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SHROPSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY
AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1835.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
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VOL. II.

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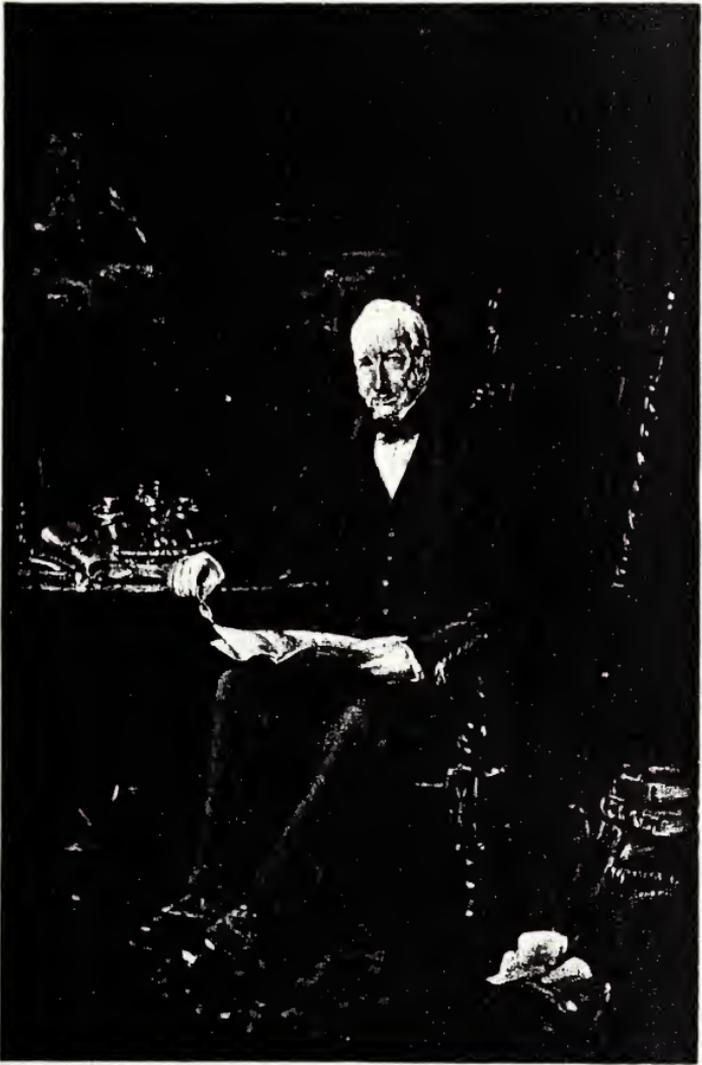
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 341

LECTURE 10: THE HARMONIC OSCILLATOR

1. The Harmonic Oscillator

The harmonic oscillator is a system that can be approximated by a parabolic potential.

The potential energy function is given by

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

where k is the spring constant.

The force exerted by the spring is

$$F = -kx$$

where x is the displacement from equilibrium.

The equation of motion is

$$m\ddot{x} = -kx$$

where m is the mass of the oscillator.

The general solution is

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$$

where $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$ is the angular frequency.

The period of oscillation is

$$T = 2\pi/\omega$$

and the frequency is

$$f = 1/T$$

The total energy of the oscillator is

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

which is constant in time.

The average kinetic energy is

$$\langle K \rangle = \frac{1}{2}E$$

and the average potential energy is

$$\langle V \rangle = \frac{1}{2}E$$

where $\langle \rangle$ denotes the time average.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting, due in October, but unavoidably postponed, was held on Thursday, Nov. 28th, 1878, at the Museum, Shrewsbury. The Council of the Society met at two o'clock to adopt the Report and for other preliminary business, after which the general meeting was held, at which the following, with other members, attended:—The Rev. W. Allport Leighton, Rev. Prebendary Lloyd, Rev. Canon Butler, Mr. Calcott, Mr. E. J. Parry, Dr. Cranage, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. Askew Roberts, Rev. J. Evans, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. C. Mackay, Mr. Adnitt, Mr. Southam, Mr. Oldroyd, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. D. Davies, Rev. E. Myers, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. G. Drayton, Mr. Onions, Mr. Harding, Mr. P. Evans, Mr. J. H. Spence, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Robins, &c.

The Rev. Canon Butler was voted to the chair, and called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which was as follows:—

The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, in presenting their report for the year ending June 24th, have much pleasure in congratulating the members on the success of the Society. It will be remembered that at the close of the year 1876 a Society was established, under the name of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, for the purpose of gathering together and printing Records of Shropshire, issuing to the members an annual volume of about 500 pages. Upon consideration, it appeared to many that the objects of the existing Natural History and Antiquarian Society were in many cases so nearly identical with those of the new Society, that an amalgamation was thought desirable. After the separate Councils had considered the matter, and each recommended to the members the desirability of such an amalgamation, general meetings were held and the union of the two societies was completed.

This has caused some complication in the accounts, and by the balance sheet it will be seen that several items of the Antiquarian Society include the expenditure of a year and a half, and the extra expense thus charged to the year's account amounts to about £40. Notwithstanding this charge, the Council are glad to find that the balance in the hands of the Antiquarian Society at the last audit (Jan. 15, 1877) of £36 14s, has not been diminished, but increased to the sum of £43 13s. 4d., and with arrears (which are almost certain to be realised) amounts to £51 0s. 4d. In addition, the Council have about 60 copies of Vol. I. of the Society's Transactions, which will be available to new members at the subscription price.

The Council have much pleasure in issuing their volume of Transactions for the past year, and they beg to thank the writers of the various papers for

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their kindness in contributing the same ; especially to Hubert Smith, Esq., for the two beautiful woodcuts illustrating his paper on the Bridgnorth Hermitage, and to Mr. Partidge, bookseller, Ludlow, for the loan of his steel-plate engraving of Ludlow Castle. The Council at the same time earnestly trust that the influence of present members with others will be used, and that the full number of members (350) may shortly be obtained. This would give the Council considerable funds in hand, and enable them to improve the volume issued yearly, as well as supply other needs in the Museum which are much wanted.

