlow before the 9th of July, for on that day Charles arrived at Ludlow from South Wales, where he had retired after the disastrous battle of Naseby. He was accompanied by his life-guards, and the regiments of General Gerard, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and Sir William Vaughan, amounting to 300 men. He slept one night at Ludlow, and went the next day to Bridgnorth. The King presided over a Council Meeting in Ludlow Castle, and passed the following resolutions (1) that every person, who is worth £40 per annum, shall find a foot soldier, and maintain him at his own charge, (2) that every person, who is worth £60 per annum, send in two foot-soldiers, and (3) every person worth £200 per annum send in a horse and rider, at their own charge, to serve the King.

Ludlow Castle was the last of the Shropshire fortresses that remained faithful to Charles I., and was once regarded by him, as his strongest rampart, and the surest place of refuge in case of his compulsory withdrawal from Oxford. It yielded to the great democratic convulsion, June 9th, 1646.

The Court of the President and Council of Wales and the Welsh Marches was abolished by the same Act of Parliament which abolished the Star Chamber and other tyrannical Courts in 1640-2, but this Court was revived at the restoration of Charles II.

The Earl of Bridgewater, whose loyalty had been sorely tried in the revolutionary furnace, died in 1648.

Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, K.B., was the first Lord President of the Marches of Wales appointed by Charles II. He married three times, and his second and third wives are immortalised in the classical pages of Dr. Jeremy Taylor and John Milton.

His first countess was Bridget, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, of Llanbeer, Cardiganshire, who died childless. He married secondly Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Altham, Knight,

and the union, which was singularly happy, continued for thirteen years and four months. Dr. Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, who had been favoured with an asylum at the family seat of the Vaughans, at Golden Grove, in Caermarthenshire, during the Civil War, describes her as "an excellent person, fit to converse with angels and apostles, with saints and martyrs, and presents us with her picture, drawn in little and in water colours, sullied indeed with tears and the abrupt accents of a real and consonant sorrow, but drawn with a faithful hand, and taken from the life. He represents her as *inter castissimas prima, inter conjuges amantissima, mater optima*, in her house a comfort to her lord, a guide to her children, a rule to her servants, and an example to all." The inscription on her tomb commenced as follows:—

"*Pietati et memoriæ sacrum.*

Monumentum doloris singularis, paræ fati et conditionis, posuit Ricardus Comes Carberiensis sibi vivo, et mortem nec exoptanti, nec metuenti, et dilectissimæ suæ conjugi Franciscæ Comitissæ in flore ætatis casibus puerperii raptæ ex amplexibus sanctissimi amoris."

She died, October 9th, 1650, leaving behind her ten children, of whom the eldest, Francis Lord Vaughan, married the celebrated Lady Rachel Wriothesley, subsequently wife of Lord William Russell.

The third wife of the Earl of Carbery was Lady Alice Egerton, the heroine of Comus, and we have distinct testimony of the musical accomplishments of Lady Alice, and her sister Lady Mary, wife of Richard, 2nd Lord Herbert, for in dedicating to them in 1653 his "*Ayres and Dialogues*," in their married condition, Henry Lawes writes, "No sooner I thought of making them public, than of inscribing them to your ladyships, most of them being composed, when I was employed by your ever-honoured parents to attend your Ladyships' education in music, who, as in other accomplishments fit for persons of your quality, excelled most ladies, especially in vocal music, wherein you were so

absolute that you gave life and honour to all I set and taught you, and that with more understanding than a new generation, pretending to skill, was capable of." Lady Alice died without issue.

Samuel Butler, the satirical author of *Hudibras*, was appointed by the Earl of Carbery as his secretary and steward. He wrote in a room over the entrance-gateway a portion of his admirable work, the first part of which, containing three cantos, was published in 1663. In the year following the second part appeared. Its success drew him forth into the public world, sure of praise, and full of hopes of emolument. But fame was his sole reward. His poem was universally admired. The King quoted it, the Courtiers studied it, and the Royalists applauded it; but the author was the dupe of empty promises. In the midst of disappointment and neglect, he published the third part in an unfinished state, and died in indigence in 1680.

Lord Carbery's account of the expenses incurred in making the Castle habitable after the Civil War has some entries which are interesting, as specifying the period of Butler's services, as steward of Ludlow Castle, and the nature of the services performed by the great wit. There appear payments made by Butler to sundry braziers, pewterers, and coopers, for supplies of furniture, bottles, corks, and glasses, saddles, and furniture, for the caterer and slaughterman.

In 1672 Henry Somerset, Marquis of Somerset, was constituted Lord President, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wales and the Marches. He was created Duke of Beaufort, Dec. 2, 1682, and Dineley, a contemporary, has left an amusing record of his master's stately progress through Wales in 1684, when executing his official duties.

The Duke was superseded in both his dignities by Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, in 1689, and from that time until his death, in 1694, this nobleman held the office of Lord Lieutenant of North and South Wales, though his duties were somewhat abridged by

the dissolution of the Court, of which he was president, in the first year of William and Mary, by Act of Parliament, as being a great grievance to the subject, and a means to introduce an arbitrary power, especially in the late reign, when a peer, newly converted to Popery, was at the head of it. The first object of government, doubtless, should be to promote the interests of the people, and the Court of the Welsh Marches was rightly regarded as an obsolete institution, whose existence was incompatible with the interests or wishes of the nation. The lofty tree, under whose shadow the spirit of chivalry had been fostered, was deprived of its leaves and branches, and the sapless trunk was left to wither on the ground.

From an inventory of goods found in Ludlow Castle, and bearing date 1708, the seventh year of Queen Anne, we learn that about forty rooms were entire at that period. Among these rooms were the hall, council-chamber, Lord President's withdrawing room, the Steward's room, great dining room, Chief Justice's room, second Judge's room, Prince Arthur's room, Captain's apartment, kitchen, &c., and as in this list a table and altar are stated to have been found in the Chapel, we may presume that the choir was at that time remaining. The decay of this magnificent structure soon followed. On the accession of King George I., an order is said to have come down for unroofing the buildings, and stripping them of their lead.

After awhile the Castle, being no longer guarded even by a single steward, fell to decay, and was despoiled of its curious and valuable ornaments. Its royal apartments, halls, and stateroom, were stript and plundered, and everything moveable became the property of such of the inhabitants of the town as chose to carry away the spoil. The progressive stages of ruin, to which this noble edifice was doomed, may be distinguished in the accounts of travellers, who visited it at various periods.

The first of these was the fact that the population of the United States was increasing rapidly. This was due to a number of factors, including the discovery of gold in California, the opening of new territories, and the influx of immigrants from Europe. The second factor was the discovery of gold in California, which led to a massive influx of people to the gold fields. The third factor was the opening of new territories, which provided new opportunities for settlement and expansion. The fourth factor was the influx of immigrants from Europe, which added to the growing population and provided a source of labor for the expanding economy.

The discovery of gold in California was a major event in the history of the United States. It led to a massive influx of people to the gold fields, which in turn led to the discovery of gold in other parts of the country. The opening of new territories provided new opportunities for settlement and expansion, and the influx of immigrants from Europe added to the growing population and provided a source of labor for the expanding economy. The discovery of gold in California was a major event in the history of the United States, and it led to a massive influx of people to the gold fields, which in turn led to the discovery of gold in other parts of the country.

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In the *English Traveller*, 1746, we have the following entry :—

“The offices in the outer court of the Castle are falling down, and a great part of it is turned into a bowling-green, but the royal apartments, with some old velvet furniture and a sword of state, are still left. There is also a neat little Chapel, which has abundance of coats of arms, upon the panels, of the Welsh gentry. There is a lawn before the Castle, which formerly extended nearly two miles, but is now enclosed. The battlements of the Castle are very high, and of great thickness, with towers at convenient distances. That half which is within the walls of the town is secured by a deep ditch. The present ruinous and forlorn condition of this Castle shews us, that its former magnificence was suitable to the use made of it, as the chief residence of the Princes of Wales, the heirs apparent of the Crown of England.”

An abstract from the *Tour through Great Britain*, quoted by Grose as a just and accurate account of the Castle, represents the Chapel as having abundance of coats of arms upon the panels, and the hall as decorated with the same ornaments, together with lances, spears, firelocks, and old armour.

Dr. Todd, in his edition of *Comus*, writes: “A gentleman, who visited the Castle in 1768, has acquainted me, that the floors of the great council-chamber were then pretty entire, as was the staircase. The covered steps leading to the chapel were remaining, but the covering of the chapel was fallen, yet the arms of some of the Lords Presidents were visible. In the great council-chamber was inscribed on the wall a sentence from 1 Sam., chap. xii. : ‘Whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?’” All of which are now wholly gone. According to tradition, the *Masque of Comus* was performed in the council-chamber.

Many of the panels, bearing the arms of the Lords Presidents, were converted into wainscoting for a public-house, the owner of which enriched himself with the sale of materials plundered from the Castle.

Along the sides of the eminence around the Castle are public walks, shaded with beech, elm, and lime trees, which were laid out in 1772 through the munificence and refined taste of Barbara, Countess of Powis.

The *Cambrian Tourist* of 1821 observes :—

“The Castle is now entirely in ruins, except Mortimer’s tower. It is now inhabited by an old servant of Lord Powis, who related with the utmost concern the sad vicissitudes this Castle had experienced. He insisted on our entering the tower of his habitation, and ascending the crumbling stairs, for a full display of the various beauties in the vicinity of Ludlow. He expatiated much on a valuable diamond ring, which he had discovered himself when attempting to drain a cellar; the inscription of Hebrew characters round the gold within the ring was interpreted *a good heart*; this, and several coins of silver and gold which were found at the same time, were then in the possession of Lord Powis. Near the spot a number of skeletons had been dug up.”

Ludlow Castle is a magnificent pile, partaking of the characters of Castle and Palace, but the distinguishing features of the Castle take precedence of the properties of the Palace. The great height of the curtain wall is conspicuous on the north and north-west sides. The first floor of the keep remains, and the portions of the second and third floors are traceable, and are indicated by fire-places and windows. The keep formerly carried a flat roof instead of the more general sloping roof, and could not have supported engines for defensive purposes, which were placed on the battlements. The keep is rectangular in its form, and in this respect contrary to custom, which adopts the circular form. It is ivy-mantled to its summit. The fine old hall is about sixty feet long, and thirty wide, and retains many marks of its ancient beauty, in spite of the ravages of time and change. The hall and state apartments partake of the early and decorated style of English architecture. The windows of the outer wall are much smaller, and less delicate than those, which look into the interior of the Castle, because a substantial framework was

required there in case of attack. The walls of the Castle are of great height and thickness, fortified at irregular distances with round and square towers. One tower is hexagonal. A tower at the west end is still called Prince Arthur's tower. On the one side the Castle is partly circumscribed by a deep ditch cut out of the rock, and on the other it is bounded by an almost inaccessible steep, overlooking the river Corve. The principal entrance is by a gateway, under a low pointed arch, on the height of which are the ruins of the barracks, which were in constant use when the Castle was the residence of the Lords Presidents of the Marches of Wales. A portion of the barracks has been converted into a dwelling-house.

The Chapel, which is of circular form, is probably not so old as the Chapel of the Tower of London, but greatly surpasses it in beauty.

The Castle has been remarkable for its adaptation to the ground on which it was built, and was deeply embedded in the grand promontory which looks out on the confluence of the Teme and the Corve. Its colossal proportions attest its ancient importance. Probably the old Norman Castle of Ludlow occupied the same site, and covered the same area as the present structure.

We take leave with feelings of regret of the time-honoured Castle of Ludlow, formerly the chief stronghold in the borderland of England against the predatory incursions of its Cambrian neighbours, and the chief seat of the Court of the Lords Marchers. It was conspicuous in the protracted international conflict, and subsequently in the Wars of the Roses and the Parliament. We search in vain for a parallel to its reputation among the castles of Shropshire. We have marked its intimate association with

“Men of lordly rank and lofty line,”—(*Scott.*)

Earls, Dukes, Princes, and Monarchs—with what was wise in statesmanship, devoted in loyalty, tuneful in song, and pure in religion—and its massive ruins on an



imposing site combine with its illustrious annals to impress upon us the distinguished part, which it has borne in the eventful flight of eight centuries. The fires of hostile aggression have expired beneath the crust of ages. The Court of the Marches has disappeared as an institution ill-suited to modern times, and the din of martial preparation has been succeeded by the unbroken silence of desolation ; but the record of former heroism, like the azure vault stretched over the "storied height," or the winding Teme flowing at its base, survives the stroke of time. We may say of this "castled crag,"

"Not heaven itself upon the past has power,

But what has been, has been, and it has had its hour."—(*Dryden.*)

King George IV., no mean judge of the picturesque, assigned to Ludlow a place second only to Edinburgh in his dominions, and the glory of chivalrous exploits reflects redoubled renown on the venerable towers of Ludlow Castle.

Here Milton sung.—What needs a greater spell

To lure thee, stranger, to these far-famed walls ?

Though chroniclers of other ages tell

That princes oft have graced fair Ludlow's halls.

Their honours glide along oblivion's stream,

And o'er the wrecks a tide of ruin drives ;

Faint and more faint the rays of glory beam

That gild their course—the bard alone survives.

And when the rude, unceasing shocks of time

In one vast heap shall overwhelm this lofty pile,

Still shall his genius, towering and sublime,

Triumphant o'er the spoils of grandeur smile ;

Still in these haunts, true to a nation's tongue,

Echo shall love to dwell, and say, here MILTON sung.

R. Rylandce.

SHROPSHIRE PATRIOTISM IN 1798.

By ASKEW ROBERTS.

MR. Secretary Dundas, (in moving that leave be given to bring in a bill for allowing a certain proportion of the men raised in consequence of the Supplementary Militia Act, to enlist into the regulars) said "the menaces of the enemy, if they were disposed to meet them properly, he should be disposed to treat as an idle, feeble vapor, and regard them with contempt; but if we were too confident of security, the consequence might be, *that some night, when we were sleeping in our beds, we should be awakened to a conviction of our folly.*"

The italics are not mine, but are given in a paper of the period—December, 1797—in reporting the speech; so I presume Mr. Secretary spoke with emphasis. To us who live in days when nations produce their soldiers by hundreds of thousands, the mere raising of twenty thousand men does not seem a very great matter, and that was the only immediate result the minister expected from his measure; with the probability that within a short period the number might be augmented to fifty thousand, "to serve only in his Majesty's European dominions, and to be engaged for a shorter period than for life."

Sir William Pulteney,¹ we are told, approved the measure, but "thought this was not a time to trust to

¹The *Annual Register* of 1805 contains the following notice:—
"Died, May 29th, at his house, in Piccadilly, aged 84, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart., of Westerhall, in Scotland, M.P. in seven successive Parliaments for the town of Shrewsbury. He had been in a very dangerous state for several days past, and underwent a surgical operation, which, though well and scientifically executed, ended in a mortification, and occasioned his death; of the approach of which he was so sensible, as to predict almost the hour of his decease. His name was originally Johnstone, and he formerly practised at the

fifty thousand men. The people of this country should be called upon to arm in a much larger force, and *we were in such a state with respect to our finances, that required much to be effected without any additional expence to the Government.*"

Scotch bar. As a politician he was upright and honest, and had long ranked as one of the most impartial and sensible members of the Independent part of the House of Commons, wherein he was an useful and intelligent speaker. His language was plain and unadorned; but he always expressed himself with clearness and precision. He possessed a sound understanding, and his opinion was always received in the house with respectful attention. As a public man, no commoner understood the constitution of his country better, or more uniformly supported it by his conduct. In private life he was remarked principally for his frugal habits, which were, perhaps, the more striking, as he was supposed to be the richest commoner in the Kingdom. His funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; and he was the greatest American Stockholder ever known. It is well known that he had the greatest borough interest of any gentleman in the country, and of course his friendship was courted by all parties. In the latter part of his life he was remarkable for his abstemious manner of living, his food being composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment wherein he generally resided very little fire was used; not from a motive of œconomy, but because, as he himself declared, he found his health bettered by it. Sir William's character has been much mistaken by the world; he was not the prototype of Old Elwes, but was penurious only in regard to himself, as it was well known that all his servants enjoyed comforts unusual in most other families. By his marriage with the heiress of the house of Pulteney, he became possessed of a very large fortune, and took the family name of Pulteney. He married, secondly, within these two or three years past, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart. Sir William has left one daughter by his first marriage, Henrietta Laura, the present countess of Bath, who is married to Sir James Murray of Hilton, in Scotland, who also thereupon took the name of Pulteney, and is now supposed to be one of the richest men in the Kingdom.—Lady P.'s marriage settlement was £10,000 per annum.—In the event of no will being discovered, the widow will enjoy one-third of his personal property. The principal part of his Shropshire estates, to the amount of above £30,000 per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the rest of the Bath and his own unentailed property of course devolves to the countess of Bath. He is succeeded in his title, and in all his unentailed property—consisting of his Scotch and West-Indian estates of about £10,000 per annum—by his nephew Captain Johnstone, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, son of the late Governor Johnstone."

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and that its history is still in the making. It is a country of great energy and vitality, and its people are full of hope and ambition. They are determined to make the most of their opportunities, and to build a better life for themselves and for their children. This is the spirit in which they have approached the task of writing their history, and it is this spirit that has made their work so valuable and so interesting.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great diversity. It is a country of many races, many languages, and many customs. This diversity has made the United States a rich and varied country, and it is this diversity that has made its history so interesting and so valuable. The people of the United States have learned to live together in harmony, and to respect the rights of each other. This is the spirit in which they have approached the task of writing their history, and it is this spirit that has made their work so valuable and so interesting.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great progress. It is a country that has made great advances in science, in industry, and in the arts. This progress has made the United States a powerful and influential country, and it is this progress that has made its history so interesting and so valuable. The people of the United States have learned to use their resources wisely, and to make the most of their opportunities. This is the spirit in which they have approached the task of writing their history, and it is this spirit that has made their work so valuable and so interesting.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great freedom. It is a country that has made great advances in the rights of its people. This freedom has made the United States a powerful and influential country, and it is this freedom that has made its history so interesting and so valuable. The people of the United States have learned to stand up for their rights, and to fight for the rights of others. This is the spirit in which they have approached the task of writing their history, and it is this spirit that has made their work so valuable and so interesting.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of great hope. It is a country that has made great advances in the lives of its people. This hope has made the United States a powerful and influential country, and it is this hope that has made its history so interesting and so valuable. The people of the United States have learned to believe in a better future, and to work for that future. This is the spirit in which they have approached the task of writing their history, and it is this spirit that has made their work so valuable and so interesting.

The member for Shrewsbury is not made to speak in italics by the newspaper, but it is because of these utterances of his that I have quoted the speeches. Just then England was in a state of chronic agitation lest, some fine night, "when we were sleeping in our beds," the cry should arise that Buonaparte had landed on our shores! The King, in his speech from the throne on November 2, 1797, spoke of the "evident necessity to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us," and the same week it was known in England that the French Executive Directory had issued an order or decree, "That an army shall be immediately assembled on the sea coast, which shall be called *The Army of England*." In December, Pitt passed his bill for augmenting the Assessed Taxes, and so pressing was the nation's need of money, that a clause was inserted in that bill "for increasing the assessed taxes as *Voluntary Contributions* to meet the present exigences of the public service."

Before I go into my account of Shropshire's patriotism, it will be well to reproduce from *The Star* newspaper (under date of January 13, 1798) the information that was copied pretty generally into the provincial journals, for the guidance of the British Public at this trying time. It says:—

"Notice was given at the Bank of England on Saturday, that Books will be opened and receipts given for voluntary subscriptions in aid of the Assessments, which are now passed into a law. The Law directs that the Bank shall give receipts for the sums that may be paid in, together with duplicates, if required. If only receipts without duplicates shall be required, then such payments shall be deemed and taken to be the voluntary contributions; but if they require a second receipt or duplicate, such second receipt or duplicate shall be deemed and taken to be in advance of the new assessment; and which receipt shall, upon delivery to the Collector, be an acquittance of such assessment, as far as the same will go; all sums above the actual assessment to be deemed and taken as the voluntary contribution of the person or persons. That the sums to be paid into the Bank in this way, over and above the amount of the assessment of each individual, may be great, we hope that

splendid examples will be set from the highest places. Their Majesties and all the Court have been called upon in a strong and pointed way. The people expect sacrifices, and this measure, we trust, will prove that there is a just feeling in the higher circles of the burdens that have been brought on the country."

The *Star* was able to announce some splendid contributions in the same issue. The name of the King was down for £200,000, and that of Earl Fitzwilliam for £10,000 per annum while the war lasted. Thus much for the movement generally. We will now notice its progress in our own county. The first intimation we have of any action being taken is in the following editorial note in the *Salopian Journal* for Feb. 5, 1798 :—

"We have authority to inform our readers, that Mr. Joseph Bickerton, of Sandford Hall, has paid into the Bank of England, Ten Guineas, above all taxes whatever, as a voluntary subscription, in aid of Government, towards the Exigences of the State."

The first intimation of any public movement in the county, is given in the following document :—

Shrewsbury, Feb. 19, 1798.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.

At a numerous and most respectable Meeting of the Corporation of this Town, held this Day at the Guildhall, for the Purpose of taking into Consideration the Expediency of making a *Voluntary Contribution* to Government, in aid of the Exigences of the State, to enable them to prosecute with Vigour the *Just and Necessary* War in which we are engaged, against the avowed and inveterate Enemies of our *Religion, Laws, and Liberties,*

JOSEPH LOXDALE, Esq., Mayor, in the chair :

It was resolved unanimously,

1. That the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds be furnished by this Corporation, in aid of the *Voluntary Contributions* at the Bank of England for the support of the Country, for the present year.
2. That a further Subscription of Two Hundred Pounds per Annum, be made for any subsequent Year during the Continuance of the War.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Mayor, for his ready acquiescence in convening the Meeting, and for his able and impartial Conduct in the Chair.

4. That the above Resolutions be inserted in the Sun, Star, and Shrewsbury newspapers.

LOXDALE, TOWN-CLERK.

On the following day a "Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury" was called for the 26th February, to take into consideration the propriety of making a Voluntary Contribution; and on the 19th a numerous meeting of the united company of Mercers, Grocers, &c., was held in Shrewsbury, at which they resolved to raise £100 per annum, as long as the war lasted, and—a fact that speaks volumes for their earnestness—they resolved, "for the same laudable purpose, that the annual feast should be suspended for that time." The patriotic Mercers, &c., however, were not the first of the guilds to take action, for we are told that on the 15th of February "the company of Saddlers, Plumbers, Booksellers, &c.," voted £50, although they did not go so far as to give up what is popularly supposed to be so important an element in the "constitution" of a company—its dinner.

The Shrewsbury meeting of the 26th seems to have been a most enthusiastic affair, but at that early age of newspapers penny-a-lining had not developed into a fine art; so the notices the outside public got even of important movements were very limited. I have seen an instance of this, when there were eight capital convictions at one assizes in Shrewsbury—an event that now-a-days would call forth a special edition of forty-eight columns from our Chronicles, Journals, and Advertizers—where all the report the county papers gave was about as many lines as there were criminals. The report of the meeting in question occupies scarcely a dozen lines, but the resolutions passed are advertised, and one of them was to the following effect, viz. :—

Ordered, that a committee consisting of Mr. Mayor, Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., Mr. Francis Leighton, Mr. Leeke, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Owen, Mr. Bevan, Mr. More, Mr. Cludde, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Harries, Mr. Sandford, and Mr. Bishop, be now appointed and empowered to take such steps as may appear to be best calculated to promote the success of the voluntary contributions, &c., &c.

Sir Charles Oakeley seems to have been the great success of the meeting, for a special resolution was passed thanking him for "his able and patriotic speech," and at a meeting of the committee held the same day, it was "ordered, that this committee, having been highly gratified by the excellent and impressive speech delivered by Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., do request that he will permit the same to be printed in the *Salopian Journal* and in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*."¹

¹The following is the abstract of the speech as given in the *Salopian Journal* of Feb. 28, 1798. "Gentlemen, we have assembled by a summons from the Mayor, to consider of the expediency of a voluntary subscription for the public defence; and I trust that the distinguished zeal and patriotism which mark the late resolutions of our worthy and respectable corporation, will animate the exertions of every individual on this important occasion. The call now made upon us, gentlemen, arises from circumstances of a peculiar nature. Our inveterate enemy is preparing to invade the country; not with a view to promote the desirable object of Peace, not for any purpose of fair and honorable War; but for the sole purpose of destroying our happy form of government, of trampling upon our religion, our liberties, and laws, of degrading our rights as an independent nation, and reducing us to the miserable condition of a conquered and enslaved country. If we look around us, we shall see the melancholy and oppressed state of those nations which have accepted their friendship, or submitted to their power. Hence we may judge, more certainly perhaps than from their threats, the nature of their designs against this country, which, in support of its character, has boldly and successfully defied the utmost efforts of their resentment. If they accomplish the object they have in view, we must expect oppressions and cruelties of the same kind which others have experienced, but rising too in a degree proportioned to the bitterness of the enmity they have avowed against us. The horrors of such a scene cannot be contemplated without the keenest emotions, and no true Briton can hesitate a moment in making those sacrifices which are necessary to avert it. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among us upon speculative points, we are all, I trust, convinced

For the next two or three weeks the local papers refer to contributions from all sorts and conditions of men, from the peer to the peasant, and it would almost appear that the latter was the most liberal. Sir William Pulteney is credited with £5,000, Sir Richard Hill £1,200, Sir Charles Oakeley £500, the Rev. Francis Leighton £300, &c., and from the lowest round in the social ladder we find really large and handsome amounts contributed, such as, we imagine, it would be somewhat too sanguine to expect in the present age. We are told of Day Labourers, on some estates, making up a goodly purse of Guineas as their voluntary contribution, and those on other estates, joining with the servants of the house, subscribing large amounts.¹

of the necessity of preserving our freedom and independence. It is a sacred duty incumbent upon us to deliver, unimpaired, to posterity, those privileges which our ancestors so dearly purchased, and which have come down to us through a succession of so many ages. To hazard this precious stake by any supineness on our part, would be to show ourselves totally unworthy of the blessings we have received. Happily, however, we have no cause to apprehend a deficiency of spirit to meet the present emergency. All descriptions of men press forward to manifest their zeal for the honor of their country. Our beloved Sovereign and the royal family, the nobility, clergy, and gentry; the merchant, the manufacturer, and trader; the soldier and sailor even contribute, from the hard earnings of their service, to support the glorious Constitution under which we have the happiness to be born. With these animating examples before us, what breast is there that does not participate in the glow of such pure and honorable patriotism? Let no man be discouraged from coming forward on this occasion, by any fear that his ability may not keep entire pace with his inclinations. However desirable it may be to obtain as large a sum as possible in this way, it is by the number even more than the amount of these subscriptions, that the value of our exertions must be estimated; and, though we yield to many other communities in extent and opulence, I trust we shall prove ourselves second to none in testifying our zeal for the honor and independence of our country."

¹The reason the Labourers on Mr. Rowland Hunt's estate assigned for subscribing so largely—or the reason given for them—was as follows:—"The Labourers remarked 'that as Government had thought of them in the year 1795, when corn was dear, by remitting the labour due to the highways; they could do no less now, than subscribe the value of two days' labour.'" It was stated that some, who had not large families, subscribed more.

Even the boys and girls in the various schools of the county glowed with patriotism. The "young gentlemen of Oswestry School" subscribed £28 16s. 7d.; those of the Whitchurch Free School £8 10s., and "the youths at Mr. Parkes' Academy," Shrewsbury, £6 1s. 6d. Miss Hawkins's Boarding School, in Shrewsbury, contributed £11 11s., and others followed suit in like proportions.

The variety of classes who subscribed it is almost impossible to mention. The Oswestry Rangers, a volunteer corps, commanded by Mr. Mytton of Halston, "in addition to bearing the whole expense of their accoutrements, which similar associations have usually had supplied," subscribed £87 6s., and their captain £100; and Martin and Hall's company of comedians, at Oswestry, gave a benefit, at which £18 17s. 6d. was taken—a sum they themselves made up to £20. Of all the contributions acknowledged, however, the most remarkable was that of a man named Winstanley. In a newspaper of April, 1798, there is a paragraph which runs thus:—

The following extraordinary subscription has been made at the Bank of England, viz: Mrs. Mary Petiet, Dartford, Kent, spinster, £2,389 3s. 6d., over and above all assessed taxes. The *Mail of Kent* has engaged in fair and honourable competition with the *Brazier of Salop*.¹

The explanation of this paragraph is to be found in the conduct of the man I refer to. We are told in March, that—

John Winstanley, a journeyman brazier, near the Cross [Shrewsbury], has a wife and three small children, and also three orphan children of a deceased sister, who are kept from the parish solely by his support. For the maintenance of this family, he has, besides the labour of his hands, an annuity of £24 under the will of his uncle. Of this sum he has devoted a fifth part to the service of his country, annually

¹See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, Dec. 9, 1874.

during the war; and this donation he made in the handsomest manner; as he intended to have paid it into the Shrewsbury Bank without solicitation.¹

The first list of Shrewsbury subscriptions was advertised on March 21, 1798, and includes nearly two hundred and fifty names, for sums varying from One Shilling to Five hundred pounds. On the following week there was a still longer list, many of the names in which had been crowded out of the earlier issue for want of space.

Plans for raising money, and illustrations of the generosity of individuals, teem in the papers of the time. One throws out a hint that although "some individuals may object to trust the present administration with the disposal of public money," all are agreed as one man, in opposition to the menaced invasion," and advocates the formation of "an additional fund, to be vested in the hands of such gentlemen as should be appointed at public meetings for the purpose." Another paper suggests "that the King's plates at the various horse races, might with much propriety, be added to the voluntary subscriptions for the national defence." As an instance of the unselfishness of individuals, the following is given:—

On Friday, Mar. 23, at the appeal day held at Pitchford, for the hundred of Conover, a clergyman appealed as being *underrated* in his assessed taxes, and in one class he was advanced the sum of nine pounds: a worthy instance of Honour and Loyalty.

It would only occupy space unnecessarily to mention here every town and village where subscriptions were made. As far as I have any record of them, the leading subscriptions will appear in an appendix to this paper. There is one document, however, con-

¹This man must have been quite the hero of the hour in Shrewsbury, for not content with contributing so large a sum as he is represented as doing here, I find, in a list published in April, the following entry:—"John Winstanley, brazier, at Mr. Phillips's, brazier, 10s. 6d."

the first of these was the establishment of the first national bank in 1791. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The bank was established to provide a national currency and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

The second of these was the establishment of the first national university in 1790. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The university was established to provide a national center of learning and to promote the advancement of science and the arts.

The third of these was the establishment of the first national court in 1789. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The court was established to provide a national judiciary and to ensure the uniformity of the law.

The fourth of these was the establishment of the first national post office in 1794. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The post office was established to provide a national means of communication and to facilitate the movement of mail.

The fifth of these was the establishment of the first national mint in 1792. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The mint was established to provide a national currency and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

The sixth of these was the establishment of the first national library in 1800. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The library was established to provide a national center of learning and to promote the advancement of science and the arts.

The seventh of these was the establishment of the first national observatory in 1792. This was done by the first Congress, which was convened in 1789. The observatory was established to provide a national center of learning and to promote the advancement of science and the arts.

nected with the subject that may as well be referred to, as it points to a Mansion-house committee organized in London for receiving country contributions. An official document in the form of a receipt for the local subscriptions has been preserved in Oswestry, which runs as follows :—

The committee of Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Metropolis, enclose you a receipt of the Bank of England; and they beg Leave, on behalf of the Public, to offer you their warmest Acknowledgments, for your truly Patriotic Contributions for the Defence of the Country :— They doubt not, that you will use your utmost Exertions among your Friends, to induce them to follow so laudable an Example, in order to defend and preserve every thing dear to Britons, and to accelerate the Return of Peace.

By order of the Committee,

SAML. FORD, Secretary.

Mansion House, 26th Apr. 1798.

This is addressed to “The Minister of Oswestry, Salop;” so I presume, the Rev. Turner Edwards, the vicar, and not Mr. Thomas Lovett, the mayor, sent up the town subscription.¹

It was not by raising money, merely, that the people found vent for their patriotism. A circular letter was sent by Mr. Secretary Dundas to all Lords Lieutenant of counties, suggesting plans of action for the protection of property; and well-organized bodies of peasantry were to be formed, and an association of nobility, gentry, and yeomen, to supply waggons, carts, and horses, for carrying on his Majesty's service. There was a meeting of the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of the county of Salop held on the 26th of April, over which John Hill, Esq., presided, when resolutions were passed to enforce the plans and regulations of Government; and a county meeting was held on May 5, convened by the High Sheriff, Mr. Andrew Corbet, “to consider the propriety of substituting a Yeomanry Cavalry in lieu of the

¹ See *By-gones*, 1876-7, page 207.

Provisional Cavalry" for Shropshire. Attached to the requisition calling the meeting, are appended the following names:—Robert Corbett, Wm. Cludde, George Scott, E. Williams, Edw. Pemberton, jun., William Jones, Thomas Powell, William Hanmer, James Mason, Thomas Langton, W. Wood, J. Plymley, jun., H. Bowen, R. Leeke, Wm. Smith, Edw. Kynaston, J. Gardner, A. Ottley, Thos. Ottley, Jonathan Scott, Hugh Owen, John Rocke, Francis Leighton, John Kynaston Powell, Charles Walcot, Thomas Stokes, William Walcot, James Moseley, J. T. C. Edwardes, Benj. Edwardes, W. H. Harnage. The chairman of the meeting was Edward Pemberton, Esq., and the following is an abstract of the proceedings:—

It appearing by Mr. Secretary Dundas's letter of the 7th of April last, that a yeomanry cavalry to be raised for this county would be very willingly accepted by Government in lieu of the Provisional Cavalry; and it also appearing to this meeting that thereby great trouble and expense to the County would be avoided, as well as a much more effectual defence provided; and several gentlemen having tendered their services to raise Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry in addition to those already established: *Resolved*: That application be made to the Lord Lieutenant to concert such measures with his Majesty's Ministers, as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect.

Resolved further: That a committee be formed at Shrewsbury to superintend the contributions towards the Yeomanry Cavalry, to be raised under the intended Act of Parliament, and to which Committee the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of every Hundred be invited to send one person each for the purpose of stating any expenses that may have been incurred with a view of raising the Provisional Cavalry, that the same may be equalized or proportioned in the best manner possible out of the General Fund.

That the Lord Lieutenant be desired to recommend to Mr. Secretary Dundas, that persons who are classed and liable to contribute to the Provisional Cavalry, and who shall not serve in the Yeomanry Cavalry in person, shall pay a sum not exceeding One Guinea for each Horse, to be applied towards the expenses of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

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 expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for freedom.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a better life. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a more advanced civilization.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a more peaceful world. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a more just society.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Major Hill, and other gentlemen¹ who have tendered their services to Government to raise the Provisional Cavalry of this County, for their ready acquiescence with the general sentiments of the meeting in giving a preference to the raising Yeomanry Corps.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. William Hill, Thomas Eyton, Esq., jun., and their respective corps, for having come forward at this juncture in defence of the country, in addition to William Cludde, John Mytton, and Henry Jervis, Esquires, to whose services the County are much indebted.

I have already referred to one of the Companies mentioned above:—the Oswestry Rangers, commanded by Mr. Mytton. This was raised in May, 1797, and the colours were presented to it by Mrs. Mytton, on the Bailey Head, Oswestry, in the following October. The colours were presented to Mr. Cludde's corps in September, 1798, by Mrs. Cludde, on Apley Castle grounds. It had been raised much earlier, and was known, I think, as the "Wrekin Company." The first raised troop of Shropshire Yeomanry was commanded by Captain Jervis, and I believe its head-quarters was Market Drayton. In 1798 several other companies are mentioned in the papers. On June 11, that serving under Rowland Hunt, Esq., fifty-three in number, met for the first time. On July 27, the three Shrewsbury troops of Yeomanry appeared for the first time in their uniform; and on September 25, the colours were presented to Major Hill's troop, at Hawkstone, by Mrs. Corbet, of Shawbury Park.

¹ At a full meeting of Lieutenancy for Shropshire, held Jan. 10, 1797, the following gentlemen offered themselves to serve in the Provisional Force of Cavalry to be raised for Shropshire:—John Hill, Esq., jun., T. J. Powys, Esq., R. Hunt, Esq., W. Walcot, Esq., and R. Betton, Esq. The Lord Lieutenant reported that J. Kynaston, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Commandant, E. Burton, Esq., Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart., and A. Kimmersley, Esq., Captains, were approved by His Majesty for training the levies of the Supplementary Militia for the county. At the same meeting the following gentlemen offered themselves as eventual officers, to serve in the Supplementary Militia, in case of its being embodied, and formed into a second battalion:—

The last record of any public meeting I can find is in an advertisement of the resolutions passed at one in Shrewsbury, convened by the Mayor, on May 11, 1798. A series of resolutions, on the motion of Sir Charles Oakeley and Henry Bevan, Esq., were passed, from which one would almost be led to suppose the newly-banded volunteers were expected to act as Firemen and Constables as well as soldiers. Shrewsbury at that meeting, pledged itself to raise two companies of infantry of sixty men each, and a troop of cavalry of forty men and horses; and they were to be at the call of the civil magistrates, in the case of fires, "to assist in putting out the same." They were to "go with all deserters, expresses, &c., to the next military post, not exceeding one day's march;" and they were to be ready in the event of riots, "and assist in bringing the authors and actors therein to punishment." In all the records of the patriotic doings of Shropshire, very little is said of any towns save Shrewsbury. Some places, such as Wem and Whitchurch, are not mentioned at all. The subscriptions raised at Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wellington, Shifnal, &c., are dismissed with a line; and where other places, such as Oswestry, Ellesmere, &c., are referred to, it is chiefly in calling attention to the lists of subscribers that were advertised. It may be that fuller records are preserved in the Corporation documents or Parish registers of some of these places, or that the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, or the Cheshire, Staffordshire, or Herefordshire newspapers recorded them. As I presume there will be a few pages of "Miscellanea" added to the volumes of the

J. Kynaston, J. Corbet, E. Burton, A. Corbet, R. Burton, jun., R. Lyster, jun., C. Forester, W. Y. Davenport, N. O. S. Owen, E. Plowden, R. More, and T. Harries, jun., Esquires. Rev. J. R. Lloyd, chaplain, Mr. J. Sutton, surgeon. This battalion was formed, and in April, 1798, marched from Shrewsbury for the neighbourhood of London. In the following July, colours, given them by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, were consecrated by the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, of Aston, Oswestry, at the exercising ground in the New Forest.

“Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological Society,” it would be interesting if subscribers would supplement my record with such information as they may be able to supply. It only remains for me to add that most of my information has been gleaned from the *Salopian Journal* for 1797-8.

Some of your readers will perhaps think I have depended too much on paste and scissors in the preparation of my paper, but I would remind them that anything like a complete file of provincial papers of the last century is almost as rare as a set of Civil War Tracts; and when one is fortunate enough to meet with a consecutive series it assumes almost the value of MS.

In conclusion let me remark that this was not the first time that Shropshire glowed with practical patriotism. During the height of the enthusiasm of 1798, Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, of London, published a List of the Names of those who “contributed to the defence of the country at the Spanish Invasion in 1588,” which list includes Shropshire.¹ In it we find Eytons, Kynastons, Leightons, Lloyds, Corbetts, Burtons, and others, whose descendants figure in the records now before us; and should occasion arise no Proud Salopian need fear to see our county less determined and less loyal than it was at the end of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

¹ See *Bye-gones*, in *Oswestry Advertiser*, Jan 10, 1872.

APPENDIX.

List of the Principal Subscriptions and Amounts sent up by the Towns and Parishes of Shropshire.

GENTLEMEN CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY WHO ARE NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER LISTS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Sir W. Pulteney, M.P.	5000	0	0	Wm. Tayleur, Esq...	100	0	0
Sir Richard Hill, Bt.	1200	0	0	William Ferriday,			
Sir Charles Oakeley..	500	0	0	Madeley ...	100	0	0
Fras. Leighton, Esq.	300	0	0	Rowland Hunt, Esq. ¹	100	0	0
J. Mytton, Esq.,				Robert Corbett, Esq. ²	100	0	0
Halston ...	200	0	0	Wm. Yelverton, Esq.	100	0	0
Rev. Dr. Smallbroke,				J. Owen, Esq., Penrhos	60	0	0
Rector of Wem ...	200	0	0	Robert Burton, sen.,			
Thos. Compson, Esq.,				Esq. ...	52	10	0
Hopton Wafers ...	105	0	0	Rev. A. Alison, Kenley ³	10	10	0

TOWNS AND PARISHES OF WHICH NO LISTS ARE GIVEN.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Ludlow, Corporation							
of ...	500	0	0	Middle, parish of,			
Wellington, Minister				including £10 10s.			
& Churchwardens	400	7	10½	Rev. R. Heighway	18	5	6
Shifnal ...	390	0	0	Weston, Chapelry...	18	4	0
Bitterley, parish of	183	13	0	Fitz, Parish of ...	18	1	4½
Llanymynech ...	132	8	6	Upton Magna ...	17	18	1½
Bridgnorth, Corpor-				Uffington, parish of	15	15	6
ation of...	100	0	0	Welshampton, ...	14	4	6
Baschurch, parish of	91	12	2	Kinnerley, parish of	13	7	0
Alberbury, township	20	6	6	Culmington, parish of	14	9	6
				Battlefield, parish of	4	2	9

¹ The bust of Howard on the gateway of the County Gaol was placed there, in Aug. 1798, at the joint expense of Rowland Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, and Thomas Knight, Esq., of Henley. It is by J. Bacon, R.A., and cost Fifty Guineas. Mr. Hunt was grandfather of the late Right Honourable Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty.

² Mr. Corbett was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1776.

³ The Rev. A. Alison was the father of Sir Archibald Alison, the Historian, who was born at Kenley.

CONTENTS

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SERVANTS AT GENTLEMEN'S HOUSES AND DAY
LABOURERS ON THE ESTATES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Weston Hall (Lord Bradford) ...	90	16	0	Halston (J. Mytton, Esq.) ...	14	7	0
Servants of Sir Richard Hill ...	52	7	6	Servants of Sir W. Blount ...	14	3	0
Shawbury Park (Andrew Corbet, Esq.)	32	16	6	Boreatton (Rowland Hunt, Esq.) ...	10	10	0
Servants of W. Childe, Esq. ...	26	9	0	Servants of Rev. E. Northey ...	6	13	6
Berwick (T. J. Powys, Esq.) ...	25	8	0	Servants of R. Lyster, Esq., Jun... ..	6	2	0
Sundorne (John Corbet, Esq.) ...	21	16	0	Servants at Swan Hill, Oswestry ...	4	0	0
Porkington (O. Ormsby, Esq.) ...	17	0	6	Rowton (R. Lyster, Esq.) ...	3	15	6
Longnor (R. Corbett, Esq.) ...	16	18	6	Servants at Sir R. Leighton's... ..	3	11	0
Hardwicke ¹ (J. Kynaston Powell) Esq.	16	11	3	Sansaw (J. Gardner, Esq.) ...	3	10	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Officers and Privates of the Shropshire Militia ...	630	0	0	Lieut. Clark, 63 reg., and party ...	3	12	11
Oswestry Rangers ...	87	7	0	Lieut. Grant, 53 reg., and party ...	4	10	10½
Martin and Hall's Comedians, at Oswestry ...	20	0	0	Lieut. Jones, 2 reg., and party ...	6	12	0
Lieut. Col. Williams..	9	1	0	Lieut. Hitchcock and two staff sergeants	4	9	6½
Capt. Hozier, 34 reg., and party ...	5	15	9½	Lieut. Jackson, 86 reg., and party ...	6	0	0
Capt. Sandys, 82 reg., and party ...	7	0	8¾	Lieut. Gavey, 86 reg., and party ...	6	8	11
Capt. Johnson, 32 reg., and party ...	8	1	1	Ensign Scott, 53 reg., and party ...	5	19	7
Lieut. Cipton, 3 dra. gds., and party ...	4	9	6½	Thomas Morrey, Esq., Paymaster for N. Wales district ...	5	5	0
Lieut. Milner, 90 reg., and party ...	3	12	4	A Domestick (in Oswestry Parish List) ...	3	3	0
Coachmen, Servants, &c., at Lion Inn, Shrewsbury (including £3 3s. from Mr. Lawrence) ...	19	13	9	The Schoolmaster, Daughter, and Scholars, Condoover	0	15	6

¹ In December, 1799, in anticipation of John Kynaston Powell, Esq.'s succeeding in his claim to the peerage, Sir Corbet Corbet, of Adderley Hall, and Richard Lyster, of Rowton, Esq., sought the suffrages of the electors of Shropshire.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE HISTORY OF THE

GUILDS, CLUBS, SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Drapers' Company, of Shrewsbury	200	0	0	Cordwainers' Co., of Shrewsbury	10	10	0
Mercers', Grocers', &c., Co., of Shrewsbury	100	0	0	Whitchurch School	6	10	0
Saddlers', Plumbers', Booksellers', &c., Co., of Shrewsbury	50	0	0	Mr. Parkes' Academy, Shrewsbury	6	1	6
Salopian Lodge of Odd Fellows	31	10	0	Baschurch Friendly Society	4	0	6
Oswestry School	28	16	7	Old Friendly Society, Pontesbury	2	12	6
Tailor's Company, of Shrewsbury	20	0	0	First Female Union Society, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Smiths' Co., of Shrewsbury	20	0	0	Female Society at Mr. Weaver's, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Miss Hawkins' Boarding School, Shrewsbury	11	11	0	The Ship Society, of Shrewsbury	1	4	0
Hairdressers' & Weavers' Company, of Shrewsbury	10	10	0	Nescliff Friendly Society	0	10	6
Young Ladies' Loyal Female Society, held at the White Lion St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury	10	10	0	Beckbury School:—			
				Rev. Mr. Mountford	50	0	0
				Young Gentlemen	17	17	0
				Mr. T. Searle, usher	2	2	0
				Servants	4	14	6

SHREWSBURY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Corporation	500	0	0	Miss Windsor	40	0	0
Edward Jeffreys, Esq.	50	0	0	Rev. Hugh Owen ²	40	0	0
The Mayor (J. Loxdale)	45	0	0	G. Crump	30	0	0
Corrie and Craig	40	0	0	J. Bishop, Esq. ³	25	0	0
J. Jones, Abbey-foregate	40	0	0	William Nicholls	21	0	0
Ralph Leeke, Esq.	40	0	0	Mrs. Morgan	21	0	0
Ralph Vernon, Esq. ¹	40	0	0	P. Beck, jun., and Co.	21	0	0
				Henry Bevan, Esq. ⁴	21	0	0

¹ Mr. Vernon died in Shrewsbury Sept. 19, 1798, at the age of 85. He practised as a physician until ten days before his death. He was said to have been the first person who propagated the pine apple in Cheshire.

² The Rev. Hugh Owen was afterwards Archdeacon of Salop. He was the author of *Some Account of Shrewsbury*, 1808, and, in conjunction with the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, of the valuable and now scarce *History of Shrewsbury*, which bears their names. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1819.

³ Mr. Bishop was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1790.

⁴ The death of Major Henry Bevan is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1805. The notice states that as a young lieutenant, at the battle of Buxar, he first distinguished himself by storming a battery that severely galled our wing; an exploit his senior officer declined to attempt.

SHREWSBURY—continued.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Mason, Belmont.	21	0	0	Joseph Parry, hatter..	10	10	0
Mrs. and Miss Pemberton ...	21	0	0	Thos. Pemberton, Esq. ³	10	10	0
S. Sandford, Esq. ...	21	0	0	Mr. Jones, organist ...	10	10	0
Wm. Prissick, Esq. ¹ ...	21	0	0	R. Jeffreys, Esq. ...	10	10	0
Jonathan Scott ...	20	0	0	Joseph Bromfield ⁴ ...	10	10	0
Charles Aylett, Esq... ..	20	0	0	Mr. Carless ⁵ ...	10	10	0
Mrs. Calcott... ..	15	15	0	Rob. Pemberton, Esq. ⁶	10	10	0
Mrs. Amier	15	15	0	William Coupland, Esq. ⁷	10	10	0
Edward Penbury, Esq.	15	15	0	Rev. Lewis Williams..	10	10	0
Thomas Baker.	15	0	0	Of. Olney	10	0	0
Mrs. Glynn	12	12	0	Mrs. Humphreys. ...	10	0	0
John Whitehurst ...	10	10	0	W. H. Thursby, Esq... ..	10	0	0
Thomas Home	10	10	0	Edward Hughes ...	10	0	0
E. J. and M. Bathur... ..	10	10	0	John Walten	10	0	0
William Meire	10	10	0	Edward Glynn, Esq... ..	10	0	0
J. Teece	10	10	0	Harley and Son	6	6	0
Robert Richards	10	10	0	Mrs. Jones	6	6	0
Mr. Lowe	10	10	0	Dr. Evans	6	6	0
W. Beech, M.D.	10	10	0	John Winstanley, jour-			
Thomas Telford ²	10	10	0	neyman brazier	5	6	0
Mrs. Pryce, Shoplatch	10	10	0	Richard Mather	5	5	0
Arnold Drinkwater ...	10	10	0	W. Hazledine ⁸	5	5	0
John Maddock, Esq... ..	10	10	0	Thomas Wood, printer ⁹	5	5	0
Rev. S. Johnson	10	10	0	W. Davies, upholsterer	5	5	0
John Beck	10	10	0	Wm. Brayne, Mardol ¹⁰	5	5	0
Captain Sandford	10	10	0	Mrs. Fownes... ..	5	5	0
Charles Stanier, Esq... ..	10	10	0	Mrs. Stanier... ..	5	5	0
John Vaughan	10	10	0	Miss Gardner	5	5	0
Vaughan and Hutton	10	10	0	Mrs. Tayler	5	5	0
				Mr. Parry	5	5	0

He was rewarded by being made Major of Brigade. After fourteen years service he retired from military life. He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1795, and Mayor of Shrewsbury the following year.

¹ Mr. Prissick was Mayor, 1806.

² Telford, the Engineer, was at this time County Surveyor for Salop. He was the protégé of Sir W. Pulteney.

³ Mr. T. Pemberton was Mayor, 1794.

⁴ Mr. Bromfield was Mayor, 1809.

⁵ Mr. Carless was Mayor, 1799.

⁶ Mr. R. Pemberton was Mayor, 1808. ⁷ Mr. Coupland was Mayor, 1813.

⁸ Mr. Hazledine was an iron-founder, and contractor for the whole of the Iron work of the Menai Bridge, the Pontycyssylte and Chirk Aqueducts, and other important undertakings. He was the first Mayor of Shrewsbury after the Municipal Reform Act.

⁹ Mr. Wood was the originator of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, the first number of which appeared on Nov. 23, 1772, with the full title of "The Shrewsbury Chronicle, or, Wood's Commercial Pamphlet."

¹⁰ Mr. Brayne was Mayor, 1825. He died in 1844, and his property became the object of litigation which lasted more than six years.

SHREWSBURY—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
P. Beek, sen... ..	5	5	0	Evan Owen	5	5	0
R. and W. Pritchard..	5	5	0	Mrs. Benbow, Gravel			
J. H. Haycock	5	5	0	Hill	5	5	0
Edward Tipton, jun... ..	5	5	0	R. Cross, Hanwood ...	5	5	0
John Simpson	5	5	0	William Morris, sta-			
Edward Cullis	5	5	0	tioner	5	5	0
John Maxon	5	5	0	John Blower, Hanwood	5	5	0
John Heighway	5	5	0	William Rowton	5	5	0
W. Jones	5	5	0	John Bate	5	5	0
E. Burton, Esq.	5	5	0	Rev. E. Kynaston ...	5	5	0
Mr. Hordern... ..	5	5	0	Miss Parry	5	5	0
Mr. Wynne	5	5	0	Tudor and Pritchard	5	5	0
Mrs. Barnett... ..	5	5	0	Keate and Co.	5	5	0
Davies and Son	5	5	0	Mrs. Bratton... ..	5	5	0
George Jones	5	5	0	Mrs. Pryse	5	5	0
Rev. T. Stedman	5	5	0	Henry Scott, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Lancelot Sheppard ...	5	5	0	Messrs. Eddowes ¹ ...	5	5	0
Samuel Dolphin	5	5	0	Mr. Watkis	5	0	0
James Gronna	5	5	0	John Baker	5	0	0
William Simms	5	5	0	William Cotton	5	0	0
James Roberts	5	5	0	Rev. M. Brown	5	0	0
Richard Drinkwater... ..	5	5	0	Rev. Mr. Blakeway (and			
James Cross	5	5	0	fifty-eight guineas			
Robert Roberts	5	5	0	during the war) ² ...	3	3	0

OSWESTRY TOWN.³

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. B. Bassnett ...	50	0	0	Rev. Mr. Roberts ...	5	5	0
Mrs. Barrett	50	0	0	Miss B. Bassnett ...	5	5	0
George Withers, Esq. 21	0	0	0	Miss E. B. Bassnett... ..	5	5	0
Thomas Davies, Esq. 10	0	0	0	Mr. Croxon	5	5	0
Lazarus Venables, Esq. 10	0	0	0	Mrs. Susan Price	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Maurice	5	5	0	John Gibbons, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Donne	5	5	0	Mrs. Humfreys	3	3	0
Mrs. Owen	5	5	0	William Leigh, Esq. ...	3	3	0
Mrs. Roberts	5	5	0	Mrs. Humfreys Jones	3	3	0

¹ Joshua Eddowes (says Mr. Hulbert, on p. 317 of his History of Salop) established the *Salopian Journal* in 1794. "At the period when the *Journal* stepped into being, it was intended to support the Whig interest, in opposition to Mr. Wood's *Tory Chronicle*." The first number, dated Jan. 29, 1794, bears on it the names of "J. and W. Eddowes, Corn Market, Shrewsbury," as the printers. The full title was "*Salopian Journal, and Courier of Wales*."

² Mr. Blakeway has already been referred to as one of the authors of the *History of Shrewsbury*.

³ A short note respecting some of these Oswestry names may, perhaps, be interesting; so I will take, in the order of the list, a few of such as I am able to say something about. Mr. Thomas Davies was a prominent Oswestrian towards the end of the last century. He was of Lloran,

OSWESTRY TOWN—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Wynne ..	2	2	0	J. N. Thompson, Esq.			
Mrs. Hall ...	2	2	0	(servants) ...	1	3	0
Mrs. Ann Jones ...	2	2	0	Mr. John Harries ...	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Bickerton	2	2	0	Mrs. Williams ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Thomas ...	2	2	0	Mr. Edward Williams	1	1	0
Rev. David Lewis ...	1	1	0	Mr. Thomas Hilditch	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Whitridge...	1	1	0	Mrs. Burtt ...	1	1	0
Mr. Jones, Usher ...	1	1	0	Mrs. James ...	1	1	0
Miss S. Venables ...	1	1	0	Mr. Walter Williams	1	1	0
Mrs. Ashburn ...	1	1	0	Mr. James Green ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Lovett ...	1	1	0	Mr. Bill ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Gwen Maurice...	1	1	0	Mr. John Holbrooke...	1	1	0
Mrs. Jones ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Hughes ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Hennings ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Lloyd ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Dobb ...	1	1	0	Mr. Barff ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Lewis Jones ...	1	1	0	Mr. W. V. Morris ...	1	1	0

OSWESTRY PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Hughes, Esq.	10	0	0	Mr. Edward Peploe ...	2	2	0
Doctor S. Harwood ¹ ...	5	5	0	Mr. Thomas Jennings	2	2	0
Rev. Turner Edwards ²	5	5	0	Mrs. Harwood ..	1	1	0
Mr. John Tomley ...	2	2	0	Mr. Bell E. Jones ...	1	1	0

Llansilin, and resided so long at the house in Upper Brook Street, opposite the Old Vicarage, that after the death of his widow it got to be called "Lloran House," a name it still retains. Mr., afterwards Dr., Doune was the head master of our Grammar Schools. The Bassnetts were of Broomhall. Mr. Gibbons (grandfather of Mr. Longueville, of Penylan,) was one of the founders of the Old Bank in 1800. Mr. R. Bickerton, mayor in 1784, is only known to this generation by a traditionary piece of water called "Bickerton's Pool," which he formed as a dam to the stream crossing the roadway at Beatrice-gate, for the purpose of turning a snuff mill he erected on the site where now stands the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. Bickerton was a trustee of the "Old Chapel in Street Arthur." He was by trade a chemist. "Mr. Croxon" was, probably Mr. John Croxon, grandfather of the late Mr. R. J. Croxon, for so many years the respected Town-clerk of Oswestry. He was Mayor in 1778, and one of the early partners in the Old Bank. Or, it might have been his son, Mr. Richard Croxon, who was a Guardian of the newly-formed Oswestry Incorporation in 1798, and Mayor in 1801. Mr. Whitridge was minister of the Old Chapel, and we have now living his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. Mr. Holbrooke was the builder of the House of Industry, and it used to be said by bricklayers in the town, when they had a more than usually tough job to execute in pulling down an old building, "This is Holbrooke's work!" Our Oswestry readers will be struck with the absence from the list of many familiar names of this generation; and I think it says much for the last and present generation of Oswestrians that they owe so little to their fathers and grandfathers, but are in so large a degree, self-made men.