The number of visitors to the Museum from January 1st to December 31st, 1877, was 998 (640 by payments and 358 by members' orders), and from January 1st to July 1st, 1878, 370 (243 by payments and 127 by members' orders).

The annual excursion for the year was to Bridgnorth, but in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather, it resulted in a loss to the Society.

The Council have only to add that their thanks and those of the members are due to the Editorial Committee, and especially to the Rev. W. A. Leighton for his valuable assistance ; to the Rev. Canon Butler for his kindness in thoroughly examining and arranging the botanical section of the Museum ; and also to the Honorary Secretary for his untiring exertions for the welfare of the Society.

Many contributions have been received at the Museum, for which the thanks of the Council are given, which will be duly recorded in the society's journal, and they take this opportunity of soliciting donations of objects of interest relating to the county, especially books, prints, drawings, coins, and specimens illustrating the archaeology, botany, zoology, and geology of the county.

The statement of accounts was also read, and the Chairman asked if anyone had any remark to make in respect to either.

The Hon. Sec. (Mr. Adnitt) entered into sundry explanations relative to the accounts, which the Chairman remarked were very satisfactory. On the motion of Mr. E. J. Parry, seconded by the Rev. J. Evans of Whixall, it was agreed that the report and statement of accounts should be printed in the forthcoming part of the Transactions of the Society.

On the motion of the Rev. A. T. Pelham, the Council and other officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of the name of Mr. Butler on the Council in the place of Mr. Blakeway deceased. Canon Butler, in thanking them for electing him to office, remarked that he should be glad if the secretaries and other members of the different Field-clubs of the county would send to the Museum natural history specimens, which he would be very happy to arrange.

The Rev C. H. Drinkwater proposed, and Mr. Calcott seconded, special votes of thanks to the Rev. W. A. Leighton and Mr. Adnitt for their services to the Society, which were carried by acclamation ; and the two gentlemen responded ; Mr. Leighton, in doing so, remarking that the Caradoc Club had received the gift of the sum of £5 towards the expense of opening a tumulus at Clungunford, and intended supplementing that amount by a further sum from the funds of the club. He threw out a suggestion that their Society might, perhaps, spend some of its money in the same way. Mr. Adnitt, in thanking the meeting, observed that when they had their full complement of 350 members they would have £70 or £80 a year to spend for the

improvement of the Museum or in the copying of MSS. for publication, and he hoped the day would soon come when their Museum would be removed to a more central place.

Mr. W. Phillips proposed that a sum of £10 should be spent, at least for one year, for the purpose of commencing a collection of British Birds for the Museum, and stated that the Council had that morning added to the number of their honorary curators the name of Mr. W. Beckwith, of Eaton Constantine, whose services would be very valuable in this department. He instanced the collection of birds at Ludlow as one of the finest in the country. Dr. Cranage, in seconding Mr. Phillip's motion, urged that they should only attempt a collection of birds belonging to the county. Local museums, he thought, went out of their way when they made their collections general.

A conversation then arose as to the printing of a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, for sale to visitors; but it was thought that the collection would be greatly augmented now that the two societies were united, and it was agreed that a catalogue should be made, and given in the Societies' Transactions, and added to in succeeding numbers as contributions were received.

On the motion of the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Rev. Prebendary Lloyd, it was agreed that the summer excursion of 1879 should include Berrington, Acton Burnell, Langley, Pitchford, and Condover.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Askew Roberts, and seconded by the Rev. W. A. Leighton, closed the proceedings.

At the conclusion of the meeting conversation became general. The Rev. J. Evans exhibited an old document, signed by Queen Elizabeth, relative to the chapelry of Whixall, and the Rev. C. Mackay some lead tokens found in digging in Alveley Church, now in process of restoration. Several of the members present also took the opportunity of looking round the Museum, so rich in specimens from Wroxeter.

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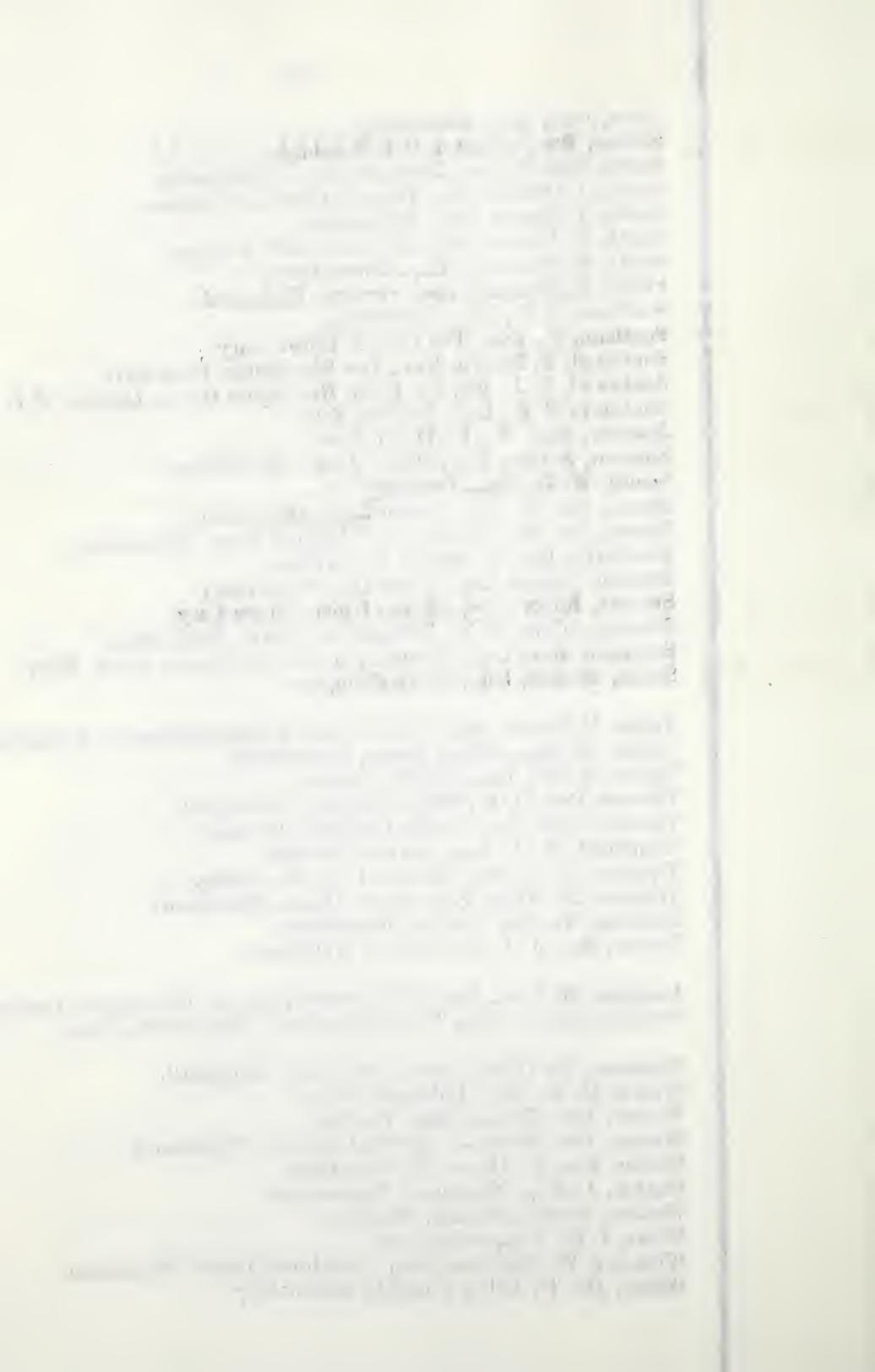
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 Warter, Rev. E., Hanwood, Shrewsbury
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Wintour, Rev. G., Ironbridge, Salop
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Wright, E., Esq., Halston, Oswestry
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR THE YEAR 1907

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, California, in its annual report for the year 1907, has the honor to present to the people of the county a statement of the work done during the year. The Board has the pleasure to announce that the year has been a successful one for the county, and that the people have been benefited in many ways. The Board has been particularly interested in the improvement of the public schools, and has made many valuable contributions to their support. It has also been successful in securing the passage of laws which will benefit the county in many ways. The Board has the honor to thank the people of the county for their support and confidence, and to assure them that it will continue to work for their benefit in the future.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts to June 24th, 1878.

	£	s.	d.
1877. Balance brought forward as per Account of Shropshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 1877		36	14 0
Subscriptions from Members to June 24th, 1878		281	8 0
Entrance Fees Museum to Christmas, 1877		13	14 3
" " to July 1st, 1878		5	6 3

£337 2 6

... 43 13 4
... 7 7 0

	£	s.	d.
1877. By Rent of Museum 1½ year to Lady Day, 1878		45	0 0
" Miss Hewitt, Salary 1½ year to May 2nd, 1878		45	0 0
" Incidental Expenses, 1½ year. &c., &c.		4	6 11
" Rent of Land from Duke of Cleveland, open to the public as the Wroxeter Excavations, 2 years to Lady Day, 1878		7	17 0
" Poor and School Rates on ditto, 2 years		0	9 2
" Coals at Museum, 2 years to June 24th		7	16 4
" Water Rates, 1½ year		1	10 0
" Cost of Printing Journal of the Society, as per Estimate for year, Messrs. Woodall and Venables		124	5 6
" Paid for Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations, Printing Circulars, Carriage, and other Expenses		27	8 0
" Stamps for posting Journal of the Society, 3 Parts		9	10 0
" Subscriptions to Midland Union of Natural History Society		1	1 0
" Sundry Accounts at Museum, 1½ year		9	1 3
" Loss on Excursion, Bridgnorth		5	9 6
" Incidentals and Expenses incurred in formation of Society		4	14 6
" Balance in hand		43	13 4
		£337	2 6

27th Nov., 1878, Examined with Vouchers and found correct,

June 24. By Balance brought down ...
" Arrears not yet received ...

THOS ONIONS, AUDITOR.

ROBERT FITZ WIMARCH AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

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

HERE we have a name of great antiquity and exceeding interest; a name among the very oldest of those that may properly be called Anglo-Norman. If Edward, son of Ethelred and his Norman Bride, was the first-born of Anglo-Normans, his kinsman, Robert fitz Wymarch, may well have been the second. Their friendship and sympathy endured to the end, the King-saint contriving, hoping, and praying for a Norman successor, Fitz Wymarch surviving just long enough to see the amplest fulfilment of the King's aspirations.

In tracing the descendants of Robert fitz Wimarch, we shall hear of increasing wealth, of high trusts and honours, of noblest alliances; and at length, in the fourth generation of his line, of crushing misfortune and of disgrace ending in total obscurity.

The circumstances most likely to interest Shropshire Archæologists in the name of Robert fitz Wimarch are that before the Conquest he held the chief canonry in the collegiate Church of St. Mary of Bromfield, and that from his daughter, married before the Conquest, were descended the Baronial Houses of Scroop, and Say, and Mortimer, and Talbot and Cornwall, each holding in its day and degree the Baronies of Burford and of Richard's Castle.

Assuming the extinction of Robert fitz Wimarch's descendants of the male line in the reign of K. John, and the reversal of all attainders, his heirs general would be the heirs, if any, of De Lacy Earl of Lincoln.