¹ Dr. Samuel Harwood was chosen first guardian to represent Llany-mynech in the Oswestry Incorporation, when the parishes were amalgamated in 1791, and to his death he was an active administrator of the affairs of the Union. In 1794 his brother directors appointed him Physician to the

OSWESTRY PARISH—*continued.*

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
Mr. Leach, Trefur-			Dr. Bennion...	0	10	6	
clawdd	1	1	0	Mr. Edw. Jennings ...	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas, Llwyny-				Llwynymaen Colliers,			
maen	1	1	0	in number 140 ...	4	0	6
Mr. Thomas Jennings,				Trefarcawdd Colliers,			
jun.	0	10	6	in number 70 ...	2	14	6

ALBERBURY.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
Sir R. Leighton, Bart.	26	5	0	Mr. Lloyd, Rowton ...	1	1	0
Richard Lyster, Esq.	26	5	0	Mrs. Griffiths ...	1	1	0
Rev. W. Thomas ...	5	5	0	Mr. Gough, Ford ...	1	1	0
Mr. Morris	2	2	0	Mr. Harries, Criggion	1	1	0
Mr. Jellicoe	1	1	0	Mr. Henry Wilde ...	1	1	0
Mr. Vaughan	1	1	0				

ELLESMERE DISTRICT.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
W. Challenor, Esq....	40	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Legh...	5	5	0
Rev. J. A. Cotton ³ ...	20	0	0	Maddocks and Fallows	3	3	0
Mrs. and Miss M.				Mrs. Kynaston ...	3	3	0
Harries	10	10	0	Mr. Gough, sen. ...	3	3	0
Mr. Kynaston	10	0	0	Rev. J. W. Flavel ...	3	3	0
Mr. Lloyd... ..	5	5	0	Mr. Maddocks, sen...	3	3	0
Mr. Walford	5	5	0	Rev. Mr. Cooper,			
Rev. E. Evans	5	5	0	Penley	3	3	0
R. Admiral Hay	5	5	0	Mr. Wym, Crickett...	2	2	0
Mr. E. Furnston, Lee				Mr. Richards, Lineal...	2	2	0
Brook	5	5	0				

MUNSLOW.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
Thomas Pemberton,				Mr. Black and family.	2	2	0
Esq., Millichope ...	21	0	0	Mr. Clement Downes.	1	1	0
Mr. Downes, Aston Hall	5	5	0	Mr. Easthope ...	1	1	0
Mr. Wainwright, tamer	5	5	0	Mrs. Wainwright ...	1	1	0

Incorporation; and his death was thus announced in the papers of Sept., 1817:—"At his seat, near Oswestry [Crickheath Hall], aged 72, Samuel Harwood, M.D., a J.P. for the county, and Physician Extraordinary to the Salop Infirmary."

² The Rev. Turner Edwards was Vicar of Oswestry from 1784 to his death in 1803. He also held the living of Llausilin. He was the only Vicar of Oswestry who ever filled the office of Mayor, being elected chief-magistrate 1793.

³ On the 8th of February, 1836, a service of plate, weighing 400 ounces, was presented to the Rev. J. A. Cotton, at the Vicarage, Ellesmere, as a memorial from the parishioners for 15 years' faithful ministry.

RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF THE

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RESULTS

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CONCLUSIONS

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
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REFERENCES

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3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

The following is a list of the references cited in the report. The references are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The references are as follows:

1. [Author's Name], [Title], [Publisher], [Year].

2. [Author's Name], [Title], [Publisher], [Year].

3. [Author's Name], [Title], [Publisher], [Year].

4. [Author's Name], [Title], [Publisher], [Year].

5. [Author's Name], [Title], [Publisher], [Year].

WORTHEN.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Rev. B. King, rector						Samuel Sncade	...		2	2	0
(besides his subscrip-						Shadrach Edwards	...		1	11	6
tion at Bristol)	...	10	10	0	John Jones, Hurst	...			1	1	0
Richard Newcombe	...	2	2	0	Joseph Morris	...			1	1	0
John Haberly	...	2	2	0	Mrs. Lee	...			1	1	0

WEST FELTON.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
William Owen, Esq.	...	100	0	0	Miss Owens	...			10	0	0
Rev. J. Dixon, rector	...	20	0	0	Rev. J. Donne, curate	...					
Joseph Bickerton,					(also at Oswestry)...	...			2	2	0
Sandford	...	10	10	0	Thomas Edwards	...			2	2	0
Mrs. Owen	...	10	0	0	Samuel Lloyd, Fords..	...			2	2	0

WHITTINGTON AND SELATTYN.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Rev. J. R. Lloyd,						Mr. Edwards, Frank-					
rector ¹	...	100	0	0	ton	...			1	1	0
Mrs. Lloyd, Swan Hill	...	10	10	0	Mr. John Edwards,						
Miss Jane Lloyd	...	5	5	0	Penyprees...	...			1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Edwards,					Mr. Bronghall, Park ..	...			1	1	0
Mount Sion	...	5	5	0	Mr. Arthur, Pentre-	...			1	1	0
Mr. Povey, Derwen	...	2	2	0	wern	...			1	1	0
Mr. Edwards, Pentre-					Mr. Hugh Sands	...			1	1	0
pant	...	2	2	0	Mr. Baugh, Pentre-	...					
Rev. W. Davies, curate	...	1	1	0	david	...			1	1	0

PARISH OF MEOLE BRACE.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Thomas Hiles	...	21	0	0	Edward Jones	...			12	0	0
John Bather, Esq.	...	20	0	0	John Pigg	...			10	0	0
James France	...	20	0	0	Jer. Hodgkiss	...			5	5	0
Edward Hodges	...	15	0	0	Samuel Pritchard	...			3	3	0
Mrs. G. Juson	...	14	14	0	Thomas Trevor	...			2	2	0

PARISH OF COUND.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
A. A. Langley, Esq.,						Mr. Dodson and family	...		5	5	0
and family	...	24	3	0	Rev. G. A. Thursby. .	...			3	3	0
Rev. Dr. Goodinge	...	12	12	0	Mr. Wilde	...			2	2	0
Mrs. Ireland	...	5	5	0	Mr. Griffiths and family	...			2	2	0

¹ Rev. J. R. Lloyd, of Aston, was Mayor of Oswestry in 1795. In 1796 he received the Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. for having planted 60,000 oaks. He was appointed chaplain to the Shropshire Supplementary Militia in 1797. Was Rector of both Whittington and Selattyn—the two family livings.

LOPPINGTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Rev. Richard Basnett.	2	2	0	Miss Vaughan	...	2	2	0
Thomas Noneley, Esq.	2	2	0	Mrs. Noneley	...	1	1	0

PARISH OF ACTON BURNELL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Rev. John Lea	...	10	10	0	Mrs. Lea	...	3	3	0
Mr. Sharrock and family	...	5	5	0	Mr. Cooper	...	3	3	0

PARISH OF RUSHBURY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Rev. Mr. Pemberton, rector	...	10	10	0	Mr. Pugh, farmer	...	1	1	0
T. Langton, Esq., Lutwyche Hall	...	10	10	0	Mr. Cartwright	...	1	1	0
Mr. Wainwright	...	1	11	6	Mr. Poiza	...	1	1	0
					Mr. Thomas Hyde	...	1	1	0

PARISH OF CONDOVER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
N. Owen S. Owen, Esq.	100	0	0	John Wall	...	1	1	0	
William Jones, Bourton	...	2	2	0	William Whitefoot	...	1	1	0
Timothy Oakley, Norton	...	2	2	0	John Teece, Allfield..	...	1	1	0
Forester Leighton	...	2	2	0	Mary Brown, Berrewood	...	1	1	0
Joseph Harrington	...	1	1	0	E. Langford, The Green	...	1	1	0
William Oakley	...	1	1	0	Jasper Jones (Ruyton Township)	...	1	1	0
Edward Thornes	...	1	1	0	Joseph Price (Dorrington Township)	...	1	1	0
J. Thomas, Chatford	...	1	1	0	George Hopton (Dorrington Township)..	...	1	1	0
Ann Gough, Chatford.	...	1	1	0					
W. Wall, Wheatall	...	1	1	0					

GREAT NESS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Rev. Thomas Parry...	5	5	0	Mrs. Bather	...	3	3	0	
Mr. Edward Bather	...	5	5	0	Mr. Rogers	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Gwynn	...	3	3	0	Mr. Price, Felton				
Mr. Robert Edwards	...	3	3	0	Butler	...	1	1	0
Mr. Prosser	...	3	3	0	Mrs. Menlove	...	1	1	0

EASTHOPE PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Rev. Mr. Wilding, rector	...	5	5	0	Mr. Thomas Pardoc	...	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Prossor	...	1	1	0	Mr. Onslow and Mr. Lowe	...	1	1	0

RECEIPTS

1890	Jan 1	Balance	100.00	
	Feb 1	...	...
	Mar 1	...	...

ADMITTED DEBTS BY RECEIPTS

1890	Jan 1	...	...	...
	Feb 1	...	...	...
	Mar 1	...	...	...

ADMITTED DEBTS BY RECEIPTS

1890	Jan 1	...	...	...
	Feb 1	...	...	...
	Mar 1	...	...	...

ADMITTED DEBTS BY RECEIPTS

1890	Jan 1	...	...	...
	Feb 1	...	...	...
	Mar 1	...	...	...
	Apr 1	...	...	...
	May 1	...	...	...
	Jun 1	...	...	...
	Jul 1	...	...	...
	Aug 1	...	...	...
	Sep 1	...	...	...
	Oct 1	...	...	...
	Nov 1	...	...	...
	Dec 1	...	...	...

ADMITTED DEBTS BY RECEIPTS

1890	Jan 1	...	...	...
	Feb 1	...	...	...
	Mar 1	...	...	...
	Apr 1	...	...	...
	May 1	...	...	...
	Jun 1	...	...	...
	Jul 1	...	...	...
	Aug 1	...	...	...
	Sep 1	...	...	...
	Oct 1	...	...	...
	Nov 1	...	...	...
	Dec 1	...	...	...

ADMITTED DEBTS BY RECEIPTS

1890	Jan 1	...	...	...
	Feb 1	...	...	...
	Mar 1	...	...	...
	Apr 1	...	...	...
	May 1	...	...	...
	Jun 1	...	...	...
	Jul 1	...	...	...
	Aug 1	...	...	...
	Sep 1	...	...	...
	Oct 1	...	...	...
	Nov 1	...	...	...
	Dec 1	...	...	...

HOLDGATE AND TUGFORD.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. D. Cadwalladr, curate of Tugford...	1	1	0	Mr. Joseph Fewtrell, Holdgate Hall ...	0	10	6
Mr. Edwd. Reignolds	1	1	0	Mr. S. Price, Boulden.	0	10	6

CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Botfield ...	134	4	0	Rev. John Attwood ...	2	2	0
Rev. W. Blount, Bart.	30	0	0	John Fox ...	2	2	0
Lady Blount ...	5	5	0	John Woodward ...	2	2	0
Ann Fox ...	5	5	0	Mrs. Stevens ..	2	2	0
J. Flavel ...	5	5	0	Henry Reynolds ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Watts ...	3	3	0	James Reynolds ...	1	1	0
Richard Gibon ...	3	3	0	Francis Hattam ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Toldervev ...	3	3	0	Mrs. Griffin ...	1	1	0
A. M. Herbert ...	3	3	0	Samuel Rawlins ...	1	1	0
Scott Kempson ...	2	2	0	C. and L. Share ...	1	1	0
David Evans ...	2	2	0				

NEEN SAUVAGE PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Marshall, Esq.	3	3	0	Mr. Wheeler, Detton	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Blakeway . .	2	2	0	Mr. Wheeler, Stone-			
Mr. Hill ...	1	1	0	house ...	1	1	0
Mr. Corbyn ...	1	1	0				

PONTESBURY, &c.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Osborn Wight...	25	0	0	Mr. Heighway ...	2	2	0
Mrs. Otley ...	25	5	0	Mrs. Tipton ...	1	1	0
Thos. Harries, Esq., jun.	10	0	0	Mr. Warter, jun.	1	1	0
Rev. Edwd. Leighton	5	5	0	Walter Tench ...	1	1	0
Dr. Waring ...	5	5	0	Richard Jones ...	1	1	0
Thomas Harries, Esq. Crnekton ...	5	5	0	Mr. Sinpole...	1	1	0
Mr. Bowyer ...	5	5	0	Isaac Jaundrel ...	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Warter ...	3	3	0	William Gowen ...	1	1	0
Rev. Forester Leighton	2	2	0	Mr. Scrymsher ...	1	1	0
Rev. Lewis Williams, Longden ...	2	2	0	Mrs. Yate, Lea ...	1	1	0
Rev. Daniel Williams	2	2	0	John Nicholls ...	1	1	0
				John Ellis ...	1	1	0
				John Gardener ...	1	1	0

KINLET PARISH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Childe, Esq...	200	0	0	John Nurs	...	1	11 6
Rev. E. Northey, at Windsor	...	38	9 0	Evan Evans	...	1	1 0
Charlotte Northey	...	5	5 0	Thomas Evans	...	1	1 0
John Povey	...	2	2 0	Eleanor Harley	...	1	1 0
John Asprey	...	2	2 0	John Parsons	...	1	1 0
Samuel Southam	...	2	2 0	Henry Green	...	1	1 0
William Green	...	2	2 0	John Crump	...	1	1 0
John Harley	...	2	2 0	John Bluck	...	1	1 0

PULVERBATCH.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Richard Jaumdrel.	5	5	0	Rev. John Jones	...	1	1 0
Mr. Abraham Jaumdrel	5	5	0	Mr. Abraham Gittins..	1	1	0
Mr. James Perkin ..	5	5	0				

CARDINGTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. John Witts	...	2	2 0	Edward Shuker	...	1	1 0
John Sheppard, sen...	1	11	6	John Sheppard, jun...	1	1	0
Mrs. Townson	...	1	1 0	Thomas Norris, Holt	1	1	0
Miss Townson	...	1	1 0				

In the foregoing Lists I have not given any subscriptions below Five Guineas in Shrewsbury, or One Guinea in Oswestry and other towns. The papers from which I copy these go down, in some of the country parishes, as low as One Penny.

Amongst the subscriptions acknowledged in the Shropshire lists there are some from over the border. For instance the magnificent sum of a Thousand Pounds is put down to the credit of Francis Lloyd, Esq., M.P. for Montgomery. Llangyniew parish contributed £23, Llandysilio £35, &c. And there is a list from Guilsfield containing no less than a hundred and ninety four names. These, however, do not come properly within the scope of the present paper.

Great as was the enthusiasm all over the country, there were, of course, some jarring notes struck here and there. All parties were ready and willing to repel the invader, but Pitt's Policy did not commend itself to the better judgment of Whigs and Tories alike. We have seen that Shropshire was united and enthusiastic, and in summing up what it did I cannot do better than use the words of the editor I have so often quoted, who says:—
“Such are the effects of what a Member of the House of Commons, so disgracefully for himself, denominated the *National Begging Box.*”!

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF
BEYSIN, MOREHALL, AND CLOPTON,
LORDS OF BILLINGSLEY, CO. SALOP.

BY THE REV. THE HON. GEORGE T. O. BRIDGEMAN.

THE first portion of the following paper, relating to the family of Beysin, is little more than a compilation from Mr. Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, by whose permission it is here introduced in a somewhat different form. The latter portion refers to a later date than is reached in the Antiquities of Shropshire, and has not, so far as I am aware, been given in any other work.

THE family of Beysin is one of the very few of knightly degree which can be traced back to an undoubted Domesday ancestor.

Robert de Stafford appears in Domesday as seigniorial lord of about sixty-seven estates in Staffordshire, and about nineteen in Lincolnshire. The manor of Creton,¹ in the latter county, and the manor of Bitchfield cum Westby, were held under him by a Norman knight, whose name is written "Baswin," and whose descendants also held under Robert de Stafford, or his heirs, in the county of Stafford.

In 1166 three knight's fees were held under Robert de Stafford by *Osbert* Basewin, of which one was held

¹ There were two sokes of Creton. One was in Bytham, the other was in Cudetorp. The name of Cudetorp has vanished, and its identification with Couthorpe by the Author of the Lincolnshire Domesday is probably a mistake. This place was one of the numerous Thorps of Lincolnshire. As before Domesday it was distinguished from other Thorps by the name of Cudetorp, so, after Domesday, it was distinguished from the same by the name of Baswin's Thorpe. Gradually this semi-Norman name became Saxonized,

THE ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE OF
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
FOR THE YEAR 1781

The account of the revenue of the East India Company for the year 1781, is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general view of the revenue of the Company, and the second a particular account of the revenue of each of the several territories under the Company's management.

The account of the revenue of the Company for the year 1781, is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general view of the revenue of the Company, and the second a particular account of the revenue of each of the several territories under the Company's management.

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by him in demesne. Of the second, William de Gretford underheld three parts, and Cadiou de Chelda the fourth part; and of the third fee, one half was held by Alexander de Denton, and the other by Roger de Creton.¹

The further history of this family, who held of the King *in capite* by serjeantry in the county of Salop, is fully and carefully given by Mr. Eyton, the Shropshire Historian, in his account of the different manors which they held in that county. He tells us that a letter of Mr. Langley, the Antiquary, among the muniments at Willey, insists on the propriety of writing the name "Le Beysin," signifying "the Blind;" and though he (Mr. Eyton) had only twice met with the name so written in any coeval documents,² he is now convinced that *Le Beysin* is more correct than *De Beysin*. Erdeswick's etymology is quoted, and very properly discarded, in a notice by Mr. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.³

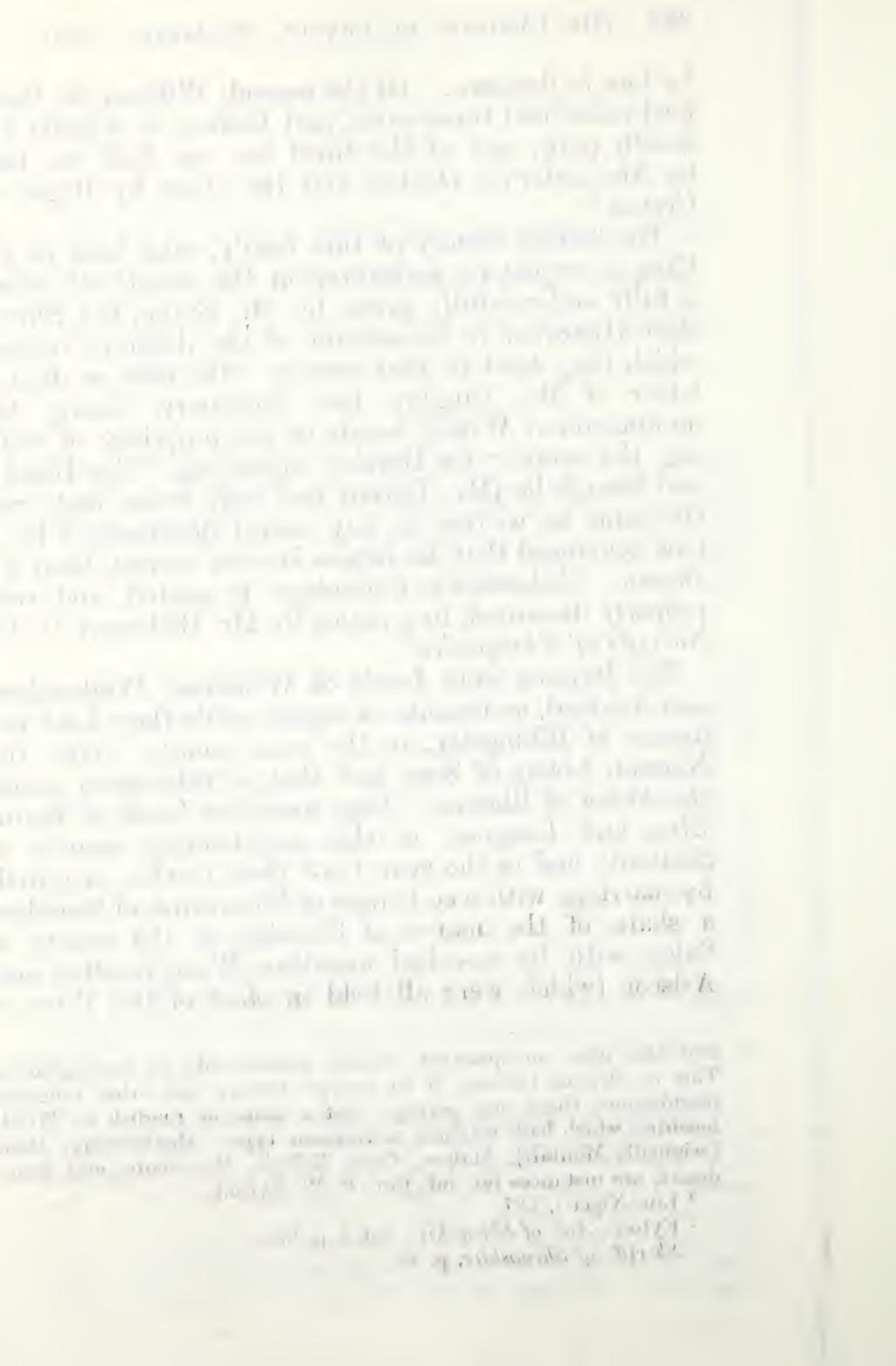
The Beysins were Lords of Wrickton, Walkerslow, and Ashfield, as tenants *in capite*, while they held the manor of Billingsley, in the same county, under the Norman Abbey of Seez, and that of Silvington under the Abbot of Rheims. They were also Lords of Water Eton and Longnor, in the neighbouring county of Stafford; and in the year 1243 they further acquired, by marriage with a co-heiress of Fitzwarine, of Broseley, a share of the manor of Broseley, in the county of Salop, with its so-called members, West Bradley and Arlscot (which were all held in chief of the Prior of

and the place in question is now known only as Bassingthorp. This is curious, because, if we except Abbeys and other religious foundations, there are, perhaps, not a score of English or Welsh localities which have retained a Norman type. Montgomery, Mold (originally Montalt), Malpas, Caux, Belvoir, Montacute, and Beaudesert, are instances (ex. inf. Rev. R. W. Eyton).

¹ Lib. Niger i, 137.

² Eyton's *Ant. of Shropshire*, vol. i, p. 65n.

³ *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 48.



Wenlock), together with a share of the manor of Ashley, in the county of Stafford. Thus the Beysins were tenants in Shropshire of two foreign Abbeys, St. Remigius, at Rheims, and Seez, in Normandy, tenants of Wenlock Priory, and tenants *in capite* of the Crown.

Mr. Eyton assumes that the manors or villis of Wrickton and Walkerslow, originally members of the great manor of Stottesden, were conferred upon the family by King Henry I.

"I think," says the Shropshire Historian,¹ "that there was a Robert Beysin of this line living in the time of Henry II., but deceased in 1194, the date when his son or successor, Adam, was amerced for marrying Mabel de Burwardsley. Robert's widow, Petronilla, seems to have survived him twenty-six years, as shall be presently shewn."²

"In a record of the very beginning of the 13th century, I find the earliest statement as to the nature and extent of Beysin's serjeantry."³ "Adam de Beisin holds in Burkinton (read Wurkinton, i.e. Wrickton) and in Walkeslawe, one carucate of land, of his sergeantry in demesne, and two carucates in villanage. The same holds in Effield (Ashfield) a fourth part of a carucate in villanage. The demesne is worth 12s., the villanage is worth 60s. (*per annum*). The same holds two mills, which are worth 8s. (*per annum*). He holds (the whole I presume is meant) by custody of one of the King's hawks."⁴

In Staffordshire Adam de Beizin is stated to hold the fourth part of a knight's fee in Eton, which he held of W. de Stretton; and the fifth part of a knight's fee in Langenare (Longnor).⁵

"In 1203 Adam de Beysin's serjeantry was assessed to the fourth seutage of King John at half a merk, the current rate

¹ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., p. 163.

² In or about the year 1243 we have notice of Creton, Lincolnshire, being held by Ralph de Creton, for one third of a fee, under Robert Baswyn, who held under Robert Grimbaud, who held under Hervey de Stafford. This insertion of Grimbaud as mesne-lord between Beysin and De Stafford is perfectly intelligible, but implies nothing relevant to the present investigation.

³ Testa de Nevill.

⁴ Testa de Nevill (*Ant. Shrop.*)

⁵ Testa de Nevill.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the country, and a description of the principal features of the landscape. It is then divided into three parts, the first of which is devoted to a description of the principal rivers and streams of the country, and the second to a description of the principal lakes and ponds. The third part is devoted to a description of the principal mountains and hills of the country.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the principal cities and towns of the country, and the third part is devoted to a description of the principal villages and hamlets. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the principal roads and highways of the country, and the fifth part is devoted to a description of the principal canals and waterways of the country.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the principal ports and harbors of the country, and the seventh part is devoted to a description of the principal fortifications and military installations of the country. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the principal educational institutions of the country, and the ninth part is devoted to a description of the principal religious institutions of the country.

The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the principal public buildings and structures of the country, and the eleventh part is devoted to a description of the principal public works and improvements of the country. The twelfth part is devoted to a description of the principal public utilities and services of the country, and the thirteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public health and sanitary measures of the country.

The fourteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the principal public safety and security measures of the country, and the fifteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public order and discipline measures of the country. The sixteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public morality and decency measures of the country, and the seventeenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public justice and equity measures of the country.

The eighteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the principal public welfare and relief measures of the country, and the nineteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public education and training measures of the country. The twentieth part is devoted to a description of the principal public health and medical measures of the country, and the twenty-first part is devoted to a description of the principal public safety and fire measures of the country.

APPENDIX

The appendix contains a list of the principal public buildings and structures of the country, and a list of the principal public works and improvements of the country. It also contains a list of the principal public utilities and services of the country, and a list of the principal public health and sanitary measures of the country.

being two merks on each knight's fee. At the autumn assizes of the same year he essoigned his attendance under the common summons, his essoigner being Robert Fitzaulin. The next year he was assessed £1 to the fifth scutage of King John, as if he were a tenant *in capite* of three fifths of a knight's fee, the current rate of scutage being 2½ merks per fee.¹

In 1211 Adam de Bersin (read Le Beisin) is entered among the Shropshire tenants by serjeantry. His service is to act as the King's Falconer (Anstrucarius.)² Another record names his tenure as in Wyketon.³

In 1216-7 Adam de Beysin held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee in Eyton (Water Eton, co. Staff.), which had formerly been held by Richard de Stretton,⁴ as also $\frac{1}{8}$ of a knight's fee in Longnor (co. Staff.)⁵ These were both held of the Barony of Stafford.

At the assizes of November, 1221, the Stottesden Jurors presented that Petronilla, widow of Robert *de* Beyssin, was in the King's gift, her land (held *in capite* in that hundred) being worth 2½ merks annually.⁶

About the year 1225 Adam Beysin gave Ashfield in frank marriage to his daughter Margery, then espoused to Thomas de Baggessore (Badger).⁷

In 1228 a certain Nicholas *de* Beisin had a suit of *mort d'ancestre* against Adam *de* Beisin for 2 virgates of land in Walkeslow, but renounced his claim by final concord, dated May 31, he receiving 2½ merks for such surrender.⁸

¹ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. p. 161.

² Testa de Nevill, p. 55 (*Ant. Shrop.*)

³ Testa de Nevill, p. 417 (*Ant. Shrop.*)

⁴ It was doubtless held under de Stretton, and he is described in the Testa de Nevill a few years later as holding it under William de Stretton.

⁵ Extr. de Lib. Feod. Milit. 1 Hen. III. (Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i. p. xv.)

⁶ Assizes 6 Hen. III. m.9. (*Ant. Shrop.*)

⁷ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iii. p. 347.

⁸ Pedes Finium 14 Hen. III. Salop (*Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. p. 161)

"In August, 1228, Adam de Beysin is suing his neighbour Ralph de la Lowe (i.e. the Low) for unlawful erection of some stank.¹ The defendant's amercement ($\frac{1}{2}$ merk) is entered on the Pipe Roll of 1232.

"The last that I hear of Adam Beysin (I) is his attendance on a jury of knights, who had to try a great Shropshire cause before the King at Worcester. This was in October, 1237, and in the next year he died. It was probably towards the close of his life that he granted to the monks of Shrewsbury towards the bettering of their kitchen, half a virgate, 4 acres, and one scillion of land in Walkeslowe, together with Henry Fitz Edward the tenant thereof; he also gave the monks housebote and heybote in the wood of Walkeslowe:—Witnesses: William then Dean of Stottesden; Master Gilbert de Westone; Wydo de Glesley (Glazeley); Ralph de Burtone; George de Clottone; Roger de Elmetone; William, porter of Salop Abbey."²

At his decease in 1238 he left, by Mabel his wife, Adam his son and heir, a second son Warin, and a daughter Margery, who about 1225 had married Thomas de Bagsore. We have already stated that in 1194 he had been amerced for marrying the daughter and eventual co-heiress of Warin de Burwardsley without licence. At Michaelmas of that same year "Adam de Beissin accounted 5 merks for pardon, whereas he had married Mabel le Strange of Burwardsley without the King's licence, and for having his lands in Shropshire in peace."³ He had then paid the whole fine. He was liable to fine and forfeiture, not because he married an heiress or ward of the crown, which was not yet Mabel's condition, but because he was himself a tenant *in capite*.⁴

Mabel, the wife of Adam Le Beysin (I) was the eldest daughter of Warin Fitzwarin, otherwise called Le Strange, of Burwardsley, and sister and co-heiress of Roger de Burwardsley, who was deceased before 12 Oct., 1243, the date of the King's writ for the

¹ Pat. 12 Hen. III. dorso (*Ant. Shrop.*)

² Salop Chartulary No. 10 (*Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. p. 165).

³ Rot. Pip. 6 Ric. I., Salop (*Ant. Shrop.*)

⁴ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. ii. p. 7.

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inquisition to be taken after his death.¹ At her brother's death she received her share of Ashley, Broseley, and his other estates.

In the year 1244 or 1245, calling herself Mabel daughter of Warin de Burwardesley, she grants in lawful widowhood to Warin her son all the land which by hereditary right had fallen or should fall to her in the villis of Edulvescote (Arlscott) and of West Bradeley (Bradleye near Broseley). The reserved rent is one pound of pepper. Witnesses: Sir Hugh de Upton, Sir Richard de Leychton, Sir Thomas Corbet of Tasseley, Sir Ralph d'Arraz, knights, Hugh de Lega, Thomas de Upton, John de Bechibir', Henry, clerk of Kinlet.²

At Michaelmas, 1247, Mabel de Burwardeleg appears as having accounted half a mark to the Sheriff for some default.³

An inquisition of September, 1263, speaks of Mabel de Beysin having held dower in her former husband's land; but the record is so defaced that no inference can be extracted from it as to the period of her death, or whether, as was barely possible, she was living at the date of the inquest.⁴

Adam le Beysin (II.), son and heir of Adam and Mabel, "did homage and was charged his relief, as tenant *in capite* of Wyrketon and Walkelow, before Michaelmas, 1238. His attestation of a Pickthorn deed, in 1241-2, proves him to be then a knight."⁵

¹ Inq. p.m. 27 Hen. III., No. 28.

² *Corney Charters*, copied by Dugdale, vol. xxxix. p. 34, in *Bibl. Ashmol.* Oxon. This deed has a seal charged with a device of a spread eagle and the legend, SS', Mabilie de Burewardesley. Were these the arms borne by the Beysins before they assumed the arms of Fitzwarin of Broseley, viz., party per fess indented, *gules* and *or*, with a lion passant, *or*, in the first quarter for a difference? Erdeswick gives for the arms of Besyne 3 crescents; and the Rev. Thos. Harwood, his last editor, describes them as *azure*, 3 rests, *or*. (*Erdeswick's Staff*, p. 116).

³ Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. III., Salop.

⁴ Inq. 47 Hen. III., No. 16 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 19).

⁵ *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii. p. 18, vol. iv. p. 165.

But he did not live long to enjoy his paternal inheritance. He died December 13, 1243, leaving an only son and heir, Robert, who was born August 15, 1242, so that he was but sixteen months old at the time of his father's death.¹ The wardship of Robert le Beysin, as a tenant *in capite*, fell to the Crown, and the King granted the said wardship to Sibill Giffard, who sold it to Sir Baldwin Freville. The latter again sold it either altogether, or in so far as the marriage of the heir was concerned, to Sir Philip le Bret. Hence the following statement by the Jurors of Wenlock Liberty in 1255. "Robert de Beyssin is Lord of Burewardesleg, and of Edullescot (Ariscot) and Bradeleg, and he holds of the Prior of Wenlock. He does suit to the Court of the Prior as, before Richard 1st his time, his ancestors did suit to Munslow hundred."² "Robert was in custody of the King. The King gave the said custody to Dame Sibil Giffard, she to Sir Baldwin Frevill, who sold Robert's marriage to Sir Philip le Bret."³

The contemporary inquisitions as to Robert le Beysin's other manors give additional information, e.g. under Wrickton we are told that he was already married (he was only thirteen years of age) to Philip le Bret's daughter, though Baldwin Freville is still called his guardian;⁴ under Silvington Philip le Bret is called his guardian, and *William de Freville* under Billingsley.⁵

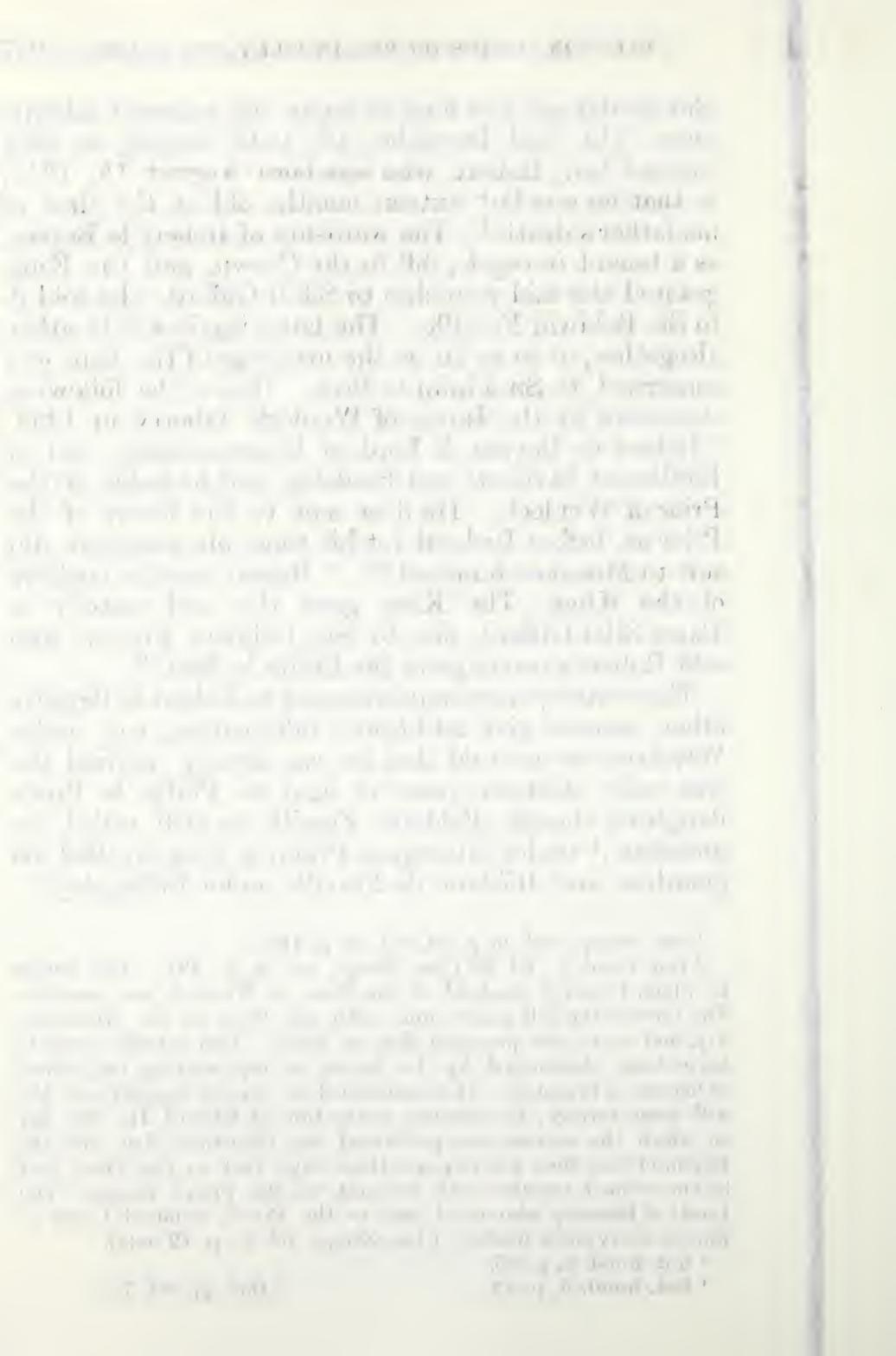
¹ *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii. p. 18, vol. iv. p. 165.

² Rot. hund. ii., 84, 86 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii, p. 19). The tenure by which Broseley was held of the Prior of Wenlock was peculiar. The Lord of the Vill was to dine with the Prior on St. Milburgh's day, and carve the principal dish at table. This service seems to have been discharged by Le Beysin as representing the eldest co-heiress of Broseley. It is mentioned in several inquisitions, but with some variety; for instance, in the time of Edward II., the day on which the service was performed was Christmas day, and the Beysin of that time was to pay a three days' visit to the Prior, and be entertained, together with his suit, at the Prior's charge. The Lords of Broseley also owed suit to the Prior's hundred Court at Burton every three weeks. (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 19 note).

³ Rot. hund. ii, p. 86.

⁴ Rot. hund. ii, p. 83.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 83, 74.



PEDIGREE OF BEYSIN.

Baswin, Tenant in Lincolnshire
under Robert de Stafford, 1086.

Osbert Baswyn, Tenant under Robert de Stafford, 1166.

Robert Le Beysin, = Petronilla (widow of Robert
Defunctus 1194. Le Beysin), ob. 1221.

Adam Le Beysin, Lord of = Mabel, daughter and co-heiress
Billingsley, ob. 1238. of Warin de Burwardsley, nupta
1194, sups. 1247.

Sir Adam Le Beysin, = Margery, wife of Tho-
Knt., suc. 1238, ob. 1243. mas de Bagnore, nupta
1225, sups. 1253.

Robert Le Beysin son and = Isabel, daughter of Philip le
heir, born 1242, ob. 1267. Bret; nupta ante 1255. Re-
married to Robert de Turber-
ville, 1272.

Sir Walter Beysin, Knt., inf. ant. 1274, ob. 1310. = Alice, dau. of Sir Hugh Barnel, Knt., superstes 1316.

Thomas Beysin, born 1288, ob. 1319.

Sir Walter Beysin, Knt., born 1291; ob. Nov. 15, 1344. = Alice.
a |

Warin Le Beysin had Arlscot
and Bradley by gift of his
mother; ob. 1244, 1262.

Robert de
Arlscot. Margaret Le
Beysin.

a

Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh, 1st w. espoused in infancy ob. s.p.

Anna, daughter of Sir Thos. de Swinnerton, Knt.; 2nd w. remarried to Thos. Latymer ob. July 17, 1402.

John de Morehall, of Wrickton, &c. pure uxoris. Defs. 1389.

Agnes Beysin, aunt and heir of Elizabeth de Cherleton, in 1376. upwards of 60 in 1402.

Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Beysin, born Feb. 2, 1355; wife of Sir Roger de Cherleton, 1369. Ob. s.p. in or before 1376.

John de Clopton, 1st husband. Defs. 1389.

Juliana, dau. and heir of John and Agnes de Morehall. Ob. Dec. 20, 1411. Thomas de Crewe; 2nd husband. Will dated Sept. 5, 1418. ob. Sept. 21, 1418.

Sir William Clopton, Knt., Lord of Clopton, Radbrook, Morehall, Billingsley, Wrickton, Walkerslow, Ashley, Water Eton, Longnor, &c. Ob. Oct. 7, 1419. Joane, dan. and co-heiress of Alexander Besford, of Besford, co. Worcester, Esq., ob. April, 1420.

Roger Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, co. Warwick, Esq., 1st husband.

Agnes Clopton = dan. and eventual co-heiress. Ob. Nov. 3, 1433.

Thomas Herbert; 2nd husband. ob. Aug. 1464.

Thomas Clopton, son and heir, aged 16 and more Dec. 1419, the date of the Staff. Inq. taken on his father's death. Ob. s.p.

Joane Clopton, dan. and eventual co-heir.

Sir John Burgh = Knt., of Mawdwy. Ob. 1471. Joane, 2nd wife, sups. 1474-5.

William Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, Esq., aged 30 years and more in April 1454.

Thomas Herbert, son of Thomas Herbert and Agnes his w.

William Newport, of Ercall, co. Salop, Esq.

Elizabeth Burgh, eldest dan. and co-heir, Defs. 1471

Ankaret Burgh, 2nd dan. and co-heir, Defs. 1471.

Sir John Lyngen, of Lyngen, co. Hereford Knt.

Isabella Burgh, 3rd dan. and co-heir. Oc. 1471.

Thomas = Elizabeth Burgh, 4th dan. and co-heir, Oc. 1471. Shrewsbury, Esq.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of differential equations.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a linear differential equation. It is shown that the general solution can be found by the method of variation of constants.

3. The third part is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions are stable if the real part of the characteristic roots is negative.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a nonlinear differential equation. It is shown that the solutions are stable if the real part of the characteristic roots is negative.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions approach zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

6. The sixth part is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions approach zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

7. The seventh part is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions approach zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

"The Jurors of the Stottesden hundred made the following return as regarded Byllingelegh: that Robert de Beyssin was Lord; that he was a minor in ward to Sir William Frevill, by grant of Sibill Giffard, to whom, after the death of her husband, Adam, the King had given the wardship; that the manor contained one and a half hides, owed suit to the hundred courts twice in the year, but not to the county court, nor was it liable to stretward or motfee. And the said Robert de Beyssin holds it *in capite* of the Abbot of Sesse for six merks (£4) annually."¹

Under Wyrketon, which must be taken to include Walkerslow, the same jurors reported as follows:

"Robert, son of Adam de Beyssin, who is in custody of Baldwyn de Freville, by the King's appointment, is Lord thereof. Therein is a hide and a half of land; which the same Robert, when he shall have come of age, should hold of the King *in capite*, his service being to keep one hawk for mewing, and to carry the same before the King from the feast of Michaelmas to the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; and he shall receive of the King for the aforesaid service 5½d. per day, and two robes *per annum* for his serjeantry. The said lands do suit to the Sheriff's tourn twice in the year, but not to the lesser hundred court, nor to the county, nor do they pay stretward nor motfee."²

Silvington was now held in fee of the Prior of Lapley as representing the Abbot of St. Remigius. Hence the Overs inquisition of 1255 certifies that:—

"Philip le Bret holds one hide in Silveton, and is custos of the heir of Adam de Beysin, and he holds it of the Prior of Lappele for 24s. *per annum*. The vill does suit to the two tourns of the Sheriff, but not to the lesser hundred courts. Philip le Bret had apparently discontinued the latter suit eight years back, whereby the King lost 1s. *per annum*, half of which would belong to Sir William de Stutevill."³

I have quoted these several inquisitions from the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, as shewing the value of the lands and the different tenures by which they were held. The ward's lands were estimated at 100s. annual value.

¹ Rot. hund., ii, p. 83.

² Ibid. p. 83 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 165).

³ Rot. hund. ii., p. 74 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 381).

On the 10th of July, 1260, Robert Beysin had a suit of novel disseizin against William de Ebroicis (Devereux) and Matilda, his wife, concerning the manor of Billingsley.¹

Another inquest (taken Sept. 22, 1263) informs us that Sibil Giffard conveyed the wardship of Robert to Sir William Devereux and Matilda, his wife.² The latter certainly had it soon after 1255; but from what has been above said, it would seem that they had it not immediately from Sibil Giffard.

At Michaelmas, 1260, Robert *de* Beysin had fined one merk to have an assize.³ He was suing William Devereux and Matilda, his wife, for the Manor of Billingsley, and a patent had issued for trial of the cause on July 20 previous.⁴

“Owing probably to this difference between the ward and his guardian, an inquisition was ordered to ascertain the age of the former. Its report was to the effect that he would be 19 years of age on August 15, 1261.”⁵

A second inquest on the same question was held, which sat September 22, 1263, and reported Robert as of full age on August 15 previous, and that he was in ward to Sir William Devereux.⁶ I suppose that it would have been about this time that he succeeded to the inheritance of his grandmother, Mabel de Burwardsley, if he had not succeeded to it in 1255, by which he acquired a third part of the Manors of Broseley and Ashley.

“Robert le Beysin was certainly deceased before he had long completed his 25th year. On September 19, 1267, the King granted the marriage of his widow, Isabella, to Hugh de Beaumes, and in September, 1272, the said Isabella (daughter, I presume, of Philip le Bret) was reported by the Stottesden Jurors as having remarried Robert de Turberville

¹ *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. i, p. 65.

² *Inq.* 47 Hen. III., No. 26.

³ *Rot. Pip.*, 41 Hen. III., Salop. Nova oblata.

⁴ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. ii, p. 20.

⁵ *Inq.* 45 Hen. III., No. 47.

⁶ *Inq.* 47 Hen. III., No. 26 (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 20).

On the 10th of May 1871, the following was received from the Hon. Secy of the Navy, Washington, D.C.:

The Hon. Secy of the Navy has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the schooner "Albatross" for the service of the Navy, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Navy Commissioners for their consideration.

The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to inform you that they have considered your application, and have decided in favor of the purchase of the schooner "Albatross" for the service of the Navy, and that they have recommended the same to the Hon. Secy of the Navy for his approval.

The Board of Navy Commissioners have also the honor to inform you that they have recommended the purchase of the schooner "Albatross" for the service of the Navy, and that they have recommended the same to the Hon. Secy of the Navy for his approval.

The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to inform you that they have considered your application, and have decided in favor of the purchase of the schooner "Albatross" for the service of the Navy, and that they have recommended the same to the Hon. Secy of the Navy for his approval.

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without the King's assent. Their lands were ordered to be seized, and the Sheriff was to cause their appearance in Court.¹ The same Jurors also reported a murder in Isabella's household. Richard, a boy in her service, had been killed by a man of Thomas Botterel."²

Walter de Beysin, son and heir, I presume, of Robert, was, as might be expected from what has been related of his father, at this time in minority. And Hugh de Beaumes had the custody of his manors of Workiton and Walkeslowe by the King's gift.³ This custody had commenced previous to June, 1271, for in Trinity term of that year

"Hugh de Beaumes duly appeared *coram Rege* as against Adam de Bolde, who, when Hugh's servants had taken a fox, in Hugh's demesne at Wyrketon, and had conveyed it to Hugh's manor-house (curiam), had come and forcibly abstracted the said fox. Hugh laid his damages at 40s., but the decision of the case was adjourned."⁴

Walter Beysin, son and heir of Robert, was of age in 1284, and subject to a prosecution of Matilda Devereux concerning a tenement at Billingsley.⁵ A Feodary of that year shews him "as holding the manor of Wirketon and Walkeslowe of the King in capite by service of keeping one hawk in winter time at the King's cost."⁶ At the Assizes of October, 1292, the Munslow Jurors estimated the Beysin serjeantry to extend over two carucates of land which they placed in Wyrketon and valued at £16. 11s. *per annum*.⁷ Wrickton was not in their hundred, but the details of their statement relate chiefly to lands in Ashfield, which having formed part of the Beysin serjeantry was still held of Beysin's fee, by the Lords of Badger (or by their feoffees), to which Lords it had been granted by Adam de Beysin as above stated.

¹ Salop Assizes, 56 Hen. III., m. 49.

² *Ibid* m. 48 dorso, *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. ii., p. 21.

³ Rot. hund. II., 108 (*Ant. Shrop.* as before).

⁴ Rot. Plac. coram Rege, m. 9. (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 106).

⁵ *Blakeway's MSS.* in Bibl. Bodl.

⁶ Kirby's Quest.

⁷ *Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 167.



"The contemporary Jurors for Stottesden hundred reported Walter de Beysin's default in due attendance at the Assizes, also his tenure *in capite* of Wrickton and Walkerslowe, and how the peculiar service which he owed to the Crown was returnable on a summons by the King's Wobode."¹

"Between the years 1294 and 1301," continues Mr. Eyton, "I find Walter de Beysin employed on various Royal commissions as an assessor and collector of taxes, and as a Commissioner of Array. His estates, of more than £20 annual value, caused him to be served with the usual military summonses, in parts beyond sea, in 1297, and against the Scots in 1301. In 1302 he was returned as Knight of the Shire of Salop, to the Parliament which was to assemble at London or Westminster at Michaelmas, and on October 14th he obtained his writ of expences for so attending."²

In the following year, 1303, he was serving as Sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire.³

In 1305 Walter de Besin has his expenses allowed to him for a horse which he lost in the King's service in Scotland.⁴

"In 1308 and 1309 he again appears as a Commissioner of Array, and on July 30, 1309, had military summons against the Scots. His last commission bears date December 18, 1309, and related to some judicial enquiries in Herefordshire."⁵

"But on January 4, 1310, he was deceased, for then did the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum* issue to the proper officer."⁶

"The inquest, held at Brug, on January 19 following, is very full as to his various tenures and relations.—He had held Wrickton and Walkerslowe *in capite* of the King. A third of Broseley he had held of the Prior of Wenlock by the peculiar service before pointed out.⁷ In Staffordshire he had held a third of Ashley *in capite*, also the hamlet of Shuston of the Prior of Wenlock by a quit rent of 10s. *per annum*, also 20s.

¹ Placita corone m. 20 recto et dorso (*Ant. Shrop.*, vol. iv., p. 167). Perhaps Gebod (message) or Geboda (messenger) was the Saxon word intended by "Wobode."

² Parliamentary Writs, I., 456.

³ Shaw's *Staffordshire* and Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.

⁴ Petitiones in parlamento, Rot. Parl. 33 Edw. I., No. 51.

⁵ Parliamentary Writs IV, pp. 507, 508.

⁶ Inquisitions, 3 Edw. II., No. 58. Originalia, 3 Edw. II., Rot. 6.

⁷ *Supra* p. 287 note.

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of rents at Longenore, for which he paid a quit rent of 6s. 8d. to the Baroness of Stafford, also 40s. rents at Eton,¹ where his seigneur was the Bishop of Chester. His wife Alice was a daughter of Sir Hugh Burnel, and it would appear that on her marriage a settlement of some other estates had been made, securing her an ample portion in case of survivorship. Thus the deceased and his wife had been jointly enfeoffed by the said Sir Hugh in two thirds of Billingsley (held under the Abbot of Seez), to hold to them and their heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Walter de Beysin; a messuage and virgate and an acre of meadow-land in Broseley, held under Richard de Pychford, by a quit rent of 12d., had been settled to the same uses by a deed wherein Jordan de Sulderne (Souldern) was feoffor; lastly a ninth of Broseley, held of the Prior of Wenlock, and worth 7s. *per annum*, had been similarly settled by deed of Sir Hugh Burnell. Thomas le Beysin, son and heir of the deceased, was twenty-two years of age January 18, 1310.²

In the year 1315, Thomas, son and heir of Walter *de* Beyssin, petitions the crown for an enquiry into his rights concerning certain lands, tenements, and pastures within the manor of Eten' super Watlinstrete, which same manor had fallen into the King's hands on the death of Adam, the great grandfather of the said Walter, which said lands, tenements, and pastures had, in the time of King Henry, been appropriated by the seneschal of the said King's forest of Ganley, and added to the King's demesne woods of the same forest, and so remained to this day; on account of which the late King Edward, the King's father, had ordered an inquisition to be made, but owing to the King's death the inquisition had not been held, for which he prays a remedy. The answer was, that an inquisition should be held thereon in the presence of the seneschal.³

"The inquest, taken on the death of Walter Beysin, omits the Beysin tenures in West Bradley and Silvington, which

¹ Mr. Eyton supposes this to have been Church Eaton, but Water Eton will have been the place denoted.

² Parl. Writs IV., 507. (*Ant. Shrop.*)

³ Petitiones in parlamento, Rot. Parl. 8 Edw. II., No. 136.

being understood, we easily see why the *Nomina Villarum* of March, 1316, makes Thomas de Beysin joint Lord of Burwardsley (Shropshire), and Ashley (Staffordshire), and Lord of Church Eaton (or rather Water Eton, in the latter county), also why Alice de Beysin stands co-temporarily as Lady of Wyrketon, Billingsley, and Sinerton (Silvington) in Shropshire."¹

I suspect that the manor of Millichope, and the lands, &c., in Little Posthern, Michel Posthern, and Thongland, in Shropshire, which were held of the Lord of Burnell by the heirs of the Beysins, were acquired in frank marriage with Alice Burnell.

Thomas le Beysin added, in 1316-17, to the family inheritance by purchasing another third of the manor of Ashley.²

"On January 21, 1318, the King's writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued, on the death of Thomas de Beysin.³ It is needless to repeat the several particulars which the subsequent inquisitions reported, as to his various tenures at Ashley, Wrickton, Walkerslow, Broseley, Billingsley, and Silvington. His tenure in the latter would make it probable that he had succeeded his mother there, while his holding only a third of Wrickton and Walkerslow would indicate that she was still living."⁴

Walter Beysin, his brother and heir, was "born March 28, 1291, and now 27 years of age. In May, 1324 Walter de Beysin, 'man at arms' was summoned from Shropshire to a great council at Westminster."⁵

In 1329 Walter le Besigne, brother and heir of Thomas le Besigne, pays 5 marks to the King for relief of two parts of one knight's fee in Ashle, in the county of Stafford, viz., of one third part which had descended by right of inheritance to Walter Besigne, ancestor (avo) of the said Walter after the death of Mabel, one of the three heiresses of Roger de Burghwardesley, and

¹ Parl. Writs IV., 507. (*Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., pp. 167, 168.)

² 10 Edw. II., Huntbache MS.

³ Inq. 12 Edw. II., No. 33. Orig. 12 Edw. II., Rot. 7.

⁴ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., p. 168.

⁵ Parl. Writs IV., 508. *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., p. 168.

...the ... of ...

the other third part which the said Thomas his brother had purchased from John de Eyton, heir of Alice, one of the three heiresses of the said Roger de Burghwardesley.¹

“In January, 1343, a marriage was in contemplation between John, eldest son of Walter de Beysin, and Margaret daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh. The proposed bridegroom was in his sixteenth year; the bride cannot have passed her twelfth. On January 26, 1343, the King orders enquiry to be made whether it would injure the crown if the King allowed Sir Walter de Beysin to give the manors of Wrickton and Walkerslow to the said John and Margaret—to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, of the King *in capite*, with remainder to the right heirs of Walter de Beysin; also whether it would injure the crown if the same Walter enfeoffed Henry de Mortimer, senior, and Roger de Chyllinton, chaplain, in two thirds of Ashley, to be further settled as follows: first on Walter de Beysin for life, then on John his son, and the heirs of the said John by Margaret de Mortimer, with remainder, in default of such heirs, to the right heirs of Walter de Beysin. The return to these writs was favourable, and stated² that, after the proposed transfers, no lands in either Shropshire or Staffordshire would remain to Walter de Beysin. In the same year (1343) Walter de Beysin and Alice his wife seem to have conveyed two-thirds of the manor and advowson of Burwardsley to the same Henry de Mortimer, senior, who resettles the premises by fine, first to the use of Walter and Alice for their lives, then to John, son of Walter, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of Alice. As regards Wrickton and Walkerslow, it would appear that Walter de Beysin did not, as his licence proposed, convey them at once to his son and that son's wife, but he granted forty merks annual rent, the issues thereof, to Sir Hugh de Mortimer, the lady's father. This was in trust, as a deed of the said Sir Hugh, dated at Chelmarsh, on March 31, 1343, sufficiently shows.³ Thereby Sir Hugh

¹ Pasch. Fin. 3 Edw. III. Huntbach MS. vol. ii (penes Lord Wrottesley). Salopiensis Notitia olim, collected from the MSS. in the Cotton Library (Halston MS. penes me).

² Inquis. 17 Edw. III., 2nd Numbers, No. 63.

³ *Blakeway's MSS.* The Beysin seal on this deed was the simple coat;—Quarterly per fesse indented, without any charge in the first quarter.

grants that if his daughter, now wife of John de Beysin, die before she be twelve years of age, without issue of herself and the said John, the former grant of forty merks *per annum* should hold good till Sir Hugh and his heirs should have raised a sum of 280 merks out of the manors of Wrickton, Walkerslow, and Eynwode. This sum of 280 merks had probably been agreed upon as a provision for the marriage, and advanced by Sir Hugh, for the deed continues to declare that if Margaret should live to attain the age of twelve years, the said grant to Sir Hugh should be void, whilst, on the contrary, if she died within three years of the then present time, or at any period greater or less than three years, then whatever Sir Hugh should have received of the said rent of 40 merks should be reckoned in abatement of the debt of 280 merks, and when that debt was fully paid, the rent of 40 merks should be done away with.

“On November 20, 1344, Walter de Beysin was deceased, and the King’s writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued as usual.