It was early in the eleventh century, probably in the year 1002, that Ethelred II. of England, already having

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

The first settlement of the city of Boston was made in the year 1630, by a company of Englishmen, who were sent out by the Massachusetts Bay Company, to establish a colony in the northern part of the continent. They landed on the island of Natick, and then moved to the mainland, where they founded the town of Boston. The city grew rapidly, and by the year 1690 it had become one of the most important cities in the colonies. It was the seat of the Massachusetts government, and the center of the revolutionary movement. The city was destroyed by fire in 1780, but was rebuilt and has since become one of the largest and most important cities in the United States.

two sons, Edmund and another, but seeking to strengthen himself against his Danish subjects, took for his second wife, Emma, sister of Richard II., Duke of the Normans. From that date till the year 1013, when the whole Royal Family of England was constrained to take refuge in Normandy, Queen Emma's policy was to suppress the Anglo-Danes, and to introduce men of Norman descent to lands and offices in England. A massacre of Danes, and the slaughter of a Norman Sheriff, appointed by the Queen, were among the earliest symptoms of the twelve years' struggle which ensued.

On the expulsion of Ethelred in 1013, Sweyn usurped the sovereignty of England, but died suddenly in the following year, and without coronation.

K. Ethelred II. was immediately restored to the Crown, and compelled the Danes under their young King Canute to evacuate England.

Ethelred's reign ended in 1016, with his life. Into the circumstances of his death we do not here enquire. Canute was in England again. So was Queen Emma; but her children were in Normandy.

Ethelred II. was succeeded by his son, Edmund, surnamed Ironsides, a title well won by the hardihood with which he sustained a year's struggle against Canute. The struggle ended with the assassination of Edmund in 1017; in July of which year Queen Emma married Canute, who now became King of England to the exclusion of the children of Ethelred and Emma. It is not probable, that as wife of Canute, or step-mother of Harold Harefoot, or mother of Hardicanute, Queen Emma had either the wish or the means of introducing Normans into England. Hardicanute died June 8, 1042, and, being childless, left the succession to the English throne open to his half-brother, Edward, every circumstance of whose previous life had tended to strengthen those Philo-Norman proclivities which resulted at last in his bequest of the English throne to his cousin, William of Normandy.

On the whole, then, there were two distinct periods, 1002 to 1016, and 1042 to 1066, in which men of Norman birth may be supposed to have gained settlements in England. To the earlier of these periods we must needs assign the introduction of Robert fitz Wimarc's Norman father to an English heiress and to English lands, for, seeing that Robert fitz Wimarc had a daughter married before 1052, he cannot himself have been born later than 1016.

Though the name of Robert fitz Wimarc's father never transpires, there can be no doubt that he was a Norman; nay, that he was allied by blood to the Ducal House, and so a relation of Queen Emma, results from a well-authenticated statement that Robert fitz Wimarc was a cousin (consanguineus) of Duke William. William of Poitiers, a Chaplain and Protégé of the Duke, and withal a very accurate writer, expressly says so; and whereas it is clear that the noble Saxon lady Wimarca, mother of the said Robert, cannot have endowed him with any such consanguinity, it follows that his Norman father did.

Of Wymarcha, the mother of Robert fitz Wimarch, we know little more than what has been already hinted at, viz: that William of Poitiers, writing her name as Guimara, calls her a noble lady (Nobilis Mulier). That she was an English heiress is no great assumption, when we see that she was selected as wife for a relation of Queen Emma. Where her estates lay is another question, for *Domesday* affords no means of distinguishing those which her son, Robert, inherited from his mother, and those which he himself acquired under the successive auspices of Edward the Confessor and King William.

ROBERT FITZ WIMARCA.—Probabilities strongly confirmed by chronological considerations, suggest that the first-born of the Anglo-Norman race were Edward (afterwards styled the Confessor), his brother Alfred, his sister Godiva, and his cousin, Robert Fitz Wimarca. And as the two first were born in the interval between

A.D. 1003 and A.D. 1013, so it may be supposed were the two last. At that rate Robert Fitz Wimarca will not have passed the prime of manhood, when the death of Hardicanute (June 8th, 1042) and the influence of William Duke of Normandy, opened a way for Edward Clito to the English throne. That Prince was crowned at Westminster, on Easter Day (April 3rd), 1043.

At this period, Bromfield, Shropshire, was the site and chief Dowry of a Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. Mary. The foundation involved twelve Canonries, all in the gift of the Crown. One of these Canonries, analogous to the Deanery of similar establishments, enjoyed an exact half of the whole Church estate. The Incumbent thereof was one Spirtes, or Spiritus, a Priest, and, as Domesday instructs us, a considerable Pluralist in Shropshire and other counties.

At a time, and for a cause, both unknown, King Edward banished Spirtes. Among the outlaw's escheats was his canonry of Bromfield, implied by 10 hides of land, which the King gave to Robert Fitz Wimarch, *sicut canonico*, as Domesday declares.¹ It does not appear that there was anything in Robert Fitz Wimarch's status disqualifying him from holding this piece of ecclesiastical preferment; but when, sooner or later, he passed it on to his Son-in-Law, the other Canons of Bromfield viewed the thing as a sacrilegious spoliation of their Church, and flew to the King for redress. The King at once gave order that the land should revert to the Church; and the King was apparently intending to back this order by a precept to be given to Robert Fitz Wimarch at the approaching festival of Christmas, not that he should resign his Canonry, but that he should provide other land for his Son-in-Law.

¹ The usual Successor to the forfeited estates and Prebends of Spirtes the Priest was "Nigel the Physician," living at the date of Domesday. The said Nigel appears in such a position in several counties, for instance, in Shropshire, Herefordshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire and Kent; but in no case, probably, did Nigel succeed immediately to Spirtes (See *Antiquities of Shropshire* xi, 356.)

Christmas came, the Christmas of 1065, the King's Court assembled as usual at Westminster. Robert Fitz Wimarch was, as we shall see, in attendance, but the King, smitten, as it proved, with mortal sickness, had no mind for secular affairs. On Innocents Day (Dec 28th), he caused the great Church of St. Peter at Westminster to be dedicated, and on January 5th, 1066, the King expired in the adjoining Palace.

As to Robert Fitz Wimarch's Canonry of Bromfield, we hear no more of it for twenty years. *Domesday*, written when Robert Fitz Wimarch and his Son-in-Law were dead, describes the 10 hides which had constituted the same as being then held by one Robertus, under the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, Robertus had found it waste, and waste it still remained. The description of the whole Church estate indicates the extent of this moiety to have been more than 3200 acres. Though the Church had lost it for the time, and though the Earl may have given it to a layman, it can hardly have been definitely recognized as a lay hereditament, otherwise the son and heir of Robert Fitz Wimarch's Son-in-Law, or else Robert Fitz Wimarch's own Son, would have been in possession; but neither the former heir, nor the latter, was named Robert. It is probable that the estate eventually reverted to the Church.

In order to give precision and connexion to our further discoveries about Robert Fitz Wimarch and his Son-in-Law, we must now recur to a period thirty-four years earlier than *Domesday*, and to the circumstances which most promoted or retarded Norman interests in the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom.

In September, 1051, K. Edward; having married Earl Godwin's daughter, Edith, and becoming therewith either much devoted to, or much afraid of, that Earl's interests and ascendancy, was holding his court at Gloucester. Suddenly the King was visited by Eustace, Comte of Boulogne,—his brother-in-law,—as being then the husband of the King's sister, Godiva, theretofore Countess of Mante.

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 expansion of the territory. 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 reform, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction. 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, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the New Deal. The fourth 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, the Vietnam War, and the present day.

Comte Eustace came to Gloucester, not as a courtier, but as a complainant. Landing at Dover with a few ships, the Comte's soldiers had come into collision with the citizens of Dover, and, after a serious fray, provoked it seems by one of the Comte's men, and resulting in considerable slaughter on both sides, the Earl and his followers had been worsted and put to flight.

What course the King meditated or decided upon does not appear. Probably he was hesitating, when news came to Gloucester that Earl Godwin and his sons were in arms; nay, they sent messengers to Gloucester to declare war upon the King unless Comte Eustace and his band, as well as the Normans and Boulognese who, it seems, were in garrison of Dover Castle, were given up to them. Such a message will have had a fearful meaning for Edward;—for Edward, mindful of Earl Godwin's share, fifteen years past, in the betrayal and murder of his brother Alfred and in the massacre of Norman soldiers by the double-decimation of Guildford.¹ However, the weak King's resolution was speedily formed on a new basis. He heard that an army, under Earls Siward, and Leofric, and Rodulf,² had taken the field and was advancing to support the crown.

Forthwith Edward was in a position to decree and to accomplish the banishment of Earl Godwin, his wife, Githa, and his sons Tosti, Sweyn, and Gurth.³

¹ *The Double Decimation of Guildford.* Four thousand soldiers, French and Norman, were made prisoners with Prince Alfred. The first decimation, as it was called, was the massacre of nine-tenths of the number. The four hundred survivors were again decimated, that is 40 were set free and 360 subjected to penalties worse than death.

This was in the year 1036, Harold Harefoot being King, and Godwin Ruler, of England.

² Ralph, Earl of Hereford, we suppose. If so, he was King Edward's nephew, son of his sister Godiva.

³ *Domesday* says distinctly that Harold shared in Godwin's exile. The fact seems purposely to have been suppressed by the Chroniclers, for fact it unquestionably was. It is confirmed by other indirect evidence.

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The exiles took refuge with Baldwin Comte of Flanders, whose daughter, Judith, was the wife of Sweyn, Godwin's son.

Anon, Edward repudiated his wife, Edith, as being Godwin's daughter, and welcomed William Duke of Normandy to a lengthy visit in England.

When William returned to Normandy he took with him Ingulphus, an English clerk, whom he afterwards made Abbot of Croyland. Ingulphus,—by the way the most mendacious of Chroniclers,—says in regard to the intimacy between Edward and William and the visit of William to Edward's Court :—“ De successione autem regni spes adhuc aut mentio nulla facta inter eos fuit.” This is probable enough, for though Edward may have himself given up all hope of issue, there is no reason recorded, or imaginable, why he should, at that time, have contemplated the disinheritance of his heirs of the whole blood, the children of his sister, Godiva.

William's visit to England is said to have been curtailed by troubles on the Norman frontier, on the side of Brittany says Wace, but we hear of none such from contemporary writers. On the other hand the threatening attitude assumed by the Comte of Anjou in connection with his designs on Maine, may well have caused William to hasten his return home : and, if we mistake not, the campaign of Alençon and Danfront (which places William recovered from the Anjovin Comte), took place in the winter of 1051-2, and during the period of Godwin's exile.

The next step taken by Edward was the consignment of two English hostages to the custody of William. The King sent them under charge of Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, a Norman. The hostages sent were Wulnoth, a son of Earl Godwin, and Haco, a grandson of the same Earl, viz., son of the Earl's son Sweyn, by Judith of Flanders.

One story is that this transmission of the hostages was stipulated for by Edward, as a condition of Earl Godwin's recall. If so, Edward was already negotia-

ting with Godwin, and the Earl's recall, which actually took place in 1052, must have been with the knowledge if not with the sanction of William.

There returned with Godwin, his wife, Githa, and his sons Tosti, and Gurth. (Sweyn was past recall. Having slain his kinsman Beorn, he had gone barefoot from Flanders to Jerusalem in expiation of his crime, and had died in Lycia on his homeward journey.) Now also K. Edward took again unto him his wife, Edith.

Godwin, again in England, resumed at once his control of Edward. Forthwith followed the expulsion from England of all Normans who were unpopular with Godwin's faction. Among the exiles were Robert Archbishop of Canterbury, William Bishop of London (soon afterwards recalled), and Ulf Bishop of Dorchester (anachronously described by the chronicler as "of Lincoln.")

But, whether it was that Edward interfered in behalf of certain Normans, or whether it was that, as one authority hints, these certain Normans were popular with their dependents, a few Normans were allowed to remain in England. These were—

Robert Draco, called, by Florence of Worcester, 'Robert Diaconus.'