“The inquisitions which followed¹ shew us the result of the above and other settlements which he had been busied in making. ‘He held nothing *in capite* in Shropshire,’ and Wrickton and Walkerslow are not mentioned in the inquests, obviously because he had been seized of no interest therein. As to Billingsley, it will have been settled like the two-thirds of Ashley before mentioned, for the inquest states that the deceased had held it for life, ‘by concession of Henry de Mortimer, senior, and Roger de Chillyngton, chaplain,’ with remainder to John, son of the said Walter, and to Margaret, wife of John, and the same further remainders as affected Ashley. The suzerain of Billingsley was now Edward Earl of Cornwall (the Black Prince). As to Broseley, the joint interest for life of the deceased and his wife, in certain lands and tenements there, is stated in the inquest, which adds that they were held of John de Eyton by a rent of 40d.² The next remainder stated on the inquest, viz. to John de Beysin and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, is not quite equivalent to the remainder covenanted in the fine of 1343. As to Ashley, the interest of the deceased was precisely as at Billingsley, and the remainders were just what we should expect from the terms of the licence sought in 1343. Church Eaton (or rather Water Eton) and Longnor had similarly been conveyed to Henry de Mortimer, senior, as

¹Inq. 18 Edw. III., No. 23.

²John de Eyton was one of the coparceners in Broseley and Ashley.

trustee, and similarly settled. The deceased, said one inquest, died on Nov. 15, 1344, and his son and heir, John, was eighteen years of age on Aug. 1, 1344.

"Margaret de Mortimer, wife of John de Beysin, cannot have lived six years after her husband's succession. She died without issue, otherwise an eventual co-heirship, in the estates of Mortimer of Chelmarsh, would have remained for any descendants she may have had by John de Beysin."¹

In 1350 John de Beysin conveyed the manor of Water Eton to Walter, parson of Billingsley, and John de Knightley, who resettled it on the said John de Beysin, in frank marriage with Anna, the daughter of Sir Thomas Swinerton, Knight, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of John de Beysin.²

The said John was deceased before August 25, 1360. The Inquest on his death mentions his estates at Ashley, Waterton (Water Eton, Staffordshire), Longnor (Staffordshire), Wrickton, Walkerslow, Billingsley, and also Melinghope (Millichope), in Shropshire. His second wife, Anna, survived him. Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, was only five years of age on February 2, 1360.³

In this same year the King committed two thirds of the lands of the deceased to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, till the heir should be of age, the said two thirds being extended at £15. 14s. 10d. per annum.⁴

I suppose the remaining third to have been the dower of John le Beysin's widow, who appears to have remarried Thomas Latymer; while Elizabeth, sole heiress of the Beysins, became, in 1369, the wife of Roger de Cherleton."⁵

On the morrow of the Ascension, 1369, a fine was levied between Roger de Cherleton and Elizabeth, his wife, complainants, and John de Stoke and William de Hereford, of Ludlow, defendants, of the manors of Billyngesleye, Milinchope, Hongerford, and Bore-

¹ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv. pp. 167, 168, 169.

² *Huatbache MSS.* vol. ii.

³ Inq. 31 Edw. III., No. 80.

⁴ Orig. 31 Edw. III., Rot. 9.

⁵ *Ant. Shrop.* vol. iv., pp. 170, 171.

wardesleye, and one messuage, one carucate of land, and £4. 16s. rent in Possethorn (Poston), and Thongelands (in the county of Salop), and of the manors of Longnorle and Water Eton (in the county of Stafford), to the use of Roger and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth.¹

Erdeswick quotes the following deed of this same year to shew that Eyton was then held of the Barony of Stafford by the fifth part of a knight's fee, and Longnore by the fourth part; "Henricus Aleyne balivus feodorum Hugonis Comit. Staffordie, recep. de domino Rogero de Cherlton ix^s argenti pro quinta parte unius feodi militis in Eton, et quarta parte unius feodi militis in Longnore, qui idem Rogerus tenet de domino meo. Datum apud castrum juxta Stafford, 43 Edw. III."²

Mr. Joseph Morris, late of Shrewsbury, held that this Roger de Cherleton was a younger son of John de Cherleton and Hawise, the heiress of Powis; and stated that he died without issue in 1376, seized of Wrickton, Walkerslow, Billingsley, Millichope, and Brosley, in Shropshire.

His wife, Elizabeth de Beysin, must have predeceased him, for in the same year (50 Edw. III.) William Walshale, the King's escheator in the counties of Salop and Stafford, received a mandate to cause John atte Morehalle and Agnes, his wife, being aunt and heir to Elizabeth, late the wife of Sir Roger de Cherleton, knight, deceased, to have full seizin of two parts of the manor of Wyrketon and Walkeslowe, with the appurtenances, in the county of Salop, which is held of the King *in capite* by the service of paying to the King 6s. *per annum*.³

In 1 Richard II. John atte Morehalle, and Agnes, his wife, aunt and heir of Elizabeth, who had been the

¹ Fin. Div. Com. No. 51, 43 Ed. III.

² Erdeswick's *Antiq. of Staff.*, 168.

³ Rot. Abbrev. Orig., 56 Edw. III., Rot. 14.

...and the ...
...the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

wife of Sir Roger Cherleton, knight, hold the manor of Wyrketon and Walkeslowe of the King *in capite* by the service of keeping a hawk for the king. And it is noted that two parts of the manor of Assheley are held of the King *in capite* by the service of two parts of a knights' fee.¹

In 5 Richard II. (1381-2), a fine was levied between Robert Dansere, complainant, and John de Morhall and Agnes, his wife, defendants, of two parts of the manor of Broseley, &c.² The remaining third of these manors was held in dower by Anna, the widow of John de Beysin, whose second husband, Thomas Latymer, died on September 14, 1401.³ The Stafford Inquest states that he held two-thirds of the manor of Ashley in right of Anna, late his wife and now surviving, who had been the wife of John de Beysin, which John Beysin enfeoffed the said Anna for her life by the King's licence. They held *in capite* by knights' service, and similarly 60s. rent in Ballton. Edward Latymer, the brother of Thomas, is his heir. The Salop Inquest states that he held two-thirds of the manor of Broseley, in right of Anna, his wife, who had held it jointly with John Beysin, her former husband, by the service of being seneschal to the Prior of Wenlock.

The inquest taken after the death of the said Anna, in August 1402,⁴ states that she died on July 17, 1402, and that Agnes, the sister and heir of John Beysin, is 60 years of age and more.

Thus Agnes, the daughter of Sir Walter de Beysin, and sister and heiress of John de Beysin, succeeded to the family inheritance, having married John de Morehall, Lord of Morehall and Brickmarch in the county of Warwick.⁵

¹ Hillarii Fines f. 250, Vitellius C. (Halston MS. Salopiensis Notitia olim p. 43 penes me).

² Duke's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. 263.

³ Inq. 2 Hen. IV., No. 51.

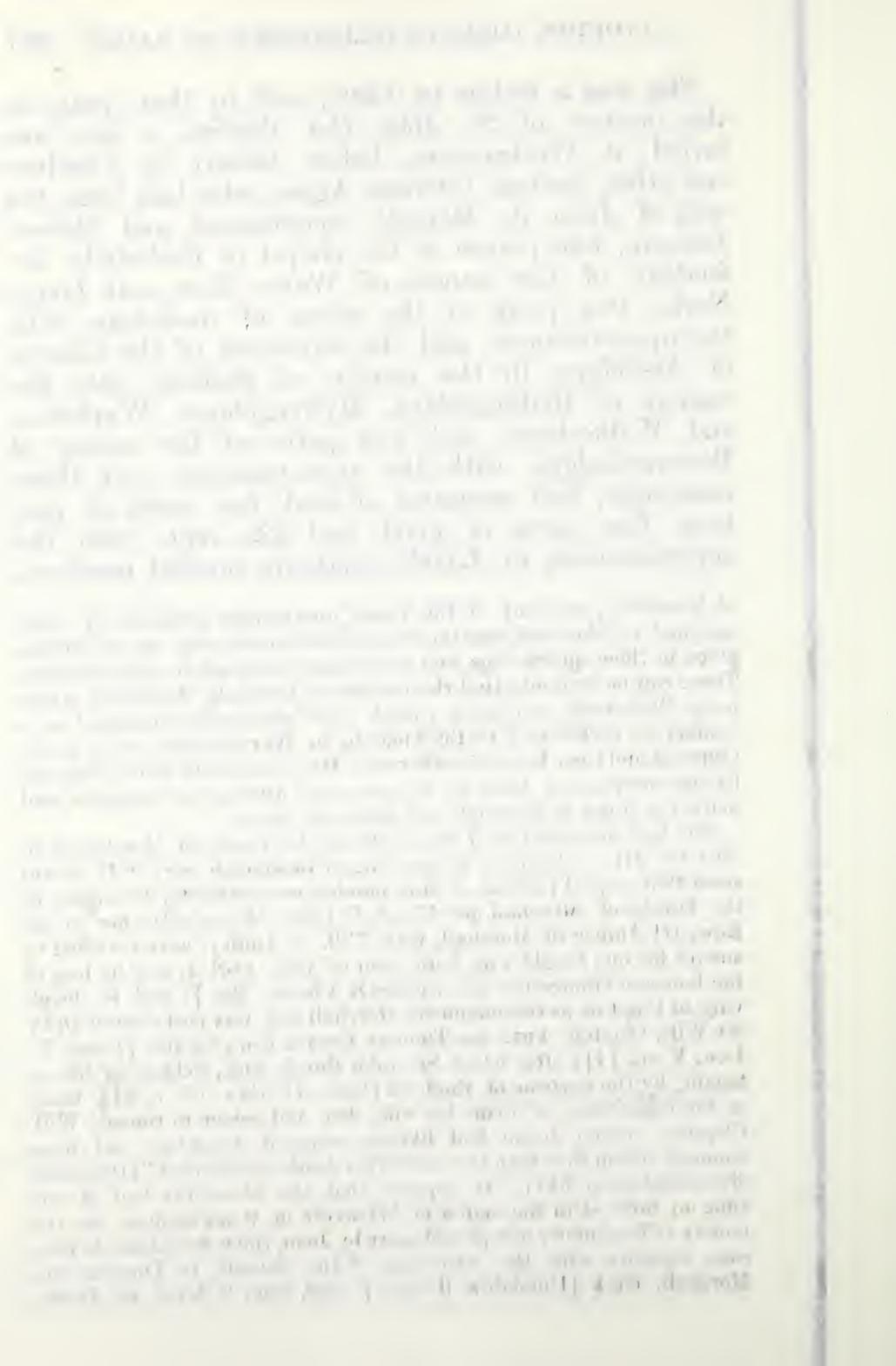
⁴ Inq. 3 Hen. IV., No. 30.

⁵ The arms of Morehall, of Morehall and Wicksford, co. Warwick, were *gules*, a bend between 6 pears erect *or.*, leaved *vert.* I do not find a descent from this family claimed by any of the coheirs of Burgh

She was a widow in 1389; and in that year, on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, a fine was levied at Westminster, before Robert de Cherlton and other justices, between Agnes, who had been the wife of John de Morhall, complainant, and Robert Dansere, late parson of the chapel of Eccleshale, defendant, of the manors of Water Eton and Longe Norle, two parts of the manor of Assheleye, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the Church of Assheleye, in the county of Stafford, also the manors of Byllyngesleye, Myllyngehope, Wyrketon, and Walkeslowe, and two parts of the manor of Borewardesleye, with the appurtenances, and three messuages, two carucates of land, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 52s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Littell posthorn, muchel posthorn,

of Mawddwy, nor any of the many quarterings assumed by them assigned to Morehall, but the arms, above-mentioned, are sometimes given in their quarterings, and erroneously assigned to other families. There can be no doubt that the manors of Morehall, Wicksford, Apley juxta Wicksford, and lands (which were afterwards computed as a manor) at Bickemersh or Brickmarsh, in Warwickshire, came to the Cloptons and their heirs (together with the great estate of the Beysins) by the marriage of John de Clopton with Julian, the daughter and heiress of John de Morehall and Agnes de Beysin.

The first mention that I meet with of this family of Morehall is in 20 Edw. III. Dugdale, in speaking of Bickemersh, says, "It should seem that a good portion of this hamlet was antiently belonging to the family of Morehall (of Morehall juxta Wicksford), for in 20 Edw. III. Amicia de Morehall, with Will. de Audley, were certified to answer for one knight's fee here, held of Will. Corbet, and by him of the house of Gloucester [Rot. peues S. Clarke, Bar.]; and so devolving to Clopton, as the manor of Morehall did, was past therewith by Sir Will. Clopton, knt., to Thomas Crewe, Esq., for life, [chaus. 6., Hen. V. m. 14]; after which Sir John Burgh, knt., held it for life, as tenant, by the curtesie of England [Esch. 11 Edw. IV. n. 61], being of the inheritance of Joane his wife, dau. and coheir to the said Will. Clopton; which Joane had likewise several daughters and heirs amongst whom this, with the rest of her lands was divided" [Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 511]. It appears that the Morehalls had at one time an interest in the manor of Whatcote in Warwickshire, for the moiety of this manor was passed away by Joan, the wife of John de Foxcote, together with the advowson of the church, to Thomas atte Morehall, clerk [Dugdale's *Warw.*, p. 529, from F. levat. xv. Pasch.



and Thongeland, and the advowson of the churches of Byllyngesleye, Borowardesleye, and Asssheleye (?), in the county of Salop; whereof was plea of convention. Robert conceded to Agnes the manor of Water Eton, two parts of the manors of Longnorle, Byllyngesleye, Myllyngehope, Wyrketon, and Walkeslowe, and two parts of the aforesaid tenements, with the appurtenances, and the aforesaid advowsons. And she restored them to him with the exception of two carucates of land, twelve acres of pasture, and five merks of rent to be held by her for life. Moreover the said Robert conceded for himself and his heirs that the aforesaid two parts of the manors of Asssheleye and Borowardesleye, and the aforesaid tenements before

29 Edw. III.]; and on November 24, 1340, Thomas de la Morehall was presented to the incumbency by John de la Morehall, patron of the church [ibid. from Wolst. vol ii, f. 45 b.]. But in June 18, 1359, Thomas atte Morehall resigned and presented Barth. de Brechinham Pbr. [ibid. from Br. vol. i., p. 27b.]. I suppose that his interest in the manor was passed away at this time, for Philip de Todenham, Rog. Dod, Ric. de Mene, and Ric. West are mentioned as the next patrons in Dec., 1631 [ibid.]. And not long after the whole manor came into the possession of the Earl of Stafford. Under King's Brome Sir W. Dugdale speaks of lands there, which were purchased by Ric. de Stanford, who died in 14 Edw. II., which lands came afterwards, by marriage, to the families of Harewell and Morehall [Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 509]. In another place [p. 569] he gives the following pedigree of the Stanfords:—

Magr. Ric. de Stanford, clericus, 15 E. I. m. Idonea, 23 E. I.

John de Stanford 15 Edw. II. m. Margeria.

Roger Harewell m. Matilda, 12
de Wootton Ric. II.
42 E. III.

John de Stan- m. Johannaseum-
ford. Ob. s. p. do' nupta
37 Edw. III. Thome de
Morehall.

Such a marriage as that between Johanna and Thomas de Morehall would account for Johanna de Morehall having an interest, as of *dower*, in Stanford's lands without the family of Morehall becoming the co-heirs of Stanford. It is not improbable that this Thomas de Morehall may have been the father of Thomas de Morehall, clerk, and John de Morehall, the husband of Agnes de Beysin.

excepted, which Thomas Latymer and Anna his wife held for Anna's life, of the inheritance of the said Robert at the time of this concordat, and which, after Anna's death should revert to John de Middleton, parson of the church of Wardon, William Northwode, parson of the church of Enderby, and Thomas Cleyd'm, chaplain, and the heirs of the said John, to be held for the whole life of the said Thomas Latymer if he should survive the aforesaid [Anna?], and also the third part of the aforesaid manors of Longnorle, Byllyngesleye, Myllyngehope, Wyrketon, and Walkeslowe, and the third part of the aforesaid three messuages, two carucates of land, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 52s. rent, with the appurtenances in the aforesaid vills of littell posthorn, michel posthorn, and Thongelond which the said Thomas Latymer and Anna held, as of Anna's dower (and which same third parts with the appurtenances, after the death of the said Anna, and also the aforesaid two parts and the tenements before excepted with the appurtenances, after the death of the said Thomas and Anna, would revert to the said Robert and his heirs), should, after the death of the said Thomas Latymer and Anna, remain to the aforesaid Agnes, to be held together with the aforesaid manor, two parts, and advowsons, as is aforesaid, which remain to him by virtue of that fine, to be held of the chief Lords of the fee by customary service for term of her life, and after her decease to Thomas Crwe and Juliana his wife and the heirs of the said Juliana of her body begotten of John Clopton, late her husband, for ever. And if it should happen that the same Juliana should die without leaving heirs of her body by John Clopton, then to the heirs of the body of the said Juliana by the said Thomas Crwe, with remainder to the right heirs of Agnes.¹

By virtue of this entail the Beysin inheritance

¹ Fin. Div. Com. (Staff.) 13 Ric. II.

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a botanical or scientific study. The text is oriented vertically on the page.

passed, on the death of the said Agnes, to her daughter Juliana, who also succeeded to the Morehall estates.

Juliana de Morehall married first John de Clopton, of Clopton and Radbrook, both in the county of Gloucester, and secondly, Thomas Crewe, Esq., who enjoyed an interest for life in her estates. This Thomas Crewe died on September 21, 1418,¹ and was buried at Wixford (or Wicksford), near Morehall, by the side of his wife Juliana, who died on December 20, 1411.² Sir William Dugdale says of him, that "in 2 Hen. IV. he was Attorney to Margaret Beauchamp, Countess of Warwick, mother to Earl Richard; in 6 Hen. IV., one of the Knights for this shire (Warwick) in the Parliament then held at Coventre; in 7 Hen. IV., a Commissioner for enquiry touching the King's debts; in 8 Hen. IV., and 1 Hen. V., one of the Justices of Peace for this shire; in the same first year of Hen. V., Sheriff of this countie and Leicestershire; and in 3 Hen. V., Chief Steward to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and one of his counsell. This [Thomas], by his testament, bearing date 5 Sept., 6 Hen. V., bequeathed his body to be buried in the Chapell of St. John Bapt., adjoyning to the Church of St. Milburge the Virgin, here at Witlaxford, giving to certain priests to celebrate divine service for the health of his soul e marks, as also to poor people, to pray for his soul, the like summe, constituting Elizabeth, his sister, then Prioress at Chester (to whom he also gave e marks), together with Will. Clopton, and Joane his wife, his executors; and departing this life the same year, lyeth buried under a very fair monument of grey marble, raised about 18 inches from the ground, in the midst of that chapell, whereon are the portraitures in brasse of himself and his wife. . . .³ But

¹ Inq. p.m., 6 Hen. V., No. 31.

² Dugdale's *Warwickshire* (ed. of 1775), p. 604.

³ Sir William Dugdale gives an engraving of their tomb. Over the heads of the figures are four shields, of which the two external ones bear the arms of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and St. George's cross, respectively. Of the inner ones, that on the dexter

the interest which he had here was only for terme of life, by the assignation of Sir Will. Clopton, before specified, in whom the inheritance rested."¹

By the Warwick Inquest, taken after his death, it appears that Thomas Crewe held the Morehall estates by the gift of (his stepson) William de Clopton, made to him and Juliana his wife ;² but the maternal inheritance of his wife he enjoyed by virtue of the entail of her mother, Agnes de Morehall.

Of John de Clopton, the first husband of Juliana and the father of her heir, I have very little to say, and still less of the family from which he sprang, which must not be confounded with the great Warwickshire House of Clopton. The family now under notice will have derived their name from the hamlet or manor of Clopton, in the county of Gloucester, and bore for their arms, *argent*, two bars *gules*, fretty *or*. They seem to have held divers manors and lands in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and even held under the Crown *in capite* a messuage and two virgates of land in More, within the Lordship of Fladbury, in the latter county :³ but I can find no mention of them until after the marriage of John de Clopton with Juliana de Morehall.

Dugdale states that the manor of Morehall was in 2 Ric. II. (1378—9) granted by Robert, parson of the church of Eccleshale, to John de Morehall and Agnes his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to Thomas de Morehall, with remainder to John de Clopton and his heirs.⁴ He does not give his authority for this entail ;

side, over the male figure, bears a lion rampant crowned, for Crewe ; that over the female, the same arms impaled with, quarterly per fess indented, which are evidently the maternal arms of Beysin, which Juliana had assumed instead of her paternal coat. At the foot of the lady is also a small shield (where there is none to correspond at the foot of the male figure) bearing apparently two bars—which I take to be the arms of her first husband, John de Clopton.

¹ Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, pp. 602, 603.

² Inq. p.m., 6 Hen. V., No. 31.

³ Inq. 7. Hen. V. No. 46.

⁴ *Hist. Warwicksh.* p. 602.

The first of the two...
...the second of the two...
...the third of the two...

...the fourth of the two...
...the fifth of the two...
...the sixth of the two...

...the seventh of the two...
...the eighth of the two...
...the ninth of the two...

...the tenth of the two...
...the eleventh of the two...
...the twelfth of the two...

nor is it clear how it was intended to operate:¹ But I assume that upon the death of John and Agnes, the estate came to William, son and heir of John de Clopton and Juliana his wife.

Sir William Clopton, Knight, who thus succeeded to the joint inheritance of the Cloptons, Morehalls, and Beysins, increased his large estate by marriage with Joane, daughter and coheir of Alexander Besford of Besford, in the county of Worcester.

He did not live long, however, to enjoy his inheritance, for he died on October 7, 1419, leaving Joane his widow to survive him, and Thomas, his son and heir, a minor of about 16 years of age.²

He was seized, as of fee, at the time of his death of the following manors and tenements in the county of Worcester, viz. : a messuage and one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Kereswell, held of the King by reason of the temporalities of the Bishoprick of Worcester being at that time in the King's hands, which messuage and land were held of the said Bishop as of his manor of Kemsey by military service ; also a messuage and two virgates of land, and 6s. and 8d. of rent, with the appurtenances, in More, within the Lordship of Fladbury, held of the king *in capite* together with the homage and whole service of John Cetrugge of More for lands and tenements which the same John held of the same William Clopton, within the lordship of Fladbury ; also a messuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Crome Dabytot, called Abbonedoun, held of Richard Dabitot, but by what service the jurors were ignorant ; also a messuage and 8s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Boughton, held of the heir of Gilbert,

¹ I suppose Thomas de Morehall to have been a son of John and Agnes, who afterwards died without issue, or he may, possibly, have been a son by a former marriage, or a brother, of John de Morehall. I can only account for the entail on the supposition that it was intended to vest the fee simple in John de Clopton on failure of the Morehall family.

² Inq. 7 Hen. V., No. 46.

late Lord de Talbot, now under age and in the King's custody, of his castle of Goderych by military service; also a messuage and one carucate of land, with the appurtenances, in Braunsford, held of William Beauchamp, of Powyk, knight, by military service; also of 50s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Fleford, and ten merks rent, with the appurtenances, in Defford, Birlingham, Westmancote, and Newenton, held of the Abbot of Westminster, but by what service the jurors were ignorant. He also died siezed, *in right of his wife Joanna*, of the manors of More, Fleford, and Hulle, and the sixth part of the manors of Chaddeleswick and Wyllngwych, together with the advowson of the church of Fleford, with the appurtenances, held of Richard, Earl of Warwick, by military service; also of 32s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Worcester, held of the King in socage, as the whole city is held.

Of his Warwickshire estates I have no coeval record.

In Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, the respective juries reported that he held no lands in demesne at the time of his death. He had, in fact, previously disposed of them by settlement; so that in Gloucestershire the jury found that Thomas Cruwe, Esq., Nicholas Spencer, chaplain, and John Freysull, chaplain, being seized of the manor of Rodbrok, with all its appurtenances, conceded it to the said William Clopton and Joane his wife and William Wollashill, as yet surviving, and to the heirs of the body of the same William, by a certain deed, dated at Rodbrok on the Sunday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, 13 Hen. IV., by the name of the Manor of Rodbrok, with all its appurtenances in Quyn-ton superiorem and Quyn-ton inferiorem, which said manor was held of Henry Fitz Hugh as of his manor of Quyn-ton, but by what service they were ignorant; so that the said William Clopton held it jointly with Joane his wife.

The first of these is the town of Wilton, which is situated on the north bank of the River Wilton, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the county. It is a town of some antiquity, and was formerly a borough, but has since lost its charter. It is now a market town, and is the seat of a manor. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, and is well worth a visit. The town is surrounded by a park, and is a very pleasant place to live in.

The second of these is the town of Devizes, which is situated on the south bank of the River Devizes, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the county. It is a town of some antiquity, and was formerly a borough, but has since lost its charter. It is now a market town, and is the seat of a manor. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, and is well worth a visit. The town is surrounded by a park, and is a very pleasant place to live in.

The third of these is the town of Marlborough, which is situated on the north bank of the River Marlborough, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the county. It is a town of some antiquity, and was formerly a borough, but has since lost its charter. It is now a market town, and is the seat of a manor. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, and is well worth a visit. The town is surrounded by a park, and is a very pleasant place to live in.

In Shropshire, the jury found that a fine had been levied at Westminster on the quindene of Easter, 7 Hen. V., between John Baysham, clerk, John Harewell, senior, John Throckmorton, and William Wollashyll, complainants, and William Clopton, knight, defendant, of the manors of Byllyngesleye, Millyngchope, Wirketon, and Walkeslowe, and two parts of the manor of Borwardesleye, with the appurtenances and three messuages, two carucates of land, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and 52s. rent, with the appurtenances in Litel Posthorn, Muchel Posthorn, and Thongeland, and of the advowsons of the churches of Billyngesleye and Borwardesleye, whereby the said manors, lands, tenements, and advowsons, with their appurtenances, were settled on the complainants.

The Staffordshire manors of Water Eton and Longnorle, and two parts of the manor of Asssheleye, with the appurtenances and the advowson of the church of Asssheleye were similarly settled,¹ for what purpose is not declared, but from a subsequent inquest we learn that they were to be held in trust for the children of Sir William Clopton.²

Dame Joane, the widow of Sir William Clopton, appears to have been buried in the church of Queinton, where there is a handsome tomb to her memory, of grey marble, inlaid with brass, and engraven with the figure of a woman, having a label round her head, and on it in old characters: "Complacemat tibi dñe ut eripias me. Dñe ad adiuvandū me respice." On the dexter side at the top is a shield bearing, *argent*, 2 bars *gules*, fretty, *or*, for Clopton. On the sinister side, *gules*, a fess *argent*, between six pears *or*, [for Besford]. Dexter, at the bottom, the first-mentioned coat impaling the second; sinister, as the first coat with the addition of a canton. It bears the following inscription:—

¹ Inq. 7 Hen. V., No. 46.

² Inq. 32 Hen. VI., No. 23.

Christe nepos Annæ Clopton miserere Johê
 Quæ tibi sacra claudita hic vidua
 Milite defuncto sponso pro te Jhū fuit ista
 Larga libens miseris prodiga et hospitibus
 Sic ven'abilibus templis sic fudit egenis
 Mitteret ut cælis quas sequeretur opes
 Pro tantis meritis sibi dones regna beata
 Nec premat urna rogi sed beat' aula dei.

At the foot is this memorandum, T. Lingen Ar reparavit anno 1739.¹

The arms of Besford have been quartered by Clopton's heirs, and they are impaled with those of Clopton on one of the principal shields upon the tomb of John Harewell of Wootton Wawen, co. Warwick, the grandson of Agnes, the daughter and co-heir of Sir William Clopton; but I do not find that any of the Besford estates passed to the younger co-heir of Clopton.

Thomas Clopton, the son and heir of William, died without issue, and the inheritance devolved upon his two sisters and co-heirs, of whom Agnes, the eldest married first Roger Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, in the county of Warwick, Esq., by whom she had issue William, her son and heir; and secondly, Thomas Herbert, Esq., by whom she had a son Thomas.

The younger daughter, Joane, became the wife of Sir John Burgh of Mawddwy, in the county of Merioneth, knight, by whom she had four daughters, her co-heirs, namely Elizabeth, wife of William Newport, of Ercall, in the county of Salop, Esqr.; Ankaret, wife of John Leighton, of Leighton, in the same county, Esq.; Isabella, wife of Sir John Lyngen, of Lingen, in the county of Hereford, knight, and (a second) Elizabeth,² wife of Thomas Mytton, of Shrewsbury, Esqr.

¹Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 615.

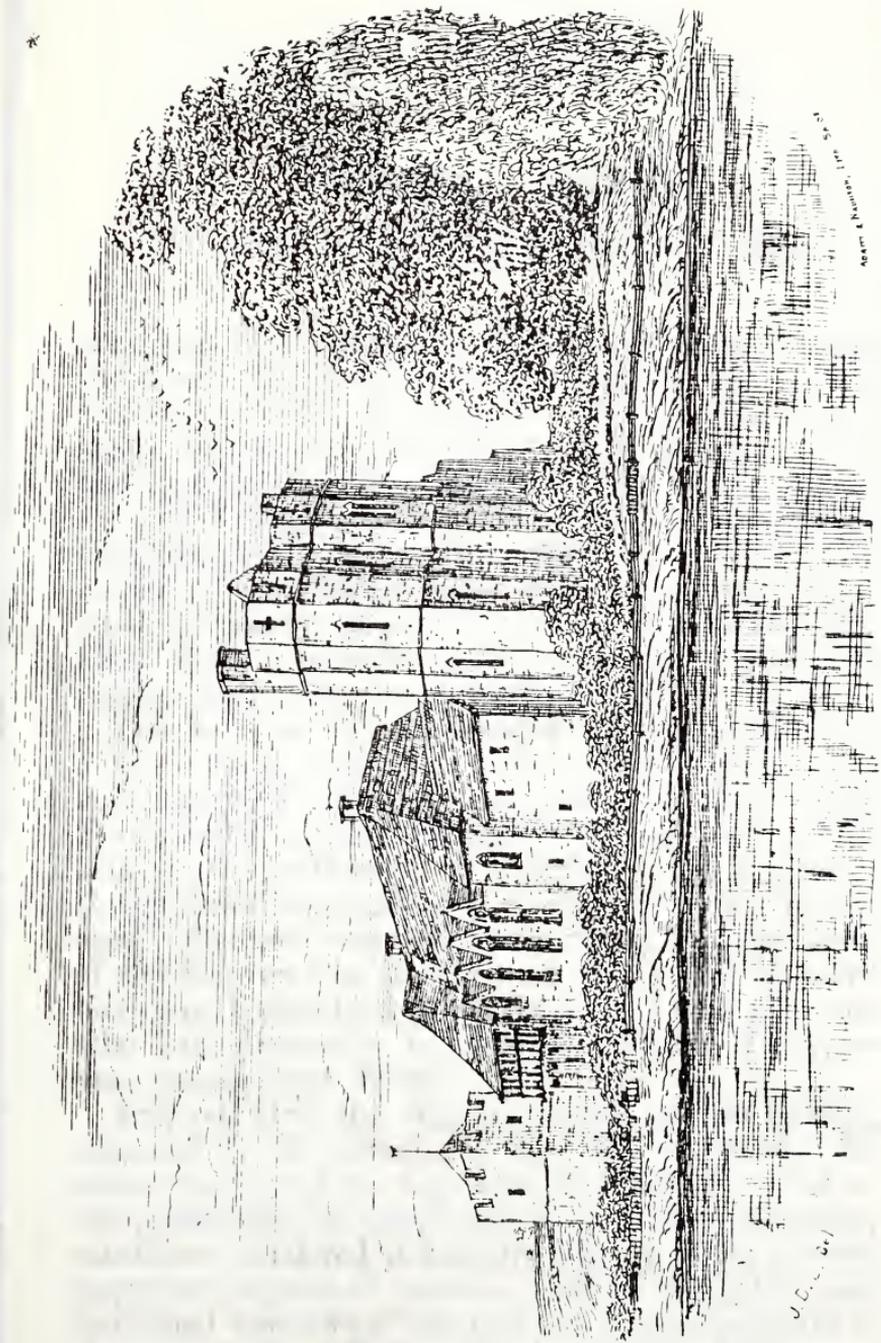
²This youngest daughter is called *Eleonora* in some of the Heraldic Pedigrees; but she (as well as her eldest sister) is called *Elizabeth* in the Inquisition taken, at Salop, in 1471, after the death of her father, Sir John Burgh; as also in the deed of partition between the co-heirs, which was made several years later, namely on May 12, 1501.

By the inquest taken after the death of Agnes Herbert, at Penkridge, on August 19, 1454, the Staffordshire jury found that John Throkmarton and William Wollashull, Esquires, were seized, as feoffees for the use of the late William Clopton, knight, of the manors of Asheley, Water Eton, and Longnor, with the appurtenances, and also of all the manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, with the mills, waters, fisheries, pools, fields, meadows, and pastures, hays, hedges and ditches (cepibus and fossatis) with the appurtenances, which were the said William Clopton's in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Worcester, in demesne as of fee; and being so seized, by a certain indenture tripartite, bearing date on February 7, 22 Hen. VI. (1444), they gave over the said manors of Asheley, Water Eton, and Longnor, *inter alia*, to Agnes, late the wife of Thomas Herbert, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Joane, the wife of John Burgh, then an Esquire, and the heirs of her body. By virtue of which gift the said Agnes was seized, in demesne as of fee tail, of the manors aforesaid, and being so seized she married Thomas Herbert, Esq., by whom she had issue a son Thomas. The said Agnes afterwards died seized of the said estates, leaving Thomas Herbert, her husband, surviving, who held them, by the courtesy of England, at the date of the present Inquest. The Shropshire jury found a similar verdict with respect to the manors of Myllynghop, Borrewardesley, Byllyngesley, Wricketon, Walkeslow, Posterum magnum, et Posterum parva, with the appurtenances, which were similarly settled. The said Agnes died on November 3, 1453. William Harewell was her heir, and 30 years of age and more at the date of the Inquest.¹

The Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire, estates fell to the portion of Joane, the wife of Sir John Burgh.

¹ Inq. 32 Hen. VI., No. 23.

The first part of the book is devoted to a study of the
 history of the subject, and is written in a clear and
 readable style. The second part is devoted to a study of
 the theory of the subject, and is written in a more
 technical style. The third part is devoted to a study of
 the applications of the subject, and is written in a
 practical style. The book is well illustrated with
 diagrams and figures, and is a valuable reference
 work for students and teachers alike.



Stokesay Castle - West.

J.C. 1841

Wm. & A. Nichol, Lith. & Engrs.



STOKESAY CASTLE.

BY THE REV. J. D. LA TOUCHE, VICAR OF STOKESAY.

AT the northern entrance of the valley through which the river Onny wends its way, stands the ancient fortified mansion of Stokesay. To the east rises a steep hill, on the summit of which may be traced the remains of an extensive and very perfect Saxon or British camp; and to the west a corresponding cliff, the lower slopes of which are covered with hollies of great age; while the crest, composed of what are known to geologists as the Aymestry Limestone Rocks, presents the appearance of a line of rugged time-worn battlements.

The lover of the picturesque will not easily find a fairer scene than that presented by the grey old ruin, especially when the sun setting over the Holly Park lights up its moss-grown tower and gables. But to the antiquary it is replete with suggestive thoughts and instruction as to the life of the middle ages. For here was the home of one of those lords of the Marches who in the time of the first Edward held this border-land under the stern feudal rule, and who had frequently to repel the attacks of the, as yet, unconquered Welsh.

And yet, that the original founder of this building intended it for defence is not very apparent. Its site at the foot of the high hills, by which it would in the present day be completely at the mercy of cannon, must have rendered it insecure even in times of more imperfect engines of warfare; besides, the gables and mullioned windows of the hall are more suggestive of domestic life than of war. On the other hand, the tower

and the moat bespeak a troubled time, when its owners found it expedient to strengthen their dwelling against attack. A further examination of its different parts, as well as what can be ascertained of its history, tends to confirm this view of its composite nature. Stokesay is an almost unique specimen of a mansion of the thirteenth century, fortified subsequently to the erection of the domestic portion of it. It combines in itself associations not only of the peaceful, daily life of its inmates, but of that eventful time when this borderland was the scene of forays and bloodshed; and, happily preserved with very little alteration through the chances and changes which have levelled so many other similar structures of that early date, it presents to the archæologist and historian many features of peculiar interest.

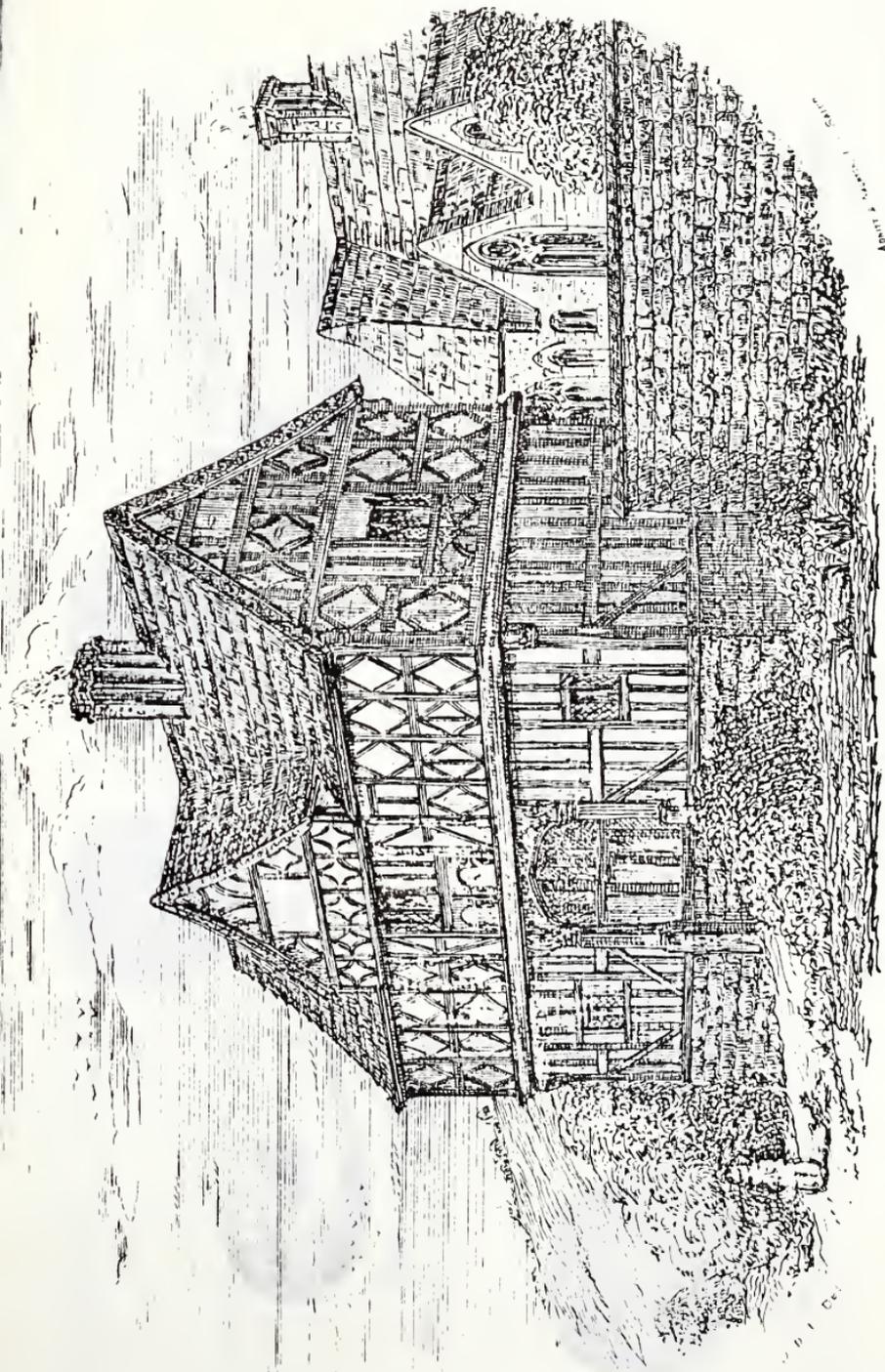
The first objects which will arrest attention on visiting Stokesay Castle are the gatehouse and the moat. The latter surrounds the whole building, and has a depth of six feet, and an average breadth of twenty-two feet. There can be little doubt that it was once much deeper. A few years ago, the rubbish with which it was partly filled was carefully examined, and a few curiosities were discovered.¹ The moat was supplied from a pool which still exists on the west of the building, and this, by a small stream which ultimately flows into the Onny. Whether it was coextensive with the original building is not easy to ascertain. A string-course, which runs round the hall and tower, is wanting round the northern projection, of which the masonry moreover indicates an earlier date; and this, with some other facts to be referred to hereafter, has

¹ These are now to be seen in a case in one of the rooms of the castle; they consist of a few coins of Nuremberg, one of Henry III., the token of a London spectacle maker, a fragment of fine china, a broken falcon's bell, and lastly a stone implement, the use of which it is by no means easy to determine: in shape it resembles a hammer, in the centre is a large hole with a groove deeply cut in its interior, and round the edge are six holes; a somewhat similar instrument, in a

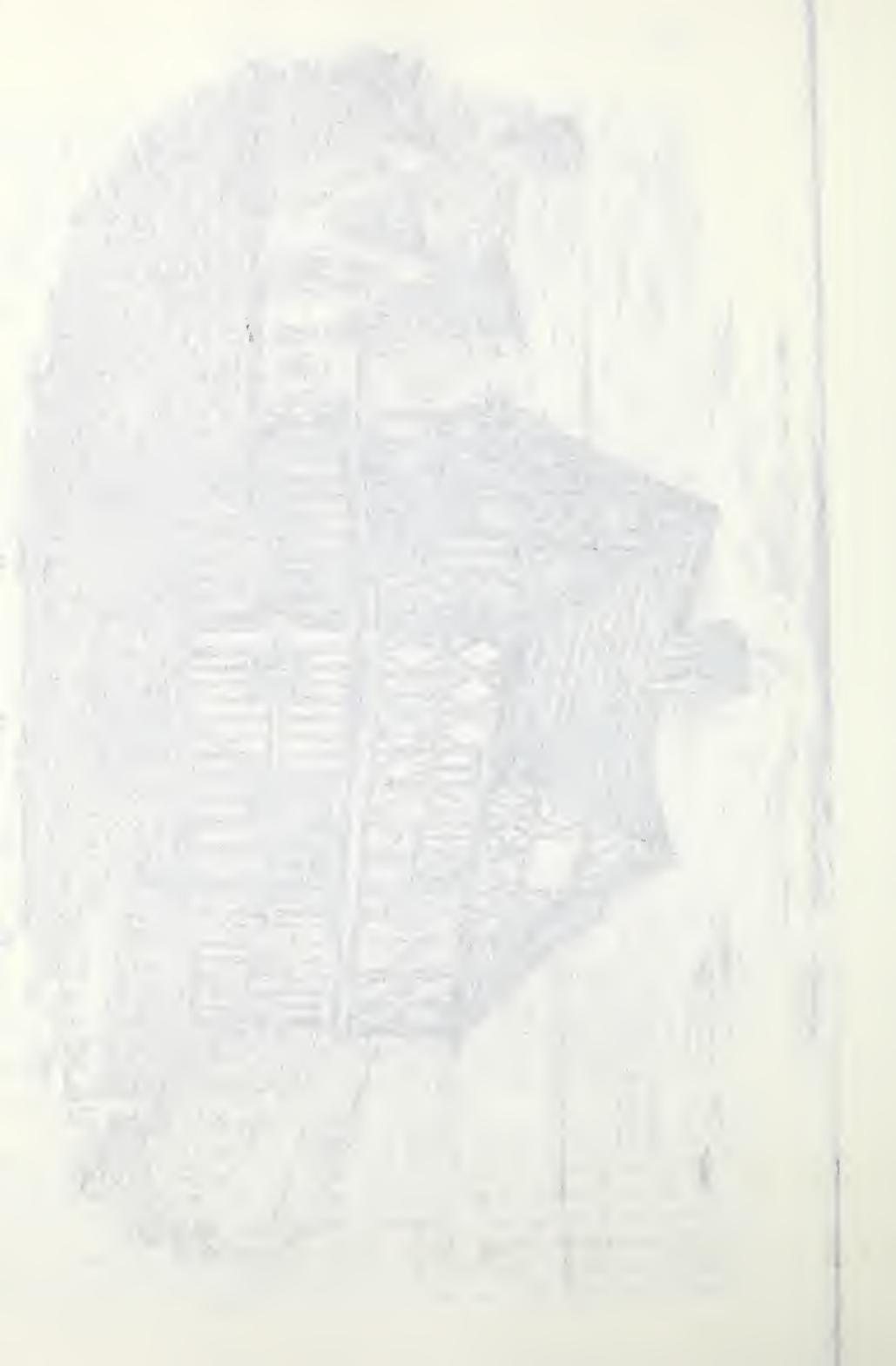
The first object which will occur to the mind of the student is to find out what the author has to say about the subject. This is done by reading the Introduction and the first few chapters. The Introduction is a very important part of the book, and it is well worth the trouble of reading it carefully. It tells us what the author's purpose is, and what he has to say about the subject. The first few chapters are also very important, and they should be read with care. They give us a general idea of the subject, and they show us how the author has organized his material. After we have read the Introduction and the first few chapters, we should be able to say what the author's purpose is, and what he has to say about the subject. We should also be able to say what the author's organization is, and what his method of argument is. This is the first step in the study of a book, and it is a very important one. It is the foundation upon which all other study is built. If we do not do this step carefully, we are likely to be misled by the author, and we are likely to waste our time and effort. So, let us read the Introduction and the first few chapters carefully, and let us try to understand what the author has to say about the subject. This is the first step in the study of a book, and it is a very important one.

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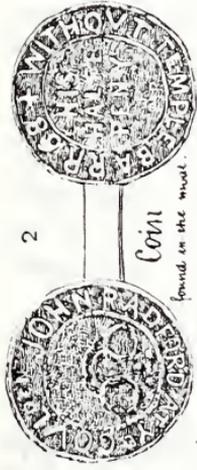


Gate House · Stokessay Castle.





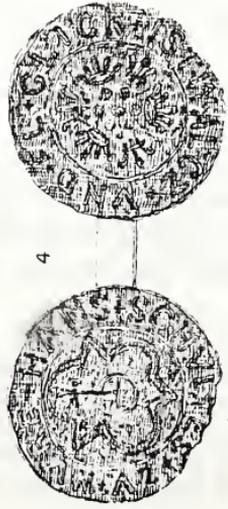
1
Stone Implement
found in the moat of Sarskemy Castle.



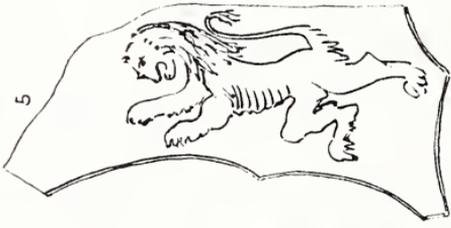
2
Coin
found in the moat
John Richard at ye Grindlen 30
His halfpenny P.R.R. without Temple Bar 68.



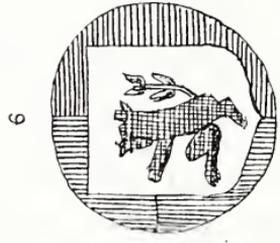
3
Hawke's Bell.
found in the moat.



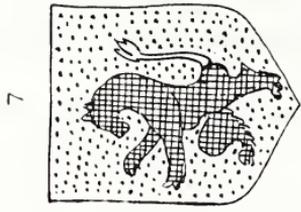
4
Hans Schult's 20 mine
Stuk 100 wales and fl.



5
From a name of Glass
in Munslow Church
Color's yellow and black.



6
From the old m.s. book
Arms of Ludlowe.
Or, lion sable



led us to the conclusion that this is the most ancient part of the building. If such be the case, it, too, must have been constructed with a moat, a means of defence with which nearly all early habitations of any importance were provided.

The gatehouse, which has probably replaced the original drawbridge, is a fine example of a Tudor "black and white" building. Its timbers, hoary with age, and stained by the rains of 300 winters, are still in excellent preservation, and in many parts are richly carved. Over the ample archway which runs through its centre are displayed the figures of Adam and Eve, the serpent and the forbidden fruit; while at each corner of the house are massive oaken corbels, of which the carving is very bold and masterly, each of the four being different in design. In the last century this gatehouse was often the resort of an outlaw, who, when forgery was a capital crime, successfully eluded capture by secreting himself in a small room entered by a trap-door. The interior of the gatehouse is now used as a residence by the keeper of the castle, and frequently affords a comfortable lodging to visitors.

A door of great size, made ball-proof by two layers of oak plank laid over each other at right angles, clamped with large-headed iron nails, and pierced for fire-arms, admits us to the court-yard of the castle. On the opposite side stands the great hall, and at its southern end, the tower. Traces of the foundations of other buildings may be seen in this court; these existed till within the last fifty years, but have since been removed; they were of much more modern date than the hall, but of an earlier style of "black and white" than the

more perfect state, was, not long ago, discovered near Cleobury Mortimer. In a memoir on Yorkshire dials recently published by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, the author, referring to the oval stone found at Stokesay, considers it to have been a portable dial, of which the six holes in the margin answer to the Saxon divisions of time, *uht*, *morgen*, *undern*, *nón*, *án*, and *aejen*, and that the central hole received the gnomon.

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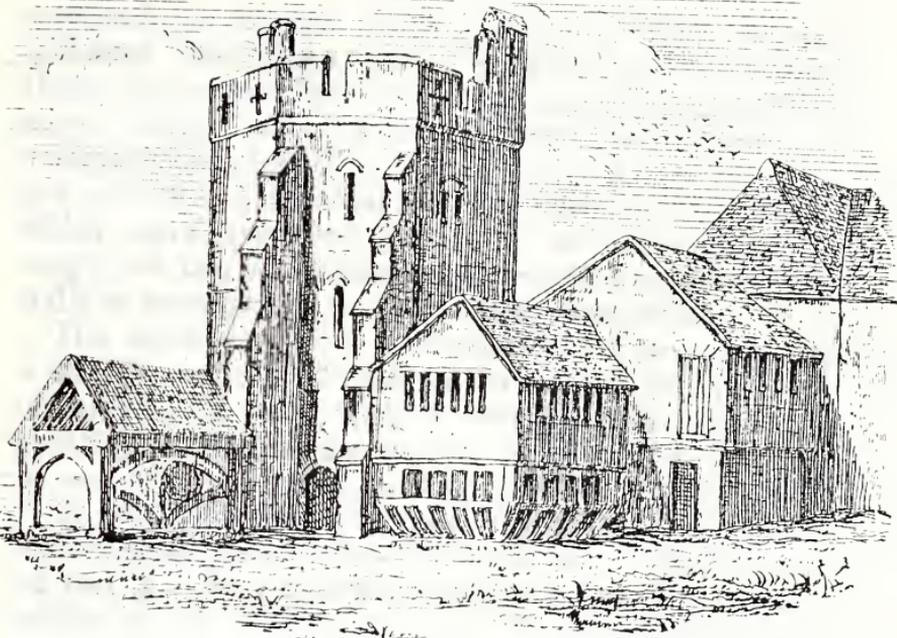
gatehouse; they consisted of a penthouse over the well, described in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities* as "an antique roof resting on thick oak timbers, worked into trefoil arches," and two other buildings extending from the walls of the hall; one of these was called the buttery, and the other the kitchen. A communication once existed between the latter and the northern tower, which was closed when the wall in this part was repaired, at the time the buttresses were added. Whether these erections replaced earlier ones, it may be hard to determine. It would certainly seem that the existing buildings were insufficient for the requirements of such a mansion; on the other hand it is to be remembered that in early times domestic arrangements were very far short of what would be thought suitable according to modern ideas. Halls and stables were frequently used as dormitories by guests and servants; even in palaces the common sleeping-place was a bench or the floor, covered with rushes or rugs, while a crib with a straw couch was often the furniture of a lady's bed-chamber.

On the side of the hall next the courtyard are three lofty and well-proportioned windows, mullioned and transomed, finished with trefoils above, with a circular aperture between the heads; excellent specimens of Early English tracery. Grooves running round the upper part were evidently intended for the insertion of permanent sashes. The lower divisions have, instead of grooves, holes sunk in the stone to admit iron bars, and were supplied with shutters or moveable sashes. Before the 12th century glass was a luxury only known to the wealthiest persons and on exceptional occasions, and at other times it was the custom to stow away the window frames for future use. A similar arrangement to the above may be seen in the windows of the fine Abbots' Refectory, at Haghmon Abbey.

To the left, a short flight of stone steps leads to the solar or withdrawing room, and parallel with them,

The first of these is the fact that the
 population of the country has increased
 very rapidly since the year 1800. It
 has now reached a point where it is
 becoming a serious source of
 difficulty to the government. The
 number of people who are unable to
 find employment is increasing
 every year. This is due to the
 fact that the number of people who
 are able to find employment is
 not increasing at the same rate.
 The result is that there is a
 large number of people who are
 unemployed. This is a serious
 problem for the government. It
 is necessary to find a way to
 deal with this problem. One way
 to do this is to create more
 jobs. This can be done by
 building more roads, bridges,
 and other public works. Another
 way to do this is to provide
 training for the unemployed.
 This will help them to find
 work more easily. The government
 must take action to deal with
 this problem. It is necessary to
 find a way to create more jobs
 and to provide training for the
 unemployed. This will help to
 reduce the number of people who
 are unemployed and to improve
 the economy of the country.

The second of these is the fact that
 the country is becoming more
 industrialized. This is due to the
 fact that there is a large number
 of factories and mills in the
 country. This is a good thing
 because it creates jobs and
 increases the production of goods.
 However, it also has some
 disadvantages. One of these is
 that it creates a lot of pollution.
 This is bad for the health of
 the people and for the environment.
 Another disadvantage is that it
 creates a lot of noise. This is
 also bad for the health of the
 people. The government must
 take action to deal with these
 problems. It is necessary to
 create laws that will reduce
 pollution and noise. This will
 help to improve the health of
 the people and the environment.
 The third of these is the fact
 that the country is becoming more
 urbanized. This is due to the
 fact that there is a large number
 of cities and towns in the
 country. This is a good thing
 because it creates jobs and
 increases the production of goods.
 However, it also has some
 disadvantages. One of these is
 that it creates a lot of traffic.
 This is bad for the health of
 the people and for the environment.
 Another disadvantage is that it
 creates a lot of air pollution.
 This is also bad for the health
 of the people and the environment.
 The government must take
 action to deal with these
 problems. It is necessary to
 create laws that will reduce
 traffic and air pollution. This
 will help to improve the health
 of the people and the environment.
 In conclusion, the country is
 facing a number of serious
 problems. It is necessary to
 find a way to deal with these
 problems. The government must
 take action to create more jobs,
 reduce pollution and noise,
 and deal with the problems of
 urbanization. This will help to
 improve the economy and the
 health of the people.



BUBBERY KITCHEN & PANHOUSE OVER THE WELL AT STOKESAY CASTLE
 removed some 50 years ago



overhead, an original ledge projecting from the wall indicates that there was a covered way to protect those who passed from the hall to the solar. Marks of more recent roofing in the plaster above are the vestiges of the buildings already referred to. Between the windows of the hall are three massive buttresses which were rendered necessary to counteract the weight of the heavy stone roof, which has thrown the walls in some places far out of the perpendicular.

The court yard was, evidently, once surrounded by a strong parapet, pierced for cross-bows or fire-arms, of which the only portion remaining is a few feet abutting on the tower; in the upper part of this may be seen an embrasure, similar to those above.

On entering the hall, the eye is at once struck by its excellent proportions and its height. Its length is 53 feet 4 inches, its breadth 31 feet 5 inches, and its height to the roof-tree 34 feet. The massive beams or sweeps which support the roof are arched, springing from brackets of unusual length which rest on Early English stone corbels, not more than 7 feet from the floor. On each side of the hall are the windows, of which the tracery has been already described. Five of these have seats, while those at the northern end are of only half length, and that over the principal entrance has been built up. The window at the south-west corner of the hall has at some time lost its upper portion, and has been clumsily and not very securely propped with horizontal beams of wood above, and, unlike the others, it opens down to the floor. I have been told that not long ago the remains of some ironwork existed close to it, on the inside, which seems to have been used to raise and lower a bridge across the moat. This has, however, now disappeared. There is no appearance that the upper end of the hall, as was usually the case, was provided with a raised platform or dais, and the fact that an original doorway at this end is on a level with the rest of the floor is inconsistent with such a structure. There may, of course, have been

a temporary one. At 14 feet from the southern end, and midway between the sides, is an octagonal pavement, on which stood a brazier, the only provision for a fire in this apartment. The beams of the roof above are blackened with smoke, for which no chimney was provided. Everything about the place recalls the mediæval baronial hall, its rude banquets and wassail; and we seem almost to hear the voices, with which these old walls resounded, of those long passed away.

At the northern end of the hall a short flight of steps leads downward into an apartment, which is probably the most ancient part of the building. The very narrow loopholes show that it was intended for defence. In a projection of this is a well, which was until a few years ago nearly filled up, but has since been cleared out. The rubbish which it contained yielded but few objects of interest; and seemed to consist largely of the debris of countless dinners, including, among other bones, a boar's and deer's skull, and a pair of roebuck's horns. It is 15 feet deep, and has two lateral openings at the bottom, terminating in the moat. On its walls are traces of some rude arabesque ornamentation in a red colour, with, in two places, the Tudor device of the rose and portcullis. Around the top ran a design in which figured birds in various attitudes. But little of this now remains, and these details are taken from some sketches made several years ago by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

Returning up the steps into the hall, we next observe an original staircase, constructed of solid oak baulk, cut through diagonally. This leads, on the first floor, to an apartment which again opens into another. These go by the name of the priests' rooms. The floor of the innermost is laid with a number of ancient tiles, arranged, however, without plan; many of them were evidently portions of coats of arms: on several the device of a centaur and an archer with a long bow figures. But little change seems to have been made in these rooms from their original state except in the insertion of an ogee window, the others being of lancet form.