Richard filius Scrobi, son-in-law of Robert Draco.

Alfred, the King's Equerry (Strator Regis); and
Anfrid, surnamed Ceokesfot (Cocksfoot).

Two other Normans, allowed to remain, but obliged to give up their English castles, were—

Osbern, surnamed Pentecost, and his associate (socius) Hugh.

We hope to communicate to this Journal further remarks on some of these names on a future occasion. For the present, suffice it to deal with the two first. We say, then, that Robertus Draco, alias Robertus Diaconus, was no other than Robert fitz Wimarc, and that his son-in-law, Richard fitz Scrobi, otherwise called Richard Scroop, was a Norman, seized, long before the Conquest, of the Shropshire Manor of Burford; also of

the Chatellany of Auretone, which Chatellany contained the Shropshire vills now called Ashford Bowdler, Overton, Batchcott and Woofferton; also two Shropshire vills, Whitebroc and Turford (names now lost), and some territory in Herefordshire, constituting the caput of the Chatellany. Further, the castle which Richard Scrupe founded at Auretone, though it was still called Auretone after he was dead, viz., at the date of Domesday, has ever since been called Richard's Castle, with reference to him, its founder. For further account of Richard Scrupe, his possessions and his posterity, we refer elsewhere.¹

Of Robert fitz Wimarch and his two supplementary names, 'Draco' and 'Deacon,' we would suggest that the first was a soubriquet, and that the last, rather than being a corruption of the first, had something to do with his quasi-clerical status as a Canon of Bromfield. In his day neither Deaconry nor Canonry implied any cure of souls, still less were Deacons or Canons bound by any law of celibacy. His tenure of estates in different parts of the kingdom shows or suggests that, between the years 1052 and 1066, he continued, undisturbed by the Miso-Normans who adhered to Earl Godwin and his sons, and unshaken in the favour of King Edward.

In Somerset T.R.E. Robert fitz Wimarc held the Manors of Stocche, 3 hides (Domesd. fo. 92.b), and of Briweham, 12 hides, where his tenant was one Erlebold (Idem. fo. 96. b. 1).

In Wiltshire Robert fitz Wimarc held the Manor of Widehille, 5 hides, T.R.E. (fo. 74. b. 1).

In Herefordshire, Robert fitz Wimarc held Torchestone, 3 hides (fo. 186. b. 1).

In Huntingdonshire he had the Manors of Einulvesberic, 15 hides (fo. 207. a. 2), and of Wedreslei 7 hides (fo. 205. b. 2): but after the conquest none of these estates, except the last, are found with his descendants.

In Suffolk Robert Fitz Wimarc, had seven items

¹ *Antiquities of Shropshire* iv. 302. et seq. v. 225.

of estate which descended to his son. He had other seigniorial interests in Suffolk, which after the conquest seem to have been abandoned. Unquestionably he was also a landholder in Kent. His chief possessions were in Essex, in which County his tenures under K. Edward were so largely supplemented by grants after the Conquest as to give the title of "De Essex" to his Baronial descendants.

Of Robert Fitz Wimarch's official position and personal relations with his presumed kinsman, King Edward, we have one or two most interesting intelligences.

A letter of the king in behalf of the church of St. Peter, of Westminster, is addressed to Edsi, Archbishop of Canterbury, Godwin, Bishop of Rochester, Leofwin Earl of Kent, Esgar Stallere; *Robert Wymarche-sune, Stallere*; and all the King's Thegnes of Kent.¹

This document, confirmatory of what has been said above, viz., that Robert Fitz Wymarch was a magnate of Kent, will have passed before the year 1050,² and so before the expulsion of Earl Godwin.

A later Rescript of King Edward, in behalf of the same Monastery, is addressed to William Bishop (of London), Harold Earl, Robberd Stallere, and all the King's Thegnes of Essex.³

Whatever may be said about the verbal and plenary genuineness of the two later charters of K. Edward to Westminster Abbey,⁴ we have little doubt that two some such Charters passed on the day alleged, viz., Dec. 28, 1065. The Testing Clauses of the two Charters are unmistakably genuine. Among the witnesses of each are 'Esgarus Minister' and 'Rotbertus Minister.'

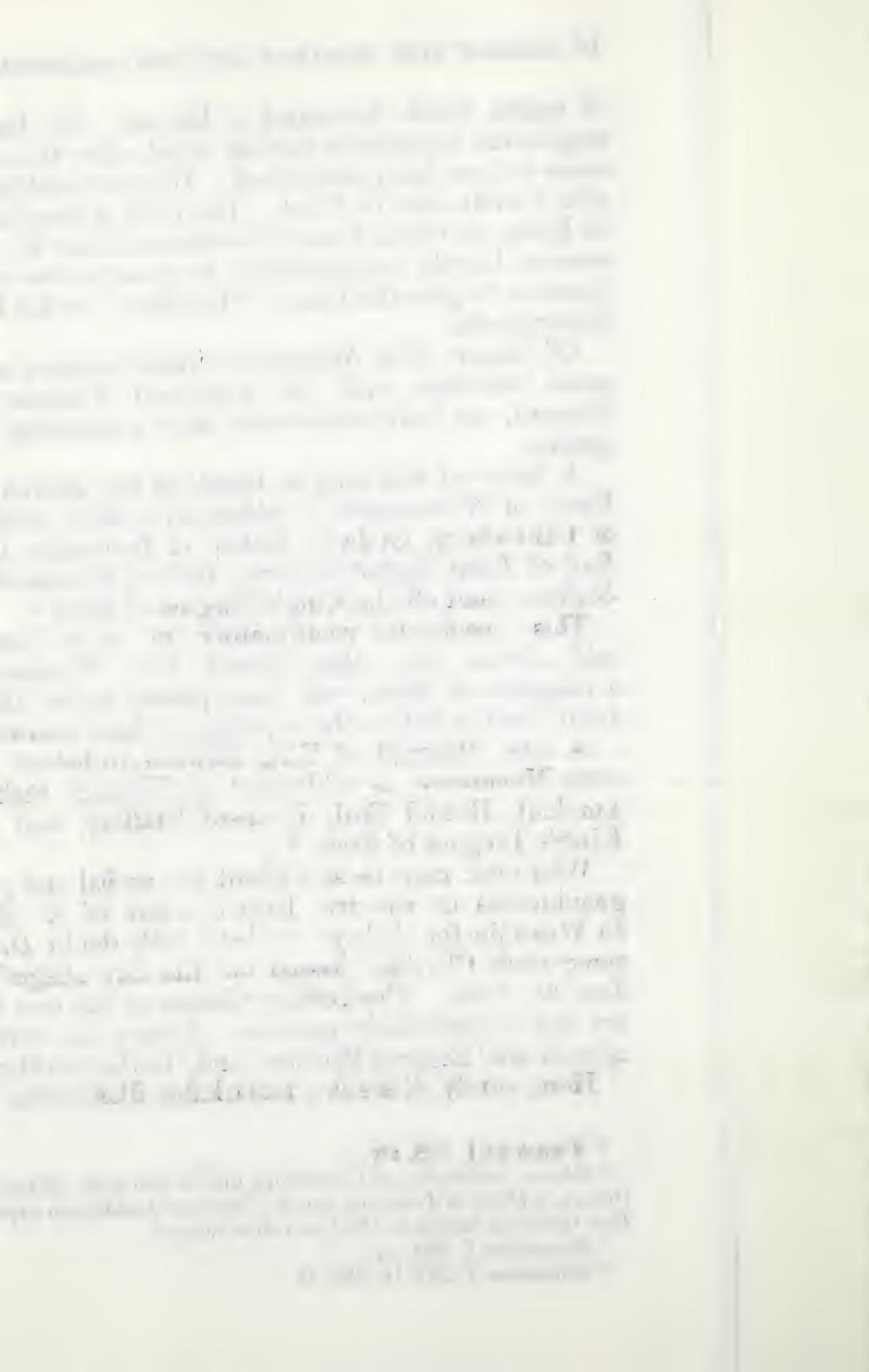
Here, surely, there is a remarkable illustration of the

¹ *Monasticon* I. 298. xiv.

² Edsius, Archbishop of Canterbury, died in that year. His successor, Robert, a Monk of Jumieges, was the Norman Archbishop expelled by Earl Godwin's faction in 1052, as before noticed.

³ *Monasticon* I. 299. xx.

⁴ *Monasticon* I. 293. iv. 295. vi.



story told twenty years after by *Domesday*, how that the king deferred speaking to Robert fitz Wymarch on the subject of the Canonry of Blomfield, till the King should have an opportunity of so doing at the Court to be holden at the feast of Christmas (1065).

We now part for awhile with Robert Fitz Wimarch. We trust it will not be displeasing to our Shropshire readers if we attempt something in rectification of the current chronology of the few months which will separate us from our main subject.

On Thursday, Jan. 5th, 1066, King Edward died at Westminster, having reigned (says Hoveden with admirable correctness) 23 years 6 months and 27 days.

On Friday, Jan. 6th, Harold procured himself to be crowned at Westminster. Which of the Archbishops, Stigand, or Aldred, officiated, is a question. Stigand, says William of Poitiers, was under sentence of Papal deprivation at the time.

Jan. 10th, Duke William in the Park of Quevilly, over against Rouen, heard of K. Edward's death. The Duke crossed the Seine forthwith in a boat, and took council with William Fitz Osborn in the Hall of Rouen Castle.

The invasion of England was decided upon in a subsequent Council, held at Lillebone. The Duke corresponded on the subject with Sweyn, King of Denmark; and conferred personally with Earl Tosti, whom his younger brother, Harold, had expelled from his Earldom and from England. The Duke's project was discouraged by Philip of France, by Baldwin of Flanders, and Conan of Bretagne. The latter, threatening an invasion of Normandy in case the Duke attacked England, meets his death in Anjou.

Aug. 28th, 1066. The Norman fleet mustered in the River Dive, but was detained by contrary winds.

Sept. 8th, 1066. Harold discharged the fleet and army which he had appointed to guard the Straits. Probably he had heard of Harold Harfager, King of

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 development of the Union as a nation.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775 to the end of the Civil War in 1865. It covers the military and political events of this period, as well as the social and economic changes that took place.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

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 a valuable reference work for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

Norway, who had entered the Tyne with 300 sail, and who, being joined by Earl Tosti, had sailed up the Humber and Ouse and had landed at *Richale*.

September 21st, 1066.—On the eve of 'St. Matthias' (read St. Matthew) was fought a battle at Fulford, north of the Ouse, and near York. The Earls Edwin and Morcar, on the part of Harold, engaged the King of Norway and Earl Tosti, and, though successful in their onset, were at length defeated.

Monday, September 25th, 1066.—A battle was fought near Pontefract, wherein Harold in person signally defeated the King of Norway and Earl Tosti, both of whom fell in the engagement.

Sept. 26th.—The Norman fleet quitted the Dive and anchored in the Somme near St. Walery.

Sept. 28th.—About midnight the Norman fleet weighed anchor from St. Walery.

Sept. 29th.—At day-break, Duke William's ship, which had led off the fleet, had outstripped its companions, none of which were in sight. The Duke's ship was staid in mid-channel till the fleet appeared and joined. All landed in Pevensey Bay. The troops marched forthwith to Pevensey (a village probably at that date). They fortified Pevensey as an arsenal, and straightway marched to Hastings, which they fortified as a military base.

At Hastings the Duke received a message from Robert Fitz Wimarch 'his cousin,' which we prefer to introduce in the exact words of William of Poitiers.

"Dives quidam, finium illorum Inquilinus¹, natione Normannus, Robertus filius Guimaræ nobilis mulieris, Hastings Domino suo atque consanguineo nuntium destinavit his verbis, &c."