Ascending the staircase to the upper story we enter an irregularly-shaped, well-lighted apartment of about twenty-five by thirty feet, which was at one time divided into several rooms. In this is a fine example of an Early English fireplace with side pillars, down each of which runs a rib. A wooden frame, resting on corbels, which once supported a hood, still remains, though the upper part of the structure has disappeared. The floor of this room partly rests on brackets projecting from the walls and it is thus of greater size than those below.

Descending the staircase, we pass from the hall at its southern end, through a square-headed trefoil doorway, characteristic of Edwardian architecture, into two small apartments, wainscoted and furnished with cupboards, which would seem to have been store rooms: from these, steps lead to a cellar below, and a passage terminating in the wall of the tower. Above these rooms and approached by an external flight of stone steps, over which was the awning already adverted to, is the handsome solar. It is remarkable that a somewhat similar arrangement of steps, protecting roof, and door with flat trefoiled arch, is found at Aydon Castle in Northumberland. The tracery of the windows of the room in which we now stand is similar to those of the hall, and they are furnished with seats. The lower part of that next the court is cut off below to correspond to the covered way which was outside. A small lancet window at its side is now walled up, while an ogee was added, probably to obtain a view of the gateway which was lost when the others were closed. Two very small windows furnished with shutters open into the great hall, evidently to enable its occupants to keep an eye on the proceedings of those who were carousing there.

The remains of elaborate wainscoting still line the walls of this room, and even some of the colour and gilding with which it was enriched may be seen.

But the chief object which will command attention is the magnificent chimney-piece of oak. This is of the time of Charles II. or James II., and is an excellent specimen of the style of carving then in vogue. Five pilasters, formed of grotesque figures, three female and two male, enclose four compartments, in the innermost of which are two masks of very quaint design. The strap scroll-work surrounding them is extremely rich and florid. The whole rests on a plain but massive stone arch, and, curiously enough, this heavy structure is entirely supported by beams of wood beneath, which has led to the suspicion that a fireplace did not form part of the original design. A narrow passage, corresponding to the store-rooms below, extends from this room to the wall of the tower, where it terminates.

This apartment was, doubtless, the chief resort of the later tenants of the Castle, one of whom was Sir Samuel Baldwyn. He held the house on a long lease from Lord Craven, and seems to have been a gentleman of cultivation. Dugdale, in his diary, gives a letter from Sir Symon Archer, in which he mentions that his son-in-law, Mr. Younge, "lying at Stoke as he rod the circuit," saw "a book of armes of the gentlemen of Shropshire finely tricked out" which Mr. Baldwyn was copying—perhaps in this very drawing room, which not improbably owes its decoration to his taste. An account in a curious old MS. of a visit to Stoke about 1730 mentions this room, hung with several pictures, "Theodoric Vernon, alias Vernon with the red hand, alias the proud Vernon, with a gold chain about his neck, with a medal at the bottom. 2d. Ye picture of Charles ye first. 3rdly, ye picture of Charles ye 2d. Also two more pictures witch there is no account of." The pictures of Charles the First, and of "the proud Vernon," are still in existence. The same manuscript also mentions the following shields as displayed in this room. Baldwyn quartering Wigley—Childe of

the first of these is the fact that the
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 of the thirtieth is the fact that the

Kinlet—Achley and Holland. These were probably the quarterings of Sir Samuel Baldwyn: he died in 1683, and his monument, in the Temple church, styles him as of Stoke Castle. Another shield is thus described “Crest, an oak issuing out of a coronet. Quarterly 1st and 3rd. *Gules* 3 cinque-foiles *ermine*.—2d and 4th. *Argent*, a ship *sable*. A coronet and garter with the motto, *Honi soit*, &c., ye motto below the garter, through—supporters 2 unicorns.” These were probably the arms of James Duke of Hamilton, who was a patron of Charles Baldwyn. The other arms were Powis quartering Littleton of Henley, and Talbot of Worfield impaling Shelton of Broadway. Sir S. Baldwyn and Lord Craven were both staunch royalists, and were fined by the Long Parliament.¹

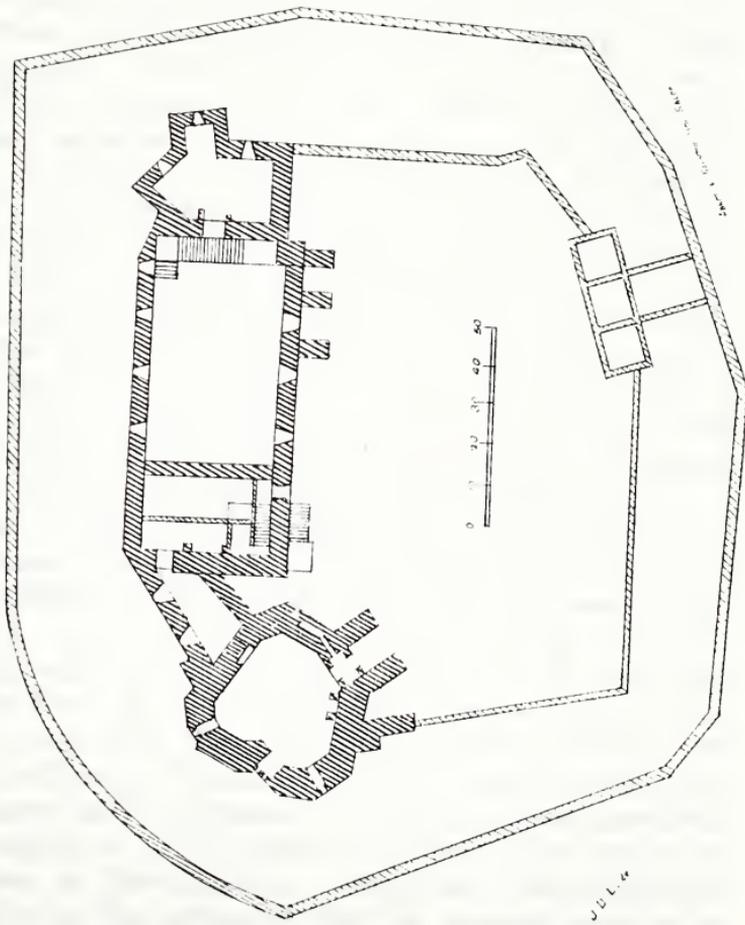
To resume our investigation of the building: the first floor of the tower, of which the height is 66 feet, is entered by a wooden way extending from the top of the steps which lead to the drawing room, but an archway on the basement between two massive buttresses opens into an apartment of the same size and shape below. There are several indications that originally a kind of drawbridge connected the door with the steps just mentioned. Large beams built into the wall above have been cut off flush with it, and a moulding higher up was evidently part of some structure of the kind which has since disappeared. The plan of the interior of the tower at first appears somewhat irregular, but further examination shows that it is formed, as it were, of two octagonal towers placed side by side. Owing to the thickness of the walls (6 feet), the angles within and without do not correspond. Each floor is furnished with a large

¹In the same book a pen and ink sketch is given of one of the Coats of Arms which adorned the windows, and at the present time a fragment of glass exists in a window of Munslow church representing the Ludlow arms (*or*, a lion rampant, *sable*) which there is reason to believe was a portion of that which once filled the circular aperture of the Stokesay window.

fire place, the flues from which terminate in two cylindrical chimneys on the parapet. A stair, included in the thickness of the walls, leads from floor to floor and to the roof, and is so constructed as to be entirely on the side next the court. Each of the rooms is lighted by lancet windows, with seats. On the second floor is a door, of which the hinges still remain, although the aperture has been nearly built up. It is not easy to assign its object except that it was used to hoist materials, which could not readily be carried up by the narrow stair, and which would be required for the defence of the building. The battlements on the roof consist of large embrasures alternating with loop-holes adapted for the use of the cross-bow, all of which originally had shutters. Holes in the masonry overhead were inserted for the erection of an awning to ward off the missiles which the catapult would shower on the heads of the defenders; a short flight of steps on the northern side leads to a small watch tower.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that Stokesay Castle consists of three tolerably distinct parts. A tower at the north end; of which the top is now covered with a comparatively modern wooden structure; the hall, with its solar or drawing room; and the great tower on the south. Of these the only portion of which any clear date of its erection is forthcoming is the last; any attempt to fix the order in which the others were built must rest on inferences drawn from their plan, and from the history of the families who have from time to time occupied the building.

The Domesday record is silent as to the existence of any other houses at "Stokes," as it was then called, than those of a miller and a keeper of bees. Honey, before the introduction (by the crusaders, it is said) of sugar, was much used for the production of mead and other condiments, and its mention suggests at least the contiguity of a mansion where it would be in request.



GROUND PLAN. STOKESSAY CASTLE.



From the date of Domesday to 1241, with the exception of two intervals of forfeiture in the reigns of William II. and of John, the de Lacys held this and many other manors around it directly from the king (*in capite*), but it is not probable that they ever resided here, since Ludlow Castle, which was partly built by them, and Staunton Lacy, would naturally be their chief abode. About 1115, however, the de Sais were enfeoffed at Stoke by de Lacy. Their ancestor Picot de Sai, so called from Sez, a place about nine miles west of Exmes in Normandy, had fought at Hastings among the followers of William I. Five of this family in succession, Theodoric, Helias I., Helias II., Robert, and Hugh, the three last being brothers, are named in connection with the manor, and it is not unlikely that the place to which they have given their name was also their residence. If such were the case, it is probable that the north tower, or rather what remains of it, formed a portion of that house. There are, as has already been observed, many indications that it formed no part of the design which included the hall. A reference to the ground plan shows that it is in no way uniform with the latter, and it has even been united with it by a wall on the west side, which was built subsequently to its erection; the level of the floors in the two do not correspond, and a string-course which surrounds the hall and southern tower here stops suddenly; its masonry is of a much ruder kind, and bears marks of greater antiquity, and the loopholes with which it is furnished are quite unlike any other windows in the building. Altogether these facts lead strongly to the inference that its erection belongs to an earlier period than any other part, and if so, it would almost certainly be a portion of the original dwelling of the de Sais.

In 1240 the last of the line of de Lacys died, at an advanced age, and blind, after an eventful and chequered life, and his estates were divided between his two sons-in-law, Peter de Geneva, who

From the date of its formation in 1844, the
 company has been engaged in the
 business of shipping and
 trading in the East and
 West Indies, and in the
 purchase and sale of
 goods and commodities
 in all parts of the
 world. The company has
 a large and extensive
 fleet of steamships, and
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married his daughter Matilda, and John de Verdon, who married her younger sister Margaret, and to the latter fell Stokesay with other manors. He held it *in capite*, although he owed the service of two Knights due at Ludlow Castle, and one Knight in ward of Montgomery Castle. At the time John de Verdon thus came into possession of the manor, Hugh de Say was feoffee; but shortly after, that is about 1240, he effected an exchange with de Verdon. Alienating all or nearly all his property he settled in Ireland, where other members of his family already enjoyed considerable possessions, and where many traces of their existence may be found in the Patent Rolls and other Records. It would thus appear that John de Verdon became, about this time, closely connected with the place. He has left, however, but few direct traces of his occupancy. He is registered in the Inquisition of 1255 as Lord of Stokesay, Newton, and Wetliton, the two latter being members of the manor, and in 1270 he conveyed to Philip de Whichecote his manor of Stokesay, for a term of three years, which afterwards, with certain reservations, became a life interest, in consideration of the sum of £24, to be paid by Philip, to him, the grantor, though the manor was at this time valued at £26 13s. 4d. per annum.

John de Verdon died in 1274, and was succeeded by his son Theobald, who also held the manor *in capite*, and during his tenure it was conveyed to Lawrence de Ludlow. At this time Reginald de Grey appears as feoffee, and not Philip de Whichecote, and in the *Feodary* of 1284 Lawrence de Ludlow is said "to hold the Vill of Stokesay for one knight's fee, under John de Grey, which John held it under Theobald de Verdon, who held of the King."¹ How

¹ In a suit previously instituted between de Ludlow, as *Plaintiff*, and John de Grey, son of Reginald, as *Impedient*, the former, in acknowledgment of de Grey's rights, was said to give a *Sore Sparrow hawk*. An instance of peculiar tenure occurs in a previous

long the de Verdons held this intermediate position between the feoffee and the King does not appear, but in 1290-1 Lawrence de Ludlow, who, from a Royal Charter of 1281, appears to have been now in full possession of Stokesay, obtained the following patent to enable him to fortify his house, and this fixes the date of the erection of the southern tower :

“Pro. Laurencio
de Ludelawe.

Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos &c. salutem Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto nobis Laurencio de Lodelawe. Quod ipse mansum suum de Stoke Say in comitate Salopiæ muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare et illud sic firmatum et kernellatum tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum sine occasione nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque In cujus T. Rex apud Hereford xix die Octobr.”

Patent Roll of the nineteenth year of Edward the First, m. 2.

A question of much interest here arises as to whether the hall was not erected before the tower. It has been observed that the tracery of the windows at Acton Burnell, which was certainly built in 1284, that is, seven years before the tower at Stoke, though very like to those in Stokesay Hall, is of a more florid description ; which affords in itself a presumption in favour of the earlier date of the latter building. Moreover, that a considerable house was in existence here before 1290 is rendered very probable from the fact that in that year Bishop Swinfeld, with a great retinue, made this his resting place on a tour through his diocese. A curious document by his chaplain, John De Kemesey, setting forth the Bishop's expenses, was discovered some years ago in the library at Stanford Court, in Worcestershire,

document in which “Elias de Suy, with the consent of Amicia, his wife, gives to Andrew Fitz Milo, of Ludlow, for his homage service, and for 23 merks, the mill of Stoke and Wetelington, with *suit* of his men and a messuage and meadow to hold in fee for the rent of *one pound of pepper*.”

the seat of Sir Thos. Winnington, and has been published by the Camden Society, in which the following entry occurs :

|| 1290

|| Stokesay || on Thursday at Stoke de Say, April 27.

In bread 3s. 2d.

2 Sextaries of wine 2s. 8d.

Ale 5s.

Item 1 pig (or porker) already accounted for.

Beef and pork 16d.

2 calves 22d.

3 kids 10d.

2 pigs

10 capons } a present.

5 fowls }

And out of them remains 1 pig.

Bread 2d.

Hay given by Master R. de Heyton.¹

Item 2 quarters 5 bushels of oats for 35 horses, given by the Lord Abbot of Haughmond.

Carriage of the hay 2d.

Alms for several days 12d.

Sum 16s. 2d.

The foregoing considerations, as well as the general opinion of archæologists, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Hudson Turner, Mr. Blore, and Mr. Parker, that the character of the architecture is of an earlier date than that of the tower, render it probable that when John de Verdon came into possession of this manor, which, as we have seen, he did in 1240, he erected this hall, and that the only part of the original mansion of the de SAYS which he left standing was the lower part of the northern tower.

During the troubled reign of Henry III., de Verdon was active on the king's side, and being one of the Lords marchers, he, and several others, were ordered to reside on their estates to check the incursions of the Welsh. In the 54th of Henry III. (1270) "he was signed with the cross, together with Prince Edward, in order to a voiage to the Holy Land, where he went

¹ Master Richard de Heyton had previously entertained the Bishop at Staunton Lacy.

accordingly.”—(Bishop Baldwyn’s *Travels*). Most probably the arrangements with Philip de Whichecote, already mentioned, whereby the latter became under-tenant at Stoke, and which took place in the same year, had some relation to this event.

For 207 years from the time when Lawrence de Ludlow was recognised as Lord of Stokesay, no event of any great interest in connection with the place has been recorded. Ten generations of de Ludlow held the manor, and this branch of the family ended in co-heiresses. In 1497, one of these, Anne, daughter of John Ludlowe, married Thomas Vernon, son of Sir Richard Vernon (of Haddon, in Derbyshire, and Hodnett in Shropshire), and received Stokesay as her portion.¹

Of Lawrence de Ludlow, who was now the recognised Lord of Stokesay, not much information has been obtained. His name occurs as one of the attestors of a few deeds belonging to the corporation of Ludlow. He would seem, as Mr. Eyton remarks, to have been one of those prosperous merchants who have risen to opulence through their enterprise—one of the first of that numerous order which has so largely contributed to the greatness of England. This remark is founded on the fact that in 1292 he got into trouble with the burgesses of Ludlow, his native town, by selling cloth contrary to the assize; which affords grounds for thinking that the wealth which enabled him to rise to the position of an important land-owner, and the founder of a great and powerful family, was acquired in business. There are other evidences, says Mr. Eyton, that at this period the trade of Ludlow was very prosperous: but it was not till the reign of Edward I. that mercantile wealth could be thus readily exchanged for territorial importance.

¹ According to the Vernon pedigree and other pedigrees in Hen. Vis. Shropshire, 1623, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Ludlowe, married Thomas Vernon, 2nd son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, and brother of Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon and Hodnet. (*Edit. Sec.*)

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Mr. Vernon was living here when Leland visited Shropshire. Leland was appointed by Henry VIII. to report on the state of the religious houses, the Cathedrals, Colleges, and Abbeys, throughout the kingdom. He thus mentions Stoke, which he passed on his way from Ludlow to Bishop's Castle. "There is a pratty stone bridge over Oney a little above Bromfield, and there is alsoe a bridge of stone over Oney at Whishter, two miles above Bromfield, and above this Mr. Vernon hath a place not farre from Oney. Almost four miles from Ludlo, in the way betwixt Ludlo and Bishop's Castle, Stokesay belonging to the Ludlowes, now the Vernons, builded like a castell." Again he says: "The white grey Friars at Ludlow, a fayre and costly thinge stood without Corve gate by north, one Ludlow a knight Lord of Stoke Castle or Pyle towards Bishop's Castle was original founder of it. Vernon by an Heir general is now owner of Stoke."

There is an inaccuracy here, since Stokesay is seven and not four miles from Ludlow.

Mr. Vernon was Sheriff of Shropshire 16th Henry VIII., and was involved in a dispute with the burgesses of Shrewsbury, which lasted several years and proved very expensive to both parties. It arose from his having thought it necessary to return a fresh Jury to try over again a suit in which Richard Hussey, of Albright Hussey, had obtained a verdict against John Lord Lovel, Lord of the manor of Meoll Brace, the former Jury being supposed to have been influenced by improper motives. The Corporation insisted that this was an infringement of their charter. Pleadings were carried on at several places in the county, and among the expenses the following curious entry occurs in the Shrewsbury records:— "The bylle of expences don at Assyzes at Ludlow S. James' Yven (July 15th, 1527) 8 ,, 19" "Had at Leebotwood for Mr. Bayley, bating 11d for wyne, sugar, Strabery unelle and Kandyll 6d

and for oranges at Ludlow 8d more for oranges at Ludlow 8d."

Thomas Vernon was succeeded by his son of the same name, who died in 1570, and Stokesay was sold to Sir George Mainwaring, of Hampton, and Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield, by whom in 1616 it was conveyed by a family settlement to Sir Thomas Baker and Sir Richard Francis, together with the manor and advowson of Onibury, Staunton Lacy, and Wistanstow, all which were resold in 1620 to Dame Elizabeth Craven, and William Craven, her son. She was the widow of Sir William Craven, Knt., Alderman of London, and the daughter of William Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Acton.

His eldest son, who thus became lord of Stoke, is described as "one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe, an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved." He was a gallant soldier, and distinguished himself in Germany and the Netherlands under Henry Prince of Orange when only seventeen, and on his return he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4th, 1626, and in March following was created Lord Craven of Hamstead Marshall, co. Bucks.

The following is the title of a poem dedicated to him by a writer of the day, and is a curious specimen of the bombastic style then in vogue. "Mischiefs' masterpiece or Treasons masterie the Powder Plot, invented by hellish malice and prevented by Heavenly mercy, translated and dilated by John Vicars, dedicated to Sir William Craven, Knt., and others, because they are high topt cedars of Lebanon, Chief Magistrates of the famous city of London, and pious professors of Christ's veritie."

Lord Craven took an active part in the disastrous enterprise to place Frederick, the Elector Palatine on the throne of Bohemia, was taken prisoner in 1637

with Prince Rupert, and was only released on the payment of a ransom of £20,000. He had besides this spent £50,000 in assisting the Royal Family of England during the Civil War and in their exile. The story of his life is full of romantic interest. His admiration for the beautiful but unhappy Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and wife of the Elector, who was, in the chivalric language of the day, called the Queen of Hearts, led him to sacrifice his means and adventure his life in her cause. When the kingdom of Bohemia was gone and the Queen had lost her husband and many of her children, and was almost without the means to obtain the necessaries of life, Lord Craven continued her friend and adviser. But the only portion of his once princely estate which remained after his fines and forfeiture was Combe Abbey in Warwickshire, which, in former years he had purchased, from, it is said, a romantic desire to possess the place where Elizabeth had passed her happy childhood. On his return to England he was received with great distinction by Charles II., and was created Earl of Craven and Viscount Uffington. In 1661 Elizabeth also returned to England; her nephew Charles showed little sympathy for her, but Lord Craven had provided a home for her, having purchased Drury House at the corner of Drury Lane (a few years before described as "a deep, foul, and dangerous road"), which he rebuilt and gave to it the name of Craven House, and which she occupied till her death in February, 1662. He not only saved her from dependence on her selfish nephew, but he gave a further instance of his romantic devotion to the widowed Queen by preparing another abode for her at Hamstead Marshall, which was to be built in imitation of Heidelberg, the scene of her early married life.

Lord Craven afterwards resided chiefly at Combe Abbey, where are several portraits of him, as also of the Queen of Bohemia, and of all her children.

He was a most charitable citizen, and in 1665 was very active in his efforts to stop the progress of the great plague, and so often was his assistance rendered in cases of the fires, then very frequent, that it was a common saying of the time that "his horse smelt fire as soon as it happened." He never married, and closed his useful life on the 9th of April, 1697, aged 88. On his death his titles and estates passed to a cousin of the same name.

During Lord Craven's absence from England Stokesay was let on a long lease, which has only recently expired, to Charles Baldwyn, Esq., of Elswick, and his heirs. During the civil wars it was held by Sir Samuel Baldwyn, the son of this gentleman, and was garrisoned for the king. At this time it had a narrow escape from the fate which has befallen so many other buildings of the kind. A detachment of 500 foot and 300 horse had been despatched by the Parliamentary Committee at Shrewsbury with a view to reduce Ludlow. After marching within five miles of that place, they proceeded to Holgate and Broncroft in Corve dale, both of which the royalists had demolished, and in the meantime sent Lieut. Rivington to view Stokesay. "The place," says John Vicars in a quaint old book, *The Burning Bush not Consumed*, "was considerable, therefore the next morning we drew up to it, and summoned it, but the governor, Capt. Dawrett, refused, whereupon we prepared for a storm, and being ready to fall on, we gave a second summons which was hearkened unto, a party admitted, and it is now garrisoned for us. One of these castles commands Corve Dale, a rich and varied country; the other secures Stretton Dale, so that Ludlow is now blockt up on this side, and hath only Hereford to range in." Whatever may be thought of Capt. Dawrett's valour, his discretion deserves the admiration and gratitude of all who value Stokesay, which but for it would now be a pile of ruins.

After the foregoing occurrence Sir Michael Woodhouse, then governor of Ludlow, appears to have made an effort to raise the siege of that place. Procuring assistance from the other loyal garrisons in the neighbourhood, he advanced against Broncroft. In the meantime, a party from Stokesay marched to Wistanstow, in hopes of meeting reinforcements from Shrewsbury, which, however, did not arrive; and, contrary to their expectations, they found the enemy hastening from Corve-dale to besiege Stoke, "judging it of more consequence." An engagement ensued, which is mentioned in most of the newspapers of that day, though with much incorrectness as to its site and circumstances. John Vicars, in the work already quoted, says that "we slew near to 100 on the place, took above 300 common soldiers, about 60 officers and gentlemen, and all their ordnance and baggage, and 4 barrels of powder, a good quantity of match and bullets, 100 horse. Some gentlemen of quality were slain, these being most of the gallantry of Herefordshire. In the action Sir Wm. Croft, the best head-piece and activist man in that county was slain on the place, the Gov^r. of Monmouth and Ludlow hardly escaped, Sir Michael Woodhouse, his horse being taken."

From the turrets of Stokesay may be seen on the opposite side of the valley, at the foot of Norton Camp, a group of farm buildings surrounded by green meadows. A few years ago, when the foundations of these buildings were being laid, the workmen came upon a number of human skeletons, doubtless the ghastly relics of that bloody fray. Near this spot, an ancient but now unused road, deeply worn into the side of the hill, may still be traced from the farmhouse to the bank of the river, which must have here been crossed by a ford. Close by are the remains—a bit of stone wall and a pavement—of the mill, referred to in Domesday and

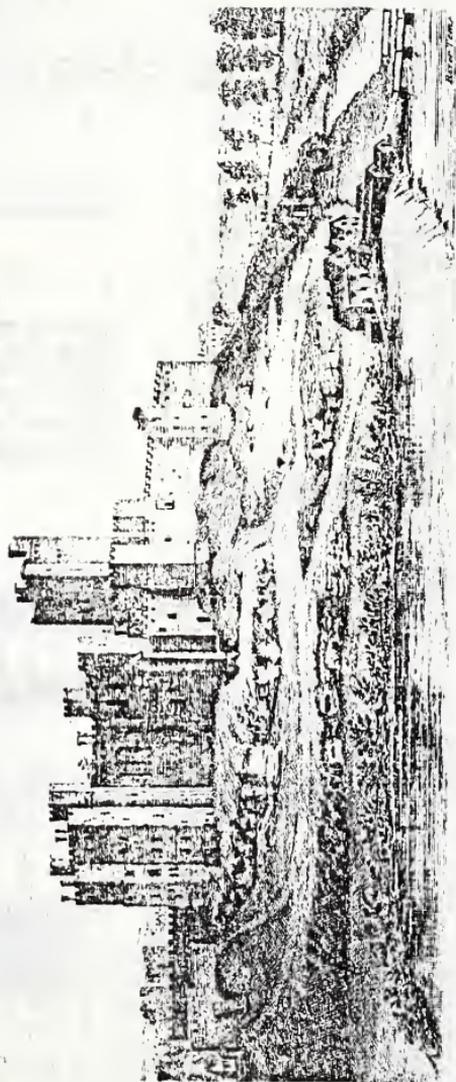
in several other records of the manor. This road is in a direct line between Corvedale and Stokesay, and is that by which a troop advancing from Broncroft to the latter place would naturally come. There can be little doubt that it was here the party who had been reconnoitering up the Stretton valley encountered and defeated their enemies, and that in this now peaceful spot most of the "gallantry of Herefordshire," with Sir Wm. Croft at their head, then met their doom.

After the Civil Wars Stokesay was, with many other castles, ordered to be "slighted," or rendered incapable of defence. In most cases this order was carried out ruthlessly, but in this instance it was apparently considered sufficient to remove the battlements of the northern tower and leave the rest intact. Possibly to the influence of Sir Samuel Baldwyn, who resided here about this time, and who appears to have taken much interest in the old house, and to have been a person of taste and refinement, we owe its preservation, and it is not unlikely that he had the timber rooms, which now present so quaint and picturesque an appearance, built on what remained of the northern tower.

From that time to the present, Stokesay, like those kingdoms which are said to be happy in having no history, has had an uneventful career. At one time, indeed, it had become a mere outbuilding to the neighbouring farmhouse, and was fast falling into a dilapidated state; but Lord Craven was induced to allow the repairs necessary for its preservation to be carried out, and put an end to its further desecration. Since then the old mansion has, with all the surrounding property, passed into the possession of Mr. Allcroft, who, at very considerable expense, and with much judgment, is making some substantial and greatly needed repairs.

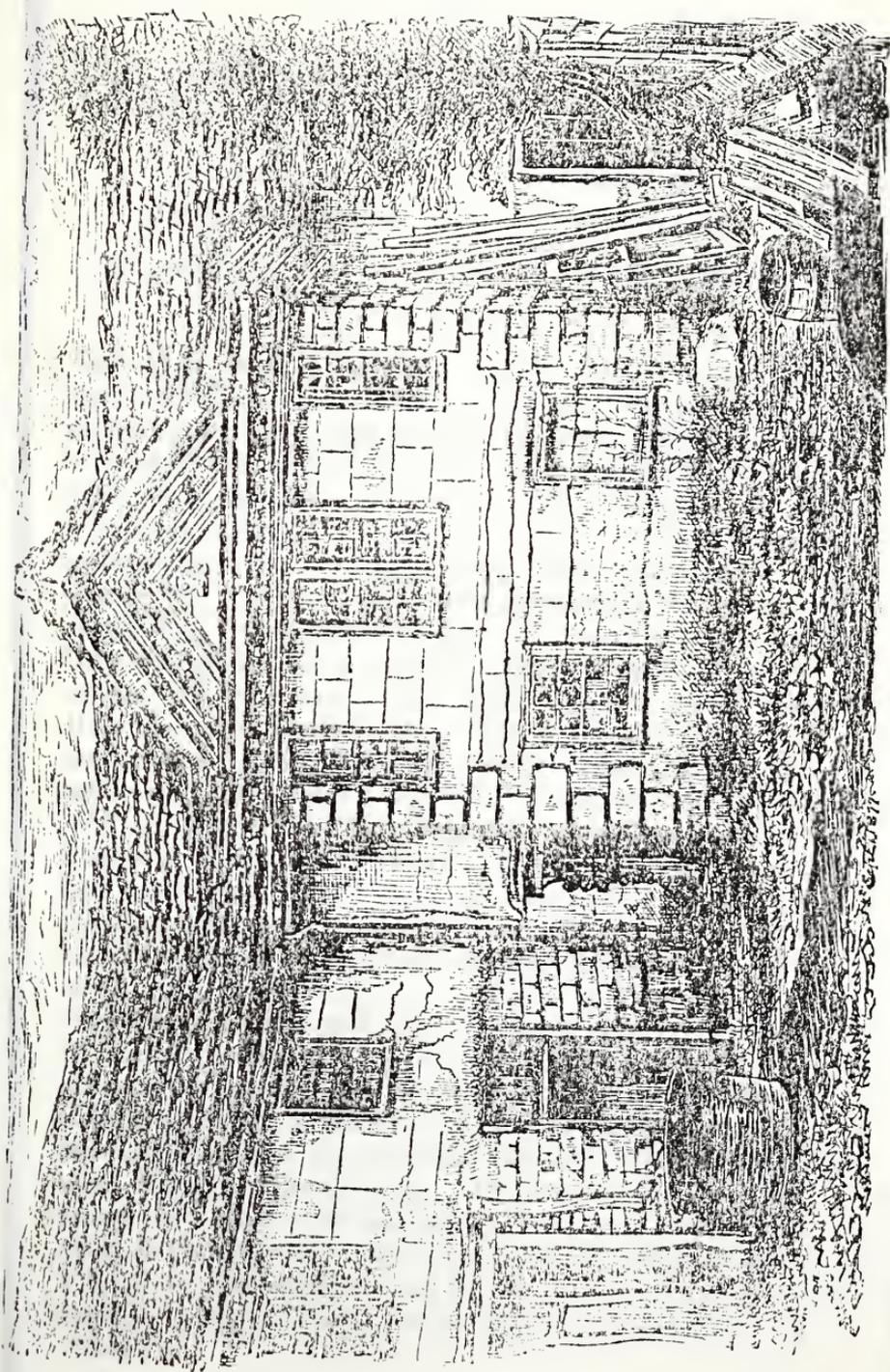
I cannot conclude this paper without expressing

the deep obligation I am under to Mrs. Stackhouse Acton for the assistance she has rendered in its preparation. Whatever value it may possess is entirely due to the materials which she has for many years collected with great care and industry, and which she has kindly placed at my disposal.



View of the town of ...





QUADRANGLE OF THE COLLEGE OF THE PALMERS' GILD, LUDLOW (1878).

THE PALMERS' GILD OF LUDLOW.

BY THE REV. W. C. SPARROW, L.L.D., LUDLOW.

THE origin of Gilds is very remote. It is known that they existed in early times in Rome and its dependent cities, where they were at first discouraged, but became ultimately so powerful that rulers found themselves under the necessity of securing their support at all critical junctures. So long as they were formed only among the lower orders, no opposition was offered to them, but wherever the more intelligent were found combining, every obstacle was thrown in the way, lest they should become powerful centres of political movements; which they often did. Both under the Republic and the Empire of Rome, the advantages of union, the isolation of particular classes in foreign settlements, the desire for social intercourse, and many other causes, led to the formation of Gilds or trades'-unions. There was scarcely a trade or calling which had not its Gild. Sailors, fishermen, carpenters, drapers, muleteers, and workmen of every grade and kind, combined for purposes of mutual support. Since all the Gilds exhibit the same features, the later ones were probably formed and regulated upon the model of those previously established. Although it was necessary in early times to obtain the formal sanction of authority before a Gild could be established, there can be no doubt, from the numbers that existed, that many were formed without this. In the same town, we know that unions of merchants, freedmen, and slaves existed side by side. Combinations of this kind gave a force to the opinions and wishes of every section of society, which would have been unattainable by

individuals, however wealthy or powerful. To the slaves they were an immense benefit. For a few hours at least, on the occasions when the law allowed them to assemble, they could forget their condition in festive intercourse with men who treated them with the consideration due to human beings: and since even slaves were sometimes appointed to preside over their Gilds, or occupied subordinate positions of authority, they enjoyed a brief consciousness of equality with freedmen. The main purpose, however, of many of these early Gilds was to provide a tomb. The ancients looked upon burial with the appointed rites as a necessary condition of future rest, and therefore the means of obtaining such burial was a boon which they eagerly sought. A small payment, within the means of a slave, was made periodically, and for this a place was secured in the 'columbarium,' as it was called, for his body at death. Even if a master should refuse, as was sometimes the case, to give up the body of his slave, the rites were performed just as though the corpse were in the hands of the Gild. The more wealthy and important colleges or unions often contained members whose anxiety to perpetuate their memory led them to make large endowments for tombs and surrounding lands and buildings, where officers should reside, charged with the maintenance of their monuments.¹

Christianity found this organization existing, and, as in many other cases, adopted so much of it as was favourable to itself, and consistent with its principles. There was clearly an element wanting in the ancient Gilds, which Christianity supplied. Provision had been made for the dead, and in the course of time the living had come to expend large sums in festive meetings at the tombs, but nothing was done for the sick, the aged, and the poor of the association. In the Gilds of the Christians this defect was not found. Otherwise, the nature and government of their associations bear a close resemblance to those of old. Purposes of mutual

¹ See Parker's *Catacombs of Rome* passim.

support among those who followed the same calling, the solidity of union, the pleasure of society, brought them together. The necessity of government gave them rulers. Festive assemblies led to masters of their feasts. The same causes, the same constitution, the same rulers are found to exist in the days of paganism. Christianity added to the former objects the support of the needy and infirm.

No doubt combinations of this sort were often formed by men who, under cover of association for mutual help, really masked political or other purposes, and perhaps some degenerated into political organizations pure and simple. From the nature of things, it is likely that men assembled together would come to discuss other questions than those for which they specially met. But the main and primary purpose of Gilds in this country seems to have been to protect a special trade or calling, to prevent others taking advantage of its mysteries without a proper initiation, and to confine to few the benefits of the craft. All such Gilds would naturally acquire the force which union gives, even if that were not a primary consideration.

The town of Ludlow owes some of its best institutions to the liberality of a Gild called The Palmers' Gild. Its existence extends over several centuries, and the documents in which its history is embodied would alone fill a large volume. It will only be possible, therefore, in a paper of this kind, to give a general idea of its nature and purpose. The Gild is intimately connected with the stately parish Church of St. Lawrence in Ludlow, and more especially with a chapel in it dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

Leland was commissioned in 1533 by Henry VIII. 'to make search after England's antiquities, and to peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, colleges, and other places where records and the secrets of antiquity were deposited.' He spent six or seven years in travelling through England and Wales, and in his

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 and it has been supported by
 private contributions. It is a
 university that has been
 founded by private individuals,
 and it has been supported by
 private contributions.

The fourth of these is the fact that
 the University of Chicago is a
 private institution. It is not a
 public university, and it is not
 a state university. It is a
 private university, and it is
 a university of the highest
 quality. It is a university
 that has been founded by
 private individuals, and it
 has been supported by private
 contributions. It is a
 university that has been
 founded by private individuals,
 and it has been supported by
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 university that has been
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'itinerary' records his visit to Ludlow. Mention is made of The Palmers' Gild in these terms:—

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 midst of the Towne and is in the highest Ground of it. This Church hath beene much advanced by a Brotherhood therein founded in the name of St. John the Evangelist. The Originall thereof was (as the people say there) in the tyme of K. Edward 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 Priests, partly found by Endowment of Landes, partly by Gatheringe the Devotion of people thereabout. And these Priests 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 money given for Obiits of men buried there in the Church.

It will be seen from this extract that the origin of the Gild is carried back to the days of Edward the Confessor. No evidence has yet been obtained of its existence at that time, or earlier than perhaps the reign of John. But it is worthy of remark that the legend of the ring is embodied in one of the windows of St. John's Chapel already mentioned. King Edward is represented receiving the ring from the hands of two men dressed in Palmers' habit, who kneel to present it. As the legend is not generally known, so much of it as appertains to the present subject is here given, translated from the Norman French:—

'The King was at the service
Where was dedicated the Church
Of St. John, who to God was dear,
And whom the King could so much love ;
No Saint had he so dear except St. Peter.
Lo, a poor man who was there,
A stranger and unknown,
When he saw King Edward,
For love of St. John, prays him
That of his possessions he would give him a part.
The King, who hears his prayer,
Puts his hand to his alms-chest,



GATEWAY OF THE COLLEGE, HUDLOW,
FROM THE WEST END OF CHURCHYARD.



THE GREAT GATEWAY TO THE TEMPLE OF THE GREAT GODS

But neither gold nor silver does he there find.
 He bids his almoner be summoned,
 But he was not found for the crowd.
 The poor man ceases not to beg,
 And the King is in distress
 Because neither gold nor silver he finds at hand,
 And he reflects, remains silent,
 Looks at his hand, and remembers
 That on his finger he had a cherish'd ring,
 Which was large, royal, and beautiful ;
 To the poor man he gives it for the love
 Of St. John his dear lord :
 And he takes it with joy,
 And gently gives him thanks.
 And when he was possessed of it
 He departed and vanished,
 But to this no one paid attention.

Soon after it chanced that
 Two Palmers of English birth,
 Who go to seek the Holy Sepulchre,
 By a path where no man guides them,
 In the land of Syria,
 Go astray far out of the way,
 See neither man nor house ;
 Now have they arrived in the wilderness,
 The night comes on, the sun sets,
 Nor do they know which way to turn,
 Nor where they can lodge for the night ;
 They fear robbers, they fear wild beasts,
 They fear monsters and dreadful tempests,
 And many an adventure of the desert ;
 The dark night surprises them.

Now, behold a band of youths,
 In a circle which was very large and beautiful,
 By whom the whole road and air
 Were brightened as if by lightning,
 And an old man, white and hoary,
 Brighter than the sun at midday,
 Before whom are carried two tapers,
 Which brighten the path ;
 He, when he comes close to the Palmers,
 Salutes them, says " Dear friends,
 Whence come you ? Of what creed
 Are you, and of what birth ?
 What Kingdom and King ? What seek you here ?"
 And one of them answered him,
 " We are Christians, and desire

The first of these was the...
 second was...
 third was...
 fourth was...
 fifth was...
 sixth was...
 seventh was...
 eighth was...
 ninth was...
 tenth was...
 eleventh was...
 twelfth was...
 thirteenth was...
 fourteenth was...
 fifteenth was...
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 seventeenth was...
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 nineteenth was...
 twentieth was...
 twenty-first was...
 twenty-second was...
 twenty-third was...
 twenty-fourth was...
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 twenty-eighth was...
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 thirty-first was...
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 thirty-seventh was...
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 forty-first was...
 forty-second was...
 forty-third was...
 forty-fourth was...
 forty-fifth was...
 forty-sixth was...
 forty-seventh was...
 forty-eighth was...
 forty-ninth was...
 fiftieth was...

Have we to expiate our sins ;
 We are both from England,
 We have come to seek the Holy Sepulchre
 And the holy places of this country,
 Where Jesus died and lived.
 And our King is named Edward,
 The good Prince, whom may God preserve to us ;
 He has not such a Saint from here to France.
 But it has befallen us by mishap,
 We have lost to-day the company
 Which comforts us and which guides us,
 Nor know we what has become of us."

And the old man answered these
 Joyously, like a clerk,
 "Come after me, I go before you,
 Where you will find a good hostelry.
 For love of King Edward
 You shall have lodging and good care,
 Your leader I myself will be,
 And your host." He leads them on.

They enter a city,
 They have found a good hostelry,
 The table prepared, and good treatment,
 Linen and bed, and other preparations.
 The tired ones, who had great need,
 Repose themselves after supper.
 In the morning, when they depart,
 They find their host and leader,
 Who, when they have issued from the gate,
 Gently thus comforts them,—

"Be not troubled nor sad,
 I am John the Evangelist,
 For love of Edward the King
 I neither will nor ought to fail you,
 For he is my especial
 Friend and loyal king,
 With me he has joined company,
 Since he has chosen to lead a chaste life.
 We shall be peers in Paradise :
 And I tell you, dear good friends,
 You shall arrive, be assured,
 In your country safe and sound :
 You shall go to King Edward,
 Salute him from me,
 And that you attempt not a falsehood
 To say, you shall carry proofs—
 A ring, which he shall know,
 Which he gave to me, John,
 When he was at the service

Where my Church was dedicated :
 There I besought him, for the love
 Of John. It was I, in poor array.
 And let King Edward know well
 To me he shall come before six months are over ;
 And, since he resembles me,
 In Paradise shall we be together ;
 And, that of this he may be confidently assured,
 You shall tell him all whatever I tell you.”
 They who well understand his words
 Give him thanks for all his benefits,
 And when they are possessed of the ring
 The Saint departed and vanished :
 And the Pilgrims depart,
 Who now are on the certain path,
 Without ill and without trouble ;
 The Saint leads and conducts them,
 They hasten to go to King Edward,
 That they have not yet arrived seems tardy to them,
 And they relate their adventure,
 Show the ring at once.
 Whatever they relate he believes true
 When he sees the proofs :
 Of this witness bear the whole
 Company, large in numbers.’

No other reason for the name of the Gild can be assigned than this tradition. The title seems to be confirmed by a special assembly of the Gild to be mentioned by and by ; but whether that was a formal recognition of a popular name, or an appellation conferred then for the first time, does not clearly appear, because the union seems to be once, at all events, spoken of as The Palmers' Gild previously to that meeting. In the will of William de la Vilde, dated A.D. 1377, this passage occurs:—“*Item lego fraternitati Sti. Andre de ludelowe quæ vocatur¹ palmargylde tenementum meum apud ludelowe in dynan.*” “I leave also to the brotherhood of St. Andrew, of Ludelowe, which is called Palmers' Gild, my tenement at Ludelowe in Dynan.” From this it is evident that the Gild was also known as the brotherhood of St. Andrew, which confirms Mr.

¹ Wills No. 11. Ludlow collection.

Toulmin Smith's suggestion that the Gild was at first dedicated to some saint, as was very customary.

The earliest record we have of the Gild is a parchment, much mutilated, which appears to be a deed assigning rents from the property of those named therein, for the perpetual maintenance of a chaplain for God and the blessed Mary, serving in the Church of Ludlow. The following is a translation of the original text given below. It is without date, but belongs to the reign of Henry III., or John. The latter part is later, and has been added by another hand :—

To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear this present writing, Geoffrey, son of Andrew of Lodelawe, eternal salvation in the Lord. Be it known to our whole body that I, with charitable intent, have given and granted, and by this, my present writing, have confirmed for the good of my soul, and of the souls of all my predecessors and successors, in pure, free, and perpetual alms, for the perpetual maintenance of a chaplain for God and the blessed Mary, serving in the church of Lodelawe, an annual rent of twelve pence for ever, to be taken of which is opposite the house that Andrew Macy formerly held. And I, Hugh the Mason, three pence annual rent of my house near the Castle Ditch. And I, John le Galeys, two pence annual rent of my house, which I bought of Richard de la Marsse. And I, Henry the Typpar, two pence annual rent of my house next the land of Nicholas de Hasel'. And I, William of Clun, two pence annual rent of the land of Macy Pywan. And I, John Rimilt, two pence annual rent of the shop which is opposite the shop of Macy Pywan. And I, Mile de Dynan, four pence annual rent of the two shops which I bought of Gilbert le Mortimer and Henry Haranc. And I, Roger Eylich, senior, twelve pence annual rent of my shop, which is among the butchers' shops. And also twelve pence annual rent of the same shop, in exchange of the twelve pence which Roger of Wyggemor, and Agnes, his wife, formerly assigned to the aforesaid service. And I, Peter Milsant, six pence annual rent of the shop which is opposite the shop of Henry Agace. And I, William Modbart, six pence annual rent of the shop next the shop of Henry Agace. And I, Walter the Mercer, two pence annual rent of the shop which I bought of John Rimilt. And I, Colemon, twelve pence annual rent of the shop near the Cross.

And I, Geoffrey, son of Peter, two pence annual rent of the shop which John Rimilt held. And I, Robert the Mercer, one penny annual rent of the shop which formerly belonged to Roger Godmon. And I, Symon the Mercer, six pence annual rent of the shop near the churchyard steps. And I, William Clerk, twelve pence annual rent of one acre of land which John le Huny formerly held, and twelve pence annual rent of the land which Roger Pire formerly held, and two pence annual rent of the shop nearer the Gate. And I, William Scissor, six pence annual rent of the shop nearest the Gate, belonging to William Clerk. And I, William lomb, one penny annual rent of the house which I bought of Henry Euteyn. And I, John of Boreford, three pence annual rent of my shop opposite the house of William Lomb. And I, Alicia Furinager, four pence annual rent of land near that of Richard Agace. And I, Roger Clerk, twelve pence annual rent which I have usually received from the house of Richard Agace. Also one penny from my house near Corve Gate. And I, William Coterel, junior, for myself, and of the gift of my father, and of the gift of Nicholas Schelich, ten pence annual rent of my own house. And I, Nicholas Helsant, two pence annual rent, of the gift of my father, from the house next the land of Richard Hulloc. And I, Richard Hulloc,¹ pence annual rent of the house which I bought of William Huweline. And I, Hugh pence annual rent of my house in Corve Street. And I, Reginald le Hole, two pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Matilda le Lorimer. And I, Hugh Wade, one penny annual rent of my house next the land of (my) son John. And I, lumton, two pence annual rent of my house near the house of Roger Coterel. And I, Nicholas the Parler, two pence annual rent of my house in Corve Street. And I, Henry de wrinelog, two pence annual rent of the land next the land of William, son of ard de Middelhop, two pence annual rent of my house near the Bar of Corve. And I, William of Eggedon, three pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Thomas Haranc. And I, William of Orleton, two-and-a-half pence annual rent. I, Geoffrey, near the fountain, two pence annual rent of my own house. And I, William Hinnie, four pence annual rent of the house next Henry Wyn. And I, Nicholas the Wanter, six pence annual rent of the house next the land of David the Charter (? Carter). annual rent of the house which I bought of Nicholas the Blund. And I, Symon the Wanter

¹The amount was never filled in.

two pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Radulf, son of Alan. And I, Robert Monetar, two pence annual rent of my own house. And I, Phi[lip] six pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Margia of Wiggimor. And I, Roger of Orlireton, eight pence annual rent of the house of Henry Reuenswart. And I, Hugh Trie, two pence annual rent of my house opposite the shop of Richard Eylrich. [And I] Richard of Routon, six pence annual rent of the land of Nicholas Piwan in Galdeford. And I, Roger of Esthope, two pence annual rent of my land which I held in Galdeford. And I, Hugh of Mitleton, six pence annual rent of the land which I acquired from Peter Palefrey in Galdeford. And I, William Mile, two pence annual rent of my land in Galdeford. And I, Thomas Cut, four pence annual rent of the land which I bought of William the fluster. And I, John the Proude, two pence annual rent of the same land. And I, Adam senior, of Wyggeley, two pence annual rent of my house in Galdeford. And I, Thomas of Middelhope, four pence from my house in Galdeford of annual rent. And I, Alicia, daughter of William filot, two pence annual rent of land in Galdeford. And I, William the Chaluner, one penny annual rent of my house in Galdeford. And I, Walter the shoemaker, one penny annual rent of my house in Galdeford. And I, Adam of Hulle, two pence annual rent of my house in the same street. And I, Roger Minch, two pence annual rent of my house in the same street. And I, Nicholas baker, five pence annual rent of my land near the land of Herbert of Ledewys in the same street. And I, Richard of Doddemor, sixpence annual rent of land le Huny below Galdeford gate. And I, Walter Gold, sixpence annual rent of land next the land of the said Richard. And I, Richard of Salop, two pence annual rent of the house near the house of John of Bureford. And I, annual rent of land in Old Street. And I, Henry son of Melede, six pence annual rent of land opposite the house of Hugh le Dulbur. And I, Roger son of John Eylrich, two pence annual rent of the land which Agnes l. And I, Robert Clerk, for me and Agnes of Stivinton, two pence annual rent of land belonging to Agnes of Stivinton. And [I], Hugh le Dulbur, four pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Robert of Whitebache. And I annual rent of land near the land of Hugh le Dulbur. And I, Philip Fynesael, eight pence annual rent for me and William Leuich (? Ledwich) of my land near the land of William Potel. And I, Agnes Huchred, one penny annual rent ditch near the house of Walter

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. It is a history of a people who
 have been able to overcome all the difficulties which
 have been thrown in their way, and to emerge as a
 powerful and respected nation in the world.

The second of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people
 who have come from all 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, and has given it a unique character.

The third of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who
 have fought for the right to live in peace and
 harmony, and who have established a government
 which guarantees the rights of all its citizens.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who
 have been able to overcome all the difficulties which
 have been thrown in their way, and to emerge as a
 powerful and respected nation in the world.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who
 believe in a better future, and who are working
 hard to make it a reality.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who
 care for each other, and who are willing to
 sacrifice for the good of their country.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who
 believe in the rule of law, and who are working
 hard to make it a reality.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who
 have fought for the right to live in peace and
 harmony, and who have established a government
 which guarantees the rights of all its citizens.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who
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 harmony, and who have established a government
 which guarantees the rights of all its citizens.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States
 is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who
 have been able to overcome all the difficulties which
 have been thrown in their way, and to emerge as a
 powerful and respected nation in the world.

Kyddecauge. And I, Thomas Allec, senior, six pence annual rent of my house near the land of Osbert the Furbiser. And I, Osbert the Furbiser, six pence annual rent of the house of Alan of Esford. [And] I, Thomas the Webbe, two pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Roger Eylrich, opposite that of Robert Agace. And I, Alan the Tippur, four pence annual rent of land near the land of Roger of Esford. And I, Cecilia Colemon for me and Hauwysia of the Diche, two pence annual rent of the land which belonged to Hauwysia of the Diche. And I, William Potel, four pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Suan the chaplain. And I, Henry Mirescall, two pence annual rent of my workshop. And I, Nicholas Falniwulle, two pence annual rent of my house behind the workshop. And I, John Mustard, two pence annual rent of my house behind the workshop. And I, William Monetar, son of Petronilla, two pence annual rent of my shop near the house of William of Clun. And I, William de Brecheynoc, six pence annual rent of my land in Broad Street. And I, Walter son of Philip, two pence annual rent of the land of Adam Pecok. And I, Adam the Soaper, twelve pence annual rent of land near the land of William Catun in Broad Street. And I, Hugh of Stafford, four pence annual rent of land which I bought of Susanna Moil. And I, Henry the Masun, two pence annual rent of the house which I bought of William of Dynan. And I, Reginald fuller, two pence annual rent of the land which I bought of John Clerk. And I, Roger son of Elyas, three pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Roger Eylrich, senior. And I, John Wade, two pence annual rent of my land in Broad Street. And I, Anianus the glover, one penny annual rent of my house in Broad Street. And I, Robert Dul, two pence annual rent of my house in Broad Street. And I, Nicholas Orm, twelve pence annual rent of my house in Broad Street, near the house of Nicholas the baker. And I, John of Brecon pence annual rent of my land in Broad Street. And I, William of Radenoure six pence annual rent of the house near the house of Andrew Macy. And I, John Salop, eight pence annual rent of my shop opposite the house of Andrew Hubert. And I, Robert Moil, four pence annual rent of the shop which belonged to Stephen the servant. And I, Radul Hubert, two pence annual rent of the house which Nicholas Orm holds in the Narewelone. And I, William the Grinder, senior, six pence annual rent of the land of Walter de Benethale. And I, Alice of Hokeswode six pence annual rent of land near the land of William of Hay in the same lane.

And I, John Ioker, two pence annual rent of my workshop. And I, Andrew Pire, two pence annual rent of my shop in the Narewelone. And I, Geoffrey of Leministr, two pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Richard Sparke that is the Gannew. And I, Roger Eylrich, junior, four pence annually of the shop which I bought of John Rimild (?) which is opposite the shop of the mercer. And I, Philip Monetar six pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Richard haeklittle. And I, Richard of Chabbenoure six pence annual rent for me and Alicia Driw of the land which I bought of Alicia Driw. And I, John Capin annual rent of my land near the land of Richard Colemon. And I, William Moil, four pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Nicholas son of Richalde. And I, Richard monetar, four pence annual rent of the land which Hugh the Waterledar formerly held And I, Stephen the servant, three pence annual rent of the land of William monetar near the castle ditch. And I, William the Gardiner, four pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Richard son of Geoffrey in Dinane. And I, Richard Euwe, two pence annual rent of my land near Dynan Gate. And I, Andrew Hubert, one penny annual rent of my house. And I, Richard of Stoc-ton, two pence annual rent of my house which I bought of Richard of Momele. And I, Richard of Momele, two pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Adam Cotele. And I, William Monetar, two pence annual rent of my house in the Narewelone. And I, Geoffrey Goldsmith, two pence annual rent of my house in Mill Street. And I, Richard of Knulle, one penny annual rent of the house which I bought of Nicholas of Hascoure. And I, Walter of Brug, six pence annual rent of my house in Old Street near the land of Robert Agace. And I, Peter Gylemin, two pence annual rent of the shop which I bought of Robert Goldsmith. And I, Walter, son of Philip, for me and Juliana my wife, and for the souls of our father and mother, twenty two pence annual rent of the house which I bought of Peter Young. And I, Thomas the Glover, three pence annual rent of my house in which I dwell. And I, Philip of Wyggemor (called Stephen), four pence annual rent of my Burgage opposite my house. And I, Macy son of Roger, six pence annual rent of my house in Old Street. And I, Alexander Baker, two pence annual rent of my house in Castle Street. And I, Richard of Orleton four pence annual rent of my house which I bought of William Pilpotin. And I, John the masun two pence annual rent of my house which I bought of William

of Rachesford. And I, William of Boreweye, four pence annual rent of the land which I bought of Hugh the Mercer. And I, Walter the Hopar, one penny annual rent of my house which I bought of Richard Mustard, nearer the land of Nicholas Falliwolle. And I, Thomas Young, two pence annual rent of my house which my mother gave me. And I, William the Potter, two pence annual rent of my house which I bought of Hugh of Dulbur. And I, Henry Wernnode, two pence annual rent of my house in Broad Street, which is near the land of Roger Pernele. And I, William of Kynton, two pence annual rent of my house which I bought of Hugh Drw. And I, Geoffrey of Dman, chaplain, three pence, i.e. of the house of Richard A son of Geoffrey one penny, and of the house of Richard of Aka, chaplain, two pence. And I, Rondulph of Brompton, eight pence annual rent of my house, which I bought of Hugh the Bum. And I, Petronilla scheremon, four pence annual rent of my house near Corve Gate. And I, Eynun de Pola, two pence annual rent of my house in Old Street, near the lane which leads towards the Brothers. And I, John de hyntes, two pence annual rent of that house with a garden in Galdeford, which I bought of William the White of hyntes, which is near the grange of Henry the furbiser. And I, Hugh of Cleybury, six pence annual rent of the garden in Lineya, which I bought of Roger of Weston, near the land of the parson of Lodelowe. And I, William the mercer, two pence annual rent of the house in the Brodestret, which I bought of Susanna Moil. And I, Goditha de Stockton, two pence annual rent of my house which I held in Old Street. And I, Roger Smith for me and my wife for our privileges, two pence from the workshop in the corner, near the house of John of Brommelsgrove. And I, Radulph of byrches, butcher, two pence annual rent of that house which I bought of Richard of Knulle. And I, Hugh Solop (sic) of the house which I bought of Henry Minch, in the Narewelone, one penny. And I, Alicia dianis, of my house in Lineya, four pence. And I, Roger, son of Roger the monetar, six pence of the house which Simon the monetar held in the Brodestret for my soul and my wife and for the souls of my ancestors. And I, Reginald butcher, one penny of that house which Samson held in Galdeford. And I, Richard of Lineya, two pence annual rent of that house by the fountain, near that of Richard of Ruton. And I, Ranulph Smith, two pence of that house in Old Street, which I bought of Stephen the Grindarc. And I, Richard of perscoure one penny of the

house which I held of the Abbot and Convent of Wyggemore. John schermon from a garden in Galdeford two pence. And I, Roger the Hopare, one penny of the house which belonged to Gilbert Weole. And I, Hugh the Chaloner, of my house in Galdeford, near the house of Roger of Whycheote, two pence. And I, Adam Pardi, of Lodelowe, of my house in which I dwell in Corvestret of Lodel', situated between the tenement formerly belonging to Nicholas of Eggedon, and the tenement of John of Presthopte, baker, six pence at the feast of St. Michael.

[U]niversis x'ti fidelibus presens scriptum visur' vel auditor' Galfr' filius Andr' de Lodelauwe eternam in domino salutē. Noverit universitas n'ra me caritatis intuitu dedisse et concessisse et hęc prese'ti scripto me confirmasse pro salute anime mee et [pro salute] animaru' omnium antecessorum et successorum meoru' in puram liberam et p'petuam elemosinam ad p'petuam sustentac'ocem Capp'llani Deo et beate Marie in Eec'l'ia de Lodelauwe servient' Annuu' Redditum Duodecim denar' imp'petuu' percipiendorum de . . . que est ex opposit domus q'am Andr' macy quondam tenuit. Et Ego Hug' le masun Tres denar' annuu' Reddit' de Domo mea jux^a Fossatum Castri. Et Ego Joh'es le Galeys. ij. denar' annui redditus de domo mea q'am emi de Ric'o de le marsse. Et Ego Henr' le Tippar', ij. denar' annui redd' de domo mea prox'ia terr' Nichi' de Hasel'. Et Ego Will'o de clun', ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra Macy Pywan. Et Ego Joh'es Rimilt. ij. denar' annui redd. de solda que est ex oppos' sold' macy Pywan. Et Ego Mile de Dynan iiij^{or} denar' annui redditus de duabz soldis quas emi de Gilbert' le Mortim' & Henr' Harane. Et Ego Roger' Eylrich senior. xij. denar' annui redditus de solda mea que est ex oppos' sold. macy Pywan. Et Ego Mile de Dynan iiij^{or} denar' annui redditus de duabz soldis quas emi de Gilbert' de mortim' et Henr' Harane. Et Ego Roger' Eylrich senior xij denar' annui Redditus de solda mea que est inter sold' Carnificum. Et etiam xij. denar' annui redditus de eadem solda pro excambio. xij. denar' quos Rog' de Wyggemor' et Agnes uxor sua quondam ad pred'cm S'uicium assignaver'nt. Et Ego Petrus Milsant vj denar' annui reddit' de sold' que est exopposit' sold' Henr' Agace. Et Ego Wills' modbart vj. den' annui reddit' de solda jux^a soldam Henr' Agace. Et Ego Walter le Mercer. ij. denar' annui reddit' de solda q'in emi de Joh'e

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state.

Rimilt. Et Ego Colemon. xij. denar' annui redditus de solda jux^a Cruccem. Et Ego Galfrid' filius Petri, ij. denar' annui Redditus de solda q'm Joh'es Rimilt tenuit. Et Ego Robertus le Mercier, j. denar' annui Reddit' de solda que quondam erat Rog'o Godmon. Et Ego Symon le mercier vj denar' annui reddit' de solda jux^a scalar' Cinnit'ii. Et Ego Wills. c'leus, xij denar' annui redditus de una acra terre q'm Joh'es le Huny aliquando tenuit. Et. xij denar' annui redditus de t'ra q'm Rog's Pire quondum tenuit. Et. ij. denar' annui redditus de sold. p'pinquior Porte. Et Ego Will's Scissor. vj. denar' annui reddit' de sold. p'x^a port' Will'i c'lici. Et Ego Will's lomb. j. denar' annui redd. de domo q'm emi de Henr' Eueueyn. Et Ego Joh'es de Boreford, ij. denar' annui Reddit' de solda mea ex opposit' domus Willi Lomb. Et Ego Alicia Furinag' iiij^{or} denar' annui Reddit^s de t'ra p'pinquior Ric'i Agace. Et Ego Rog's C'leus. xij. denar' annui redditus quos recipere solebam de domo Ric'i Agace. It'm unu' denar' de Domo mea jux^a portam de Corwe. Et Ego Wills. Coterel junior pro me et de Dono p'ris mei et de dono Nichi schelich. x. denar' annui reddit^s de p'pria domo mea. Et Ego Nich's. Helsant, ij. denar' annui Reddit' de dono p'ris mei de Domo p'x^a terr' Ric'i Hulloc. Et Ego Ricard. Hulloc denar' annui Reddit' de domo q'm emi de Will'o Huwelme. Et Ego Hug' [d]enar' annui reddit' de domo mea in vico de Corwe. Et Ego Reginald' le Hole ij denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de matild de Lorinner. Et Ego Hug' Wade. j. denar' annui reddit' de Domo mea p'x^a terr' filii Joh'is. Et Ego lumton. ij. denar' annui redditus de Domo mea jux^a domu' Roger' Coterel. Et Ego Nich's le parler, ij. denar' annui redd. de domo mea in vico de Corwe. Et Ego Henr' de wrinelog ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra p'x^a tre Willi fi [lij] ard de midde'lhop. ij. denar' annui redditus de domo mea jux^a Barram de Corue. Et Ego Will's de Eggedon' iiij. denar' annui reddit' de domo q'm emi de Thoma Haranc. Et ego Will's de Orleton. ij. s. denar' annui redd ego Galfr' jux^a fontem, ij. denar' annui reddit. de domo mea p'pria. Et ego Will's himmie, iiij^{or} denar' annui Reddit' de Domo p'x^a Henr' Wyn. Et ego Nich's le Want' vj. denar' annui redditus de domo p'x^a terre David le Chart' [d]enar' annui reddit' de domo q'm emi de Nicho le Blund. Et ego Symon le Want' ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Radulf fil' alani. Et ego Rob's monetar' ij. denar' annui Reddit' de domo mea p'p'a. Et

The first part of the history of the
 world is the history of the
 world from the beginning of
 time to the present day. It
 is a history of the human
 race, of its progress, its
 struggles, and its triumphs.
 It is a history of the
 human mind, of its
 development, and of its
 power. It is a history of
 the human soul, of its
 growth, and of its
 glory. It is a history of
 the human world, of its
 changes, and of its
 fate. It is a history of
 the human race, of its
 past, and of its future.

ego Phi vj. denar' annui redditus de t'ra q'm emi de Margia de Wiggemor. Et ego Rog's de Orlreton, viij. denar' annui reddit' de domo Henr' reuenswart. Et ego Hug' Trie. ij. denar' annui Reddit' de domo mea exopposit' solde Ric'i Eylrich. [Et ego] Ricardus de Routon. vj. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra Nie'hi Piwan in Galdeford. Et ego Rog's de Esthope ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra mea q'm tenui in Galdeford. Et ego Hug' de Mitleton vj. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra q'm p'quisivi de Pet' Palefrey in Galdeford. Et ego Will's mile, ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra mea in Galdeford. Et ego Thomas Cut, iiij^{or} denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Willo de fluster'. Et ego Joh'es le Proude, ij. denar' annui reddit' de ead'm t'ra. Et ego Adam senior de Wyggeley, ij. denar' annui Reddit' de domo mea in Galdeford. Et ego Thom[as de Mid]delhop', iiij^{or} denar' de domo mea in Galdeford de annuo reddit'. Et ego Alicia filia Willi filot, ij. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra in Galdeford. Et ego Will's le Chalun', j. denar' annui reddit' de domo mea in Galdeford. Et ego Walter Sutor, j. denar' annui reddit' de domo mea in Galdeford. Et ego Adam de Hulle. ij. denar' annui Redd' de domo mea in eodem vico. Et ego Rog's Minch, ij denar annui reddit. de domo mea in eod'm vico. Et ego Nich's pistor. v. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra mea jux^a terram Herb'i de Ledewys in eod'm vico. Et ego Ric's de Doddemor' vj. denar' annui reddit de t'ra
. n' le Huny infra portam de Galdeford. Et ego Walter Gold, vj. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra jux^a terram d'e'i Ric'i. Et ego Ric' de Salop' ij denar' annui reddit' de Domo jux^a domu Joh'is de Boreford. Et ego
. [ann]ui Reddit' de terra in vet'i vico. Et ego Henry filius melede, vj. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra exopposit' domus Hugon' le Dulbur'. Et ego Rog's filius Joh'is Eylrich, ij. denar' Annui Reddit' de t'ra q'm Agnes L
. Et ego Rob's el'icus pro me et Agnes de stivinton, ij. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra Agnes de Stivinton. Et [ego] Hug' le Dulbur iiij^{or} denar' annui Reddit' de domo q'm emi de Rob'o de Whitebaehc. Et Ego
. annui Reddit' de t'ra jux^a terram Hugon' le Dulbur. Et ego Philipp^s Fynesnel, viij. denar' annui Reddit' pro me et Willo Leuch de t'ra mea jux^a terram Wil'i Potel. Et ego Agnes Huchred, j. denar' annui Redd fossat' jux^a domu' Walt'i Kyddecauge. Et ego Thomas Allec senior, vj. denar' annui Reddit' de domo mea jux^a terram Osb'i Eruginator. Et ego Osb's

Eruginator, vj. denar' annui reddit' de Domo Alani de Esford. [Et ego] Thomas le Webbe, ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo q'm emi de Rog'o Eylich exopposit' Rob'i Agace. Et ego Alanus le Tippur, iij^{or} denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra jux^a terram Rog'i de Esford. Et Ego Cecilia Coleman pro me et hauwysia de la Diche, ij. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra que fuit Hauwysie de la Diche. Et ego Wills Potel iij^{or} denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Suano cap'lo. Et ego Henr' mirescall ij. denar' annui Reddit' de fabrica mea. Et ego Nich's Fahiwulle ij. denar' annui Reddit' de Domo mea retro fabricam. Et ego Joh'es mustard ij. denar' annui redditus de Domo mea retro fabric. Et ego Wills monetar filius Petronille ij. denar' annui Reddit' de solda mea jux^a domu' Will'i de Chun. Et ego Wills de Brecheynoc vj. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra mea in lat' vico. Et ego Walter' filius Phi' ij. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra ade Pccok. Et ego Adam saponar' xij. denar' annui Reddit' de t'ra jux^a terram Will'i Catun in lat' vico. Et ego Hugh de Stafford iij^{or} denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Susanna moil. Et ego Henr' le Masun ij. denar' annui reddit' de Domo q'm emi de Willo de Dynan. Et ego Reginald full' ij. d. annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Joh'e el'co. Et ego Rog's filius Elye ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Rog'o Eyliche senior. Et ego Joh'es Wade ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra mea in lat' vico. Et ego, Anianus Cyrotheear' j. denar' annui reddit' de domo mea in lat' vico. Et ego, Rob's Dul ij. denar' annui Reddit' de Domo mea in lat' vico. Et ego Nich's Orm. xij. denar' annui reddit' de domo mea in lat' vico—jux^a domu' Nichi Pistoris. Et ego Joh'es de Brecon . . . denar' annui reddit' de t'ra mea in lat' vico. Et ego Will's de Radenou'e vj. denar' annui reddit' de Domo jux^a domu' Andr' Macy. Et ego Joh'es Salop' viij. denar' annui Reddit' de solda mea exopposit' domus Andr' Hubert. Et ego Rob's Moil iij^{or} denar' annui Reddit' de solda que fuit Steph'i S'iant. Et ego Radul Hubert ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo q'm Nich's Orm tenet in la Narewelone. Et ego Wills le Grinder' senior vj. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra Walt'i de Benethale. Et ego Alic' de Hokeswode vj. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra jux^a terram Will'i de Hay in cad'm venell'. Et ego Joh's loker ij. denar' annui Reddit' de fabrica mea. Et ego Andr' Pire ij. denar' annui Redditus de solda mea in la Narewelone. Et ego Galfrid' de Lemenistr' ij. denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Ri'co Sparke scilz le Gannew. Et ego Rog's Eylich junior iij^{or} d. annuatim de solda q'm emi de Joh'e Rmn'd (?) que est ex opp'oto sold. . . .

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

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + g(x)$$

where $g(x)$ is a given function. It is shown that the solution of this problem is given by the function

$$f(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt + c$$

where c is an arbitrary constant. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is unique if we require that $f(0) = 0$.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the properties of the function $f(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is bounded on any finite interval. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is periodic if and only if $g(x)$ is periodic.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the function $f(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ has a limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if $g(x)$ has a limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is asymptotically bounded if and only if $g(x)$ is asymptotically bounded.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the integral properties of the function $f(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is integrable on any finite interval if and only if $g(x)$ is integrable on any finite interval. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is absolutely integrable on any finite interval if and only if $g(x)$ is absolutely integrable on any finite interval.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the differential properties of the function $f(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$f'(x) = f(x) + g'(x)$$

where $g'(x)$ is the derivative of $g(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$f''(x) = f(x) + g''(x)$$

where $g''(x)$ is the second derivative of $g(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$f^{(n)}(x) = f(x) + g^{(n)}(x)$$

where $g^{(n)}(x)$ is the n -th derivative of $g(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$f^{(n)}(x) = f(x) + g^{(n)}(x) + \dots + g(x)$$

where $g^{(n)}(x)$ is the n -th derivative of $g(x)$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the differential equation

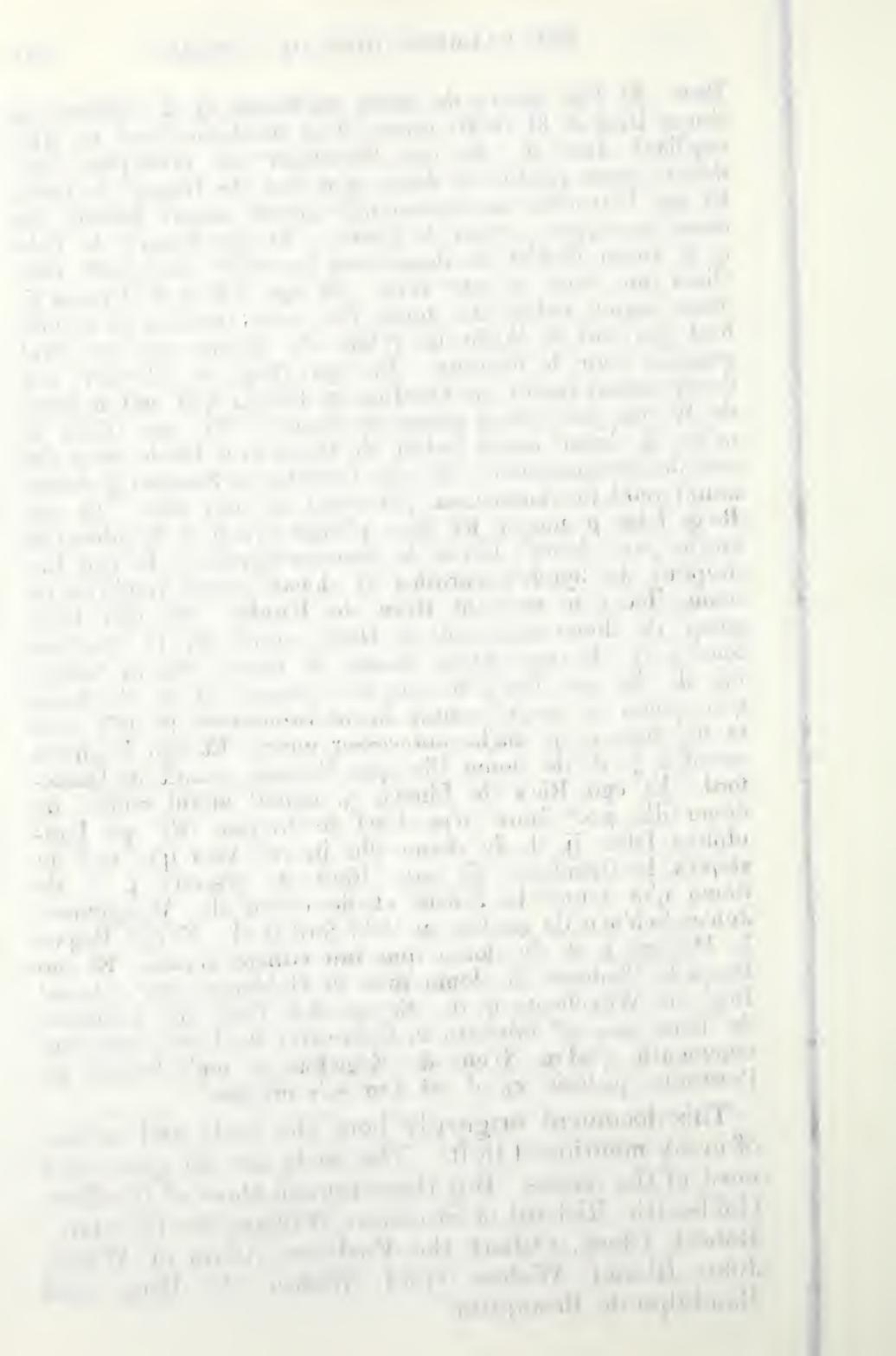
$$f^{(n)}(x) = f(x) + g^{(n)}(x) + \dots + g(x) + c$$

where $g^{(n)}(x)$ is the n -th derivative of $g(x)$ and c is an arbitrary constant.

. le mereer. Et ego philipp' monetar vj. denar'
 annui reddit' de t'ra q'm emi de Ric'o Hackepetit. Et ego
 Ric's de Chabbenou'e vj. denar' annui Reddit' pro me
 et Alicia Driw de t'ra q'm emi de Alicia Driw. Et ego Joh'es
 Capin Annu reddit' de t'ra mea jux^a terram
 Ric'i Colemon. Et ego Wills moil iiij^{or} denar' annui Reddit'
 de domo q'm emi de Nicho filio Richalde. Et ego Ricard'
 monetar' iiij^{or} denar' annui reddit' de t'ra q'm Hug' le
 Waterledar quondam tef[uit] Et ego steph's
 s'iant ij. d. annui Reddit' de t'ra Will'i monetar' jux^a fos-
 satum castri. Et ego Wills le Gardiner iiij^{or} denar' annui
 redd de domo q'm emi de Rico filio Galfridi in Dinane. Et
 [ego] Ric's Euwe ij. denar' annui redditus de t'ra mea jux^a
 portam de Dynan. Et ego Andr' Hubert un' denar' annui
 Reddit' de Domo mea. Et ego Ric's de Stocton ij. denar'
 annui Reddit' de domo q'm emi de Ric'o de Momele. Et ego
 Ric's de Momele ij. d. Annui Redditus de domo q'm emi de
 Ada Cotele. Et ego Will's monetar' ij. denar' annui Redditus
 de domo mea in la Narewelon'. Et ego Galfrid' Aurifaber ij.
 denar' annui reddit de domo mea in vico molendinorum. Et
 ego Ric's de Knulle j. d. Annui Redditus de Domo q'm emi de
 Nich'o de Haselon'e. Et ego Walt's de Brug' vj. d. annui
 Reddit' de domo mea in veter' vico jux^a t'ram Rob'i Agace.
 Et ego Petrus Gylemin ij. denar' annui Redditus de solda q'm
 emi de Ro'bo Aurifabro. Et ego Walt's filius Phi' pro me et
 Juliana uxor' mea et pro anima bus patr' et matr' n'ror xxij. d.
 annui Redditus de domo q'm emi de Petro Juven. Et ego
 Thom' le Gaunt' iiij. d. annui redditus de domo mea in qua
 maneo. Et ego Ph's de Wyggemor (d'e's Steph's) iiij^{or}
 denar' annui Redditus de Burgag' meo exopposit' domus
 mee. Et ego macy filius Ro'gi vj. denar' annui redditus de
 domo mea in vet'i vico. Et ego Alexand' Pistor ij. d. annui
 redditus de domo mea in vico de Castr'. Et ego Ric's de
 Olreton iiij^{or} denar' annui redditus de domo mea q'm emi
 de Willo Pilpotin. Et ego Joh's le Masun ij. denar' annui
 redditus de domo mea q'm emi de Willo de Rachesford.
 Et ego Will's de Boreweye iiij^{or} denar' annui redditus de t'ra
 q'm emi de Hugon' le m'cer. Et ego Walt's le Hopar j. d.
 annui redditus de domo mea q'm emi de Ric' mustard
 p'pinquior t're Nichi Falliwolle. Et ego Tho' Juven' ij.
 denar' annui reddit' de domo mea q'm mat' mea michi
 dedit. Et ego Will's le Pot' ij denar' annui redditus de
 domo mea q'm emi de Hugon' Dulbur. Et ego Henr'
 Wernode ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo mea in lat' vico
 que est jux^a t'ram Rog' Pernele. Et ego Will's de Kynton
 ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo mea q'm emi de Hugon'

Drw. Et Ego Galfr's de dinan cap'llanus iij. d. scilicet de domo Ri'ci A fil Galfri unum d et de domo Ri'ci de Aka cap'llani duos d. Et ego Rondulph's de Brom'pton viij. denar' annui reddit' de domo q'm emi de Hugon' le Bum. Et ego Petronilla scheremon iiiij^{or} denar' annui Reddit' de domo mea jux^a portam de Corve. Et ego Eynu'n de Pola ij. d. annui Reddit' de domo mea in veter' vico jux^a venellan que ducit se vers' fr'es. Et ego Joh'es de hyntes ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo illa cum Gardino in Galdeford q'm emi de Willo le White de hyntes que est jux^a g'angian henr' le forbisur. Et ego Hug' de Cleybur' sex denar' annui reddit' de Gardino in Lineya q'm emi de Rogo de Weston jux^a t'ram p'sone de Lodel'. Et ego Will's le m'cer, ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo in le Brode stret q'm emi de Susanna moil. Et ego Goditha de Stocton ij. denar' annui redd de domo mea q'm tenui in vet'i vico. Et ego Ro'gs faber p' me et ux' mea p'vilgz n'ris ij. d. de fabrica in ang'lo jux^a domu' Joh'is de Brommelsgrove. Et ego Radulphus de byrches carnifex ij. denar' annui redditus de domo illa q'm emi de Ri'co de Knulle. Et ego Hug' solop' de domo q'm emi de Henr' minch in le Narewelonc j. d. Et ego Alicia dianis de domo mea in Lineya iiiij. d. Et ego Rog's fil Rog'i le monet' vj. d. de domo q'm simon le moy'n' tenuit in le Brodestret p' a'ia mea et ux' mea et p' aia'bz antecessor meor. Et ego Reginald carnifex j. d. de domo illa q'm Samson tenuit in Galdeford. Et ego Ric's de Lineya ij. denar' annui reddit' de domo illa jux^a fonte' p'pe Ric'i de Ru'ton. Et ego Ranulphus faber ij. d. de domo illa in vet' vico q'm emi de steph's le Grindare. Et ego Ric's de p'scou'e j. d. de domo q'm tenui de Abbat' et de e'vent de Wyggemore Joh'es Sch'm'o de gardino in Galdeford ij. d. Et ego Rog'us le Hopare j. d. de domo que fuit Gilb'te Weole. Et ego Hugo le Chaloner de domo mea in Galdeford jux^a Domu' Rog'i de Whyhcote ij. d. Et ego Ad. Pardi de Lodelowe de domo mea q'm inhabito in Corvestret de Lodel' sita int' tencementu q'nd'm Ni'chi de Eggedon et ten' Joh'nis de Presthope pistoris vj. d. ad f'm se'i ni'chis.

This document originally bore the seals and names of many mentioned in it. The seals are all gone, and most of the names. But there remain those of Geoffrey Goldsmith, Richard of Stockton, William the Grindare, Robert Clerk, Osbert the Furbisur, Adam of Wigel, John Rimild, Walter Gold, Walter de Brug, and Randulph de Brompton.



It is without any note of time, and much labour has been required to establish its date. An alphabetical list was made from the Ludlow documents of upwards of a thousand names, amongst which some of these were found to occur, and they were then compared with names found in The Hundred Rolls, Pedes Finium, The Close, and the Patent Rolls. It was thus established that the parchment is of the reign of Henry III., possibly as early as John, and probably, in its later entries, of the time of Edward I. Upon examination, it will be found to contain indications of a Gild at an earlier period still. We may notice first that Geoffrey Andrew, with whose name it begins, is constantly spoken of in contemporary deeds as 'Gildaldermon of the Gild.' His brother, Nicholas Andrew, was dead in 1266, and as the last mention yet found of Geoffrey is in 1275, it is likely that he was dead when the Gild met, as we shall see, in 1284, because his name does not appear, and Henry Pigin stands first on the list. Geoffrey Andrew was, therefore, the president of an early Gild.

Roger Eylrich, who is known to have lived in 1255, from the Hundred Rolls, gives twelve pence to the chaplain, in exchange for the same sum formerly assigned to that service by Roger and Agnes, of Wyggemor. William Cotterel, junior confirms his father's gift and that of Nicholas Schelich. Nicholas Helsant does the same. In some of the early Ludlow charters rents are confirmed to the Gild which are stated to have been paid by previous possessors. This is sufficient to show the existence of a Gild in the reign of Henry III., and perhaps still earlier. The maintenance of a chaplain to pray for the souls of the living and the dead is the most prominent duty of this union brought before us in these documents. With whatever functions besides it may have been charged at this time, we have no record of them.

The next document in order of time is one of some interest. It is the provision made by one of the family of Andrew for the perpetual maintenance of a chaplain for his own kindred. Although not in the first instance

a bequest to the Gild, there is little doubt that it was ultimately merged into their property, and that the chaplain was either one of those afterwards appointed, or not to be distinguished from them in station or office.

“ Know, present and future men, that I, William, son of Nicholas Andrew, of Ludelowe, clerk, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed for the salvation of my soul, that of Nicholas Andrew, my father, and of Agnes, my mother, of my relatives, friends, benefactors, and of all the faithful dead, in pure and perpetual alms, my annual rent below written, for the service of one chaplain to celebrate perpetually in the church of the blessed Laurence of Ludelowe for the souls aforesaid, viz., twenty shillings and sixpence annual rent of the fulling mill, which William the fulur holds under Teme bridge. Also three shillings and six pence from the land which Reginald the Carpenter held of me in the open country of Ludford, with the building which lies in the town of Ludford, near the house of William the fulur. Also two shillings and eight pence from the land which the brothers of the Hospital of Ludelowe have held of me in the open country of Ludford. Also eight shillings annual rent of two shops opposite the house of Geoffry Andrew, which Robert Mill held. Also nine shillings and six pence annual rent of the shops and places which I bought of Geoffry, son of Peter, between the land of Walter the Mercer and that of John the Mason, near the churchyard. Also half a mark annual rent of the land which William of Draiton formerly held of me in the same town, with appurtenances. Also two shillings and six pence from the house and place which Symon the Mercer formerly held of me in the town of Ludelowe, near the house which Nicholas Andrew, my father, inhabited. Also twelve pence annual rent of the Grange, which William the fulur held of me near the chapel of Ludford, with all emoluments and escheats which issue from the aforesaid lands and rents, or can issue in future. Also one penny annual rent from the land which Henry Knulle held of me in the town of Ludelowe, near Mill Street. But the said chaplain shall celebrate mass for the dead early in the morning, provided it be done by licence of the Rector of the same church, and of the parishioners of the same place, with or without tolling according to their wish. And the said chaplain for the time being ought to be present in person for the nightly and daily hours in the aforesaid church. But the presentation of the said chaplain, and the vacating of the same

for (good) cause, shall belong to my brother John and me, to both while living, or to the other. But after the death of both, I give, concede, and confirm for ever by this my deed, the presentation of the said chaplain for the said service to the Community of the Burgesses of the town of Ludelowe. So that the aforesaid community may present one chaplain born in Ludelowe, provided he be suitable for the aforesaid service to be performed perpetually in the aforesaid church in the form aforesaid, and may provide for a vacancy. But I will that the aforesaid chaplain be irremovable after my death. And that this my donation and concession in pure and perpetual alms may be ratified and unshaken for ever [I have confirmed] the present deed by the impression of my seal and of the seal of the aforesaid Community of Ludelowe. Done and given in full Hundred of Ludelow, Tuesday next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, anno domini, 1275.

Sciant presentes et fut'i quod ego Will's filius Nich'i Andr' de Ludel' cli'eus dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute a'ie mee Nich'i And' p'ris mei et Agnet' m'ris mee p'pinquor' Amicor' b'nf'or meor et o'ium fedelium defunctor' in puram et p'petuam elemosinam annuu' Redditu' t'ne' infra se'ptum ad s'uicium unius cap'lli p'petuo celebrand' in ce'ca b'i Laur' de Ludel' pro animabz sup'de'is videlz vigint' solid' et sex denar' annui Reddit' de molendino fulleraticio qd Will's lo flulur tenet subt' ponte' de Temede. It'm tres solid' et sex denar' de t'ra qu' Reginald le Carpunt' de me tenuit in camp' de Ludelford cum edific'o quod jacet in villa de Ludelford juxta domu' Will'i le flulur. It'm duos sol' et octo den' de t'ra qu' fr'es Hospital' de Ludel' de me tenu'nt in camp' de Ludelford. Itm octo solid' annui Reddit' de duabz seldis ex opposito' dom' Galfridi Andreu q's Robtus mile tenuit. Itm nove' solid' et sex den' annui reddit' de seldis et placeis q's emi de Galfrido fil' pet' int' t'ram Walt'i le m'cer et Joh'i's le masoun jux' cimit'ium. It'm dimid marcem Annu' Reddit' de t'ra q'm Wills de Draiton de me q'ndam tenuit i' e'ad villa c'u p'tinenc'. It'm duos solid' et sex denar' de domo et placea q'm Symon le m'cer de me q'ndam tenuit in villa de Ludel' jux' domu' q'm inh'itau'at N'chs Andr' p'r meus. It'm duodecim den' annui Reddit' de Grang' q'm de me tenuit Wills le flulur jux' cap'llam de Ludelford cu' om'ibz enolun'tis et exchaetis q' de p'dtis t'ris et Redditibz exeunt vel exir' pot'unt in fut'um. It'm unu' den' annui Reddit' de t'ra q'm Henr' Knulle de me tenuit in villa de Ludel' jux' vicus (?) molendinu'.

De's v'o cap'lls missam suam celebrabit p' defunct' mane sic tamen ut fiat de licencia Rector' ei'sdem eccl'ie et parochianor' eiusdem loci cu' pulsatione v'l sine p' voluntat' eorund'm. Et d'es cap'ls qui p' temp'e fu'it horis nocturnis et diurnis in p'dea eccl'a p'sonal'r int'esse debet P'resen'co v'o d'ei cap'li et destitu'co eiusd'm ex c'a tamen ad Joh'em fr'em meu' et me utroqz vivent' seu alt'o spectabit. Post morte' u'o utriusqz com'unitati Burgens' ville de Ludel' presentaco'em d'ei cap'li ad de'm s'uiciu' p' h'nc cartam meam dono concedo ac imp'petuu' e'firmo. Ita qd pred'e'a com'unitas unu' cap'planum de villa de Ludel' oriundu' dum tamen ydoneu' ad p'de'm servicu' p'petuo p'ficiend' in pred'ca ecclia in for^a suprad'ca presentet et justiciu' p'curet. Pred'e'm v'o cap'planum post morte' meam im'utabilem e'e volo. Et ut hec mea donac'o et concessio in puram et p'petuam elemosinam rata sit et inconcussa imp'petu' presente' cartam sigilli mei impressione et sigilli pred'ce co'itatis de Ludel Act' et Dat' in pleno Hundredo de Ludel die martis p'x^a post t'nslac'onem se'i Thome martyr' anno dni m^o cc^o septuag Quint'.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward I. it appears that the Gild was desirous of obtaining a royal sanction, and application seems to have been made to the King for this purpose. The Patent Rolls of Edward III. contain a membrane in very bad condition¹ which mentions this application and the formal recognition of King Edward I. by his letters patent.

[Certification] of William Orleton Warden or Rector of a certain Gild and fraternity of Palmers of the blessed Mary of Lodelowe, and of Philip de Lyngeyn and Richard Tranter procurators of the same [gild and] fraternity, concerning the beginning, continuance, and government of the same Gild, made in the Court of Chancery of our Lord the King on the sabbath day next before the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary, in the twelfth year of the reign of King [Edward the first] after the conquest, by virtue of a proclamation by letters of our lord the King made in this behalf, of which Gild and Fraternity the beginning or ordinance follows in these [words]:

In the name of the Lord. Amen. By the tenor of these presents let it appear to all men that we Henry Pigin, Richard

¹ No. ccviii. 136, 137. Chancery Gilds, Salop No. 14.

Constable, William Pygin, William the gardener, Hugh of Cleibury, Richard Euwe, Henry de Chabbenore, Peter Gilemin, Walter de Heyton, Philip the Monetar, William Moil, John the Mason, Milo of Dinane, Roger Minch, John de Longford, Thomas Trie, Reginald Dyer, William Dyer, William the Monetar, Hugh the Drenthar, Richard the Drenthare, Peter Elve, John the Tailor, William the Pyre, William Modberd, A^{sa} the Typpur, and Robert of Kaynham, burgesses of the town of Ludlowe, having assembled together in the church of the blessed Laurence of the same, on the morrow after Pentecost A.D. 1284, the men and women being summoned to this meeting, who had a right to be summoned, desiring to provide for the salvation of our souls [those of our friends] and benefactors and of all the faithful dead in Christ, according to the extent of our means, and wishing to exercise works of charity as well for the living as the dead, by express consent and counsel of all and each of us, do make, ordain and provide a certain Gild which shall be called the Palmers' Gild, of which we will that brethren and sisters be called in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, of the holy cross, and of the most blessed Virgin Mary, and of all saints, to continue for ever, themselves assisting.

First also we charge our tenements according to their quantity and quality with certain rents to be paid at two terms of the year, viz.: one half at the feast of St. Michael, and the other half at the feast of The Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, and by these our deeds, confirmed by the impressions of our seals, we give and confirm, for ourselves and our heirs, the same rents to the aforesaid Gild for pure and perpetual alms and the maintenance of three chaplains to celebrate divine service perpetually, of whom one shall celebrate daily for the living, another for the dead, the third in honour of the holy cross, the right of the diocesan in all things being always reserved, and that of The Archdeacon, and of their officials the Rector and ministers of the church aforesaid and of any others whatsoever who have an interest in this behalf. Moreover also we decree and with pious minds ordain the articles, ordinances and statutes below written beginning generally in this manner "when it shall happen"

[Certificatio] Willi Orleton Custodis sive Rectoris cuiusdam Gilde et fraternitatis palmior' be marie de lodelowe et Phi. de lyngeyn et Rici Trant'e p'rocurator eiusdem

frat'nitatis sup' incepeoe' continaoe' et regimine euisdem Gilde facta cancellar' d'ni Regis die sa'bbi p'x ante festu' Purificaoie' b'e Marie anno regni Regis post conquestum duodecimo virtute p'elamacois p' l'rs d'ni regis in hac p'te fact's cui's quidem Gilde and frat'nitatis incepe'o sive ordinacio sequitur in hec

In nomine domini. Amen. Tenore p'sentium pateat univers q'd nos Henricus Pigin Ricus Constabularius Will's Pygin Will's le Gardin' Hugo de Cleibur Ricus Euwe. Henr's de Chabbenore Petrus Gilemin Walterus de Heyton Ph'us le Monet Will's Moil Joh'es le Mason Milo de Dinane Rog's Minch Joh'es de Longford Thomas Tric Reginaldus Tinctor Will's Tinctor Will's le Monet' Hugo le Drenthar Ric'us le Drenthare Petrus Elys Joh'es le Tailiour Will's le Pyre Will's Modberd Alanus le Typp'r et Rob'ts de Kayh'am burgenses ville de Lodelowe convenientes in unu' in eccl'ia b'ti Laurencii de eadem in crastino Pentecost anno d'ni m'o cc'o octogesimo quarto vocatis ad hoc viris et mulieribus qui de jure fu' ant evocandi saluti aiar n'rar p'er (?) bn'factor n'r or ac om'n x'ti fidel'm defunctor' jux^a vires n're facultatis p'spic'e cupientes et tam p' vivis q'm defunctis caritatis op'a ex'cere et volentes de consensu et consilio om'n et sing'lor n'ror exp'sso quandam Gildam que Gilda palmior' vocabit' de qua fr'es et sorores vocari volum' in honore d'ni n'ri ihm x'r se'e crucis et beatissime virginis marie et om'n s'cor facim's ordinam's et p'vidim's ip'is auxiliantibz imp'petu duraturam.

In primis eciam teneinenta n'ra sc'dm eor quantitatem et qualitatem de certis redditibz p'solvendis duobz annui t'minis unam vidl. medietatem in festo se'i michis et aliam medietatem in festo Annunciacois beate Virginis om' annus et p' cartas n'ras sigillor nostror imp'ssionibz roboratas eosdem redditus p' no'b et heredibz n'ris damus et confirmamus p'dicte Gilde in puram et p'petuam elemosinam ac sustentaco'em trium capellor p'petuo divina celebrantiu' quor unus p' vivis alius p'defunctor tertius in honore s'ce crucis cotidie celebrabit jure diocesanu p' om'ia semp' salvo et Archid. et eor offic. Rector, ministr' ciu' ecclie sup'dee ac quoreumqz alior' quor' interest in hac p'te Sup' hiis eciam statuim' et piis mentibz ordinam's articulos ordinaco'e's et statuta infra scripta hoc modo a univ' inchoantes se'lt cum contingat.

All the parties mentioned in this document bound themselves by oath, and affixed their common seal. It is dated from Ludlawe, the Vigil of the Purification. The letters patent of Edward are recited as license in mortmain, and are given at length below.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

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The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

Then follows an Inventory of goods in charge of the Warden or Rector of the Gild.

And the aforesaid Warden or Rector and the aforesaid procurators hold for the use of the aforesaid Gild and Fraternity divers goods and chattels below written viz. Two missals value 40s. Also 2 chesibles and 2 albs with apparatus value 50s. for feast days. Also 2 ches. and 1 alb. with apparatus for holy days, value 20s. Also 1 ches. 2 Tunicles with alb and cantarcope the gift of the Earl of March in his will, of black, value 100s. Also two chalices value 50s. Also one pair of silver censers 50s. Also 2 towels for 2 altars with apparatus value 12s. 4d. Also two drinking cups bound with silver value 40s. Also one table napkin with 2 hand-towels value 8s. Also other wooden vessels for beer, and other utensils value 6s. 8d.

Et p'fati Custos sive Rector ac p'curatores p'dicti h'ent ad opus Gilde et frat'nitatis p'dicte dev'sa bona et catalla subscripta vidle duo missal p'e xls. Item ij. chesibles et ij. alb cu' ap'pat' p'e ls. p' dieb' festivis. It ij. ches et j. alb. cu' ap'patu p fer' diebz p'e xxs. Item j. ches. ij Tuniel cu' alb. et cant' cop' ex dono comit March in testamento suo de nigro p'e cs. Item ij chalie p'e ls. Item unu' par sensures arg. ls. Item ij. Toweles p' ij. altar cu' ap'pat p'e xijs. iiijd. Item due murre cu' arg' ligat p'e xls. It una mappa cu' ij. manut'giis p'e viijs. It. alia vasa lignea p' cervicia imponend et al utensil p'e vjs. viijd.

The ordinances above referred to are thus given by Toulmin Smith, Esq., in his account of early English Gilds.

“When it happens that any of the brétheren or sisteren of the Gild shall have been brought to such want, through theft, fire, shipwreck, fall of a house, or any other mishap, that they have not enough to live on; then once, twice and thrice, but not a fourth time, as much help shall be given to them, out of the goods of the Gild, as the Rector and Stewards, having regard to the deserts of each, and to the means of the Gild, shall order: so that whosoever bears the name of this Gild, shall be upraised again, through the ordinances, goods and help of his bretheren.

If it befall that any brother or sister be cast into prison within the Kingdom of England, or that a man or his goods be in any way unrightly seized (which God forbid) our Rector and Stewards

shall without delay use every means in their power to get him and his goods freed. This they shall do at his own cost, if he can bear the charge: but if he has not enough, the common fund of the Gild shall be taken in aid, so as to enable them faithfully and happily to do what ought to be done under the ordinance.

If any of our poorer bretheren or sisteren fall into grievous sickness, they shall be helped, both as to their bodily needs and other wants, out of the common fund of the Gild, until their health is renewed as it was before. But if any one becomes a leper, or blind, or maimed in limb, or smitten with any other incurable disorder (which God forbid) we wish that the goods of the Gild shall be largely bestowed on him.

If any good girl of the Gild, of marriageable age, cannot have the means found by her father, either to go into a religious house, or to marry, whichever she wishes to do, friendly and right help shall be given her out of our means and our common chest towards enabling her to do whichever of the two she wishes.

Services for the dead shall be duly attended by all the bretheren and sisteren.

If any man wishes as is common to keep night-watches with the dead, this will be allowed, on the condition that he neither calls up ghosts, nor makes any mockeries of the body or its good name, nor does any other scandal of the kind; lest by such scandals the discipline of the church may be brought into contempt, and the great Judge may be provoked to heavier vengeance, who ought rather, by reason of the sins of the people, to be asked for love and mercy. And never shall any woman, unless of the household of the dead, keep such a night-watch.

Five or seven men of the Gild shall every year choose a Rector and Stewards of the Gild, who shall manage its affairs.

The common seal of the Gild is to be put to these ordinances.

Which ordinances, and also divers rents in Ludlow, granted before the passing of the Statute as to not putting lands or tenements into Mortmain, the lord Edward, lately King of England, grandfather of the now King, confirmed by his letters patent.

(1). Then follow copies of Letters Patent, dated at Kenylworth, November 17, 3 Edward III. confirming all that the Gild had done, and speaking of it as a gild of old time, and recognizing its common seal.

(2). Letters Patent, dated at Kenylworth November 18, 3 Edward III. giving license in Mortmain for lands to the amount of £20 a year.

(3). Letters Patent, dated at Westminster June 20, 18 Edward III. giving a further license in Mortmain.

(4). Letters Patent dated at Westminster April 20, 31/ Edward III. giving a further license in Mortmain: and

(5). Letters Patent, dated at Westminster February 6, 1 Richard II. reciting the first of the Letters Patent here named and confirming them." (*English Gilds*, by Toulmin Smith.)

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the republic, the expansion of the territory, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

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The first of these Letters Patent are of especial interest as bearing upon the antiquity of the Gild under another name and government. They run thus :—

R. omib'z ad quos &c. salt'm. Sciatis qd quidam ho'ies de Lodelowe quandam gildam et fraternitatem in eadem villa ad honorem dei et augmentaco'em s'vicii sui et beate Marie et Sci Joh'is Evangeliste ad inueniendu' et sustendendu' c'tas cantarias in eccl'ia sci Laurencii dee ville de Lodelowe coram alta cruce ibidem p' a'abz p'genitor: n'ror: quondam regu' Angl' et a'abz omu' illor' qui de d'ctis gilde et fraternitate fuerunt et omni' fideliu' defunctor' ordinav'int et fuerint ab antiquo et ho'ies et mulieres cu' fre's et sorores ear'dem gilde et frat'nitatis p' eor: voluntate recep'int et quendam custodem de se ip'is ad gildam et frat'nitatem illas et ea que ad eas p'tinent manutened. et custodienda eleg'int et p'fecer'int et quedam t'ras et ten' p' sustentaco'e cantariar' p'dictar' adquisierint et fre's et sorores ear'dem gilde et frat'nitatis jam nob' supplicav'int ut easdem gildam et frat'nitatem acceptare velim' et confirmare.

Nos eor' supplicacio' ex causa augnentacois' cultus divini et ut cantarie p'd'ce p' bono statu n'ro dum su'pstes fuim' et p' anima n'ra cum ab hac luce mig'averim' et p' a'abz antecessor' et hed'un n'ror inter alios fiant condescendere volentes in hac p'te et p'dcas gildam et frat'nitatem cum omib'z ad eas p'tinentibz p' nob' et hedibz n'ris quantu' in nob' est sub no'ie gilde palmarior' beate Marie de Lodelowe concedim' ap'p'ban' acceptam' et confirmam' p'p'etuis temporibz duratur'. Nolentes qd iidem f'res et sorores qui nu'e sunt vel que p' tempore erunt oc'one p'missor' seu t'rar et ten' que ex causa p'dca adquisierint p' nos vel h'edes n'ros seu ministros n'ros quoscunqz oc'onent' molestent' in aliquo suo guent'. Concessim' eciam p' nob' et he'dibz n'ris eisdem fribz sororbz q' ipsi qui nunc sunt et qui p' tempore erunt he'ant co'itatem de se et co'e sigillu' in hiis que ad easdem gildam et frat'nitatem p'tineat et quoscunqz volum' in f'res et sorores ear'dem gilde et frat'nitatis admitt'e et unu' custodem de se ipsis cum eis visum fu'it elige et p'fice et omnia alia et singula que ad easdem Gildam et fraternitatem p'tinent facere et ex'cere possint sine oc'one vel imp'dimento n'ri vel he'dum n'ror Justic' eseactor' vice comitatu aut alior ballior seu ministror n'ror: quoreunqz. In cuius &c. T. R., apud Kenylworth xvij die Novemb'.

The King to all, to whom &c., greeting. Know ye that certain men of Lodelowe have founded a certain Gild and fraternity in the same town to the honour of God, and the augmentation of his service and of the blessed Mary and of St. John the Evangelist, for finding and maintaining certain chantries in the church of St. Laurence of the said town of Lodelowe, before the high cross there, for the souls of our progenitors, former Kings of England, and for the souls of all those who have been of the said Gild and fraternity, and of all the faithful dead, and that they have been from ancient time, and have received, according to their own will, men and women, both brethren and sisters of the same Gild and fraternity, and have elected and set over them a certain Warden of their own number, for the Gild and fraternity, to hold and keep these and whatever pertains to them, and have acquired certain lands and tenements for the maintenance of the aforesaid chantries, and that the brethren and sisters of the same Gild and fraternity have now prayed us to be willing to accept and confirm the same Gild and fraternity. We being willing to grant their prayer in this behalf for the sake of the augmentation of divine worship, and that the aforesaid chantries may be for our good estate while we live and for our soul when we migrate from this light, and for the souls of our predecessors, and our heirs, among others, do grant, approve, accept and confirm the aforesaid Gild and fraternity, with all pertaining to them, for us and our heirs as far as in us lies, under the name of the Gild of Palmers of the blessed Mary of Lodelowe to continue for perpetual time. Not willing that the same brethren and sisters, who now are or shall be hereafter, by us or our heirs or any of our ministers, be molested in the occupation of the premises, or lands and tenements which they have acquired for the purpose aforesaid. We also grant, for us and our heirs, to the same brethren and sisters that those who are now and those who shall be hereafter, may have a community of themselves and a common seal in those things which pertain to the same Gild and fraternity, and that they may admit whomsoever they will to be brethren and sisters of the same gild and fraternity, and may elect and set over them one Warden from among themselves whenever they see fit, and may do and exercise all other and singular things which pertain to the same Gild and fraternity without let or impediment of us or our heirs, of the Justices of Exchequer the sheriffs or

other our bailiffs or ministers whatsoever. In testimony &c. Given at Kenilworth 17th day of November.

3 Edward III.

In these letters it is expressly said that the Gild has existed *ab antiquo*, a phrase which from its indefiniteness might carry back the date to the days of Edward the Confessor, and which certainly indicates an institution of long standing in the reign of Edward III.

The records of Ludlow contain many of the original deeds by which grants were made to the Gild for the spiritual benefit of the donors, in or near the thirteenth century, the period at present under consideration. They are here given in extenso, with a brief summary:—

1. Reginald Dyer grants four pence annual rent from his house in Old Street, which he bought of Emma pilche. The witnesses are Richard de Momele then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew then Gildaldermon of the said Gild, Roger son of Elyas, Roger Scheremon, Randulph le poter, &c.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Reg's tinctor' dedi concessi et h'c presenti carta mea confirmaui deo et b'e mar' et confrat'nitati Gilde palmior' de Ludel, p' salute anime mee et Alicie ux'is mee et anime antecessor nr'or in puram et p'petuam elemosinam ad p'petuam sustentat'm cap'llor' cuisde' Gild' divina celebrant' in ecc'a de Ludel' q' tuor denar annui reddit' p'eipiend' de domo illa in le Oldestrete q'm emi de Ema pilehe que jacet int' t'ram meam ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Rog's de Esford q'nda' tenuit ex alt'a videlz duos denar' ad festum sc'i mich'elis et ad festum be' mar' in marto duos denar' Tenend' et habend, diete Gilde palm'ior in feodo et hereditate. lib'e et quiete plenar' et integre bene et in pace in om'ibz et Ego Reg's et heredes mei pred'cos q' tuor denar' Annui reddit' pred'ce Gilde palmior' de Ludel' cont' om's ho'ies et feminas imp'petuu' Warantizabim' et defendim'. In cu' rei testimoniu' presenti carte sigillu' meu' apposui. Hiis testibz Ric'o de momele tu'cball'o de Ludel' Galfr' Andr' tu'e Gildaldermon d'ce Gilde Rog'o Scheremon Ru'do Le pot' et multis aliis.¹

¹ No. 1 Ludlow Charters.

2. Richard of Esford (Ashford) gives to the Gild four pence annual rent of his house in Frogelone, which he bought of William of Clun. Witnesses, Richard de Momele then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew, then Gildalderman of the Gild, Henry Weremode, William the mercer, William de Rachesford, &c.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Ric's de Esford dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui deo et be' mar' et confrat'nitati Gilde palmior' de Ludel' p' salute anime mee et om'ium antecessoru' meor' in puram et p'petuam elemosinam ad p'petuam sustentato'm cap'llanor' ei'sdem Gilde diuina celebrant' in ecc'lia de Ludel' q'tuor denar' annui reddit' p'cipiend' de domo mea in frogelone q'm emi de Will'o de Clun' que jacet int' t'ram q'm Joh's Abert tenuit ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Reg's coli tenuit ex alt'a videlicz ad festum sci Mich'el duos denar, et ad festum b'e mar' in mart'o duos denar'. Tenend' et habend' etc. (exactly as in No. 1) Hiis testibus Rico de momele tu'e ball'o de Ludel' Galfr' Andr' tunc Gildaldernemon d'ce Gilde. Henr' Weremode Will'o le merc' Will'o de Rachesford et multis aliis.¹

3. William of Penkaret gives to the Gild ten pence annual rent from his house in Broad Street. Witnesses: Richard de momele, then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew, then Gildalderman of the Gild, Alan Goldsmith, Nicholas Dyer, Reginald the masun, &c.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Will's de Penkaret dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui deo et b'e mar' et confrat'nitati Gilde palmior' de Ludel' p' salute anime mee et om'ium antecessoru' meor' et p' anima ux'is mee in puram et p'petuam elemosinam ad p'petuam sustentat'om cap'llorum eiusdem Gilde diuina celebrant' in ecc'ia de Ludel' decem denar' annui reddit' p'cipiend' de domo mea in Lato vico que jacet int' t'ram q'm Reg's le Masun tenuit ex una p'te et t'ram mea ex alt'a videlicz ad festum sci' Michel' etc. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibus Rico de momele t'ue ball'o de Ludel', Galfr' Andr' t'ue Gildaldernemon dicte Gilde, Alano Aurifabro, Nich' t'netor', Reg. le Masun et multis aliis.²

¹ No. 9.

² No. 10.

4. Richard Lemenistic gives to the Gild six pence ann. rent of his house in Corve Street, which he bought of Alicia, formerly wife of William Monetar. Witnesses: Richard de Momele, then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew then Gildalderman of the Gild, Robert de Brug, William Poudrel, Richard de Ruton.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Ric's Lemenistrie dedi etc. sex denar' annui reddit' p'cipiend' de domo mea in Coruestrete q'm emi de Alicia q'ndam ux' Will'i monetar' que jacet int' t'ram q'm Ric's de Ruton tenuit ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Will's poudrel tenuit ex alt'a etc. Hiis testibz Ric' de momele tu'e ball'o de Ludel, Galfr' Andr' tu'e Gildaldernemon diete Gilde Rob' de Brug, Will'o poudrel, Ric'o de Ruton' et multis aliis.¹

5. Roger Scheremon gives to the Gild six pence a. r. of his house in Broad Street. Witnesses: Richard de Momele, then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew, then Gildalderman, Reginald Dyer, Roger, s. of Elyas, William Dyer, etc.

Sciant etc. quod ego Ro'gs scheremon dedi etc. sex denar annui reddit' p'cipiend' de domo mea in Lato Vico que jacet int' t'ram q'm Reg's tinctor tenuit ex una p'te et aq'm que vocat' Themede ex alt'a videlz ad festum etc. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibus Rico de Momele tu'e ball'o de Ludel', Galf' Andr' tu'e Gildaldernemon, Reg' tinctor, Rog'o fil' Elye, Will'o tinctor, et multis aliis.²

6. William the Waterledar gives for the souls of himself and Mabel his wife etc. six pence a. r. of his house in Broad Street, which he bought of John, the son of Nicholas Dyer. Witnesses: Henry Pygin, then Gildalderman, Richard de Momele, Henry de Chabbenoure, William the Gardner, etc.³

Sciant etc. quod ego Willo le Wat'ledar' dedi etc. pro salute anime mee et mabilie uxoris mee etc. sex denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de domo mea in lato vico q'm emi de Joh'e fil' nicol' tinctoris que jacet int' terra q'm alan' Houweyn aliq'ndo tenuit ex ut'aque p'te vidiliez ad duos anni

¹ No. 17.² No. 19³ No. 20.

t'minos etc. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibz
 Henr' pygin t'ne gildaldernemon, Rico de Momele, Henrico
 de Chabbeno'ue, Will'o le gardiner et multis aliis.

7. William Moyl, of Ludlow, gives for the soul of Agnes his wife two pence a. r. of all that tenement that he bought of the brothers of St. Augustine, which lies without the gate by which you go towards the old mill. Witnesses: Robert Agace, Peter the furbiser, Matthew son of Roger, John of Orleton, Roger son of Nicholas Peawan, etc.¹

Sciant etc. quod ego Will's moyl de Lodelawe dedi etc. duos denar' a. r. de toto illo tenem'to qd emi de fri'bz sc'i Augustini qd jacit extra portam qua itur versus ue'tis molendini p' salute anime Agnetis ux'is mee . . . p'cipiendos. Tenend' etc. . . . Hiis testibz. Rob'to Agace, Petro le fourbour, Mat'ho filio Rog'i. John'e de Orleton, Rog'o filio Nichi Peowan. Et multis aliis.

8. William Coterel gives for his soul and that of Petronilla his wife six pence a. r. of the land with messuage and other appurtenances in Corve Street, which he bought of John Ace. Witnesses: Geoffrey Andrew, Philip le Seynter, Henry pigyn, John Cissor, Symon the Walkar, etc.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Will's Coterel dedi etc. pro salute anime mee et Petronille ux'is mee etc. sex denar' a. r. p'cipiend ad duos t'mnos etc. de tota terra illa cum messuag' et aliis p'tinent' suis in coruestrete q'm emi de Joh'e Ace que jacet int' terram meam ex una p'te et terram Willi Le G el'ici ex alt'a. Tenend' &c. . . . Hiis testibz Galf'r Andr' Ph'o le Seynt', Henr' pigyn, Joh'e cissor', Symon Le Walkare et multis allis.²

Here is inserted a deed which shews that the Gild had a corporate existence, a head, and property in Corve Street, in the time of Geoffrey Andrew, and therefore before the year 1284, the date of the application to the King by Henry Pigyn and others. It is here called already, The Palmers' Gild, and its chaplains are mentioned.

¹ No. 26.

² No. 27.

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Omib'z x'ri fidelibus p'sens scriptum visur' vel auditor' Galfridus Andr' Gildaldermon Gilde palmerior' de Lodelawe et confre's euisdem Gilde sal'int in d'no Nov'r'tis nos t' didisse et concessisse et hoc p'senti se'pto nr'o confirmasse Will'o de Ledewys et Alicie uxor' sue domum nostram cum edificiis et p'tinenc' que est int' do'm dn'i Gregor' cap'lli et domu' Nich' Badde in vico de corue Tenendam et h'endam de nobis et successoribs nostris dict'o Willo et Alicie uxor' sue quo advixerint. Et siq's eor' sup'vixerit alium et paupertate sup'rvenient' ita quod auxilio indigner' nos dict'us Galfridus et dict'i confr'es quat'aginta solidos faciem's dict'o indigent'i sine auxilio generali. Dict'i vero Will's et Alicia redent annuat'im tres denar' quo advixerint in festo sc'i mich' ad sustentacom cap'llor dict'i Gilde palmerior annui reddit'. Nos ante dict' Galfrid' et confres dict'i Gilde de'm Will'm et Aliciam quo advixer' in dicta domo Warantizabm's. In hui's rei testimon' huic cirographo in modum cirograph' confecto alt'natum sigilla nr'a apposum's. Hiis testibus. laur' fil'o Nich' Rob'o Agace, Nich' de ruton', Joh' cissor'. Nich' fil'o Rog'i. et aliis.¹

9. John Cissor gives for his soul and that of Alice his wife four pence a. r. of his house in Corvestrete. Witnesses: Richard Momele then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew then Gildalderman of the Gild, Henry Pigin, Nicholas Pywan, William the Wanter, Clerk.

Sciant etc. quod ego Joh's cissor dedi, etc. q'tu'r denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de domo mea in Corvestrete que jacet int' t'ram q'm Ph's le Seynt' tenuit ex una p'te. et t'ra q'm Alan's le masun de Bromfield q'ndam tenuit ex alt'a videlz ad festum etc. . . Tenend' etc. . . Hiis testibz Ric'o de momele tu'e ball'o de Ludel', Galfr' Andr' t'ne Gildaldermon dicte Gilde, Henr' pigin, Nich' pywan, Will'o le Want' el'ico, et multis aliis.²

10. Hugh le Drenthere of Ludlow gives for the soul of Edithe of Birchoure two pence a. r. of his house in the narrow lane. Witnesses: Roger aylich, Geoffrey the cook, Richard Colemon, Henry Clerk, Philip Monetar, Roger Monetar, and others.

Sciant p'sent'es etc. qd. ego Hugo le Drenthere de lodel, dedi etc. . . . p' anima Edithe de Bircho'ue duos denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de domo mea in stricto viculo q^e est ex opsit'o domum q'm Ricard' Aylich q'ndam tenuit Habend' et tenend' etc. Pro hiis ante duobz annui reddit' denar' dedit mⁱ Alicia soror d'ce Edithe duos solidos argent' p' manibz. Et ego d'es Hugo, etc. Hiis test'ibz. Rog'o aylich, Galfrido le coc., Ric' Colemon, Henr' el'ico' ph'o monetario, Rog'o monetario et Aliis.¹

11. Hugh the Chaloner gives for his soul and that of his wife six pence a. r. of his house in Galdeford. Witnesses: Richard de Momele, then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew then Gildalderman of the Gild, Roger Minch, John of Bureford, Thomas Miller.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Hugo le chalon' dedi etc. p' salute anime mee et ux'is mee et etc. sex denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de domo mea in Galdeford' que jacet int' t'ram q'm Ric's Ewe tenuit ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Ric's Agas tenuit ex alt'a vidilz etc. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibz Ric'o de momele t'ne ball'o de Ludel', Galfr' Andr' t'ne Gildaldernemon dicte Gilde, Ro'go minch, Joh' de Bureford, Thom' molendinar' et multis Aliis.²

12 Margery, of Doddmore, a maiden lady, gives for her soul three pence a. r. of her house near Galdeford Gate which fell to her inheritance. Witnesses Thomas Aylich, Robert Agace, Philip of Radenoure, Robert clerk, Walter the tipper, Thomas the Webber, etc.

Sciant etc. qd' Ego Marger' de Doddemor' iu mea v'ginitat' dedi etc. p' salut' an'e mee tres denar' a. r. de domo mea jux^a porta' de Galdeford que mⁱ accidit' in he'ditag'. H'nd etc. Hiis testibz. Thom' aylich, Rob'o agace, Ric. agace, Ph'o de Raden'ue, Ric. agace, Ro'bo el'ico, Walt'o le 'tippe' Tho' le Webb' et aliis.³

13. William Pire and Merod his wife give for their souls four pence a. r. of their house in 'le narewelonc.'

¹ No. 33.² No. 37.³ No. 39.

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Witnesses: Richard de Momele, then bailiff, Henry de Chabbenour, William Pigin, Robert Agas, Phelip Stevenis, Thomas heyrlich, etc.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Will's pire et merod uxor mea dedimus etc. pro salute animaru' n'raru' etc. iij denar'os a. r. de domo n'ra in le narewelone que jacet int' venellam ex una parte et t'am meam ex altera videlicet etc. Tenendos etc. Hiis testibz Ricardo de momele t'ne bailiuo Henr' de Chabbenou', Will'o pigin, Roberto Agas, phe'lo stevinis, Thom' heyrlich et multis aliis¹

14. William, son of Richard de Chabbenoure gives for his soul four pence a. r. of his house in 'le oldestret.' Witnesses. Robert Agace. Roger of Esford, William the Seynter, Henry the mercer, William the Potter, etc.

Sciant etc. q'd Ego Will's fil' Ricardi de Chabbenou'e dedi etc. p' salute a'ie mee etc q^ttutor (*sic*) denar' a. r. p'cipiend' etc. de domo mea in le oldestret que est int' domu' Willi le galeys et domu' Martini le Tylere. H'nd etc. Hiis testibz Rob'o agace, Rog'o de Esford, Will'o le Seynt', Henr' le m'cer, Will'o le poter et m. a.²

15. Geoffrey of Marchton gives for his soul and those of his parents four pence a. r. of his house in Mill Street near the gate. Witnesses. Master Peter Minhe, Roger Foliot, Roger son of Philp Monetar, Henry Minch, Adam of Kainham, Roger Monetar, Walter clerk.

Sciant etc. q'd ego Galfridus de Mrehton dedi etc. p' salute a'ie mee et p'entu' meor', etc. quatuor denar' a. r. annuati' p'cipiendos de domo mea que est sita in vico molendinor' p'pinquius portam una' medietate' in festo, etc. Habendos etc. Hiis testibz mag'ro Petro minhe, Rog'o Foliot, Rog'o fil' Ph'i monetar', Henr' minch, Ad. de Kainh'm, Rog'o monetar', Walt'o cl'ico, Et m. a.³

16. John the masun gives for his soul and that of Gilian his wife, etc., ten pence a. r. of that house in dinane which lies between his land and that which Henry

¹ No. 42.² No. 44.³ No. 45.

of Stotresdon held. Witnesses. Richard de Momele, then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew, then Gildalderman of the Gild, William the Gardoner, William of Cardigan, William of the chapel.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Joh's le Masun dedi etc. p' salute anime mee et Giliane ux'is mee et etc. decem denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de illa domo in dinane que jacet int' t'ram meam ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Henr's de Stotresdon tenuit ex alt'a videlz etc. Hiis testibz Rico de momele t'nc ba'llo de Ludel', Galfr' Andr' t'nc Gildaldernemon d'ce Gilde, Will'o le Gardon', Willo de Cardigan, Walt'o de cap'lla et m. a.¹

17. William of Cardigan gives for his soul four pence a. r. of his house in Dinane, which lies between the Castle ditch and the land which Nicolas Orm held. Witnesses. Richard de Momele then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey Andrew then Gildalderman of the Gild, William of Radenoure, William of Ledewich, William the Gardoner.

Sciant etc. quod ego Will's de Cardigan dedi etc. p' salute animi mee et etc. q^{at}'uor denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de domo mea in Dinane que jacet int' fossatu' castri ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Nich's Orm tenuit ex alt'a. videlz etc. Hiis testibz. Rico de momele t'nc ball'o de Ludel'. Galfr' Andr. t'nc Gildaldernemon d'ce Gilde. Will'o de Radeno'ue, Will'o de Ledewich, Will'o Le Gardon et m. a.²

18. William Monetar of Lodelawe gives six pence a. r. of his shop among the Butchers' between the shop of Milo of Dynan and that of the Gild. Witnesses. John of Orleton, Henry Fourbet', Peter Gylmyn, Mathew son of Roger, Peter the fourbesour.

Sciant p'sent et futur' qd ego Will's monetar de Lodelawe dedi concessi et hac p'sent' carta mea e'firmaui deo et b'e Marie et confr'nitati Gylde Palmior' de Lodelawe sex denarios annui redditus de solda mea que sita est int' Carnificia int' soldam Milonis de Dynan ex una p'te et soldam p'dte Gylde Palmioru' eiusdem Ville de Lodelawe

¹ No. 46.

² No. 49.

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ex altera p'te. Tenend et hab'nd' de me et heredibus meis d'eis e'fribus et successoribz eorum In feodo et h'editate libere quiete bene quiete et in bona pace p'd'cos sex denarios ad festum se'i mich'is Imp'p'etuum p'cipiendos. Et ego d'ts Will'o et heredes mei v'l mei assignati p'd'tos sex denarios annui redditus p'd'te confr'nitati Gylde Palm'ioru' de lodelawe sicut p'se'ptum est et cont^a o'mes homines et feminas Warentizabim^s aquietabim^s et in omi'bus defendemus. In cuius rei testimoniu' hanc p'sente' cartam sigilli mei imp'ssione Roboravi. Hiis Testibus. John'e de Orleton, Heur fourbet, Petro Gylmyn, Math'o filio Rogr, Pet' le fourbesour, Et multis aliis.¹

19. Thomas Miller of Galdeford and Edith his wife give for their souls twelve pence a. r. of their house in Galdeford which lies between the land formerly held by Richard of Wiggeleye and that by William son of Robert eirlich. Witness: William pigin, William the gardiner, Richard hewe, Roger minch, Thomas tre, Richard of Kavroswall.

Sciunt etc. quod ego Thomas molendinar' de galdeford et Edit uxor mea dedim^s etc. pro salute animaru' n'raru' etc. ad p'p'etuum sustentacon'em cap'llor' eiusdem Gilde in eccl'ia bi laur'neii de lodelawe ad altar' crucis divina celebrantes (*sic*) xii. denar' annui redditus p'cipiend' de domo nra' in galdeford que jacet int' t'am quam Ricard' de Wiggeley q'ndam tenuit ex una p'te et t'am q'm Will's filius Roberti eirlich quondam tenuit ex alt'a p'te videlicet ad festu' se'i michael' vi denar' etc. Tenend', etc. Hiis testibz Will'o pigin, Will'o le gardiner, Ricardo hewe, Rogg'o minch, Thom' tre., Ricardo de Kauroswall', et multis aliis.²

20. Thomas called putoris of Lodelowe gives four pence a. r. of his burgages which lie together without the gate leading to the old mill. Witnesses: William of Radenour, Hugh of Clebury, William the gardiner, William Moyl, Richard Colemon, Henry de Chabbenoure, Philip the monetar.

Sciant p'sent'es et futur' qd' ego Thom' de's putoris de lodel dedi etc. q'tuor denar' annui reddit' de burgagiis

¹ No. 51.

² No. 52.

meis que jacent sim'l ex^a portam qua itur v'sus veter' molend. H'nd et tenend' de me et he'dibz meis d'cis e'fri'bus et successoribz etc. Hiis testibz Willo de rade-nou'e, Hugo'e de clebur', Will'o le gardin', Will'o Moyl, Ric. Colemo', Henr' de Chabbenou'e, Pho. le Monet' et multis aliis.¹

21. John of Esford, baker, gives for his soul and that of Hawis, his wife, twelve pence a. r. of his house in Corve Street, which is between the house of Nicholas le emplere and that of Nicholas, son of Roger. Witnesses. Nicholas son of Roger, Nicholas lemp'lere, Nicholas of Ruton.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Joh's de Esford pistor dedi etc. p' salute anime mee et Hawis' uxor' mee etc. duodecim denario' annui reddit^s p'cipiend' duobz anni t'minis etc. de domo mea in vico de corve que est int' domu' Nich'i le emplere, et dom' Nich'i fil' Ro'go. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibz. Nich'o fil' Ro'go, Nich'o lemp'lere, Nich'o de Ruton et aliis.²

22. Gilian, widow of Henry of Toterdon, and Edith, her maiden daughter, of full age, give for their souls and that of Henry of Toterdon, twelve pence a. r. of a messuage in Dinane, which lies between the land of Hugh de Mitleton and theirs, and extends from the highway to the town ditch. Witnesses. Geoffrey, son of Andrew, William the Gardoner, Hugh of Clebury, William le Glover, clerk, Richard Ewe.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Giliana q'ndam uxor Henr' de Toterdon in libera viduitate mea et Editha filia mea in plena etate et in pura virginitate sua dedim^s concessim^s et hac presenti carta n'ra confirmavim^s deo et be' mar' et confraternitati Gilde palmior' de Ludelawe p' salute animar' n'rar et animar' om'ium antecessor' n'ror et p' salute anime' Henr' de Totredon' in pura' et p'petuam elemosinam ad p'petuam sustentatom cap'llor' eisdem Gilde divina celebrant' duodecim denar' annui reddit^s annuatim p'cipiend' de illo mesuag' cum p'tinent' in Dinane q'd jacet int' terram q' Hugo de mitleton' q'ndam tenuit ex una p'te et terram

¹ No. 53.

² No. 56.

n'ram ex altera et extend'r a regali via usqz ad fossat' ville videlz sex denar' ad festum sci' michel' [et sex de]nar' in Annuntiacoe' be' mar'. Tenend' et habend' d'ce Gilde palm'ioru in feodo et hereditate lib'e et quiete] bene et in pace in omib'z Ego u'o Giliana et Editha filia mea et heredes n'ri pred'cos duodecim denar' sicut' pred'cm est pred'ce confrat'nitati Gilde palm'ioriu de Ludel' cont'ra o'ms ho'ies et feminas imp'petuu' Warantzabimus et defendimus In cuius rei testimon'm presenti carte sigilla n'ra apposuimus. Hiis testibz Galfr' fil' Andr', Willo le Gardon. Hug' de Clebur', Will'o le Grant' cl'ico, Ric' Ewe et multis aliis.¹

23. John, son of Roger Forestar, of Bradeford, gives for his soul and of his parents, twelve pence a. r. of his tenement in Le Barndelone which is between the tenement of Adam of Richards Castle and that of Petronilla loyte. Witnesses. Robert Agaz, Hugh de Fren, Roger of Hopton Roger of Brug, Richard of Asford, Walter clerk.

Sciant etc. q'd ego Joh's fil' Ro'gi forestar' de Bradeford dedi concessi etc. p' salute a'ie mee et p'entu' meor' etc. duodecim denar' a. r. annuat' p'cipiendos de tenemento meo i' le Barndelone qd qu'e ten est int' tenementu Ade de Castro Ric'i et ten Pet'mill loyte unam videlz medietate' in festo s'ci mich'is etc. Habend' p'cipiend' et Tenend' etc. et quiete ab omib'z s'viciiis et secularibz demandis. Et ego etc. Hiis testibz Robt'o Agaz, Hug' de Fren, Ro'go de Hopton, Ro'go de Brug', Rico de Asford, Walt'o cl'ico Et multis aliis.²

24. Margery of Wigemor a widow gives for her soul twelve pence a. r. of her house in le mulnestrete which she bought of Geoffrey Goldsmith, which lies between the land that William de Mareleye held and that held by Roger Eyhrich. Witnesses. Richard de Momele, then bailiff of Ludelowe, Geoffrey Andrew, then Gildalderman of the said Gild, Adam of Kaynham, William de Mareleye, Richard Leministre.

Sciant etc. quod ego Marg'ia de Wigemor in lib'a vi-

¹ No. 58.

² No. 59.

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 and the eighth was the...
 and the ninth was the...
 and the tenth was the...

duitate mea dedi etc. p' salute anime mee etc. duodecim denar' a. r. p'cipiend' de domo mea in Le mulnestrete q' emi de Galfr' Aurifabro que jacet int' t'ram q' Will's de Marceleye tenuit ex una parte et t'ram q' Rog's eylrich tenuit ex alt'a videlz etc. Hiis testibz Rico de momele t'ne ball'o de Ludel', Galfr' Andr' t'ne Gildaldernemon d'ce Gilde, Ad. de Kayham, Will'o de marceleye, Rico Lemenist'e et multis aliis.¹

25. William of leynthale gives for his soul and that of Alice, his wife, six pence a. r. of a certain place of land with buildings and appurtenances in Narrow lane which lies between the land of John Armet and that of Reginald the glover, Witnesses. Robert Agace, Roger ailrich, William of rathesford, Nicholas cissor, Nicholas Dyer.

Sciant p'sent' et futur' q' ego Will's de leynthale dedi concessi et h'c p'sent' carta mea c'firmaui Confr'itati Gilde de lodel palmerior' ad sustentat'o'm cap'llanor' d'ce Gilde sex denar' annui redit'us de q'd' placet' t're cum edificiiis et p'tin's in st'cta venella que jaez int' t'ram Joh'is armet' et t'ram Reginald' le Glove', Tenend' et h'nd' de me et hedibz meis diet'e Gilde palmer' in feodo et h'reditat' libe. quiet'. b'e et in pace in'p'petum et ego d'es Will's et he'des mei p'detos sex denarios annui reddit' p'dce Gilde palmerior' de lodel' cont'a om's ho'ies et feminas Warrantizabim' et defendem' in'p'pet'. Dedi estiam p'd'cos sex denar' annui reddit' deo et b'e mar' ad sustentato'm d'cor' cap'llor' p' salute anime mee et Alicie ux' mee in puram et p'petuam elemosinam d'ce Gilde palmer' in'p'pet. In hui' rei testim' p'sent' cart' sig'll meu' apposui. Hiis testibz Rob. Agace, Rog'o ailrich, Willo de rathesford. Nich' cissor', Nich' tintor' et aliis.²

26. Richard Ace in Ludelawe gives for his soul and of his parents four pence a. r. of his messuage in High Street, which is situated between the tenement of Laurence of Lodelawe and that of Henry of Ledewich. Witnesses.

¹ No. 61.² No. 65.

Henry de Chabbenour then bailiff, [William] Modberd, Nicholas the physician, Richard of Ashford, William Sabine, Walter Clerk.

Sciant etc. qd ego Ric's Ace in Lodelawe dedi etc. p' salute a'ie mee et p'entu' meor' etc q^{tuor} denarrat' (sic) annui reddit^s annuatim p'cipiend' ad duos anni t'minos etc. de mesuagio meo in alt'o vico de Lodelawe q'd e' situ' int' teneme'tu' Laur' de Lodelowe ex una p'te et teneme'tu' Henr' de Ledewich ex alt'a p'te. Habend' etc. Hiis testibz. Henr' de Chabbenou' tu'e ball'o, [Willo] modberd, Nich'o medico, Ric'o de Asford. Will'o Sabine, Wal'o cli'co et aliis.¹

27. William son of John de Halehton gives for his soul and of his parents six pence a. r. of his house above the gate of Corve which is situated between the house of Richard of Wigeleye and that which belonged to William of Orleton. Witnesses. Henry de Chabbenoure then bailiff, Henry Furbet, Richard of Wigeleye, Adam of Lyneye, John of Boreford, Walter Clerk.

Sciant etc. qd ego Will's fil' Joh'is de Halehton dedi etc. p' salute a'ie mee et pare'tu' meor' etc. sex denar' annui Reddit^s annuatim p'cipiendos etc. de domo mea sup^a portam de Corue que est sita int' dom'u' Ric'i de Wigeleye et domu' que fuit conda' Will'i de Orleton Ratifico i'sup' et co'firmo sex denar' annui Reddit^s quos Rog'us de Orleton senior aliqu' dedit dicte confrat'nitati de eode' teneme'to Habe'dos etc. Et p'tea Ego p'd'es Will's et he'des mei p'd'cos sex denar' ex dono meo et sex denar' ex dono Rog'i de Orleton p'dci annuati p'cipiend' cont^a omnes etc. Hiis testibz. Henr' de Chabbenoue tunc ball'o, Henr' Furbet, Rico' de Wigeleye, Adam de Lyneye, Joh'e de Boreford, Walt'o clic'o et multis aliis.²

28. Richard Ewe gives for his soul and that of his wife twelve pence a. r. viz. eight pence of the house which he bought of Stephen the Grindare which lies in High Street between the land which William, son of Geoffrey carter

¹ No 73.

² No. 74.

held and that of William de Ronton; and four pence of the house which he bought of Alicia, daughter of Drouisie, in Lineye. Witnesses: Richard de momcele, then bailiff of Ludlowe, Geoffrey Andrew, then Gildalderman of the Gild, Henry Agas, Walter the mereer, William of Boreweye.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Ric's Ewe dedi etc. p' salute anime mee et ux'is mee et etc. duodecim denar' a. r. videlicet de domo mea q^m emi de Steph'o le Grindare Octo denar' que jacet in alto vico int' t'ram q^m Will's fil' Galfri' caretar' tenuit ex una p'te et t'ram q^m Will's de Ruton tenuit ex alt'a et de domo q^m emi de Alicia fil' Drouisie in Lineya q^{tuor} denar' etc. Hiis testibz Ric'o de momcele tu'e ball'o de Ludel', Galfr' Andr' tu'e Gildaldernomon d'ee Gilde. Henr' Agas, Walt'o le merc', Will'o de Boreweye et multis aliis¹.

29. Thomas le Crumpe, of Lodelawe gives for his soul four pence a. r. of the shop which he bought of John of Brekenoc in 'le Brodestret.' Witnesses. Roger alrich, Richard Orm, Nicholas Orm, Walter, son of Philip, William seremon.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Thom' le Crumpe de lodel' dedi etc. p' salute aie mee etc. q^{tuor} denar' a. r. de solda mea q^m emi de Joh'e de Brekenoc in le brodestret. H'nd etc. Hiis testibz. Rog'o alrich, Ric' orm, Nich'o orm, Walt'o fil ph'i, Willo seremo et multis aliis.²

30. Hugh de Cleybury in Lodelawe gives for his soul of his ancestors and of his parents six pence of silver a. r. of his house in Narrow lane which is situate between the tenement of Roger Mile and that of William the Grindare Witnesses: Henry Pigin, Henry de Chabbenoure, William the Gardiner, Adam of Kaynham, Richard of Asford, Walter clerk.

Sciant etc. qd ego Hugo de Cleybur' in Lodelawe dedi etc. p' salute aie mee an'cessor et p'ent'u' meor', etc. sex denar' argenti a. r. annuati p'cipiendos etc. de domo illa in stricta venella cu' p't'n que est sita int' ten' Rog'i Mile ex

¹ No. 76.

² No. 80.

una p'te et ten' q'd fuit q'ndam Willi Le Grindare ex alt'a. Habend' etc. Hiis testibz Henr' pigin, Henr' de Chabbenou'e, Will'o le Gardin', Ad. de Kayh'm, Rico de Asford, Walt'o el'eo et aliis.¹

31. Roger arang of Ludlow acknowledges himself bound to the Gild for three shillings annual rent from a certain place of land in le Barndelone lying between the land of Henry Harang, and that of Hugh Enst. Witnesses. Henry Harang, Andrew Maci, John Ace, Robert Enst, Reginald Coli.

Notum sit omnibus p'sons se'ptum visur' v'l auditor' quod Ego Rog's harang de lodel' teneor fri'bus Gilde palmerior' de lodel' in t'bus solidis annui redditus solvend' duobus anni t'minis videlicet in festo s'ci Mich' octodecim denar' et in festo annuncia'cois b'e marie octodecim denar' de q'adem placeta t're cum p'tinent^s in le Barndel', et jazc int' t'ram Henrici Harang et t'ram Hug' enst, ita quod si ego Ro'gs p'des in aliq'o t'mino v'l infra octo dies p'ox seq'ntes in solueoe' d'ei reddit^s deficiam, volo et c'cedo qd d'ei fre's d'ce Gilde h'ant int'itum in d'ce placeta t're cum p'tin' sine diminucio'e et c'adeone et ego om's c'tus et misas circa d'tam placetam inpost o'io amitam. In hui's rei testimond' huic se'pto sigillu' meum apposui. Hiis testibz Henr' harang Andr' maci, Joh' ace, Rob' enst, Reginald coli et aliis.²

32. Let present and future men know that I, John Scheremon, of Lodelowe, tanner, have given, granted, and by this my present deed have confirmed to God Almighty and to the most glorious Mary the Virgin and to the blessed Apostle Andrew for my soul and those of all my ancestors and progenitors in pure and perpetual alms for the maintenance of chaplains serving the said virgin and the said apostle and celebrating divine rites to the honour of the same in the church of St. Laurence of Lodelowe, six pence annual rent to be taken annually of all that my curtilage with appurtenances lying in the town of Lodelowe in the street called Galdeford towards the brethren of the order of St. Augustine, between the tenement of Henry de la Rok on the one part and the

¹ No. 81.

² No. 85.

way which leads from the street aforesaid towards the meadow of Randulph Mileknaue and extends from the aforesaid street to the meadow aforesaid: viz. two pence to the service of the said virgin at the feast of St. Michael and four pence for the service of the said apostle, two pence, that is, at the feast of St. Michael and two pence at the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary without any drawback. To have and to hold the said annual rent the said six pence with appurtenances of me and my heirs or assigns for the honourable services above-mentioned as is aforesaid for ever. And I the aforesaid John and my heirs, the gift of annual rent of the said six pence with appurtenances to the very illustrious services aforesaid, against all mortals do warrant and defend for ever. In witness whereof to this present deed I have affixed my seal. These being witnesses. William of Routon then bailiff of Lodelowe, John of Routon, William Scheremon senior, Walter of Heyton clerk, John Ace, Richard Goldsmith, William the Waterledere, William Dyer and many others.¹

33. Know now present and future men that since the lord Edward King of England has by his letters patent lately granted and given license to us Richard of Orleton, William his brother, and John of Bitterley to give, and assign to the Warden and Community of the Gild of Palmers of Lodelowe divers lands and tenements and rents, which are not held of him *in capite*, as more plainly appears in his letters patent, for the maintenance of certain chantries in the church of St. Laurence of Lodelowe to endure for ever. We the aforesaid Richard, William, and John by virtue of the Royal concession aforesaid, have given, granted, and by this present deed, have confirmed to Richard of Corve now Warden of the aforesaid Gild and to the Community of the same Gild, and to their successors eight cottages with all their appurtenances, which we have in the town of Lodelowe, from the gift of Roger Hanbden, Agnes Bradeford, and Amilia Cleoton, Agnes late wife of Richard Eggedon, Thomas la Chapel, Isolde late wife of Robert Crofite, Nicholas Stoke, Richard Hopton, and Katherine de Totersdon. To have and to hold the aforesaid eight messuages with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid

¹ No. 126.

Richard and to the Community of the aforesaid Gild and to their successors for ever freely, well, and in peace, for the maintenance of the chantries aforesaid, rendering to the chief lords of those fees the services thence due and accustomed. In testimony of which thing we have affixed our seals to the present deed. These being witnesses. John Unnffray, Nicholas Eylryche, John of Salop, William Pyreffelde, Thomas the Spilour, Richard de Panteley, John Girrous, and many others. Given at Lodelowe in the feast of St. James the Apostle, in the eighteenth year ^e the reign of the King aforesaid.¹

34. Andrew son of Paynot Smith of Lodelowe quit-claims for his soul and of his parents, and for twelve pence paid him in hand, a place of land in lodelowe, which lies between the tenement of Henry de Chabbenoure and the oat market. Witnesses. Hugh of Cleybury, William le Gardiner, John of Boreford, Randolph Mile, Richard of Asford, Walter Clerk etc. Given on Sunday in the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross anno dom. 1293 and the 21st of the reign of King Edward.²

35. Roger Minch gives for his soul and that of his wife six pence annual rent of his house in Galdeford which lies between the land which William of Ledewich formerly held and that held by Adam of Wigleye. Witnesses: Richard de Momele then bailiff of Ludelowe, Geoffrey Andrew then Gildalderman of the Gild, Thomas Miller, Roger of Bromfeld, Robert Clerk.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Rog's minch dedi etc. p' salute anime mee et om' ium etc. sex denar' annui reddit^s p'cipiend' de domo mea in Galdeford que jacet int' t'ram q^m Will's de Ledewich tenuit ex una parte et t'ram q^m Adam de Wigleye q^{ndam} tenuit ex alt'a. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibz Rico de Memele tu'e ballo de Ludel, Galfr' Andr' tu'e Gildaldernemon d'ee Gilde, Thom' Molendinar', Rog'o de Bromfeld, Rob'o el'eo et multis aliis.³

¹ No. 161.

² No. 165.

³ No. 174.

36. William of Boreweye gives for his soul and that of his wife nineteen pence a. r.—of which, four pence is his own gift from his house in Broad Street which he bought of Henry of Ybernia, and from the same house, two pence given by Henry Weremode, and four pence the gift of Andrew pire from the land of William of Boreweye in 'Lenarewelone,' which lies between the land that William Pire held, and that held by Richard, son of Richard of dinane, and six pence, the gift of Hugh the mercer, from the shop bought of him by William of Boreweye, and three pence, the gift of Osbert of Boreweye from a certain curtilage in Lineye, lying between the land held by Richard of Lineye and the high way. Witnesses. Richard of Momele then bailiff of Ludlow, Geoffrey, son of Andrew, then Gildalderman of the Gild, Walter the mercer, Richard Ewe, Henry Agas.

Sciant etc. quod Ego Will's de Boreweye dedi etc. p' salute anime mee et ux'is mee etc. novemdecim denar' argenti a. r. videlicet q^{tuor} denar' de dono meo p'p'o de domo mea in Lato vico q'am emi de Henr' de ybernia, et de dono Henr' Weremode duos denar' de ead' domo, et de dono Andree pire q^{tuor} denar' de t'ra mea in Lenarewelon' que jacet int' t'ram q^m Will's pire tenuit ex una p'te et t'ram q^m Ric's fil' Rici de dinane tenuit ex alt'a, et de dono Hugon' Le Merc' sex denar' de solda q^m emi de eod' Hugon' et de dono Osbi' de Boreweye tres denar' de quodam curtilag' in Lineye q' jacet int' t'ram q^m Ric's de Lineya tenuit ex una p'te et regalem viam ex alt'a, p'cipiend ad duos anni t'minos etc. Hiis testibz Rico de Momele tu'e ballo de Ludel', Galfr' fil Andr' tu'e Gildaldernemon d'ee Gilde, Walt'o Le merc', Ric'o Ewe, Henr' Agas, et multis aliis.¹

37. Richard, son of Richard of Routon, gives for his soul four pence a. r.; two pence of the tenement which he bought of Richard Mogge in 'Le Narewelone de Ludelawe,' and two pence of the tenement which William clerk held in High Street of Ludlow near the tenement formerly held by Milo of Dynan.

He also confirms a rent of two pence, granted by Geoffrey of Lemenistre to the Gild from a tenement called 'the

Gannou, in High Street, Ludlow. Witnesses. Thomas the Glover, William and Philip his brothers, Henry Furbet, William Scheremon, Robert Monetar, of Ludlow, clerk. Dated at Ludlow, Tuesday before the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr, in the 29th year of Edward son of Henry.

Sciant etc. qd Ego Ricus' filius Ricardi de Routon dedi etc. p' salute anime mee etc. q^{tuor} denar' annui Redditus cu' p'tinentiis annuatim p'cipiend' videlz de illo teneme'to q'd emi de Ric'o mogge in le Narewelone de Lodelawe duos denar' et de illo teneme'to cu' p't'n q'd Will'ms el'icus tenuit in alto vico de Ludel' jux^a teneme'tu' qd milo de Dynan quo'dam tenuit duos denar', habend' etc.

Omnem et dona'com et concessionem q'm Galfridus de Lemenistr' fecit eid'm confraternitati de duobz den' annui reddit' annuatim p'cipiend' de illo te'mento cu' p'tinent' q'd vocat' le Gannou situ' in alto vico de Ludelawe int' duo tenementa p'no'tata etc. ratam habeo p'it' et acceptam etc. Hiis testibz Thom le Gant', Will'mo et Pho' filiis suis, Henr' furbet, Will'mo Sheremo', Rob'to monetar' de Ludel' clico, et multis aliis. Dat' ap' Ludel' die mart' px^a an' f'm sci' Laurencii martir' anno r. r. Edward fil Reg' Henr' vicesimo nono.¹

38. Adam of Midelton and Edith [his wife] give [for their souls] a messuage with buildings lying between the tenement of Sir Roger David Chaplain and the tenement of David called The Calf. Witnesses. William of John de Tyelewarden Bailiffs of Ludlow, Sir Roger David Chaplain, Walter of the Chapele, Mathew Freen. Given at Ludlow Friday after the Feast of St. John ante Portam Latinam in the 30th year of King Edward. [1st].

Sciant etc. qd Nos Adam de Midelton et [Editha dedimus etc.] totu' illud messuagiu' nr'm cu' edificeis et omib'z aliis q'd est int' ten' d'ni Rog'i David cap'lli ex una p'te et ten' David d'c'i Le Calf ex alt'a. Habend' etc. Hiis testibz Will'o de Joh'e de Tyelewardyn die' Balli's de Lodel' d'no Rog'o David cap'llo, Walt'o de la Chapele Math' freen^s, Et multis aliis. Dat' ap'd Lodel' die ven' p'x' post f'm Sei' Joh'is a'n port' latina Edwardi Tricesimo.²

¹ No. 179

² No. 183.

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39. Philip Phinsencel of Lodclawe gives for his soul and those of his parents etc. six pence a. r. of two houses outside the old gate between the house of the Hospital Brothers of Ludlow and the house which Richard Euwe held. Witnesses: Robert Agace, Matthew, son of Roger, Richard Euwe, Philip, son of Stephen, William the Gardiner, Henry the forbisur, Thomas the Glover, Peter the forbisur, Hugh of Cleybury, Henry clerk. Given at Ludlow Wednesday next after the feast of St. Ethelbert, King and martyr, in the 16th year of King Edward.

Sciant etc. q'd Ego Ph's Phinsencel de Lodclawe dedi etc. p' salute anime mee parentu' meor, etc. sex denarios Reddit^s annuatim in festo sci' mich'is etc. p'eipiendos de illis duabz domibz cu' p'tin sitis ex^a vet'em portam de Lodclawe int' domu' fr'm hospitalis de Lodclawe ex una p'te et domu' q'm Ric's Euwe aliqu' tenuit ex alt'a p'te. H'nd etc. Hiis testibz Rob' agace, matho' fil' Rog'i, Ric'o Euwe, Pho' fil' Stephi', Will'o Le Gardin', Henr' Le Forbisur, Thom' Le Gaunt', Pet'o Le Forbisur, Hug' de Cleybur', Henr' clico, Et aliis. Dat' ap'd Lodclawe die m'eur' px^a post festu' Sci' Ethelbi' Reg' et m'ris anno Regni Reg' Edwardi sexto decimo.¹

40. Know now present and future men that since Lord Edward, King of England, has lately by his letters patent granted and given license to us Richard of Orleton, William his brother, William son of John Ace, and John of Bitterley to give and assign to the Warden and Community of the Palmers' Gild of the blessed Mary and St John the Evangelist of Lodclowe divers lands and tenements and rents to a certain value as appears in his letters for the maintenance of certain chantries in the church of St. Laurence of Lodclowe for ever: We then by virtue of the same concession, give and grant, and, by this our present deed confirm, to Richard of Corve, the Warden, and to the Community of the aforesaid Gild, and to their successors, a water mill with a croft adjacent, containing six burgages, two messuages, two burgages, six shops and a half, eighteen shillings and six pence rent, with their appurtenances, which we formerly had of the gift of Richard Dobyn, John of the Moor, and William Scheremon of Lodclowe as more plainly appears by

¹ No. 192.

the deed executed for us. To have and to hold the aforesaid mill with the croft, and with all and singular the messuages, shops, burgages, and rents aforesaid, and with all other their appurtenances whatsoever, to the aforesaid Richard the Warden, and to the Community of the aforesaid Gild and their successors, for the maintenance of the aforesaid chantries, freely, well, and in peace for ever, rendering to the chief lords of these fees the services thence due and customary. In testimony of which thing to this present deed we have affixed our seals. These being witnesses. John of Westhope, Roger Clerband, Adam Barbour, Thomas of Orleton, John of Salop, Thomas the Spilour, Richard de Panneteley, John le Girrous, Richard the Goldsmith, John Dodemore, Richard Pyrefield, and others. Given at Lodelowe in the feast of The Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the eighteenth year of the reign of the King aforesaid.¹

41. Walter Moyl of Lodelawe gives for his soul and of Cecilia and Johanna his wife, twelve pence a. r. which he has usually received from a burgage which Walter Ollechoumbe formerly held in Old-street, lying between the land of William Mose and the land which Roger of Chayham held of the palmers. Witnesses: Richard de Momele then bailiff of Lodelowe, Henry de Chabbenor, William Modbard, William Sabin, William the Potter, John Modbard, Hugh Sarot, William Mose.

Sciant etc. q' ego Will's Moyl de lodelawe dedi etc. p' salute a'ie mee et cecilie ac Johanne uxs oris (*sic*) mee, xij. denar' annui r'dditus quos recip'e co'suevi de burgagio q' Wall'us ollechoumbe co'dam te tenuit (*sic*) in uet'i uico et jacet int' t'ram Will'i Mose ex una p'te et t'ram q'm Rog's de Chayham tenuit de palmariis ex alt'a p'te etc. His testibus Ricardo de momele tunc baylino de lodelawe, Henr' de Chabbenou', Will'o Modbard, Will'o Sabin, Will'o le pot', Joha'n Modb'd, Hugo Sarot, Will's (*sic*) Mose, et multis aliis.²

42. Thomas Modbard gives for his soul and of his parents, six pence a. r. of the house which belonged to Richard Sabin

¹ No. 208.

² No. 374. This scribe appears to have made several errors in words that end the line.

The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of people from other countries, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing political system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing cultural system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing social system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

opposite the new mill. Witnesses. Henry de Chabbenour then bailiff, William Modbard, Nicholas medicus, Richard of Asford, William Sabine, Walter Clerk and others. Given on Wednesday in the week of Pentecost in the 22nd year of King Edward.

Sciant etc. qd ego Thomas Modbard dedi etc. p' salute a'ie mee and p'entu' meor, &c. sex denarrat' annui redditus p'cipiend etc. de domo que fuit Ric' Sabin ex oppos'to novi molendini. Habend' &c. Hiis testibz Henr' de Chabbenou' tu'e ball'io. Will'o modbard, Nieh'o Med'ico, Rico de Asford, Will'o Sabine, Walt'o Cl'ico et aliis. Dat die m'eur' in Sept' Pentecost anno r. r. Edwardi vicesimo s'e'do.¹

43. William Sabin of Lodel gives for his soul and that of Alice his wife six pence a. r. at the new mill of the land which lies between the land of William Modberd and the land 'le Gatemon. Witnesses. Robert Agace, Adam of Lyneia, Roger of Hopton, John Modberd, Philip Vinsnel.

Sciant etc. quod ego Will's sabin de lodel dedi' etc. p' salute a'ie mee et alie' uxor mee etc. sex denar' aunui reddit' ad nova' molend' de illa t'ra que jacet int' t'ram Willi modbr'd et t'ram le Gatemon. Tenend' etc. Hiis testibus, Rob'o Agace, Ad. de lyneia, Rogo' de hopto', Joh'e modberd, pho. Vinsnel et aliis.²

The rents given to the Gild in the earliest deed already mentioned are as follows :—

Adam of Hulle	...	...	2 pence.
Adam Pardi	...	...	6 "
Adam le Soper	...	...	12 "
Adam of Wyggeley, senior	...	...	2 "
Alan le Typpur	...	...	4 "
Alice Dianis	...	...	4 "
Alice of Hokeswode	...	...	6 "
Allec, Thomas	...	...	6 "
Anianus the glover	...	...	1 "
Baker (Pistor) Alexander	...	...	2 "
Capin, John	...	(mutilated)	
Colemon	...	...	12 "
Colemon, Cecilia	...	...	2 "

¹ No. 387.

² No. 430.

Coterel, William, junior	...	10	pence
Cut, Thomas	...	4	"
Dul, Robert ...	...	2	"
Euwe, Richard	...	2	"
Eylrich, Roger, senior ..	...	12	"
Eylrich, Roger (the gift of Roger de Wyggemor)	...	12	"
Eylrich, Roger, junior ...	...	4	"
Eylrich, Roger, son of John	...	2	"
Eynan de Pola	..	2	"
Falliwulle, Nicholas	...	2	"
Filot, Alice ...	...	2	"
Furinager, Alice	...	4	"
Fynesel, Philip	...	8	"
Geoffrey, Andrew	...	12	"
" Dinane	...	3	"
" son of Peter ...	...	2	"
" Goldsmith	...	2	"
" of Leministric	...	2	"
" near the fountain	...	2	"
Gold, Walter	...	6	"
Goditha de Stocton	...	2	"
Gylemin, Peter	..	2	"
Henry the Mason	...	2	"
Henry le Typpar	...	2	"
Henry de Wrinelog	...	2	"
Henry son of Meledi	..	6	"
Helsant, Nicholas	...	2	"
Hinnie, William	...	4	"
Hubert, Randulph	...	2	"
" Andrew	..	1	"
Huehred, Agnes	...	1	"
Hugh the Mason	...	3	"
Hugh	...	3	"
Hugh le Dulbar	...	4	"
Hugh of Cleybury	...	6	"
Hugh Chaloner	...	2	"
Hugh of Midelton	...	6	"
Hugh of Salop	...	1	"
Hugh of Stafford	...	4	"
Hulloc, Richard	...		"
John of Boreford	..	3	"
John of Breeon	...		"
John le Galeys	...	2	"
John de Hyntes	..	2	"
John the Mason	...	2	"
John le Proude	...	2	"
John of Salop	...	8	"
Loker, John ...	...	2	"

Lomb, William	...	...	1 pence
. lumton	...	...	2 "
Mile de Dynan	...	...	4 "
Mile, William	...	...	2 "
Milsant, Peter	...	...	6 "
Minch, Roger	...	...	2 "
Mirescall, Henry	...	...	2 "
Modbart, William	...	...	6 "
Moil, Robert...	...	...	4 "
Moil, William	...	...	4 "
Monetar, Richard	...	...	4 "
" Philip	...	...	6 "
" Robert	...	...	2 "
" Roger son of Roger	...	...	6 "
" William	...	...	2 "
" William	...	...	2 "
Mustard, John	...	...	2 "
. de Midelhop	...	...	2 "
Nicolas baker (pistor)	...	...	5 "
" le parler	...	...	2 "
" le wanter	...	...	6 "
Osbert the furbisur	...	...	6 "
Orm, Nicolas	...	...	12 "
Philip . . . . .	...	...	6 "
" of Wyggemor	...	...	4 "
Pire, Andrew	...	...	2 "
Potel, William	...	...	4 "
Randulph Byrches	...	...	2 "
" Brompton	...	...	8 "
Reginald butcher	...	...	1 "
" fuller	...	...	2 "
" le hole	...	...	2 "
Richard of Chabbenoure	...	...	6 "
" of Doddemor	...	...	6 "
" of Knulle	...	...	1 "
" of Leminstrie	...	...	2 "
" of Lineya	...	...	2 "
" of Momele	...	...	2 "
" of Orleton	...	...	4 "
" of Perscoure	...	...	1 "
" of Routon	...	...	6 "
" of Salop	...	...	2 "
" of Stocton	...	...	2 "
Rimilt, John...	2 "
Roger, clerk	12 "
Ditto	1 "
Roger of Esthopo	2 "
" of Orleton	8 "
" son of Elyas	3 "

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Roger le hopare	1 pence
Robert clerk..	2 "
" the mercer	1 "
Scheremon, John	2 "
" Petronilla...	4 "
Seissor, William	...	...	6 "
Smith, Roger	...	...	2 "
Stephen le servant	...	...	3 "
Symon le mercer	...	...	6 "
" le wanter	...	...	2 "
Thomas le glover	...	...	3 "
" of Middelhopp...	...	...	4 "
" le Webbe	...	...	2 "
Trie, Hugh	...	...	2 "
Wade, Hugh	...	...	1 "
" John	...	...	2 "
Walter le mercer	...	...	2 "
" shoemaker	...	...	1 "
" son of Philip	...	...	2 "
" of Brug	...	...	6 "
" son of Philip	...	...	22 "
" le hopare	...	...	1 "
Weremode, Henry	...	...	2 "
William of Chun	...	...	2 "
" clerk	...	...	12 "
" "	...	...	12 "
" "	...	...	2 "
" of Eggedon	...	...	3 "
" of Orleton	...	...	2½ "
" le Chaloner	...	...	1 "
" of Brehenoc	...	...	6 "
" of Radenour	...	...	6 "
" le grinder, senior	...	...	6 "
" le gardiner	...	...	4 "
" of Boreweye	...	...	4 "
" le poter	...	...	2 "
" of Kynton	...	...	2 "
" le mercer	...	...	2 "
Young, Thomas	...	...	2 "

Rents granted to the Gild by the various deeds executed singly:—

Ace, Richard	...	...	4 pence.
Adam of Mitelton	...	...	a messuage.
Chabbenour, Will., s. of Richard	...	...	4 pence.
Cissor, John	...	...	4 "
Cotercl, William	...	...	6 "
Crumpe, Thomas le	...	...	4 "

Drenthere, Hugh le	...	...	2 pence.
Dyer, Reginald	...	...	4 "
Ewe, Richard	...	...	12 "
Forestir, John son of Roger	...	...	12 "
Geoffrey of Marchton	...	...	4 "
Gilian of Toterdon	...	...	12 "
Harang, Roger	...	...	3 shillings.
Hugh le Chaloner	...	...	6 pence.
" de Cleybury	...	...	6 "
John the Masun	...	...	10 "
" of Esford	...	...	12 "
Margery of Doddemore	...	...	3 "
" of Wyggemor	...	...	12 "
Minch, Roger	...	...	6 "
Miller, Thomas and Edith	...	...	12 "
Modbard, Thomas	...	...	6 "
Monetar, William	...	...	6 "
Moyl, Walter	...	...	12 "
" William	...	...	2 "
Phinsenel, Philip	...	...	6 "
Pire, William and Merod	...	...	4 "
Richard of Esford	...	...	1 "
" of Leministrie	...	...	6 "
" son of Rich. of Routon	...	...	4 "
Sabine, William	...	...	6 "
Scheremon John	...	...	6 "
" Roger	...	...	6 "
Thomas called putois	...	...	4 "
William of Boreweye	...	...	19 "
" of Cardigan	...	...	4 "
" of Leynthal	...	...	6 "
" of Penkaret	...	...	10 "
" son of John de Halehton	...	...	6 "
" the Waterledar	...	...	6 "

The following is the most ancient Rent-roll of the Gild that is known. From the names contained in it, the date is most probably the reign of Edward II.

Redditus Palmior' b'e Marie de Leodelowe de t'mio sci' Mi'chis.

VICUS CASTRI.

Joh'es le Lokyare de dono Hugonis le Mason	...	...	ijd
Ph'us de Knulle de dono Thome le Trupper	...	...	ijd
De tenemento qd hui'm* de dono Johanne de Okley	...	...	ijs
De teneme'to qd Johanna de Okley tenuit de dono Ric'i Spark.	...	...	xd
De Walt'o de Pryseley de dono Alani pistoris	...	...	ijd
De tenemento n'ro qd hui'm* de dono Henrici de Blythelowe	...	...	vs

De ten' n'ro qd huim ^a de dono d'ni Phi' Ewe cap'lli ...	...	vs
Thom ^{as} le Spycer de dono Walt'i le mercer ...	...	iiijd
De ten' n'ro qd Wills le goldsmyth tenet jux ^a scalarm cimit'i...		
Agnes de Chabbenore in fine Rangie carnificu' de dono Willi caton ...	... ..	xd
Thom ^{as} filius Joh'es de capella ...	... ..	vjd
Wills le chachepol de solda quo'da Thome de Honton ...	...	ijd
Id'm Wills de solda quod ^m Rici Kek ...	... ..	vjd
De solda in Rangia carnificu' quo'd ^m pli' de Wystanstowe ...	...	ijd
De solda in ead'm Rangia q'm Rog'us de Hopton tenuit quo'd ^m Crystine Erlych ...	... ..	...
Prior hospit'lis de q ^d m solda in ead'm Rangia ...	...	ijd
Wills le Glacyare de solda q'm Ric'us carnyfex tenuit ...	...	xiid
Ric'us le Northerne de solda quo'd ^m Joh's de Causwalle ...	...	xvd
Ric'us de Pyrfeld de solda quo'd ^m Ric'i Agace ..	...	vid
Prior hospit'lis p' solda quo'd ^m Sybille de Borewey ...	...	iijd
Reginald ^s de Louthe p' solda palmior' jux ^a eruci ...	...	xis
De solda n'ra q'm Joh'is le mareschal tenuit ...	...	iijs iiijd
De solda n'ra quo'd ^m Joh'is de Boreway ..	...	iijs
Agn de Chabbenore de dono Nychi le ffaukener ...	...	jd
Alicia relieta Will'i filii Ade le Barbour de dono Robti Moyl ...	...	iiijd
De solda n'ra ... ..	...	...
De solda n'ra q'm Johes Tylli sutor tenet...	..	iijs
Johes filius Ny'chi Orm de dono Ny'chi Andrew ...	...	vid
De solda n'ra q'm Pl'us de Knulle tenet ...	...	vs
De solda n'ra quo'd ^m Walt'i de Huggefurd ...	...	xiid
De solda n'ra q'm Nychus le fferour tenet ...	...	iijs
Idm Nychus p' alia pro alia domo jux ^a eandm solda'	...	vid
De solda n'ra q'm M ^a rg'ia le Crepul tenz ...	...	iijs

Sm^a lxxvs viid.

CORVE STREET.

Johes de Lyney de dono Thome le Clouar ...	...	iijd
Johes de Salopia p' ten' in quo manz de dono Will'i le Clerk ...	...	iiijd
Johes Umfrey p' ten' quo'd ^m Nychi Erlych ...	...	xiis vid
De ten' n'ro qd Ad ^m le Deyer quo'd ^m tenuit ...	...	iijs iiijd
De ten' n'ro qd Ad ^m ffaber tenuit ...	... ..	iijs
De eod'm ten' ... ..	... ..	ijs
Agn de Westone de dono Rog'i de Esthople ...	...	xid
Johes le Typp' de dono Will'i de Kynton...	...	ijd
Laurenci ^s de Leodelowe de dono Willi de Bole ...	...	ijd
Wills le Kynges p' ten' quo'd ^m M ^a rg'ie de Leominist'a ...	...	iijd
Johes Umfrey p' Crofto ...	... ..	vid
Cristina de Dylwe p' alio Crofto ...	... ..	vid
Thom ^{as} le munt' p' alio Crofto ...	... ..	xviijd
Johes Myle de dono Johis Myle ...	... ..	iijd
Nych'us de Lyngcyn p' ten' quo'd ^m Nych'i de Eggedon ...	...	iiid

Joh'es de Presthope pistor	...	...	...	...	jd ob'
De ten' quond ^m Crystine Erlych	...	...	...	...	ijs
Joh'es filius Wyll'i de Paunteley p' ten' Henrici de Hoyton	...	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' n'ro qd hu'im ^s de dono Rog'i Elyes	...	...	...	...	ijs vjd
Th'oms Pytte p' ten' suo	...	...	...	...	vjd
De ten' quond ^m Bartholomei Ca'nbrej	...	..	...	...	ijd
De cod'm	...	...	...	...	jd
D'ns Ric'us de Wyggeley	...	...	...	...	ijd
Walt'us Sturny p' ten' suo	...	...	...	...	ijd
Henricus Taylour p' ten' quo'd ^m Joh'is de Buterley	...	...	...	...	ijd.
Heres Rog'i de Eyton de ten' quo'd ^m Ny'chi de Temedebury	...	...	...	...	vjd
Will's de Brottone de dono Elye de Stotterdone	...	...	...	...	xijd
De ten' n'ro qd h'uim ^s de dono Hugo'is de Cartwate (?)	...	...	...	...	vjs
Joh'es Pywan p' ten' Symonis le Gaunt'	...	...	...	...	ijd
Id'm Joh' p' ten' quond ^m Agn' de Raachesford	...	...	...	...	ijd
Johe's de Lyney p' ten' infi ^a porta'	...	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' n'ro qd Alie' le Dysscher tenz	...	...	...	...	vjs
Joh'es de Salop' p' ten' quo'd ^m Henr' le Bellezetar	...	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' quod ^m Will'i Orm	...	...	...	...	ijd

Sm^a xlijs vij d ob'

GALDEFORD

Heres Ny'chi mynk	...	...	...	...	ijd
Will's Ace p' ten' quo'd ^m Will'i de Clone	...	...	...	...	ijd
Joh'es Ball's de Cayn ^m et d'na de Stanton p' ten' quo'd ^m}	...	...	...	...	} iijd
Will'i de Rowton	...	...	...	...
De ten' n'ro de dono Joh'is de Braclford	...	...	...	...
De ten' Ny'chi de Stoke	...	...	...	...	xijd ob'
Joh'es de Kyngeslone p' ten' suo	...	...	...	...	ijs vjd
Henr' le Taylour de ten' quo'd ^m Hug' de momele	...	...	...	...	vjd
Joh'es Grym p' ten' quo'd ^m Galfridi Weole	...	...	...	...	ijd
De Will'o Ace p' g ^{ang} ' et domibz jux ^a gr ^{ig}'	...	...	...	...	xijd
Ny'chus de la Rook p' ten' quo'd ^m m ^{arg} 'ie Hallywolle	...	...	...	...	ijd
Ric'us de Orlton p' ten' quond ^m Joh'i le Seryueyn	...	...	...	...	ijd
Joh'es de Doddemore p' ten' Joh'is filii Symonis de	...	...	...	...
Halghton	..	...	...	...	iiijd
Henr' le Chaloner de dono Hug' pr'is sui	...	...	...	...	ijd
Joh'es fili ^s Will'i de Leynthale de dono Joh'is de Bnrford	...	...	...	...	ijd ob'
De ten' n'ro quond ^m Will'i merch'	...	...	...	...	ijs
De Rog'o de Byrcho'ue de dono Rog'i mynch	..	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' Ric'i Kek de dono cuis ^m	...	...	...	...	vjd
Joh'es le Chachepol p' ten' quo'd ^m Hug' le Bom	...	...	...	...	iiijd
De cod'm Jo'he de dono mat's sue	...	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' quond ^m Ph'i filii Thom' de Capella	...	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' quo'd ^m Thome de Chabbenore cap'lli	...	...	...	...	vjs viijd
De tra n'ra q ^m Will's Ace tenet q nd ^m Henrici Py...yn	...	...	...	...	vjs viijd

Sm^a xxiiijs xjd

OLDE STRET.

Alicia filia Will'i le Corvyser	...	...	...	...	jd
Ricus Prylle de ten' quo'd ^m Ri'ci de Bourhton de dono Ric'i le Typp'	...	...	...	...	ijjd
Heres Will'i Pywan	...	...	...	...	ijjd
Heres Will'i de la Hull' p' ten' Thom' le Glouar	...	...	...	...	ijjd
Robt ^s Scherewynd p' ten' quo'd ^m Ri'ci Rywe	...	...	...	...	iiijd
Thom ^s Loyth p' ten' quo'd ^m Thom' de Sutton	...	...	...	...	ijd
De ten' n'r'o qd Hemie ^s le Tyler q nd ^m tenuit	...	...	...	...	xiid
Alie' Modbert p' ten' q nd ^m Thom le Galys	...	...	...	...	vid
Emma Davyd	...	...	...	...	...jd ob.
De ten' n'r'o qd Symo' de Aston aliq'u tenuit	...	...	...	...	ixd
De ten' n'r'o quo'd ^m Kat'ine de Stottersdon	...	...	...	...	iijs iiijd
Wills Cockes p' ten' q nd ^m M ^{rg} 'ie de Henley	...	...	...	...	vid
Alie' Modbert	...	...	...	...	ijjd
De ten' qd Johs fili ^s Rog'i le Gyrr ^s tenuit ex oppo'ito novu' molendinu'	...	...	...	...	vid
Johes le Cartar sutor p' ten' q nd ^m de Pryseley	...	...	...	...	iiijd ob.
De ten' q nd ^m Johes le Gyrr ^s le Mercer	...	...	...	...	jd
De ten' n'r'o Walt'us Hondys de Ilford et ux' sua nob' ded'nt	...	...	...	...	... xviijd
De ten' n'r'o qd Ad ^m Memryk tenuit	...	...	...	...	...
Johes Rek de dono phi vyncel	...	...	...	...	iijd
De ten' n'r'o qd Agn' C'oly q nd ^m tenuit	...	...	...	...	... xviijd
Wills Chyld de dono Rog'i de Hopton	...	...	...	...	ijjd
De ten' qd Agn' le Marschal q nd ^m tenuit	...	...	...	...	... jd ob.
De ten' q nd ^m Rogi de Hopton fullonis	...	...	...	...	jd
Heres Phi de Corve de dono Willi Potel	...	...	...	...	ijjd
De ten' n'r'o qd Zena la Baker tenz	...	...	...	...	iiijd
De ten' n'r'o qd Wills de Morley tenz	...	...	...	...	iijs
Wills de Orton q nd ^m Joh'nis de Tyelewarden	...	...	...	...	... xviijd
Idm Will's p' ten' qd Johs Ace tenuit	...	...	...	...	xijd
Will's Ace p' ten' q nd ^m Walt'i le Hoper..	...	...	...	...	ijjd
Idm Wills p' ten' in q ^o pat' eius manebat...	...	...	...	...	ijs
Thoms le Scherar p' selda q nd ^m Ade de Heyton	...	...	...	...	ijjd
Johes de Salop p' ten' quo'd ^m Ric'i Teller	...	...	...	...	vid
Heres Johis de M ^{rch} ymeley p' ten' q nd ^m Andree le Mareschal	...	...	...	...	xxiijd
Wills filius Ade le Barbour p' ten' p'dti Andree	...	...	...	...	ixd ob.
Johes de H'ford p' selda n'ra	...	...	...	...	ijs iiijd
Joh Umfrey p' selda n'ra ibidm	...	...	...	...	xiid
De selda n'ra jux ^a p'dtam selda'	...	...	...	...	...

Sm^a xxxvs jd.

FROGGELONE.

Johes de Weteltone de dono Johis de Bradeford	...	...	...	...	iiijd
Thom ^s Loyth de dono Ric'i de Ahsford	...	...	...	...	iiijd
Prior Hospit'lis p' curtilag' Hug' le Cheyny	...	...	...	...	vjd

Thom ^s de Cast ^o Ric ⁱ p' curtilag' qu ^o d ^m Will ⁱ Knybbe	...	ijd
Prior Hospit ^l is p' ten qu ^o d ^m Walt ⁱ Tope	...	ijd
De ten' n ^{ro} qd Will ^s filius Johis le crowar nob' dedit	...	xijd
De ten' n ^{ro} q ^d nob' ded ^t Agn' Orm	... ..	..

Sm^a ijs vjd.

BARDELONE.

Thom ^s Loyth p' ten q ^o ndam Thome de M ⁿ ton	...	... ijs iijd
Will ^s de Nortone sutor p' ten' q ^o nd ^m pet ⁿ ille le Chalon'	...	vjd
Id ^m Will ^s p' ten q ^o nd ^m Emme le Webbe	...	jd
De ten n ^{ro} qd huim ^a de dono Ric ⁱ Smalmo'	...	ijs iijd
De ten qd Joh ^s de Walle pistor tenuit	...	vjd
Thom ^s Loyth p' ten' qu ^o d ^m Hug' le ffren	...	jd ob.
De ten n ^{ro} qd q ^o nd ^m fuit phi de Wystantowe	...	..

Sm^a vjs ixid ob.

BRODESTRET.

Ric ^u s pryll ^e p' ten' qu ^o d ^m Walt ⁱ Phelyp	...	... vjd
De ten n ^{ro} qd Thom ^s de Steuynton tenz	...	vjs
It ^m de solda eiusd ^m ten	... ..	ijs
De ten qd Ric ^u s de Holeway tenuit	...	iiijd
De ten qu ^o d ^m Joh ^{is} le mercer...	...	xijd
De ten quod ^m Joh ^{is} Carles	... ..	vd
De ten qu ^o d ^m Joh ^{is} de Mydelhope	...	vjd
Heres Sybill de Wyggeley	... ..	vjd
Thoms de Halghtone de dono Joh ^{is} de Longeford	...	vjd
Heres Ricci Russell	... ..	vjd
Wills de Doddemore de dono nychi le Taylour	...	xd
De ten n ^{ro} qd Wills de Presdemede tenet	...	ijs
De ten qu ^o d ^m Thom le Walkar	...	ijd
Marg ^{ia} Mason de dono Joh ^{is} le Champeney	...	ijd
Prior Hospit ^l is de dono Willi Penkharet	...	vd
De ten' n ^{ro} ibid ^m	... ..	..
Agn le Deyer p' ten' in q ^o p ^r eius manebat	...	vjd
Rog ^u s le Deyer p' ten' Willi Andrew	...	ijd
Heres Willi de Salop de dono Willi fil Ricci Schermo'	...	vjd
Idm Heres p' ten' qu ^o d ^m Willi de la Cleo	...	xijd
Idm Heres de dono Willi Tinctoris	...	vjd
De ten n ^{ro} qd Walt ^u s de Or ^t one qu ^o d ^m tenuit	...	xviijd
Thoms meth p' ten' Ham ^{ndi} le Walkar	...	jd
Heres Willi le waterledar p' ten' in q ^o manebat	...	ijd
Thoms Meth de dono Edythe le Mason	...	jd
Sybill fil Hamndi le Walkar de dono eius ^m Edythe	...	jd
De ten' qd Wills le Goos qu ^o nd ^m tenuit	... ..	..
De ten' qd Hug Geffrey de Sutton tenuit	...	ijd
De Nycho de Aylonestr' de dono suo et ten' in q ^o inhat ^{at} d ^u v'ix ^{it}	... ..	vjd

Et post' decessu' eius de codm ten' p' annu'	ijs
Wills de Doddemore p' ten' Ade de Dyn'a sutoris	ijd
Ricus de Orilton p' ten' in quo p'r eius manebat	iiijd
De ten' qd Johes le Gyrrus le Mercer tenuit	ijd
Ph'us de Cheyny minor p' ten' q'nd ^m Willi le Butte'	iijd
D cod'm Pho p' cod'm ten' de dono Pet'nille Orm	xijd
Prior Hospit'lis p' t'n q'nd ^m P'et'o'nill Orm de dono Nichi p'rs sui	xijd
Ric'us filius Nychi Erlych p' ten' quod ^m Lucie Carnificis	xijd
Ph'us de Burhton p' seld' q'nd ^m Alicie de la Cleo	xxd
Wills fili ^s Ade le Barbour p' seld' q'nd ^m Pet'o'nill Orm	ijd
Ricus de Pyrefield p' t'n q'nd ^m Alicie de la Cleo	iijs iiijd
Thom ^s de Pyrefield de dono Ricci de Ahsford	iiijd

Sm^a xxix xjd

NAREWELONE

D d'no Joh'e de Heyton capllo p' ten' in quo p'r eius manebat...	vjd
De codm Joh'e de dono Willi de Leynthale	vjd
De ten' quond ^m Johis de Trykendale	jd
De Willo de Doddemore p' ten' q'nd ^m Henr le Skymmar	ijd
D d'no Ric'o de Wyggeleye cap'llo	iiijd
De ten' n'ro qd Wills Brou' tenuit ... ..	...
De d'eo d'o Ric'o de Wyggeleye... ..	jd
De tribz cotagiis quod ^m Willi le munt ^d v.d. quor' duo in manibz n'ris exist'nt ... ..	...

S^am ijs

MULLE STRET.

Mag'r Henr de Schypton de dono Milonis de Dyna'	jd
De Agn' relicta Robti Haukyns de dono M ^r 'g'ia de Wiggemore	xijd
De Rico de Hauckeston p' ten' q'nd ^m Rogi le Munt'... ..	iijd
De Walt'o Pouke	iid
De ten' n'ro qd Symo' le Tyler tenet	ijs
De curtilag' n'ro qd Joh ⁿ Ewyas tenet	iiijd
Heres St'phi de Asschebache p' colu'bar'	ijd
Ric'us de Orllone p' curtilag' q'nd ^m mat's sue	vjd
De Joh'e Westhope p' curtilag' Sibile poteys	iiijd
De ten' n'ro qd Agn' le Goldes tenuit	...
De ten' n'ro ibid'm	...
It'm de t'en n'ro qd h'uim ^s de dono Joh'is de Orilton	...
De ten' q'nd ^m Alic' de marschtone	ijd
Henr' Colemo' p'ten' q'nd ^m Walt'i Balle	vjd
Joh'es Herford de dono Ricci de Leonynist	iiijd
Joh'es de Halghton carnifex de dono Pagani fabri de ten' q'nd ^m Will'i Sevenys (?) Steuenys)	vd
Id'm Joh'es p' cod'm ten' de dono d'ei Will'i	iiijd

Heres Will'i de la Cleo de dono Galfridi de Dyna' ...	...	iiijd
De ten' ro qd hu'im ^s de dono Rob'ti de Crofte ...	...	xijd
Sm ^a vijs vijd		

DYNANE.

Thom ^s le Carpent' p' ten' Joh'is de honton ...	...	iiijd
Prior Hos'pit'lis p' ten' Will'i le Skymnar ...	...	ijd
De ten' Thom' de la Heghelonde ...	...	vd
De ten' qd magr' Nycholaus le carpent' tenuit ...	...	ijd
De ten' qd Rog'us Elyes tenuit de dono Will'i le Gardyn'	...	iiijd
De Joh'e le firer' p' curtilag' q nd m Rog'i de Byrchou'e sutoris	...	ijd
De Ric'o de Pyrefield p' curtilag' quod ^m Joh'is de Pedwardyn...	...	jd
Will's de Cotynton p' ten' q nd m Walt'i p'ris sui ...	...	xijd
Symo' de Heyton p' m ^g na Aula de dono Willi le Gardyn'	...	iiijd
Rogus filius Alic' Hub'd de dono Will'i le Cardyga' ..	...	ijd
Heres Alani le mercer p' ten qu ^d m P'li' de Ledewych	...	ijd
Ricus de Orton p' q ^d m placea t're n're in fine g ^{ng} suc	...	jd

LYNEY.

De curtilag' qd Joh's morga' tenuit ...	...	...
De curtilag' n're qd Joh's de Louthe tenuit ...	...	ijs vjd
De Rog's de le Seete p' curtilag' qu ^d m Willi Fallywolle ...	...	xijd
De curtilag' seu ten' qu ^d m Crystine Erlych ...	...	ijd
Wills de Leyntwardyn p' molendino n'ro ...	...	xvs
De ten' n'ro qd Joh' de Umfrey tenet ibid ^m ...	...	ijs
De curtilag' qd Joh' de Blythelowe tenuit ...	...	...
Will's le chachepol p' p ^{to} quod ^m Rici de Ahsford scissoris ...	...	jd
De ten' n'ro q'd Ricus Teler de nob' tenet ...	...	ijs vjd
De t'bz cotag' ibid ^m ...	...	...
De q ^d am forspice in manu Joh' de Elmebrugg' ...	...	xijd
Heres Rici le Hunte de Halghton de redditu ix ac ^{ru} t'r' in Halghton de dono Henr' le mareschal p' annu' ...	...	vjd
P' quod ^m p ^{to} quod ^m Sybille Poteys qd Will's Ace tenz ...	...	ijs
De omibz t'ris et t'en n'ris in Ahsford et Huntynton nichil sz o'ia in manu n'ra ...	...	ijs

Sm^a xxixs ixd.Sm^a xij li. ix.d.

It is evident from the names of the various parts of the town that the Ludlow of Edward II. was co-extensive with the present.

The subsequent history of 'The Gild,—its increase of territorial wealth, the periodical circuits made to enrol members of both sexes, its fostering care of

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religion and education, its gifts to the parish church of St. Lawrence, its dissolution after more than two centuries of lasting benefit to local institutions, which to this day are indebted to its influence—all this and probably much more is to be read in the records of Ludlow still awaiting thorough investigation.

ON THE GEOLOGY OF CHURCH STRETTON AND LUDLOW.

BY THE REV. W. S. SYMONDS, OF PENDOCK.

THIS contribution to the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* can only aim at being a mere index to some of the most interesting localities visited by the writer during various explorations extending over a period of thirty years.

PRE-CAMBRIAN ROCKS.¹

Several years ago I came to the determination that a syenitic axis of an ancient stratified gneiss protruded through the Cambrian rocks of St. Davids, and was therefore Pre-Cambrian in age, and probably of the same age as the old crystalline rocks of the Malvern Hills, or the west coast of Sutherlandshire, which are supposed now to be of Laurentian age.² This opinion was advocated soon after by Mr. Salter, and has since been followed up and illustrated by Dr. Hicks. We find also on the westward flanks of the Wrekin a Syenitic gneiss, which I have long considered to be the oldest rock of the Wrekin, and believe that a tunnel through the hill would shew an ancient syenitic nucleus similar to that of the Malvern Hills and Malvern Tunnel. I believe also that a similar axis underlies the upheaval of the Longmynd. The Malvern syenitic axis is traversed in all directions by great masses of infiltrated volcanic rocks. This is probably the case at the Wrekin, and the old

¹ Records of the Rocks, page 32.

² Dr. Callaway, of Wellington, will describe these and other Rocks of Shropshire in a future part.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

BY JOHN B. HENNINGSEN

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of Englishmen to a great nation of many peoples. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice, and who have built a great and powerful nation.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY JOHN B. HENNINGSEN

syenitic rock owes its elevation to volcanic movements, which also elevated the other rocks which surround the Wrekin.

CAMBRIAN ROCKS.

Church Stretton, easily reached from Hereford on one side, and Shrewsbury on the other, is the best place for head quarters from whence to examine the Cambrian rocks of the Longmynd, which rise to the height of 1,608 feet above the sea. These picturesque hills are somewhat Scotch in their scenery, being covered with heather and gorse, interspersed with bogs, which furnish the pinguicula, marsh violet, and cotton grass, while they are the haunt, still, of the black cock, the red grouse, the curlew, and the mountain blackbird, or ring ouzel. Rock masses shew in several localities, but there are few good geological sections. The geological scenery around however is remarkable. Away to the S.S.E. is the grand Malvern axis of Pre-Cambrian rocks, throwing off strata of Cambrian, Silurian, and Old Red epochs; while to the N.E. is the great upthrow of the round Wrekin, and on the south the strike of upheaval by the line of the Lawley, Caer Caradoc, Hope Bowdler, Broccard's Castle, and Ragleath. Of these Caer Caradoc and Broccard's Castle are both ancient British encampments, and probably both were military stations, at one time or another, of that celebrated British chief who for some years bid defiance to Ostorius and the legions of Rome. South eastward too rise the Clees with their capping of basalt, and their masses of Carboniferous and Old red rocks, outliers and relics of denudation from the Welsh coal-field far to the south. South westward is Clun Forest, two patches of Old Red outliers, which once connected the strata on the Long Mountain by Welshpool on the north, with the dark hills of Breconshire which rise so boldly above Brecon, Hay, and Talgarth away to the south. Then westward are the Stiper Stones rising like a Cyclopean wall, and extending for miles from N.E.

to S.W., famous as the basement of the Silurian system, and their ancient relics of Lower Silurian seas. Behind these again are the Breidden Hills, and their camp, where probably Caractacus made his last stand against the Roman invader.

The western side of the valley of Church Stretton exhibits the basement rocks of the Longmynd, which consist of purple schists and clay slates, traversed by dykes of diorite or greenstone, and these are again overturned by purple sandstones and grey and greenish grits. The slaty beds and schists at the base of the Longmynd group were considered by Sir R. Murchison to be the equivalents of the North Wales slates. It is a good plan to follow the brook up from Church Stretton to Carding Mill. The beds dip away from the Church Stretton valley and *Caer Caradoc* to the W.N.W., and in fact dip under the ridge of the *Stiper Stones* from the great upthrow of the line of upheaval represented by the great Stretton fault which brings up the Longmynd Cambrians against the *Bala* rocks of *Caer Caradoc*, and the jammed and isolated mass of *Aymestry* limestone at *Botville*, N.W. of the *Caer*. The schists and slates at the base of the series near Church Stretton may be seen at *Light Spout Waterfall* to be overlaid by flagstones, with tubes and markings supposed to have been made by marine worms (*Arenicolites*), and these beds at *Oakham Dingle*, and on the west side of *Yearling Hill*, have also yielded ripple marks, sun cracks and rain marks. At *Callow Hill*, near Stretton, Mr. Salter found what he believed to be the cast of a trilobite (*Palæopyge Ramsayi*). The lover of physical geology will find it difficult enough to follow the sections in ascending order, but I cannot do better than advise him to trace them out by *Light Spout Waterfall* and *Ratlinghope* to the *Stiper Stones*, especially observing the great fault which runs down the whole length of the *Ratlinghope Valley* and which throws down the whole of the *Upper Cambrians*.

The Cambrian conglomerates with quartz pebbles,

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. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from all parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own languages, customs, and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation. This has made the United States a nation of pioneers, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation. This has made the United States a nation of freedom, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation. This has made the United States a nation of progress, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation. This has made the United States a nation of peace, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation. This has made the United States a nation of justice, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in their way, and who have been able to build up a great and powerful nation. This has made the United States a nation of hope, and has given it a rich and diverse culture.

purple sandstones, and greenish grit, which overlie the flagstones, make up the great mass of rocks which enter into the structure of the Longmynd in crossing from eastward to westward. Rock masses of the same age cover large districts in North Wales between Barmouth and Tremadoc, and again near Bangor. They range over large areas too in the distant north-west coast of Ross-shire and Sutherland. The walk along the strike of the Longmynd from Linley on the south to Church Pulverbatch on the north, will shew the physical geologist how the Lower Cambrians dip under the quartz rocks of the Stiper Stones. It is somewhat singular too that their mineral structure and peculiar colour should be so persistent over large areas. The writer has seen them bursting through the heather on the shores of the beautiful Loch Maree, and above the wild Loch of Torridon in Ross-shire, and again resting on, old, gnarled Laurentian gneiss at Queenaig, as it towers above Loch Assynt and Loch Inver in Sutherland. Here too they retain that peculiar purple hue which some of the sandstones acquire, and which, though resembled sometimes by the Permians, no other rock assumes. Standing on the hill of Church Pulverbatch, a line drawn N.W. across the county of Montgomery would take us again to a district where the Cambrian rocks have emerged after their dip underneath the Stiper Stones. Here we should find ourselves by the noble ruins of Harlech Castle, and the home of Bronwen, and Bran ap Llyn, and among the grey hills above Barmouth, where we may visit Gorsgoch and the romantic gorge of Cwm Bychan. These too are the equivalents of the Lower Cambrians of the Longmynd, and their sections lead us to many a romantic spot.

The ruins of Haughmond Abbey, which was founded in the reign of William Rufus, are often visited from Shrewsbury. Above the ruins rises Haughmond Hill, where they say Lord Douglas was taken prisoner after the battle of Shrewsbury. Not far distant is King's

Croft, where we may suppose that Falstaff "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." The hill which rises above the abbey and the battle field is an upcast of Cambrian rocks, identical with those of the Longmynds, and which is elevated through a district of Triassic, Carboniferous, and Permian strata. A large dyke of volcanic rock traverses the Cambrian rocks and is exposed at the surface on the "Warren." Sir Roderick Murchison, in his *Silurian System*, directed attention to the fact that cavities in the rocks of Haughmond and Pitchford are filled with bitumen and mineral pitch. An examination of the geology of the surrounding country will convince the geologist that the Coal measures once covered Haughmond, and that the bituminous matter may have been exuded from these carbonaceous strata, and hence have percolated downwards into cracks in the underlying Cambrians, now uplifted into a considerable hill. One or two good stone-crops (*Sedum*) were in blossom on Haughmond when last I visited it, and one, if I mistake not, frequents the Highlands of Scotland rather than the hills of Wales.

Above the Lower Cambrians of the Longmynds and North Wales rest a series of strata charged with many perfect and beautiful fossils, some of the oldest in the Planet's history, trilobites of large size, trilobites with rings, blind trilobites, and young trilobites. With these are associated several of the earliest known shellfish (*Mollusca*) and fossil worm tubes. They have been described principally by Dr. Hicks. They are called "Menevian Beds," Menevia being the ancient name of St. Davids, where the sections containing the fossils are best shown. The Menevian beds of North Wales pass upwards into "Lingula Flags," so called from the abundance of their fossil shells, and these again pass into Tremadoc beds, also famous for fossils, and the appearance for the first time of the higher mollusks *Orthoceras*, and *Cyrtoceras*, (*Cephalopods*).

The Tremadoc slates and Lingula flags are grouped

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After the first...
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by Sir Charles Lyell as Upper Cambrians, and the Menevian and Longmynd group as Lower Cambrians (*Student's Elements of Geology*, p. 481), but nowhere in the Longmynd district, as far as I know, are the Upper Cambrians exposed in any section. They probably occupy the earthy shales which range between Ratlinghope and the Stiper Stones. It is not likely that these Upper Cambrian deposits are wanting in the Longmynd district, for they occur on the flanks of the Wrekin, where they have been found by Mr. Callaway, and on the west flanks of the South Malverns, between the Ragged Stone and Chase-End Hills. Again they are faulted upwards to the south on the borders of Shropshire, not very far from the Longmyndns themselves, at Pedwardine (Brampton Bryan Park), where, years ago, I recognized them and their characteristic fossils.¹ (*Records of the Rocks*, p. 71.) Here as in North Wales they contain the net-like fossil (*Dictyonema*), a fossil allied to *Graptolites*, with *Obolellas*, and minute *Trilobites* (*Oleni*).

LOWER SILURIAN ROCKS

(Lower Llandeilo of Murchison, and Arenig Group of Sedgwick).

When the term *Silurian* was first applied by Sir Roderick Murchison, in 1835, he considered the *Stiper Stones* as the base of the Silurian system. It is still regarded as the base of that system by most geologists, inasmuch as the fossils of the Lower Llandeilo, or Arenig group, are mostly distinct, as regards the species, from those of the Upper Cambrians which lie below.

In Shropshire, as in the Malvern district, there appears to have been an outburst of volcanic matter towards the close of the Cambrian epoch, which indicates a change in the life history as well as in the

¹ As these sheets are passing through the press the author's remarks are upheld, for Mr. Callaway has announced the discovery of certain Upper Cambrians and their fossils between the Longmynd and Stiper Stones. (*Geol. Mag.*, July, 1878, p. 333).

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries.]

LIST OF [illegible]

[This section contains a list of names and titles, which are mostly illegible. Some words like 'The', 'and', 'of', and 'is' are visible, but the specific names and titles cannot be discerned.]

physical conditions. There are bosses of diorite or greenstone (an igneous rock) at the base of the Stiper Stones, and which are erupted into beds which form the passage between the Longmynd and Stiper Stone series. It certainly would never have occurred to any one who before the days of geology traversed the rugged masses of the Stiper Stone ridge, and rambled over the cloud-capped Corndon Mountain to the northwards, to imagine that the waves once washed over the now upheaved yet bedded quartz rocks, and that the Corndon is a great volcanic mass, the evidence of former volcanic and earthquake action. The scenery from the Corndon is wild and peculiar, and you have the advantage of looking at the Stiper Stones from a different point of view, and of seeing their relation to the Longmynds. The Stiper Stones themselves, appear to have been crystallized by the action of heat, and indeed they must have been, for igneous rocks traverse them both on their east and west exposures. In North Wales Prof. Sedgwick shewed how rocks of the age of the Lower Llandeilo series were traversed by vast masses of volcanic rocks. These volcanic rocks with their interbedded strata have been in Wales uplifted into mountains, and curved into great undulations. In Shropshire we have a similar history on a smaller scale, for the mountains of Cader Idris, the Arans, the Arenigs, and the Manods are represented by the Stiper Stones and their western flanks.

I have alluded to the great fault on which Church Stretton is situated. The extent of this displacement is calculated at 2,000 feet, and I have no doubt that the Llandeilo beds of the Stiper Stones are thrown down between the town of Church Stretton and Caer Caradoc. Everywhere this country is faulted, and brooks and streams run along the lines. The Lingula flags, and Tremadoc rocks are thrown down below the Stiper Stones, and cross faults have again cut across the strata at right angles. The red and purple slates of the Stretton Valley down to Choulton have been

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shifted up and down, and the lodes of the lead mines of the Stiper district run in fissures caused by cross faults. These faults and constant shiftings of the strata, combined with subsequent denudation, are I doubt not the cause of the disappearance of the rocks of the Stiper Stones from above the Cambrians of the Longmynd. They must once have covered them. Nowhere is the geologist more struck with the rock and mountain scenery than in those districts in Scotland (Ross-shire and Sutherland), where the "Ben too leash" or "Greyheads" glitter like snow in the sunshine above the dark red Cambrians on which they rest. These are, as it were, the Stiper Stones piled on the Cambrians of the Longmynds, only below the white quartzite would come the beds (Upper Cambrians) thrown down in the Valley of Ratlinghope. The worm burrows (Arenicolites) of the Stiper Stones are abundant in Scotland also, and I have seen them perforating the beds on every direction on the summit of Queenaig (Sutherland) and above Loch Torridon (Ross-shire). In the autumn of 1876 I traced with a friend the red Cambrians of Loch Maree, through masses of grey and reddish Upper Cambrian grits, up to the quartzites, and here above the junction beds (a conglomerate) we found the cylindrical worm tubes so abundant in the quartz rock. My firm belief is that the "Ben too leash" once rose above the Longmynds; but denudation and faulting have done their work for unnumbered ages. Earthquake movements we see in the dislocations which have everywhere taken place. Volcanic dykes have been erupted in many directions, and subterranean movements have determined in many instances the lines on which the wasting agents of denudation were to act. Waste has gone on for ages, waste by seas and currents, by ice and frost, by rains and streams, so that the "Greyheads" of the Stiper Stones no longer cover the Longmynds.

The south side of the Stiper Stones are thrown down at Linley, and the ridge disappears, while the

valleys east and west of the Corndon Mountain mark lines of cracks. Several visits to this district have convinced me that the shiftings of the strata in the Longmynd and Stiper Stone districts are owing to the elevation of the Corndon Mountain in times much later than the volcanic outbursts of the Llandeilo period. The fossils of the Stiper Stones may be obtained at several localities. The Lower Llandeilo forms are found about Shelve. Cefn y Gwylle, White Grit Mine, and Lord's Hill are also good localities for fossils. Here occur *Obolella Plumbea*, a very characteristic Lower Llandeilo shell; the Trilobites, *Æglina* and *Ogygia*; with double graptolites (*Didymograpsus*), also very typical as Lower Silurian forms of graptolites. Interstratified volcanic ash beds between the west side of the Stiper Stones and Marrington Dingle prove the intense operation of volcanic action in this neighbourhood in Lower Llandeilo times. They are no doubt the result of submarine volcanoes, and the fossils found in them show how the animals in the sea were destroyed by the igneous eruptions, and how they again congregated after the igneous outbursts were over. The mineral veins appear to be the result of segregation into cross faults which run obliquely to the longitudinal faults. At the Bog mine the mineral veins traverse a vast number of thin bedded volcanic grists interstratified with the schists and flags charged with trilobites and graptolites. The old Roman road (Watling Street) from Uriconium (near Shrewsbury) to Magna (Kentchester) near Hereford, still forms part of the high road from Shrewsbury to Hereford, and the Romans worked the Shelve mines. Hope and Snail-beach mines are good localities for minerals and metallic ores.

The rock fragments near the highest peak of the Stiper Stones are the effect of weathering along the upheaved lines of stratification, and along joints caused by cross faulting. There is a tradition that the "Carneddau tewion" were heaped together as a monument

The first of these is the fact that the
 library is a public institution, and
 therefore its management should be
 conducted in a public spirit, and
 for the benefit of the community.
 The second is the fact that the
 library is a trust, and therefore
 its management should be conducted
 in a fiduciary spirit, and for the
 benefit of the donor. The third
 is the fact that the library is a
 part of the public property, and
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of the defeat of Griffydd king of North Wales by Harold, after Griffydd had burnt Hereford Cathedral and slaughtered the ecclesiastics, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

At different times tumuli and cairns have been opened which contained burnt bones, and signs of Roman sepulture have been met with both on the Longmynd and about Shelve.

THE UPPER LLANDEILO ROCKS.

The Llandeilo group was named by Sir Roderick Murchison, from the town of Llandeilo in Caermarthen-shire where many of its characteristic trilobites were obtained. They may be well seen also in the Builth country, where they enter into the structure of the Carneddau hills, and are intermingled with volcanic ashes.

Asaphus tyrannus and Ogygia Buchii are well known and characteristic Trilobites. In the Stiper Stone district the lower rocks pass upwards into Upper Llandeilo flagstones, between Shelve Hill and Meadow Town, but the upper strata do not appear to be conformable to the lower. The geologist will do well to visit Builth and Llandeilo in order to obtain characteristic fossils and see good sections of the *upper strata* of the Llandeilo series. He cannot study them to advantage in the Stiper Stone country. We may now return to Church Stretton, across the Longmynds; but night should be avoided in crossing these hills, as it is a wild country, as may be supposed from such names as the "Dead Man's Hollow," and the "Dead Man's Fair," so called because the last fair of the year at Church Stretton has furnished so many victims who perished in crossing these hills on late autumn nights. Here too, in 1865, the Rev. Donald Carr passed a long Sunday night at the risk of his life, as told in his *Night in the Snow: or a Struggle for Life*. Here on one occasion I walked miles in a fog and had a narrow escape of falling over the Light Spout Waterfall,

which I thought I had left far to the south. Some of the "gutters," as they are called, are absolutely dangerous at night, though easy enough to pass by daylight. Church Stretton, standing as it does just on the old Roman road, was probably occupied in Roman times. In Saxon times Stretton belonged to the Earl of Mercia, Leofric, husband of Lady Godiva. In Norman days it was a royal forest and comprehended the Longmynd, the opposite range on the E.S.E., viz. the Caradoc, Lawley, and Hope Bowdler; and the range of Wenlock Edge still further eastwards. With the Longmynd range behind and Caer Caradoc rising boldly in front, Church Stretton is remarkable for its picturesque situation.

CARADOC ROCKS.

The Caradoc Sandstone was named by Sir Roderick Murchison after the ancient British encampment of *Caer Caradoc*, which rises boldly from the Stretton Valley with a steep escarpment to the west. The summit is uneven and surrounded by a double entrenchment somewhat like that on the Midsummer Hill of the Malverns. It does not look at all like a burial place, and from its situation was probably a pre-Roman Caer, or British Earthwork. Still less does it look like the Caer of Caractacus described by Tacitus.

The lover of physical geology will remark at once that the faulting, or rock displacement, along the Stretton fault has been much more energetic on the *western* side than on the east. The Caradoc strata, when we come to examine them about Gretton on the eastern side, away from local outbursts of volcanic masses, are far more horizontal than are those of the Longmynd and Stiper Stones on the west, and dip at a moderate angle away from the Stretton fault.

The principal mass of rock of which Caer Caradoc is composed is volcanic, the predominant rock being felspathic, with a porphyritic greenstone, and this throws off altered Caradoc sandstone from the flanks of the

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CHAPTER IV

The American Revolution was a struggle for the right of self-government. It was a struggle for the right of the people to elect their own representatives, and to control their own destiny. It was a struggle for the right of the people to live in peace and harmony, and to enjoy the fruits of the earth. It was a struggle for the right of the people to be free from the tyranny of a king, and to be free from the oppression of a few.

hill. The same may be said of the whole Caradoc range from the Lawley to Ragleath. These hills are all the relics of igneous masses which were erupted through the Caradoc strata. The geologist naturally enquires, what is the age of the igneous rocks of the Caradoc range? He has seen volcanic dykes erupted into the Longmynd Cambrians, and masses of interstratified volcanic ashes and lavas in the Llandeilo beds of the Stiper Stone district, with the great Corndon Mountain erupted through them. He now beholds igneous rocks injected into and erupted through the Caradoc deposits, and *baking* them at the points of contact. The fact is igneous rocks, like fossils, belong to different geologic ages, although the question is far too long to enter into in a treatise of this kind. But the student of geology should travel into North Wales and learn this history. He will see there beds of lava interbedded with rocks of Cambrian age which must have been poured out in Cambrian times, and how Cader Idris must have been the centre of vast volcanic eruptions in Lower Llandeilo periods, when the igneous outbursts around Shelve and the Stiper Stones were rife in the Longmynd country; and how again Snowdon was the site of a great active volcano in Caradoc ages. But the eruptive and igneous outbursts of Caer Caradoc and the Caradoc range were much later than any of these, as was also that of Corndon Mountain. There can be no doubt that those of the Caradoc range occurred after the deposition of the Upper Silurians, as is shown by the caught-up mass of Aymestry limestone at Botville. I have followed every yard of the strike of the rock dislocations southwards, and have very little doubt that the igneous outbursts of Caer Caradoc, of Stanner Rocks near Kington, and Old Radnor, belong to the same age. At Stanner they traverse and alter Upper Silurians (Woolhope Limestone), the Caradoc beds being underneath; while from the way in which the strata of the surrounding country are thrown off here, and bent there, I have no hesitation in

saying that the Old red outliers of Clun and Presteign owe their preservation to faulting, caused by the underground strike of the Caradoc igneous axis, and the consequent shifting of rock masses on the line of the volcanic movements. Caradoc strata occupy a large area over North and South Wales, but nowhere are they more fossiliferous than in Shropshire. As with all the older rocks, we have to deal exclusively with the relics of marine animals, for no land waif comes across the geologist's path until he passes the boundary of the Silurian epochs. Owing to the Stretton fault and the protrusion of volcanic rocks, the relations of the Caradoc beds to the underlying Upper Llandeilo flags are not exhibited in the Church Stretton district; but the sequence of the Caradoc strata may be seen on an excursion from the Lawley by Hoar Edge and Chatwall, to Gretton, and from thence to Apedale under Wenlock Edge. At Hope Bowdler, about two miles from Stretton, the Caradoc rocks are seen much altered by heat and pressure, and taking a southerly direction from Hope Bowdler, less than three quarters of a mile brings us to Soudley, where the quarries furnish fossils which lie in between beds of freestone. Here the quarrymen could, in a few days, collect many of the typical Caradoc forms. There are found here some beautifully perfect trilobites belonging to the genera *Trinucleus*, *Ampyx*, and *Phacops*, and many shells, such as *Orthis vesperitilio*, *Strophomena grandis*, and *Bellerophon bilobatus*. From beds on this horizon the Rev. W. Elliot obtained the largest *Orthoceras* I ever beheld from the Caradoc formation. It was forwarded to the School of Mines of Jernyn Street, through Mr. Etheridge. The doubly serrated graptolites (*Diplograpsus*) occur at Soudley in abundance. These Soudley fossiliferous beds strike on the northwards to Enchmarsh and Chatwall. They are quarried along the Enchmarsh ridge, and rest on the Hoar Edge grits, which are the lowest Caradoc rocks, and dip away from the Lawley.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1869. This led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1845. This led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state.

The section from the igneous rocks of the Lawley to Apedale and Wenlock may be thus briefly described.—

1. At the base, *The Lawley* (igneous).
2. *Sandy Shales* (a valley).
3. *Hoar Edge grits* (a ridge dipping S.E.).
4. *Shales*, (a valley).
5. *Chatwall, Enchmarsh* and *Soudly sandstone* (a ridge dipping S.E.).
6. *Cheney Longville flags* (Gretton, a plain).
7. *Trinucleus shales*.
8. *May Hill limestone*.
9. *Wenlock shale of Apedale*.
10. *Wenlock limestone*.

We advise the geologist to master this section before attempting the Onny section, celebrated as it is. If he does not do so he may find the Cheney Longville flags, Jacob stones, Hoar Edge grits, and Horderley sandstones forming a conglomerate in his brain, not easy to digest, even if he has the head of a Lyell or a Darwin. As will be seen, from the rock sequence above, the Soudley sandstones are overlaid by the Cardington and Gretton beds (Cheney Longville flags of the Onny section), which in some localities are extremely rich in (Bala) fossils. They graduate upwards into the Trinucleus shales, so called from the typical trilobite, *T. Caractaci*, and these again may be seen at the Hollies Farm, to the southward, overlaid by the May Hill, (*Pentamerus*), beds. (*Upper Llandoverry series*).—The excavations by the railway at Marsh Brook, near Church Stretton, are in the Gretton or Cheney Longville beds. White Birches Coppice and Acton Scott are good localities for fossils.

There are several points of interest for the antiquary near Church Stretton. *Caer Caradoc* has already been alluded to. *Broccard's Castle* is well worth a visit, as also is the "Battle Stone" on *Hope Bowdler*. It is a mass of felstone porphyry, and the legend is that captives in war were beheaded here in British times.

The Onny Section.—The *Craven Arms*, *Stokesay*, a well-known railway station on the Hereford and Shrewsbury line, with a comfortable inn close by, is the best place to stay at for the Onny section. The Onny is a beautiful trout stream, rising among the

Llandeilo beds behind the Stiper Stones, about Shelve and the Corndon, and running in its upper reaches through woods and glens. Starting among Roman mines it flows past Linley Hall (the seat of Jasper More, Esq.), where some Romans of wealth, whose riches were perhaps derived from the mines, built a villa; and from thence it turns to the S.E., winds round the southern base of the Longmynd, through the woods of Plowden and by the ruins of Stokesay Castle, to the Teme at Bromfield. The section on the Onny is classic ground, for it misled Sir R. Murchison for years, and caused him to group the Pentamerus limestone (May Hill or Upper Llandovery rocks) with the Caradoc strata, and it was years before they became disentangled.

Supposing a geologist to have gone over the section from the Lawley to Apedale and Wenlock, it is well to take the Onny section backwards, viz., from the newer to the older beds, as they abut against the Longmynd. The section commences a little above Strefford Bridge with the Wenlock shale, and here the geologist who has worked out the sections from Stretton, as already indicated, will see that he is confronted suddenly by a very conspicuous fault. The Onny river runs on a line of fault, as we may see by the elevated rock cliffs on one side, with meadow flats on the other. Not far above Strefford Bridge he will find the May Hill beds (Upper Llandovery), with their characteristic Pentameri, in contact with Caradoc shales full of *Trinucleus Caractaci*. Between this place and Horderley he will find elevated on the right branch of the Onny, a high cliff of reddish beds, full of fossils, all of Caradoc species, such as *Strophomena grandis* and the trilobite, *Trinucleus seticornis*. Here there is another cross fault. Further on is Longville Common, with middle Caradoc sandstone and some typical fossils. At Cheney Longville foot bridge, there is a section cut off at both ends by cross faults. The green and grey *Trinucleus* shales in the low cliff yield many

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the Constitution. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the expansion of the country, and the Civil War. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1900 to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, the World War period, and the New Deal. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1945 to the present time. It covers the Cold War period, the Vietnam War, and the present day. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for use in schools and colleges. It is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

Caradoc forms of Trilobites, such as *Trinucleus*, *Ampyx*, *Lichas*, and *Calymene*, and these are unconformably overlaid by strata with lime bands, and charged with *Pentameri*, *Atrypa reticularis*, and numerous middle Silurian fossils. Then at a spot marked by a holly tree are some May Hill beds, micaceous, calcareous, and sandy, covered with worm tracks. Then follow purple shales (Tarannon shales) and faulted Wenlock beds. The Horderley beds and their limestone are considered to be the equivalents of the Hoar Edge grits of Corton, which it will be remembered are at the bottom of the series in the Stretton section. Crossing from the Cheney Longville section on the Onny to the Common, the Bala limestone of the Caradoc series is quarried, and is nearly vertical from its proximity to the Cambrians of the Longmynd, and their elevation against them.

Mr. Salter discovered that the Caradoc rocks of the Church Stretton country were exposed in the Wrekin district, at Cound Brook and Harnage, by shales containing *Trinucleus concentricus*, *Beyrichia complicata*, *Diplograpsus pristis*, *Orthis testudinaria*, &c., and Mr. Randall, in a paper read before the Severn Valley Field Club (1873), described these rocks as being unconformably overlaid by May Hill beds. They dip under the sandstones of Cound Moor and Acton Burnell. (Transactions of the Severn Valley Field Club, 1873.) The Acton Burnell beds are Hoar Edge grits, similar to those thrown off from the Lawley.

In 1877, Mr. Callaway, of Wellington described a section through Harnage Grange and Broomcroft, south west of the Wrekin, where the Caradoc rocks, consisting of the Hoar Edge grits, the Harnage shales and the Chatwall sandstone (Soudley beds), are overlaid by the May Hill beds, and underlaid by the Upper Cambrians (Shinerton shales). This is evidently the locality to visit in the Wrekin district, to see the relation of the Caradoc series, as the great south-west fault of the Wrekin throws down Carboniferous, Permian and Triassic rocks against them further north.

Mr. Callaway will give us full particulars as to the geology of the Wrekin, in the Transactions of the Society.

MAY HILL BEDS.

(Upper Llandovery).

The May Hill beds were supposed by Sir R. Murchison to be a part of the Caradoc sandstone, but their right position was ascertained by Prof. Sedgwick to be at the *base* of the Upper Silurians. In the Llandovery country they are unconformable to the Lower Llandovery rocks, and while the Lower Llandovery may be said to be Upper Caradoc beds with Pentameri, the Upper Llandovery may be said to be Upper Silurians containing Pentameri also.

The purple shales of Cheney Longville and the Longmynd district are the equivalents of the pale shales of the Tarannon country. They range with the Upper Llandovery beds and are very poor in fossils. In the Church Stretton country the May Hill series is seen near Marsh Brook at the New House, and again at the Hollies Farm, where the farm house itself stands on Caradoc sandstone, and the May Hill rocks with their fossils abut against them above the brook. On the Onny above Strefford Bridge they are thrown down against the Caradoc strata, and at Cheney Longville they are also faulted in with a mass of Wenlock shales. There is a good example of overlap exhibited by them along the south extreme spur of the Longmynds, at the Broken Stones and Long Lane quarry. Here they have the appearance of an old shingle beach of Upper Silurian seas, against a shore of upheaved rocks of Cambrian and Bala limestone. In the Wrekin country at Church Preen and Kenley they are pebbly; and a conglomerate constitutes the base, with Pentamerus limestone in an upper band. East of Harnage Grange they rest *unconformably* upon Upper Cambrians, and at Broomcroft, near Kenley, they lie, also unconformably, upon Caradoc sandstone. In fact,

It is the intention of the author to publish the
second volume of this work in the year 1840.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued)

The first volume of this work was published in the year 1835, and it is now the intention of the author to publish the second volume in the year 1840. The second volume will contain the history of the United States from the year 1800 to the year 1835. It will be divided into two parts, the first part containing the history of the United States from the year 1800 to the year 1815, and the second part containing the history of the United States from the year 1815 to the year 1835.

The second volume of this work will be published in the year 1840, and it will contain the history of the United States from the year 1800 to the year 1835. It will be divided into two parts, the first part containing the history of the United States from the year 1800 to the year 1815, and the second part containing the history of the United States from the year 1815 to the year 1835.

The third volume of this work will be published in the year 1845, and it will contain the history of the United States from the year 1835 to the year 1845. It will be divided into two parts, the first part containing the history of the United States from the year 1835 to the year 1840, and the second part containing the history of the United States from the year 1840 to the year 1845.

The fourth volume of this work will be published in the year 1850, and it will contain the history of the United States from the year 1845 to the year 1850. It will be divided into two parts, the first part containing the history of the United States from the year 1845 to the year 1848, and the second part containing the history of the United States from the year 1848 to the year 1850.

as in other districts, the May Hill rocks *wrap round* all the older formations where they are exposed and elevated. This is the case at Radnor, Malvern, May Hill, Tortworth, and wherever I have seen them. In the Ludlow neighbourhood the conglomerate of the May Hill rocks is seen in a deep lane overlying Upper Cambrians brought up by a fault at Pedwardine and Brampton Brian.

UPPER SILURIANS,

(Woolhope and Wenlock Beds).

Ludlow is the best situation in Shropshire for the study of the Upper Silurian rocks. It is more interesting than at Wenlock, owing to a better development of the Old Red Sandstone, and the position of the Carboniferous rocks on the neighbouring Clee Hills, traversed and surmounted as they are by volcanic masses called Jewstone. The May Hill series in many localities pass upwards into a group of deposits known as the *Woolhope beds*, which, as regards fossils, differ very little from those of the Wenlock limestone. Near Radnor, Woolhope, Malvern, May Hill, at the Lickey in Worcestershire, and at Barr in Staffordshire, the Woolhope limestone is well defined and lies at the base of the Wenlock shale, and in close proximity with the May Hill series. In the Wenlock country the Woolhope strata consist of nodular and concretionary shales, and in the Church Stretton and Ludlow districts they do not assume the form of workable limestone, although their position is always marked by concretionary bands at the base of the Wenlock shales.

Nowhere are the masses of limestone of Ludlow rock in one escarpment, and Wenlock limestone in another, more strongly marked than in the Ludlow and Wenlock districts. The Wenlock beds take their name from Wenlock Edge in Shropshire, while the Aymestry (or Upper Ludlow) limestone, and the Ludlow shales, are best typified around that town and neighbourhood. The two limestones run in almost parallel ridges, the

shales between constituting valleys. In the Church Stretton district the Wenlock shale may be seen about Bishop's Castle; and Apesdale in the Wenlock district is eroded in the soft shales, while the hard limestone rises into the Edge. For a visit to this country we recommend the explorer to make *Wenlock* his head quarters. There is the celebrated Abbey of Milburga, and a railway takes you to the ruins of Buildwas. Then there is Ironbridge, and fossiliferous drifts to see. Benthall Edge too with its corals and Upper Silurian fossils is a striking place to visit. The usual fossils, so well known in collections, may be found both near Wenlock and at Benthall Edge. Corals are very abundant, such as *Cyathophyllum* and *Favosites*. Trilobites are not often found perfect, and the commoner shells are *Leptæna*, *Orthis*, *Strophomena* and *Rhynchonella*. It is not easy to misunderstand the geology of Wenlock, and the way in which the limestone of the Edge dips under that of the Aymestry rock which forms a higher ridge above. This limestone thins out rapidly in its south western range, being but slightly represented near Ludlow, and still less so near Aymestry.

A good Inn for the geologist at Ludlow is the "Feathers Inn," with its fine old panelled rooms of the days of James the 1st. It is within a short distance of the old early English Church and the ancient Castle, the haunts of Milton and of Butler, who is said to have penned a portion of *Hudibras* in one of the towers of the castle. The old Roman town of *Bravinium* stood on the banks of the *Teme* near *Leintwardine*. *Stanton Lacy Church* dates back from Anglo-Saxon times, and is mentioned in *Domesday Survey*, so also in the days of the Saxons there was a burial place upon the top of *Sutton Hill* in *Corve Dale*. Then there was a great Saxon forest of *Clee*, which rose above *Corve Dale*, and an early Norman building (*Heath Chapel*), at the base of the *Brown Clee*, should be seen by every antiquary. The view

from Ludlow Castle is very striking. Out on the north rise the old Cambrians of the Longmynds, and the Caradoc and volcanic masses of the Stretton Hills; and nearer, in the same direction, is Corve Dale with its background of hill above hill. Then northward too is the lovely valley of the Teme, famous for St. Ambrose's "flower of fishes," the grayling; and the picturesque villages of Bromfield and Onnybury.

Westward is the wooded hill of Whitcliff and the old chase of Brindgwood. North east rises Titterstone Clee, and south, the wooded gorge of the Teme.

THE LUDLOW ROCKS.

The term Ludlow was given to this group of rocks by Sir R. Murchison, as the celebrated castle and part of the town of Ludlow are built upon the upper beds of these Silurian strata. Taking the beds as we have hitherto done in ascending order, we find the Wenlock limestone at Evenhay's Lane, about a mile from the High Vinnall. The quarries are small, and are at the lower end of the lane; but they show the relation of the limestone to the overlying Lower Ludlow beds. The Wenlock shale occurs too at Burrington, and below Crifton Bridge the trilobites, *Calymene*, *Blumenbachii*, and *Phacops longicaudatus* are found in the bed of the river Teme. Every one should ascend to the summit of the High Vinnall, as presenting one of the finest views around Ludlow. The valley below is the scene of Comus, and a stream which trickles through it is the "Sunny Gutter." The "ominous wood" is on the Lower Ludlow shales, and a good section is to be seen on the west side. Near the summit of the Hill-Elton Lane is another Lower Ludlow section. The typical fossils here are small Graptolites, with the little shells, *Chonetes lata*, *Lingula*, and any number of the tails of the well-known Trilobite, *Phacops caudatus*.

Remembering the Wenlock quarries at the bottom of Evenhay's Lane, and that the Vinnall hill is Lower

The first thing I did was to go to the
 office of the Secretary of the
 Board of Education, and to
 see what I could do for
 the children of the
 poor. I found that
 the children were
 very much neglected,
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 could for them.

We started in the month of
 the year 1838. The first
 class had only a few
 children, but it grew
 very fast.

THE FIRST CLASS

The first class was
 held in the month of
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The first thing I did was to go to the
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 could for them.

Ludlow, let us now observe the opposite banks of Mary Knoll and Brindgwood on the north. Here we see at once the difference of the positions between the Wenlock limestone and the Aymestry or Ludlow limestone; for Mary Knoll and Brindgwood are capped by the Aymestry rock. The valley to the west is in the Wenlock shale, with a thin band of Wenlock limestone skirting the lower parts of the hills.

There is a most instructive section at Moctree between Ludlow and Leintwardine, but at the same time rather a puzzling one to those who do not know the Leintwardine section. Years ago we accompanied Mr. Lightbody, Mr. Salwey, Mr. Marston, and other Ludlow geologists, over these beds, soon after the discovery of the oldest known fossil fish, the *Scaphaspis Ludensis*, at Leintwardine. The peculiarity of the strata here may be thus briefly described. The lowest quarry of the Moctree section is Lower Ludlow, and is worked for building stone, which yielded many fossils figured by Sir R. Murchison in *Siluria*. Higher up, Mr. Lightbody found on the horizon of the Aymestry rock, Lower Ludlow beds with Starfish, *Lingula lata*, *Phragmoceras*, &c., just like the Church Hill quarry beds of Leintwardine. They are lying in a trough of Aymestry limestone, between masses of *Pentamerus Knightii*. The only way of accounting for this trough is a lateral squeeze, a down-throw, and the preservation of caught-up strata and their fossils within the hollow.

Arrived at Leintwardine on the Teme, we find ourselves by an old Roman station (*Bravinium*), and the Roman road from *Ariconium* (Ross) to *Uriconium* (*Wroxeter*).

Above the church and village rises Church Hill, on which several Lower Ludlow quarries were worked. Here Mr. Marston and Mr. Lightbody found a mine of beautiful fossils, a dozen different kinds of Starfish, *Enerinites*, *Crustaceans*, *Trilobites*, and various Lower Ludlow shells; but above all, here was found the oldest known vertebrate on the Planet's surface. Two or

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three specimens of fossil fishes (*Scaphaspis Ludensis*) have been found here; and nowhere else in all the world have fossil fish been detected in rocks so ancient as the Church Hill quarry by old Bravinium. Thanks to the lessons learnt here and elsewhere, among the oldest forms of fossil fish (*Pteraspis* and *Scaphaspis*), the writer of these notes was enabled to detect their structure among the distant rocks of Devon and Cornwall, where they had been classified as corals. There is a fish bed at Polperro, in Cornwall, made up of the relics of fishes allied to the ancient *Scaphaspis* of Leintwardine, which nobody seems to care to notice. (Records of the Rocks, p. 284.)

AYMESTRY, OR UPPER LUDLOW LIMESTONE.

The Aymestry limestone was named by Sir Roderick Murchison, after the beautiful village of Aymestry, the home for years of the Rev. T. T. Lewis, who supplied him with the information which laid the foundation of "the Silurian System." Aymestry is near to Mortimer's Cross, where the Earl of March, afterwards Edward the 4th, defeated the forces of Henry 6th, under Jasper and Owen Tudor, and then dragged the husband of Catharine of France and the progenitor of a race of kings and queens to the scaffold at Hereford.

There are several quarries of Aymestry Limestone within various drives of Ludlow, and wonderfully picturesque are the views presented from the noble wooded crests it forms. Rare, too, are the plants it cherishes, and many an ancient British or Roman camp, such as Norton Camp, Croft Ambrey, or Backbury, away in Herefordshire, may we see from the long ridges which run above the Lower Ludlow vales, showing jagged and notched escarpments, which attract the attention of the geologist by their long, wall-like line. On the road to Wigmore there are several quarries, and in them you may obtain the *Lingula*

Lewisii, which rejoiced the heart of Hugh Miller, when he found it far away to the East, when he was geologizing among the Silurian rocks of Dudley, and recording his "Impressions of England and the English." Here, too, is "Mary Knoll," where once was a Catholic cell of devotion to St. Mary, and which looks down on the scene of Comus. The oak fern is abundant all up Mary Knoll Dingle, and *Lingula Lewisii* is abundant in the lower limestone half way up the wood. Here too, grows the Adder's Tongue, in the field below Mary Knoll itself, while in the dingle, we have gathered the pear-leaved *Pyrola* (*P. rotundifolia*), a good plant to find anywhere.

On the old Wigmore road, at the summit, is a small quarry with *Pentamerus Knightii*, and the antiquarian will not rest until he has seen the ruins of Wigmore Castle, westward, the home of the Mortimers, the murderers of Llewelyn, the last Prince of Wales, and of Edward the 2nd, and afterwards the retreat of that Duke of York, who would have been King of England, if Margaret of Anjou had not planted his head over the gates of York.

The lover of physical geology should walk out the section between Brindgwood and Whiteway Head, across the Wigmore valley. He will then understand the elevation of the Aymestry rock into an anticlinal, the position of the underlying strata, and the denudation across their broken edges down to the Wenlock shale of the Wigmore valley. A short run by rail from Ludlow takes us to the Craven Arms, and nowhere is there such an example of Aymestry limestone, full of that fine shell *Pentamerus Knightii*, as there is at View Edge. The *Pentamerus* limestone was used by the Romans for mortar, as is seen in a Roman hypocaust, at Acton Scott. Norton Camp shews too, a fine section of this rock above Onisbury Cottage, and the extensive entrenchments of an old British outwork, on the summit, are well worth examining. View Edge, on the other side of the valley, is also

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crowned by earthworks, and with Norton Camp formed formidable posts above the Roman road to Strefford Bridge. From both these heights, we look down upon the striking ruins of Stokesay Castle, a fortified manor house, of the days of Henry the 3rd, and near which is the country Rectory of our valued and accomplished friend, the President of the Caradoc Field Club (Rev. J. D. La Touche). It may interest the reader to know that the Author of the *Principles of Geology* was much struck with the exhibition of rock and fossils in this charming neighbourhood, and especially with the development of the *Pentamerus Knightii* on View Edge. He loved wild flowers too, and scrambled through the thickets after the rare *Astrantia major*, to gather it himself on the only spot in England where it is found wild. Butterfly orchids, *Epipactus grandiflora*, and the sweet cicely (*myrrhis odorata*), gathered among the ruins of Stokesay, helped to make a rather uncommon summer bouquet. Along with the *Pentamerus Knightii*, we found another form, *Pentamerus Galeatus*. This fossil enters largely into the limestone of the celebrated Falls of Niagara, and here it is found in the rocks of View Edge, where the inhabitants of Silurian seas are now elevated high into the air. We laid them side by side with the *Astrantia* and the Wild Rose, and listened to the burning words of the author of the *Principles* on the gradual progression of animals and plants in time; of the time when the *Pentamerus* ceased to be, and the *Astrantia* commenced to blossom.

UPPER LUDLOW ROCK.

We arrive now at the Upper Ludlow Rock, which overlies the Aymestry limestone where that limestone exists, for the Upper and Lower Ludlow strata divested of Aymestry limestone cover a large area of the County of Radnor, westward of Shropshire.

Northwards of the Church Stretton district, the Ludlow rocks are found underlying Old Red Sand-

The first of these is the fact that the
 University of Chicago has a long and
 distinguished history of research in
 the field of the history of ideas.
 This research has been carried out
 by a number of distinguished scholars
 who have made important contributions
 to our knowledge of the history of
 thought. The work of these scholars
 has been carried out in a spirit of
 independence and freedom of inquiry.
 This is a tradition which we hope
 to continue in the future.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

We wish to announce that the
 University of Chicago has been
 elected to the League of Nations
 and is now a member of the
 League of Nations. This is a
 great honor for the University
 and a reflection of the high
 standards of scholarship and
 research which we maintain.

stone, at the Forest of Hayes and the Long Mountain. Then they are denuded over a large area until we arrive at the Clun District, where they underlie the great Old Red outliers of Clun Forest.

Ludlow itself, stands upon the Upper Ludlow and the Old Red, for the Old Street is built upon the junction beds. These junction beds between two great formations are famous for the *Ludlow Bone Bed*, which is a zone almost entirely composed of the remains of crustaceans and fish. Bone beds are found in strata of all ages, and probably owe their origin to the destruction of fish and other marine animals, over considerable areas, by the outburst of volcanic gases into the waters of the seas of different periods.

Ludlow Castle stands on the Upper Ludlow Rock. According to Mr. Eyton, the county historian, Ludlow is the *Lude* of Domesday book. The majestic ruins of the Castle speak to us of Norman times, the wars of William Rufus, the miseries of the reign of Stephen, and later on of Edwardian times, and the powerful family of the Mortimers of Wigmore. The northern buildings of the inner court are believed to have been erected by Roger Mortimer, the favorite of the She Wolf of France. Afterwards it was often the residence of Richard Duke of York, and his son, Edward the 4th, made it a Royal Palace. From this ancient Castle, the Princes were carried away to be murdered, by the orders of Richard the 3rd, in the Tower of London. Here also, died Prince Arthur, son of Henry the 7th, and here was established the Court of the Marches. Sidney, Milton, and Butler have been guests within its walls, and the historic reminiscences of its mouldering walls are surrounded everywhere by sea beds of Silurian and Old Red epochs upraised into hills or denuded into vales. The relics of fish at Leintwardine as already stated, are the first records we possess of the dawn of vertebrate life. The Lane of Ludford shews the Bone bed in situ, and here have been found remains

of fish (*Pteraspis*), with crustaceans (*Pterygotus* and *Eurypterus*) and fossil shells such as *Lingula Minima*. The Downton Sandstone, a yellow passage bed, is full of a very small *Lingula* (*L. Cornea*), and rests upon the bone bed, as it does in many other localities far away, as at Mathon, in the Malvern district, at Ledbury, Woolhope, and Knighton, on the borders of Radnor. Below the Castle itself, my friend Mr. Humphrey Salwey shewed me where large specimens of the great trilobite *Homalonotus Knightii* have been found by collectors, and here occur the usual Ludlow fossils, *Serpulites longissimus*, *Chonetes lata*, &c.

The Tin Mill beds are passage beds, and some beautiful fossils from these shales may be seen in the Museum. During the excavations on the Hereford and Shrewsbury Railroad, these passage beds were exposed and were well worked by Mr. Lightbody, Mr. Marston, and Mr. Cocking, all Ludlow geologists. Among the fish were *Pteraspis*, *Cephalaspis*, and *Auchenaspis*, and among the Crustacea, *Pterygotus*, *Eurypterus* and *Ceratiocaris*.

Opposite the Paper Mills, on the right bank of the Teme the passage beds are exposed. These strata are I believe higher in the series than those of the Ludlow railway section, and represent the *Auchenaspis* micaceous grits of the Ledbury cutting. They yielded, like the Ledbury beds, *Cephalaspis Murchisoni*, a *lingula*, and fish spines (*Onchus*). Whitcliffe Hill is composed of Upper Ludlow rock, full of Silurian Shells, such as *Discina*, *Chonetes*, and *Orthoceras*, while in some beds fish remains (*Pteraspis Ludensis*) like those of Leintwardine have been found. Mr. Marston directed my attention to some red marls, with *Cephalaspis* remains on the north of Oakly Park (Hill Halton) which look like the equivalents of the Red Marls at Ledbury, and which there overlie the micaceous, *Auchenaspis*, grits.

A beautiful walk from Ludlow lies up the river Teme, with the high ridge of Aymestry rock (Brindg-

wood Chase) on the left. The Castle Inn is a rural hostel, with a clean bed for the geologist and explorer. The scenery about the Hay Mill is extremely picturesque, and Downton Castle was the home of Andrew Knight, the great horticulturist and promoter of the culture of the apple and pear. At Downton Castle bridge on the right bank of the Teme, the Ludlow Bone bed may be seen. Above the bridge the valley narrows into a ravine, and the gorge is a chasm in the Upper Ludlow rock up to Bowbridge. The fish spines from the bone bed near the Castle Bridge are larger than in most localities, and fish heads are found in the "Platylisma bed" of Mr. Lightbody. The river section gives a series from the Downton sandstone to the lower Ludlow, and at Bowbridge the Aymestry limestone appears in the cliff. Downton gives the name to the Downton sandstone, which may be said to lie on the horizon where most of the Silurian forms of life had died out. The investigator of these passage rocks should not fail to see the Downton sandstone section between the railway station at Onibury and Norton, where the Downton beds proper are covered by the Ledbury and Tin Mill beds, higher up the lane leading to Norton. At the summit of the lane leading to a farm house, the Rev. Mr. La Touche showed me the bone bed of unusual thickness. It contains remains of Pteraspis, fish jaws, teeth and spines lying in a mass of fragments of crustacea. The Downton sandstone is a fine grained yellow sandstone, and is overlaid by a considerable mass of fossiliferous fish bearing shales and marls, much denuded in the Ludlow country and elsewhere, but these Tin Mill and Railway Beds, and the Oakley red marls are the equivalents of the Ledbury passage beds, and graduate upwards into the marls and lower constones of the Old Red proper. At Ledbury there is a break along the line of the red marls and I do not believe that the series is conformable to the strata of the Old Red proper in the Ludlow country.

and (1) the fact that the United States is a
 republic, and that the people are the
 source of all power. The second
 principle is that the government is
 limited, and that the rights of the
 individual are protected. The third
 principle is that the government is
 responsible to the people. The fourth
 principle is that the government is
 permanent, and that the rights of
 the individual are protected. The
 fifth principle is that the government
 is limited, and that the rights of the
 individual are protected. The sixth
 principle is that the government is
 responsible to the people. The seventh
 principle is that the government is
 permanent, and that the rights of
 the individual are protected. The
 eighth principle is that the
 government is limited, and that the
 rights of the individual are
 protected. The ninth principle is
 that the government is responsible
 to the people. The tenth principle
 is that the government is permanent,
 and that the rights of the individual
 are protected.

THE OLD RED SANDSTONE.

The Old Red Sandstone forms almost a plain on the N.E. & S.E. of Ludlow, the effect of denudation, for in some places the cornstone lands form hills and escarpments. The Passage rocks and the Upper Ludlow strata with their fish, trilobites, and numerous fossil shells, are succeeded by a series of reddish and gray strata, in which the remains of numerous fishes are found, but not a single shell. The only shell that has ever been found in Old Red strata, occurs in Ireland, and it looks as if it were a fresh water species, viz., the *Anodon Jukesii*. The fish, which were numerous, belong to a class of fish called ganoids and placo ganoids, of which a few representatives are found in the fresh water lakes of America and Australia. Such are the gar pikes, which are fresh water, and the *Ceratodus* of Australia, and the *Polypterus*, which is found in the Nile. *Pteraspis* and *Scaphaspis* are found in the Upper Silurian strata, and they ascend through the Lower Old Red beds into the cornstones or Middle Old Red of Herefordshire. In Cornwall *Pteraspis* occurs in Devonian rocks, containing marine shells, but they may have been washed down from lakes by rivers. From various observations it is fair to conclude that the Devonian strata may be the marine equivalents of the Old Red rocks of Shropshire.

The lowest Cornstones in the Ludlow district are, I believe, those exposed at Downton Hall, near Targrove, and they contain *Pteraspis*, *Cephalaspis*, and the eggs of *Pterygotus*. Near to Whitbach are some higher Cornstones of impure limestone, and a good quarry was once worked in a field near Whitbatch Coppice. *Cephalaspis Lyellii* has been found here nearly perfect, while the plates of *Pteraspis* are not uncommon.

Hayton's Bent presents an escarpment of hard rock. This is owing to the hardness of the Cornstone bands. Many fish remains have been found here, and at Hop-ton's Gate. Some three miles to the north of Hayton's Bent is Bouldon, where Cornstones are exposed and

above the old Furnace the beds are fossiliferous. They are covered with plant remains and carbonaceous markings, and among these occur the eggs of *Pterygotus*, the remains of fish, and ripple marks.

Near to Leyster's Pole and Puddlestone, between Ludlow and Leominster, some very fossiliferous quarries in the Old Red Cornstones were formerly worked. From this locality the Rev. T. T. Lewis obtained the fine rippled marked slab, with fish or crustacean tracks, presented by me to the Museum at Worcester. Here, too, we obtained many shields and plates of *Pteraspis* and *Cephalaspis*. Ivington Camp, near Leominster, and Hayton's Bent, near Ludlow, are higher in the Cornstone group than the beds of Puddlestone. It is hardly possible for the geologist to obtain a good idea of the physical geology of the Old Red Sandstone, from the Ludlow district. The upper beds are masked on one side of the Clees, and thrown down on the other. Such is the case with the yellow upper Sandstones of Farlow, which have yielded to the searches of Mr. Jones, of Cleobury Mortimer, the relics of those fishes *Pterictylus* and *Holoptychius*, so well-known from the works of Hugh Miller on the Old Red of Scotland. These yellow beds of Farlow occupy the uppermost, or transition, Old Red Strata in Shropshire, at the Clees, in Herefordshire, at Dean Forest, and Symond's Yat on the Wye, and on the Vans of Caermarthen and Breconshire, as are occupied by the yellow beds of Dura Den, in Scotland, and the yellow sandstones of Ireland, which yield the *Anodon*, and the fern, *Sphenopteris Hibernica*. They are to the Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Limestone what the Downton beds of Ludlow are to the Upper Silurians and Old Red, viz: transition beds, between one great geological group of rocks and another. The geologist should make an expedition to Farlow, where the church is built of the yellow *Pterictylus*-bearing sandstone. The sections here give a clue to the geology of the district. It is evident from the position

of the Upper Old Red beds, and the overlying limestone, that great dislocation and displacement occurred before the deposition of the Upper Carboniferous rocks, viz: the Millstone grit and the Coal beds. The downthrow of the Upper Old Red on the east side of the Clees, is a study the geologist should not miss, and the Farlow fossils are very rare and precious to Shropshire geologists. But the great expanse of Old Red rocks to the south and south west should also be studied.

The Vans of Brecon and Caermarthen, visible from the Clees, and rising into mountain masses, should by all means be visited in order to understand the development and denudation of the Old Red rocks of this part of England. On the heights of these mountains may be seen the passage rocks into the Carboniferous beds. Brecon, Hay, Talgarth, Crickhowell, and Abergavenny, are situated on lower Old Red strata, above which rise great hill masses of the Upper Old Red.

Hereford, Leominster, and Tenbury are built on sites near to which rise hills of Middle Old Red Cornstones, which are themselves covered by sandy upper beds among the mountains of Brecon and Caermarthen. Old Radnor, Knighton, Ledbury, and Ludlow are built upon or are close to the passage rocks into the Silurians below. One set of passage beds tell us of epochs when Silurian times and Silurian animals were waning and passing away, the other (Farlow beds) herald in the coral reefs of the carboniferous seas, and later on the history of that marvellous vegetation which formed the coal. Both sets of passage rocks may be seen from Ludlow. There are some other localities the lover of Geology should visit from Ludlow, such as the Radnor district and Stanner Rocks. At Stanner the volcanic rock appears at the surface, and is the cause of some beautiful rock scenery. Here, too, the botanist gathers those rare plants *Scleranthus perennis*, and *Lychnis viscaria*, plants which, we have also observed,

select volcanic habitats in Central France. Near the waterfall of *Water-break-its-Neck* and Old Radnor, the passage rocks occur; and near New Radnor, Old Red strata may be seen, elevated on masses of underlying Silurians. The Old Red outliers about Presteign and New Radnor are most instructive, separated and isolated as they are by masses of upheaved Silurians.

It is indeed a man's own fault if he leaves this beautiful country without learning deep lessons on physical geology; of the way in which masses such as Clun Forest have escaped denudation; and how thousands of feet of rock once covered areas where now not a fragment is left; of the outburst of volcanic masses into and through strata charged with marine fossils; and of the overflow of lava currents over the beds of ocean bottoms. All these phenomena help to form the surface features of a country such as Church Stretton, Ludlow, and the Clee Hill districts, all of which present features of the highest interest.

Clun Forest already alluded to is in Shropshire, and a good deal of interest attaches to the Bury Ditches, Coxwall Knoll, and the celebrated Offa's Dyke, all of which may be visited from Knighton. The Upper Ludlow rocks are exposed in the railway sections at Knighton, and the great Old Red outlier of Clun Forest rests upon them, forming a kind of trough. There is a ruined castle at Clun which dates from the time of Henry the 3rd.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLEE HILLS.

The Clee Hills, viz., the Brown Clee, and the Titterstone, present some remarkable geological phenomena, and they have some antiquarian interest. Mr. Eyton, the county historian, informs us that the Clee was given with Corfham by Henry the 2nd to Walter de Clifford. Leland says that in his time there was "no great plenty of wood in Clee Hills," but "plenty of coal zeath stone." He speaks also of black game, "there be many hette cokkes," and also

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 a better life for all.

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 freedom and justice for all. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-lovers, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and harmony for all.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress and improvement for all. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hope and optimism for all.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for love and compassion for all. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for faith and belief for all.

of "blo shopp," blast furnaces. Camden calls them "gentle hills," but they are bold, high hills, seen for many a mile of surrounding country.

The geology of the Clees corresponds in some slight measure with that of volcanic countries, such as Auvergne, or the West Coast of Scotland, where rocks have been preserved from total removal by denudation, by the overflow of lava or basalt. The physical relations of the Upper Old Red to the Lower are not well shewn in the Clee hills, as a good deal of faulting through and among the strata dislocates the beds and obscures their position. The Upper beds of the Lower Old Red are quarried above Bitterly Court, on the western side of the Titterstone Clee, and at Abdon and Ditton, below the Brown Clee.

The prevailing impression is that the geology of the Clee Hill Coal strata belongs to that of the coal-fields of Wyre and Coalbrook Dale, on the east and north east, but I believe it to be quite distinct, for the geological phenomena resemble those of the Forest of Dean, and the South Welsh coal field, in the presence of Millstone grit, of Mountain limestone and of the transition (Old Red) Yellow Sandstones. At Oretton, Farlow, and Knowlbury, there is proof of the dislocation and downthrow of the mountain limestone, and the underlying yellow sandstones, prior to the deposition of the millstone grit, and this is a fact of importance as shewing that earthquake forces were here active before the coal was deposited.

The junction of the yellow sandstone, with *Pterichthys* and *Holoptychius*, may be seen in a quarry south of the road across the Farlow ridge. Mountain limestone, fish spines, and teeth, have been also collected by Mr. Weaver Jones, of Cleobury Mortimer, belonging to such fishes as *Helodas*, *Cochliodus*, *Cladodus*, &c., which are all found in the mountain limestone rocks of Dean Forest, and the South Wales coal field; while no one can see the Farlow yellow Sandstones, without recognising their position in a dozen different localities

under the mountain limestone, far away to the south. Neither of these rocks are, as far as I am aware, developed in the Coalbrook Dale field, or in the Forest of Wyre. Now, surely the presence of the mountain limestone, though merely in patches at the Clee Hills, proves beyond a doubt, that the waters of those seas once rolled from the South Wales coal field to the Clees. Producti and various mountain limestone shells, are found at Gorstly Rough, and no theory is more fallacious than the idea that such outliers and fragments as this Clee Hill limestone were merely isolated coral reefs, round an Old Red upheaval in a mountain limestone sea. I have no doubt that the Carboniferous limestone and yellow sandstones of Farlow and the Clees were once continuous with the same rocks at the Forest of Dean, Pen Cerrig Calch (an outlier on the hills above Crickhowel, from the South Wales coalfield) and with those rocks that underlie the S. Wales coalfield. They have been separated by the enormous denudation which has stripped them off from the plains of Herefordshire and Shropshire, and cut down through the lower Old Red beds and the upheaved Silurians. No one can see the Cornstone on the western side of the Brown Clees, without correlating them with the Middle Old Red of the wooded hills of Herefordshire, and the flanks of the Breconshire hills across the vales of Herefordshire. Walking upwards from the downthrow of the Old Red at Farlow to the eastern summit of the Titterstone Clee, we pass over the entire series of rocks displayed underneath the South Wales coalfield, somewhat thinned out no doubt, but there they are! There is nothing of the kind in the Coalbrook Dale, or Wyre Forest basin; there are no cornstones, no yellow sandstones, no mountain limestone, no millstone grit.

The Cornbrook coal basin was no doubt once connected with the coal outliers on the Brown Clee. Now they are more than three miles apart, the Brown Clee deposits having been elevated, and the Cornbrook

The first of these is the general...
 secondly...
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 twenty-seventhly...
 twenty-eighthly...
 twenty-ninthly...
 thirtiethly...

beds thrown down. The Cornbrook coal nevertheless rests on the millstone grit, and so do the Brown Clee Hill coal patches, while the Harcott coals on the western margin of the Wye coalfield, rest on Old Red sandstone, a most significant history for the geologist. Again, the geologist should see the position of the mountain limestone between Cornbrook and Knowl. On the eastern side it is nearly vertical, and this dislocation must have happened before the deposition of the millstone grit above, as it is comparatively horizontal. Both the Titterstone and Brown Clees are capped with basalt, to which the local name of Jewstone (Dhustone) is applied. It is much quarried for road making, and we have seen it used with the fossils of the lias marlstone under the Cotswolds near Winchcomb. This basalt has been erupted through the entire series and has penetrated through and through, having altered and overflowed the coal beds. The upper coal seams where they exist in contact with the basalt, are called Jewstone coal, and it splits into fragments having been regularly roasted.

The Brown Clee Coal deposits rest upon Millstone grit, which appears to have been denuded *during the elevation of this hill*, as it is much thinner there than at the Titterstone Clee, while from the situation of the coal patches, it looks as if the Brown Clee had been elevated also during the deposition of the coal seams. It is not easy here to understand the oscillation of the surface during volcanic eruptions, and the overflow of the basalt. Such are the scenes geology leads us among in the lovely County of Salop. From the Cambrians of the Longmynd, we wander to the bold masses of the Clees and their strange history of volcanic masses erupted through the coal from the depths below, and where the rocks by the mountain side tell of riven masses and local earthquake action. We pass from the heather to the Lawley and Caer Caradoc, over the wooded hills of View Edge, and the home of the Astrantia, to the Sunny Gutter and the

scene of Comus. We linger awhile in the old Castle of Ludlow, and endeavour to restore its historical associations among the mouldering relics, while a good finish to our geological rambles from Church Stretton round by Stokesay, the Onny, and Ludlow, is the view from the summit of the Clees. The history of the preservation of the Coal measures from denudation by the basalt and of the distant outlier of Pen Cerrig Calch, where it rises behind the Black Mountains; the fossils of Oreton corresponding with those of Dean Forest and the Blorenges; and the yellow beds of Farlow entreating us to understand that their kith and kindred still remain, though far away, under the Mammoth Caves of the Great Doward, are all lessons which may be learned by the lover of the physical lore of Geology among the hills and vales of Shropshire and Herefordshire, and by the silver waters of the Wye and Usk.

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Platz, E. View from S.W.

Signal Ch. J. Brooke
1875



A SHROPSHIRE PLANTER.

THE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., in 1796, awarded to the Rev. J. R. Lloyd of Aston, near Oswestry, their Gold Medal for having planted 60,000 oaks.¹ From a diary kept by J. Fayel, farm bailiff at Aston during that period, it appears that these oaks were all planted at Babin's Wood, and that they by no means represent the whole of the planting done by Mr. Lloyd. The entry runs as follows :—

“The oak plantation upon Babin's Wood where My master had the Medal for the Society of Aarts and siences, Oakes 60020 scotch fir 9300 all these planted and rose from seeds by J. Fayel.”

In addition to the above ;—between the years 1796 and 1802 ;—Fayel records the planting of 9932 oaks, 3354 beeches, 3342 elms, 3810 firs, besides poplars, sycamores, willows, oaks, &c., in various localities in the neighbourhood ; including the Decoy Meadows, Hisland Common, Hently Farm, Aston Moor, and Rithvin Clump. The total number of these amounted to about six-and-thirty-thousand, over and above the sixty-thousand for which the prize was awarded. So in round numbers we have a total of something like a hundred-thousand trees planted on one North Shropshire estate in less than half a dozen years.

A.R.

¹ See *Shropshire Patriotism*, ante, page 276.

THE CHURCH OF SHIFFNAL *alias* IDSALL.

BY THE REV. J. BROOKE.

THAT a Church existed here at a very early date, so much so as to give it a claim even to Saxon origin, may be collected from notices of it in *Domesday*. It went then under the name of Idsall (or *Iteshale*), and also of Shiffnal (or *Schuffenhale*); and it may not be generally known that, although now recognised chiefly by that of Shiffnal, it still retains that also of Idsall: and this two-fold name evidently existed as far back as the 12th century.

It has been supposed that it was originally designated Idsall, and acquired the additional name of Shiffnal owing to the Town, which was at first situated to the west of the Church, having been destroyed by fire, and then rebuilt to the east of it, where it now stands; when its name was changed, retaining also its former one: but that has been thoroughly disproved by the Rev. R. W. Eyton,¹ who in his researches, while writing his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, ascertained that in very early deeds it is distinguished by both names indiscriminately; although the first instance of its having assumed that of Shiffnal (or as it is there spelt *Schuffenhale*) occurs in a Deed of 1330,² co-incident it would seem with a change that then took place in the Lord of the Manor: but whether this two-fold name arose from an alteration in the site of the town, or from two portions existing at the same time, still remains doubtful. With regard to the origin of either name, Blakeway, in his MSS., suggests that the second syllable in each arose

¹ See *Antiquities of Shropshire*. Vol. II. p. 265.

² See *Antiquities*. Vol II.

from Hale, which is analogous to *Holt*, and signifies a wood. Thus we have Sheriff-hales, Drayton in Hales, &c., and according to Mr. Eyton's idea the first syllable of each word represents the names of two Saxons, *Ida* and *Sceafa*.

Soon after Domesday it appears that the Church of Iteshale, which was then Collegiate, was made over with the tithes, by Robert Fitz-Tetbald (who had received them from the Norman Earl Roger, who had the Manor with other escheated estates from the Earl of Mercia), to the Abbey of St. Peter's in Shrewsbury, when its collegiate character became extinct: and this assignation was confirmed by charters of Hen. I., Stephen, and Hen. III. In the reign, however, of the latter, the advowson, it appears, no longer appertained to the Monks of that Abbey, but had returned to the Lords of the Manor of Idsall; although a pension of 30s. was still paid yearly to the Abbey. For in 1219 we find that the Abbot had formally renounced all right therein, except to the said pension, exclusive of which the Church of Idsall was valued in 1296 at £20 per annum.

"Like other Saxon Parishes," as Mr. Eyton observes,¹ "that of Idsall was extensive. It included the Churches of Kemberton (*Cumbriston*), Ruyton, Sheriff-hales (*Hales*), and Dawley (*Dalilee*), built, probably, by the Lords of the Manor to remedy the destitution, which had prevailed (as usual when large Parishes had become subject to Monasteries)." These chapels paid a pension to the mother Church, which (with the exception of Dawley) continues, though only of a few shillings each, to the present day.

The earliest notice we have of a Rector here is that of Walter de Dunstanville (also rector of St. Michael's in Shrewsbury), cousin of the first Walter de Dunstanville, Lord of Idsall, about 1189 (temp. Hen. II).

Who it was that succeeded him does not appear; but

¹ Vol. II. p. 331.

in 1219 we find one Philip was Parson, or Rector, then Walter de Kemberton; after whom Master (*Dominus*) John Joye was appointed in 1269. We then meet with Adam Gest (or *Guest*) Rector in 1305, who dying 1328 was followed by:—¹

NAME.	PRESENTED.	BY WHOM.	RESULT.
Master Thomas de Clopton, <i>Presbyterius</i> .	1328, 16 Cal. Oct.	Lady Margt. Duffranville, Lady of Badlesmere.	Superseded but shortly re-presented.
The same	1330, 16 Cal. Jan.	The King (Ed. III.)	Resigned Mar. 5, 1331, for an exchange.
Master Simon de Clopton, <i>subdiaconus</i> .	1331, 3 Non. Mar.	The King.	Died 1349 probably of the Plague.
Richard Garland, <i>Capellanus</i> .	1349, 3 Id. Sept.	Sir William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton and Constable of England.	
Philip de Mallereth, <i>Presbyterius</i> .	1371, 9 Cal. Aug.	Sir Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Northampton, & Essex, Constable of England.	
Master John de Herlaston, <i>Presbyterius</i> .	1371.	The King.	Resigned 1377 for an exchange.
Jocus de Herlaston, late Rector of Gresford, Dioc. St. Asaph	1377, 7 Cal. Oct.	King Richard, by reason of the custody of the land and heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford.	Died 1401.
William de Pylton	1401, Ap. 10.	The King of England, the true patron.	Resigned 1401.
Thomas Suthwell, <i>Capellanus</i> .	1401, Sep. 1.	The King, Ratione de Title et Jure Comitis Hereford.	Resigned.

¹ See *Blakeway's MSS Shropshire Parochial Clergy, and Lichfield Registers.*

NAME.	PRESENTED.	BY WHOM.	RESULT.
William Brugge, late 5th Prebend of the New Col- legiate Church of Leicester, and Rector of Glen- felde, Dioc. of Lincoln, resign'd for this.	1408. Nov. 14.		
Richard Boon. <i>Capellanus.</i>	1411. Mar. 19.	The Master of Bat- tlefield College or Chauntry of St. Mary Magdalene, to the Vicarage of Idsall (jam de novo creatam).	

¹ In the 11th year of his reign (1409, that is six) years after the Battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403, Hen. IV. made over the Church of Idsall with its tithes and emoluments, together with other Church property, to the Warden (Roger Ive) and Chaplains of the College of Battlefield, which he then founded, with a Chauntry dedicated to the Blessed St. Mary Magdalene, in which were to be prayed for the souls of himself and his ancestors, and also the souls of all that had fallen in the battle, and had been buried there. Accordingly the first presentation to Idsall was made by the Master of Battlefield to the above-mentioned Richard Boon.

In 1436 the Church of Idsall thus became endowed as a Vicarage, as appears by the Deed to that effect executed by "William, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield," directed to the Master or Keeper of the Chauntry or College of Battlefield; the Vicar to have his habitation in the Mansion-house of the Rectory, and to be answerable for the repair of the Chancel.

¹ See *Dugdale's Monasticon*. Vol. III. p. 185. Ed. : 1673.

From this period, to continue the list of the then established Vicars, we come to

NAME.	PRESENTED.	BY WHOM.	RESULT.
Master John Braylles.			Resigned 1429
Master John Gryf- futh, <i>Capellanus</i> .	1429, Oct. 12.	The Keeper and Brethren of the New Chamtery of Mary Mag- dalene in Batel- feld.	
Master William London, <i>Presby- terius</i> , first vicar under the en- dowment.	1436. Dec.		Died 1445.
Master Roberts, Cuerwys, <i>Pres- byterius</i> .	1445, Feb. 11.		Resigned 1446.
John Smyth, <i>Pres- byterius</i>	1446, Aug. 6.		Resigned 1447.
William Jowkys, (Jucus or Jowks) <i>Presbyterius</i> .	1447-8, Jan. 13.	The same.	Resigned 1470.
Master John Lye, <i>Warden of Tong</i>	1470, Dec. 2.	The same.	Died 1515.
Master Richard Dormeyn.	1515.	The same.	
Master Thomas Forster, also <i>Prior of Wom- bridge and War- den of Tong</i>	1515, Dec. 1.	Robert Moreton, Gent. : Lawful assign of Wm. Bayley, Clk., Wm. Charleton and Robt. Charle- ton, Esq., to whom the next term had been granted by John Hussey, master of Battlefield.	Died about 1523.
Master John More- ton, <i>Capellanus</i>	1523, Mar. 2.	The same.	Resigned 1567, July 30.

NAME.	PRESENTED.	BY WHOM.	RESULT.
Edward Mullard, <i>Parson alias Vicar at the time of the Fire in 1591.</i>	1567.		Resigned 1598, Feb. 4.
Abdy Birch, B.D. <i>Vicar 37 years</i>	Cir. 1598.	Richard Moreton, of Haughton, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the advowson in 1575, not long after the suppression of Colleges and Chantries. (2. Edw. VI.)	Died 1636, Nov. 20.
Andrew Bayley, M.A., Vicar 19 years.	Cir. 1636.		Ejected for loyalty.
Jomadab Birch, M.A.	1661, Feb. 15.	Sir Humphrey Briggs, Kut. and Bart., of Chester.	Resigned 1667. April 26.
Thomas Bold, B.A.	1667, May 7.	Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart., of Haughton.	Resigned 1689 Nov. 13.
Daniel Piper	1689, Dec. 17.		Died 1727 Sep. 6.
Richard Brooke, <i>late Curate</i>	1729.		Died 1752 May 18.
Robert Binnell	1752.		Resigned 1754.
John Brooke M.A.	1754, Dec. 23.	Sir Hugh Briggs, Bart., of Haughton.	Resigned 1772.
John Rogers, <i>late Curate</i>	1772, July 10.	John Brooke, Clerk, of Haughton.	Died 1792, Mar. 3.
Richard Huntley, M.A.	1793, Feb. 14.	R. Huntley, Clerk, of Boxwell, co. Gloucester (his father) this Turn	Resigned 1791.

NAME.	PRESENTED.	BY WHOM.	RESULT.
Nathaniel Hinde, B.D.	1794, Nov. 7.	Lord Bradford and John Cotes, Esq. Trustees of the late John Brooke.	Resigned.
The same, re-pre- sented	1811, May 21.	George Brooke, Esq. The true Patron.	Died 1831.
John Brooke M.A.	1832, Jan.	The same.	Resigned July, 1847.
Townshend Brooke M.A., <i>late Cu- rate.</i>	1847.	John Brooke, Clerk of Haughton.	Died 1852, July 20.
Henry Cunliffe, M.A.	1852, Oct. 2.	The same.	

The present Church, which forms so fine an object with its bold massive tower surmounting its well-proportioned body, is full of interest to the archaeologist; combining, as it does, the architecture of such a succession of periods, from that of the Norman down to the latest perpendicular; affording thereby a specimen of each, not often to be met with in one building.

The extreme internal length of the whole is 157 ft. 8 in., of which 74 ft. 8 in. is comprised in the Nave, 28 ft. 2 in. beneath the Tower, and 54 ft. 10 in. in the Chancel. The width of Nave and Chancel is the same (23 ft. 3 in.), and that of the Transepts also within a few inches. As has already been observed, a structure of Saxon origin once stood here; and of the Norman, which succeeded it, remains still exist in the Chancel and South Transept, although these cannot be attributed to an earlier date than the close of the 12th century.

This is evident from the form of the large semi-circular arch which stands at the West end of the Chancel, and which, with three others now gone, must formerly have supported a very massive central Tower.

The remains of a fine semi-circular doorway, the jambs of which are still visible in the external wall of

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St. Ignace Ch. Fort St. Vrain 1878

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the South Transept, and two small round-headed windows in the North wall of the Chancel, which have slender columns, keeled up the centre, and finely carved capitals, surmounted by a circular abacus (instead of the square one usual at that date), are excellent specimens of the period. The Chancel itself is now evidently longer by one third than it was originally, it having been extended about that much when an addition was made in the early part of the 14th century; and the fine five-light Eastern window, with the two side ones adjoining it, were introduced, all of which form exceedingly beautiful specimens of that Transition period.

The large semi-circular Arch, already alluded to, is remarkable for the numerous and varied mouldings which surround it, including one of the toothed ornament, peculiar to that date, on its Western face. Over this is to be seen a curious device, whether there originally, or introduced afterwards, seems doubtful. It represents a foliated scroll being fruit, proceeding out of the mouth of a human head (surmounted by a Finial), emblematical, it may be presumed, of the preaching of the Word of Life.

The Oak Roof, which is high-pitched, supported by hammer-beams of three tiers, and carved brackets, forms a fine feature, although less massive than that of the Nave, which is of the same construction.

On the South side of the Chancel, connected with it by two well-moulded pointed arches on octagon pillars, there is a Chapel, or rather Chantry, of later date, called the "the Moreton Chancel;" of the origin and object of which we have no better record than the mere conjecture that it was erected for the interment, and also benefit by Private Mass, of the family of that Name, now extinct in the parish; but the tablets and tombstones of which remain. They were a branch of the Moretons, of Moreton, and Engleton (co. of Stafford), and the last representative was Revel Moreton, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1742, who was buried in this Chapel.

OF EXCELLENCE
THE SOLE IS THE ALLY



OF THE WORLD AND AFTER
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

There are also in it two fine marble monuments, with recumbent figures of the Brigges Family (lately removed from the Chancel). They were formerly residents of Haughton, and ancestors of the Brooke family now in possession. ¹One of these, a single figure, represents Oliver Brigges, of Ernestry Park, in the Parish of Abdon (co. Salop), in the dress of a Civilian, who died in 1596 at an advanced age.

The other, very similar, consists of a recumbent figure of his son Humphrey, by the side of whom is his wife, Ann Moreton, the elder of the two co-heiresses of Haughton. This family, resident from this date at Haughton for several generations, became, in consequence of this and other possessions acquired in the County of Salop, influential enough to have a Baronetcy conferred on it in 1641 and terminated in three co-heiresses, one of whom (Elizabeth) became the wife of Leigh Brooke (or Broke) of Black-lands (in Bobbington Parish), from whom Haughton, with its Church property, descended to its present possessor.

The family of Brigges was of Norfolk origin. They were natives of Salle, in that County, one of whom, the Oliver whose monument is here described, purchased Ernestry Park from George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury (about 1565), who had inherited it from the Le Stranges.

It is evident that Ernestry was from early times associated with the Forest of Clee, and had rights of Chase and Pasture in that once Royal Forest from time immemorial. Mr. Eyton shews (vol. v. p. 149.) how, with other Lands, King Hen. II. conferred this Territory, then entitled "The Haye of Ernestry and Les Clives," upon Walter de Clifford and his descendants: and the rights pertaining to it seem to have been maintained by the various owners through a period of 400 years or more; as there is an interesting record of a

¹ He left, by his second wife, Ann Conyngsby of Neue Solers, in this County, three sons, Humphrey, Oliver, and Brian, as was formerly recorded on the tomb.

Court (*Swainmote*) having been held at Ernestry by Humphrey Brigges, Esq., in 1617-18 (15th James I.), with the special object of defining the boundary-line between the open Common of the Clives (or *Clees*—from the Latin *clivus*) and the woods with the lower ground.

It is probable that on the Brown Clee adjoining Ernestry, where there are still the remains of the old Manor-house, was "the Chace for Deare" mentioned by Leland in the 16th century. The Chace now only survives by tradition; a right of Pasture on the Clives being the only relic of the manorial appendages.

These rights of Common seem to have caused much contention between the Priors of Wenlock and the Feudal Lords in early times.

The beautiful early decorated windows of this Moreton Chantry, one of which is ogged outside with a finial, together with the remains of three Sedilia (trefoiled and with slender columns), prove it to have been a structure of some consequence in the middle of the 14th century. The South Transept, the walls of which, from their thickness, bespeak the Norman date, has also the remains of the fine semi-circular doorway of three orders, already mentioned, the finely carved capitals of which were supported on banded columns, several of which are still visible.

In its Eastern wall is an arch of the same character, which has every appearance of having formed the face of an Apse; in confirmation of which the semi-circular foundations were discovered at the back, when an excavation was made there a few years ago; and traces of the pointed roof are still visible in the wall above. In addition to this there are the remains of a piscina beneath the arch, on one side, and of an Ambry (or Almory, where the sacred vessels were kept) on the other. The only relic of Norman work in this Transept is that of a small round-headed window, corresponding with those in the Chancel (with the exception of the slender shafts being banded and the abacus being square.)

This window, although now within the South aisle of the Nave, was originally external; but included within it when the wider aisle took the place of the narrower early English one. The North Transept, the walls of which, from their reduced thickness, prove it to have been rebuilt when the early English style was introduced, has no other feature of interest beyond that of an elegant pointed doorway, with reeded mouldings without capitals, in the Eastern wall adjoining the Tower pier. The use of this it is difficult to conjecture, unless it were for an entrance into a vestry, or library, which once existed on the other side, and the traces of which still remain where the walls joined against those of the Chancel.

The windows of this, like those of the South Transept, are perpendicular work of the 15th century.

What occasioned the demolition of this Transept, together with that of the Tower and Nave, whether by the falling of the Tower, or the mere desire to extend the building by replacing it with one of larger dimensions, must remain a matter for conjecture; but the introduction of the smaller Tower, in the place of the more massive Norman one, has certainly given rise to a feature peculiar in itself, and enhancing also the beauty of the Church. For the pointed arch of the Early English Tower, built-up against the semi-circular one of the Chancel, forms a combination, as pleasing to the eye as it is singular in character. The four lofty pointed arches which support the present Tower, running as they do with their three chamfered mouldings, without break of capitals from base to crown, give a sensation of height, and are fine specimens of the Transition period.

The same style is continued through the Nave, which has plain chamfered arches on each side corresponding with those of the Tower, supported on octagonal pillars with reeded capitals.

The North aisle, which was rebuilt in 1876, under Sir Gilbert Scott's direction, was previously lit by debased square-headed windows, which are now replaced

with pointed ones in couplets, in character with the rest of the architecture; when a pointed doorway was also introduced, of which previous remains existed. When digging to form the foundations of this new aisle (the former one having been built almost on the surface), numerous very interesting fragments were discovered, shewing that a Norman structure had previously occupied that part. Among these were conspicuous portions of large circular mouldings, some with the dog-toothed ornament, similar to that in the Chancel arch, and also fragments of three crosses, proving, as it would seem, the former existence of gables in the Transept (the roofs of which are now flat), corresponding with those of the Nave and Chancel.

The South aisle, which has already come under our notice, has a good flat oaken roof, and three three-light windows, restored under Scott, and slightly altered from the former perpendicular ones, which were similar to those in the Transepts. The Porch, which stands beyond it on the same side, is one of peculiar beauty, and curious in several respects. It has a fine trefoil-headed doorway, with slender shafts, leading into a vaulted compartment, a corresponding one of which is repeated within the Church, the groining of each being simple and bold. Above them, reached by a circular stone staircase, you come to a room lit by a two-light pointed and transomed window, partly domestic. This was formerly a Parvise, used then as its name is said to import (*a parvis pueris*), for the instruction of the young children of the Parish, in addition to other purposes. In confirmation of this, I was assured some years ago by a very old inhabitant, that when he was a boy, he used to go to school up here; and on one of the small diamond panes, which was taken out not long ago, when the window was reglazed, the following inscription had been scratched:

“Alas what grief it is to think,
The freedom once I had.” *Paul Phillips.*

significant, as it would appear, of the duration vile in

which the poor boy was being kept, for some defalcation or offence. What the result of his schooling was we know not ; for he and his puerile miseries have long since passed away : but from this little ebullition we may, I think, presume that he was born to be a poet. I also learnt from the same old person, that when he was there at school, a portion of the church roof was covered with wooden shingles, existing from the time when, clay tiles not being yet introduced, and there being no stone here that would split for the purpose, this was the covering then in use for churches and such public buildings, instead of thatch.

In viewing the church externally, the first point that strikes us is its peculiarly isolated position (see Pl. I.)—so different from that of most Town churches, where the view of them is impeded by so many adjacent buildings : whereas this is completely visible from every quarter. We may next remark the very pleasing hue of the red sandstone with which it is built—so beautifully and harmoniously varied in its tones ; and then we cannot but be struck with the massiveness, and yet fine proportions, of the whole ; not huddled together (like so many modern structures) when viewed perspectively ; but having the Nave, Transepts, and Chancel all in due proportion to each other ; and this, too, from whatever point it may be viewed. The Western Doorway, with the elegant three-light window over it, headed by a cinquefoiled circle, are both in character with the early English Nave, although the flat buttress on each side would seem to carry on the Norman character. The Tower, with corner turret and small angular-tiled roof (characteristic of so many Churches in this district), is simple and bold. The Belfry windows, which are small, without mullions, together with the overhanging moulding beneath the battlemented parapet, contribute to that effect. It contains a fine Peal of eight Bells, the history of which words come under our notice.

uation of our passage round the building, we

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The seventh was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Oregon in 1847. This led to a great influx of people to Oregon, and the state became a free state in 1859. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Washington in 1847. This led to a great influx of people to Washington, and the state became a free state in 1889. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Oregon in 1847. This led to a great influx of people to Oregon, and the state became a free state in 1859. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Washington in 1847. This led to a great influx of people to Washington, and the state became a free state in 1889. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Oregon in 1847. This led to a great influx of people to Oregon, and the state became a free state in 1859. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Washington in 1847. This led to a great influx of people to Washington, and the state became a free state in 1889.

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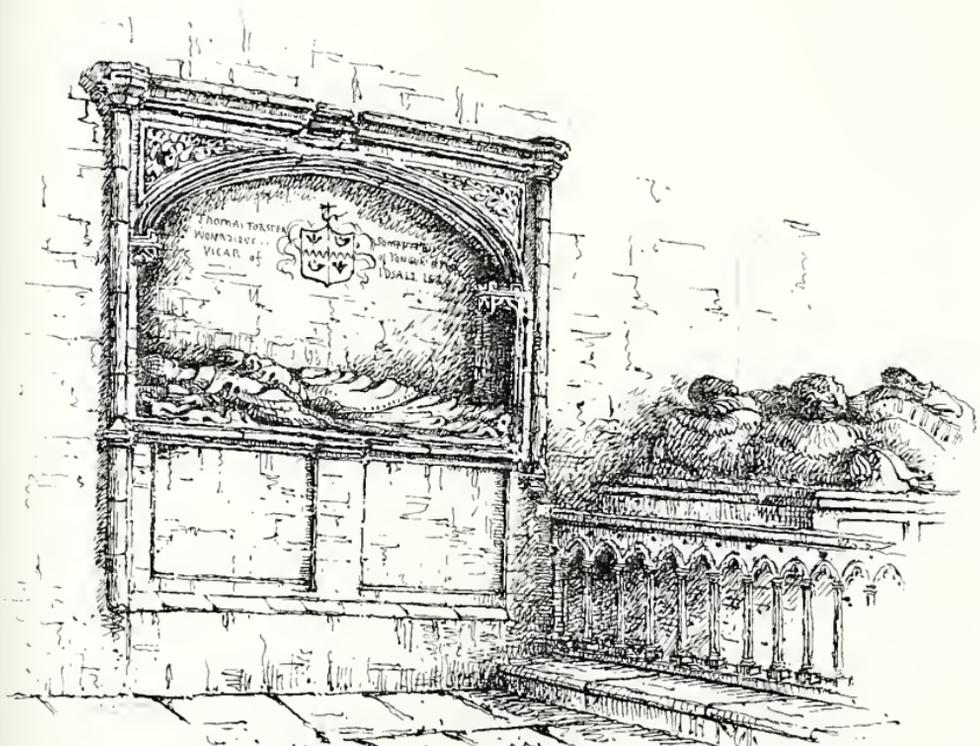
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Tomb of Thomas Forster. 1526.. 1864-
S.B. 1878. Plate. 3.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, which is mostly illegible due to fading. It appears to contain a name and possibly a date or location, such as "John ... 18...".

pass the North Transept, at the corner of which is a pointed doorway, leading, by means of a circular staircase, and then over the roof, to the ascent up the Tower. This is now disused, access to the Tower staircase having recently been gained by an approach independent of it.

Passing the North side of the Chancel, with its two small Norman windows already described, we come to the fine Eastern one, almost, if not quite, unique in its arrangement (see Pl. 2). It consists of five lights trefoiled, with a succession of trefoils forming the foliation above. These have all (as is evident on close examination) been originally cinquefoils, traces of which being visible on the sides of each below the heading. Whether these were cut away to lighten the general effect, or relieve the mullions beneath (which are slender in proportion to the window) of undue weight, must be a matter for conjecture; but certain it is, that both in reality and appearance, a great improvement was thus effected. Above the window, in the apex of the gable, is a small quatrefoil, completing the elegance of the whole, which, in all its proportions, is quite a model worthy of imitation.

The stained glass with which it is filled, was inserted a few years ago by Hardman of Birmingham, in memory of Bishop Lonsdale, and has beneath it the following inscription:—

“John Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, consecrated 1843. Died 1867.
To the Glory of God.”

In the centre is represented our Risen Lord, and on either side two incidents connected with the Resurrection,—namely: 1. Our Saviour meeting Mary Magdalene in the garden. 2. Peter and John arriving at the sepulchre. 3. The women taking spices to anoint our Lord's body. 4. Our Lord breaking the bread before His Disciples at Emmaus.

In the face of the wall on the South side of the Chancel exist the remains of a fine canopied Tomb, with a perforated cinquefoil; the arch crocketed, and termi-

nating in an ogee and finial : a minaret ascending from each side (see Pl. 4). This would seem to have been introduced at the same date as the extended building : but to whose memory erected neither History nor Tradition gives the slightest clue. The slab which formed the Tomb itself has disappeared, and although a stone recumbent effigy now occupies the space beneath, this, which is of red sandstone (and, by the head-dress, representing a female), is evidently of a much earlier date than the Tomb and does not belong to it (see Pl. 4).

To return to the interior of the Church, we may first observe another canopied Tomb situated in the Chancel, and within its Northern wall (see Pl. 3). Of this we have the undoubted history, recorded in an inscription still existing in black fresco on the back of the recess, which informs us that—

“ Here lieth the Body of Thomas Forster, sometime Prior of Wombidge, Warden of Tongue, and Vicar of Idsall,”

and dated 1526,—a Pluralist, it appears, of that date, and one of much dignity. He is represented lying in his Priestly robes, which consist of a Cassock reaching to the feet, an Alb or Tunic with sleeves, a Chasuble with border, and an Amice round the neck. His head, which has the tonsure, rests on two cushions, supported by angels. His feet, which are just visible in round-toed sandals, rest on a dog. That he was of the family of the Foresters (and those presumably of the Royal Forest of the Wrekin), is evident from the coat-of-arms accompanying the inscription, in which the hunting-horn of the Foresters is quartered with a Pheon. How he came to have his resting-place at Idsall, in preference to either Tong or Wombidge, of both of which he was a Dignitary, may be reasonably accounted for by his having been a native of the parish ; as is evident from a Deed¹ of Richard Forster of Evelith in the Parish, who (temp. Hen. VIII. 20) granted to certain Trustees

¹ See *Blakeway's Papers*.

his Lands in Alderton (co. Salop) "to hold in his behoof, in order to find a fit Chaplain to pray in the Church of Ideshale for the soul of Thomas Forster late Prior of Wombridge, and for the souls of all his friends and kinsmen." And this, by the way, serves to prove that he was of the same Family as the noted Anthony Forster ("*Tony Fire-the-fagot*"), described in Scott's Novel of Kenilworth. For, in the epitaph on his Tomb in Cunnor Church (co. Oxford), Anthony is described as "Qui quondam Iphlethæ Salopiensis erat;" and although the identity of that with any place in the County of Salop had long puzzled antiquarians, it was at length ascertained that "Iphletha" was the Latinised rendering of Evelith (or, as spelt in the old Register here, "Ivilith,") in this Parish; and that this was the paternal estate of this branch of the Forsters, whose descendants held it till within the last few years. A copy also of the will of Thomas Forster himself is in existence, together with Richard's deed in the Bodleian Library (dated Sep. 21, 1522), that is, four years before his death, and six before the Deed of Richard. It is to this effect: After bequeathing 3s. 4d. to St. Mary Fryers, of Shrewsbury, it runs—

"I wyll that the Lands that my Lord of Shrewsbury and other moo (*besides*) be enfeoffed in good to the Prysts and Clerks of St. Andrew of Idsall, to kepe the Mass every Friday by rote. I wyll also that the Lands which my Brother and son are enfeoffed in, shall (in case of failure of Issue) remayn to that Church, towards finding a Pryst. Also I wyll that John Hatton have x^s to set me in hys Bead-roll, and x^s to make a Tabernacle to our Lady in the Chapel. Also I wyll that every Pryst in the Parish have 3s. 4d. to pray for me. Also it is my mynd to have a Trentall-day,¹ as soon as may be after my departyng:" and he makes Mychell Howle, his kinsman, and John English, his executors.

We may infer from a comparison of this Will of 1522 with the Deed of Richard Forster, already quoted, of 1528, both of which contain similar pro-

¹That is the celebration of a Mass within thirty days after his death.

visions, that Thomas's Will had been rendered nugatory, by "issue" having probably arisen, and thereby defeated his intention. Richard, therefore, made good the defect, by still providing a Priest to say mass in behalf of his kinsman's soul.

Another Tomb, of some interest, was to be seen a few years ago, together with others, in the Chancel floor; all of which are now covered with modern encaustic tiles. The one now alluded to had an incised slab to the memory of one Edward Careswell, as recorded in an Inscription round the edge, in the centre of which was his coat of arms (*Bendy of Three*) and an Epitaph in verse. The latter had become so much defaced by the feet, that only a portion could latterly be deciphered: but with the help of a copy in the British Museum, taken in 1784, the whole could be made out. After stating that he died Ap. XVI an: dom: 1658, aged LXXVIII, the verses ran as follows:—

“Stay Passenger, observe thou must
Here's inshrined no common dust.
Careswell here intomed lies
Pious, provident, and wise.
Fooler expire with their last breath,
Such as he outlive their death,
Thus did Art and Industry contend
To make him useful to himself and friends.”

That he was of the same family as the Edward Careswell, who by his Will in 1689 left Exhibitions to Oxford, attached to different schools in the County, it is not unreasonable to presume, inasmuch as three of them are attached to Shiffnal Free School;—and, therefore, although buried at Bobbington, he, in all probability, had some connection with this place. It may be proper here to record that beneath the present tiles within the Chancel-rails lie the following tombstones with their Inscriptions, some of which are partly obliterated:—

“Humphrey Brooke died Oct^r 1773, aged 43.”

“Here lieth inter'd the Body of William Humfreston of Humfreston Esquire, who departed this life”

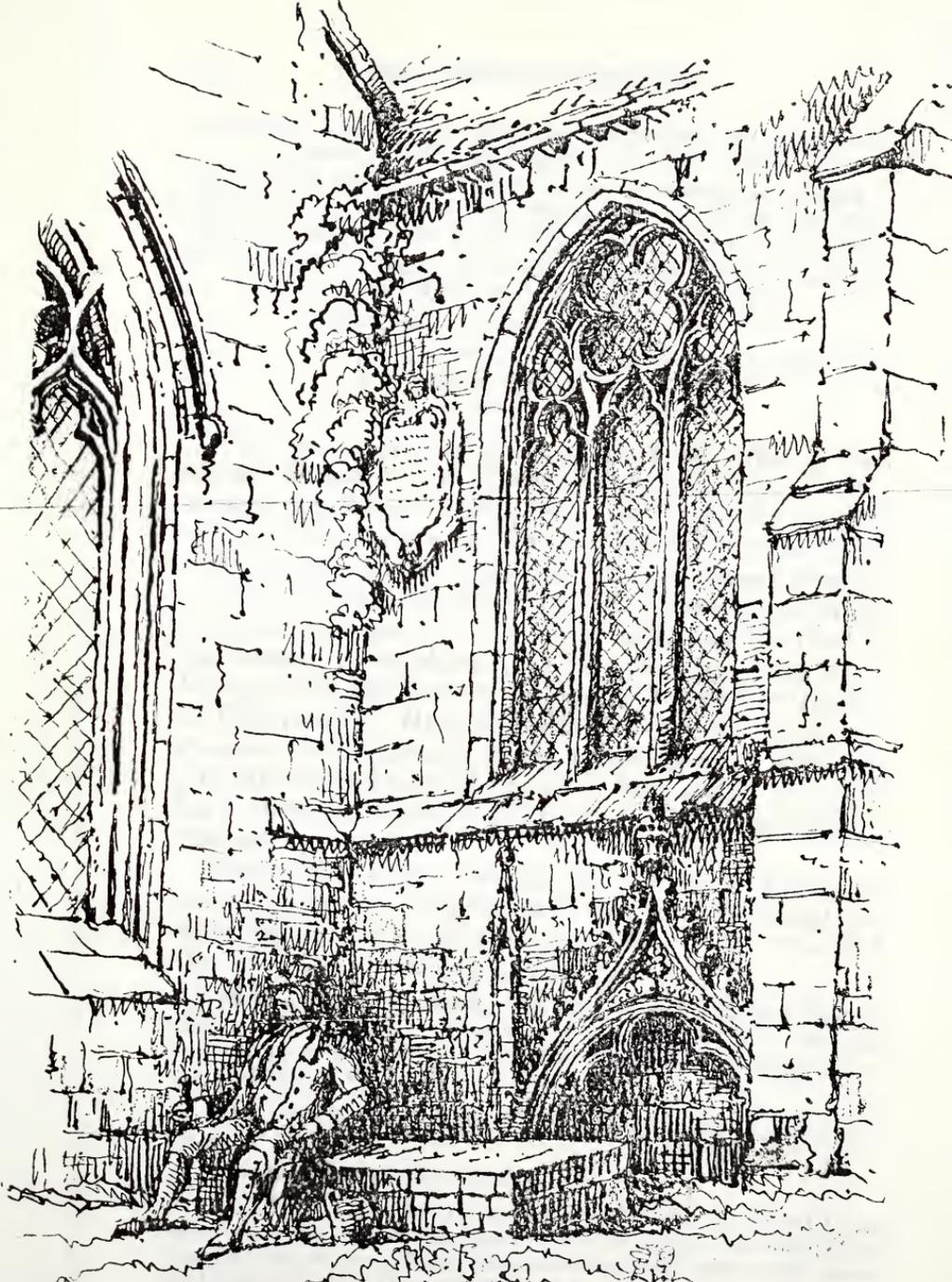


Plate IV. signal. ch. S. side of Chancel.
© 1878.



“Wadham Wyndham son of Wadham Wyndham of Sarum in the County of Wilts, dy'd May y^e 7th, 1729, aged 27.”

“Here lyeth the Body of Barbara wife of Humphrey Brigges of Haughton Esq., Daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham kn^t, one of his Majesties Justices of the Kinge's Bench who dyed Oct^r y^e 1st 1681.”

“Sir Humphrey Brigges Barron^t, Husband to Barbara as above mentioned, dyed 31st of Jan^y, 1699, aged 49.”

“Richard Slaney, died June 8th, 1786, aged 50.”

“. Corpus Thomæ Bouth, Generos: Qui morte obiit
3^o Die Julii, anno D.”

“Sir Hugh Brigges.”

There was a man of some note, whose name is also connected with Shiffnal, where he was born in 1754, namely, Dr. Thos. Beddoes. A tablet to the memory of one of his ancestors, who was buried here, is to be seen, inserted in the South wall of the Chancel, outside.

The attainment of the Doctor in the Science of Medicine was considerable; but more especially in that of Chemistry: so much so that he acted in 1786, after having taken his Doctor's Degree at Oxford, as “Reader in Chemistry.” He afterwards became intimately acquainted with Lavoisier, the great French Chemist, and other noted men of science. In addition to which his proficiency in poetry was by no means of an ordinary stamp.

Shiffnal has been noted for the longevity of many of its inhabitants. On a tablet in the South Transept are recorded the names of two persons who far exceeded the allotted term of life, as follows:—

“William Wakley was Baptized at Idsal, otherwise Shiffnal, May 1st 1590, and was Buried at Adbaston November 28th, 1714. His age was 120 y^{rs} and upwards. He lived in the Reigns of Eight Kings and Queens. D.P.”

(D.P. evidently denotes Daniel Piper the Vicar, who died in 1727.)

Another Inscription is this:—

“Aug. 7th, 1776, Mary the wife of Joseph Yates, of Lizard Common within this Parish, was Buried aged 127 years. She walked to London just after the Fire in 1666, was hearty and strong 120 years and married a third Husband at ninety two.”

Another Inscription, although of a different nature, may be deserving of notice; which is one on a stone built into the Churchyard wall adjoining the entrance-gate. In former times the repair of the whole wall was apportioned between the different divisions (or *Townships*), the limits of which are still to be seen marked with their several initials.

The portion here alluded to, having through some neglect, it would seem, become dilapidated, was generously restored by one William Walford, and thus recorded by the grateful wall itself:—

“Ope solâ Gulielmi Walford, Viri plurimum amici tandem resurgo.”

It may be interesting to observe, with regard to the Tradition already mentioned, of the destruction of the Town and Church by Fire, that this event was described in a book, written on the subject, which as yet is only known by its title, all attempts to discover the book itself having failed.

It is noticed thus in Ame's *Typography*, by Herbert, p. 1371:—“The lamentable ruines of the Towne of Shiffnall, alias Idsall, in Shropshire, by Fire; with the most rare and wonderful burnyng of the Parish Church standing on the other side of a water; and the miraculous preservation of certaine Houses which stood close by the said Church, set forth by Edward Mullard, Parson of Idsall, alias Vicar. Printed by John Danter. Lond. 1591. 4^o.”

But although this might sufficiently vouch for the fact itself, a doubt still remained with regard to the date of this destructive fire; and this was cleared up recently by the discovery of a document having reference to it;—which is a Brief (or rather an old MS. copy of one) issued Nov. 4., 1592, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by which it appears that the fire took place on July 21, 1591, when not only were “32 houses with their goods and household stuffe consumed,” but also “the Parish Church together with the Chancell and steeple with six Bells in the same utterly consumed and molten.”

This Brief, which was granted by Elizabeth in the 30th year of her reign, "on the supplication of her poore and true subjects of the Town of Idsall," authorised a collection to be made in their behalf "through the Countys of Salop, Stafford, Fflint, and Montgomery," and from the substantial way in which the Church was evidently restored, we may presume that the appeal resulted in success. It may be further stated that this Brief was granted by Queen Elizabeth, not only on the petition of "the poore inhabitants" themselves, but from a testimonial also of the Right Hon. Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury (at that time Lord by inheritance of the Manor of Idsall), who moreover had previously advocated the cause by issuing an appeal¹ in which he calls upon "my very lovyng Friends the Justices of Peace in the Countye of Salopp, to use all the best perseverations and meanes that yee can to induce ech Township and well disposed persons to yeld there benevolences and Charitable contributions towards the reliefe and repaire of that distresst Towne."

Issued at Sheffield Lodge² the vii of August, 1591."

The present bells, of which there are eight, were cast in 1770, by Pack and Chapman, of London, and have on them the following Inscriptions:—

- 1st (Treble)—Laudate Deum Sanctum omnipotentem.
- 2nd—Laudate Deum secundum amplitudinem ejus.
- 3rd—Laudate Deum Clangore Buccinæ.
- 4th—Laudate Deum nablo et Cithara.
- 5th—Laudate Deum Tympano et Tibia.
- 6th—Laudate Deum Hydraulis et Organo.
- 7th—Laudate Deum Cymbalis et Campanis.
- 8th (Tenor)—Singuli sonent Laudationem Dei.

The first peal rung on these was one of 5040 grand-sire triples in 1774, as recorded at the head of a long list of subsequent ones.

The Curfew is still rung on the tenor bell at 9 p.m. from Nov. 5 to Feb. 2., and within a short period a Matins bell was also rung during the same time at 5 a.m.

¹ See *Blakeway's MSS.*

² Where the Earl had then a residence now destroyed.

The Parish Registers of an early date have been lost, those existing not going farther back than 1678.

The Communion Plate is quite of modern date, but there is in existence a beautiful and elegant silver chalice, which evidently once belonged to Shiffnal Church, and the history of which is involved in much mystery.

It was discovered a few years ago at a Roman Catholic Chapel in Yorkshire; and that it came there originally from Shiffnal may be proved by an inscription engraved beneath its foot as follows:—

“Restore mee to Sheafnal in Shropshire.”

How and when it got there does not appear; but it was restored to Shiffnal a year or two ago, according to its own request, by Lord Stafford; and deposited in the R. C. Chapel which he had previously built in the Town at his own expense. That it must have been in use previous to the Reformation is evident from the small capacity of the bowl, characteristic of the chalices of that period.

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