The message was to apprise William of Harold's victory in the North, of Harold's intention to take the

¹ Finium illorum Inquilinus.—An expression showing in two ways the knowledge of particulars possessed by this Writer, viz. :—Fitz Wimarch's position in Kent, and his double nationality.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life and the development of the human race. He also touches upon the different stages of civilization and the progress of science and art.

In the second part of the book, the author deals with the history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time. He covers the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the modern world. He also discusses the various revolutions and wars that have shaped the course of human history.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the United States. The author discusses the early settlement of the continent, the struggle for independence, and the development of the nation. He also touches upon the various social and economic changes that have taken place in the United States since its independence.

The book concludes with a chapter on the future of the world. The author discusses the various theories of the end of the world and the possibility of a new era of peace and harmony. He also touches upon the role of science and technology in shaping the future of the human race.

field instantly against William, and of his ample preparations to ensure victory. Fitz Wimarch's opinion was that the Normans could no more cope with Harold than could so many curs ('despicabiles canes'). He complimented William on his foresight, and on that wisdom in action to which he attributed the Duke's former successes. He advised him for the present to keep within his entrenchments and not to risk an engagement. Fitz Wimarch's sympathies as a Norman were balanced, we should say, by his caution as an elder and by the military prestige of Harold.

The Duke's reply was to thank Fitz Wimarch for his message, albeit couched in somewhat offensive terms. William refused to defend himself by foss or rampart. He would engage Harold as soon as possible. Heaven not forbidding, hereckoned on victory. Even with 10,000 men, as good as the 60,000 he had brought, he would count on success in his enterprise.

Harold probably reached London on October 5th. He despatched a fleet to round the North Foreland of Kent, and so to intercept the expected retreat of the Norman fleet. Some messages passed between him and the Duke, apparently while Harold was on his march to Hastings. The last such message reached Harold on the morning of the fatal 14th of October. It was a proposal to avoid the destruction of armies by trial by single combat. Harold made no direct reply, but raising his face heavenwards said "The Lord decide this day what is right between me and William."

The Monk of Fécamp, William's messenger, retired. The English marched through a wood and, abandoning their horses, massed themselves on some high ground in front of the wood. The Normans confronted them and the Great Battle commenced about nine in the morning and lasted throughout the day.

Whoso would learn truer particulars than have yet obtained currency about the Great Battle will find them in the narrative of William of Poitiers, Arch-deacon of Lisieux, who, though not present himself,

1848

1. The first of these is the fact that the...

2. The second is the fact that the...

3. The third is the fact that the...

4. The fourth is the fact that the...

5. The fifth is the fact that the...

6. The sixth is the fact that the...

7. The seventh is the fact that the...

8. The eighth is the fact that the...

9. The ninth is the fact that the...

10. The tenth is the fact that the...

conversed with those who were, and was not only competent to learn and understand the particulars but careful to tell the truth about them.

Of Robert fitz Wimarch, as a subject of King William, but little remains to be said. The King increased his Essex estates, and appointed him to the Shrievalty of that county.

On these points *Domesday* is sufficient proof, but *Domesday* is corroborated by other evidence.

In the Liber Albus of Wells is a Copy of a very instructive Charter of the Conqueror in favour of Giso, Bishop of Wells. Its date is about Whit Sunday (May 11), 1068. It is attested, *inter alios*, by Robbert Stallere.¹

There is a Charter of undoubted authenticity, dated at Winchester (*apud Guentam, villam Regiam*) in 1069, whereby King William, by council and suggestion of William fitz Osbern, "*Dapifer and Comes Palatii*," makes a grant to the Abbey of St. Trinitè du Mont de Rouen. The Charter passed at Easter (April 12) in that year, and though some gloss at least was added to the testing clause a year later, we may be sure that all the alleged witnesses were present at its passing. The Testing Clause runs as follows:—

"Presente Abbate Raynero.² Astantibus, Matildâ Reginâ, Willelmo filio Osberni, Willelmo Episcopo London; Goisfrido Episcopo Constant.; Roberto filio Guimar; Ricardo filio Turstein Goiz;³ Erfasto tunc Capellano⁴ postea Episcopo; Hugone de Sillavilla."⁵

¹ This Charter (as pointed out in an excellent digest thereof, *Saturday Review*, 3 Nov., 1877,) was written by an Englishman, who gives to none of the numerous witnesses the title of Viccomes, to which some were certainly entitled.

² Rayner, Abbot of St. Trinitè du Mont.

³ Richard, son of Turstin Goz, father of Hugh Lupus, first Norman Earl of Chester.

⁴ Erfastus' style of Capellanus is quite consistent with the fact of his being Chancellor at the time (Easter, 1069). On May 23, 1070, he was appointed to the See of Elmham.

⁵ Stapleton's Rot. Normaniæ. I. xvii. c.

Another Charter of the Conqueror is of date, "Winton, Easter Monday (April 13), 1069." It has been ill-transcribed, but is genuine, and of much significance on points of contemporary history. Among its witnesses are—Queen Matilda, William, Bishop (of London); Gosfred, Bishop (of Coutance); William Comes (fitz Osbern, of course), Arfastus Chancellor, and Robert Viccomes¹ (fitz Wimarc surely).

There is again a Charter of K. William to Westminster Abbey, which is confirmatory of that of "King Edward his cousin" before noticed, of that namely which Edward addressed to Archbishop Edsi and to *Robert Wymarche-sune Stallere*.

The Conqueror's confirmation is addressed to Lanfranc, Archbishop, and to Odo, Bishop (of Baieux), and Earl of Kent. It is attested by Peter, Bishop of Chester, by William Fitz Osborn, and by Robert fitz Wimarc.²

Now, whereas Lanfranc was not appointed till August 1070, and whereas William fitz Osborn was slain in Flanders in February, 1071, this Charter, on the face of it, passed in the later months of 1070. But the Charter speaks of Vitalis as the existent Abbot of Westminster, and it is certain that Vitalis was not so appointed till after the burial of Queen Edith in December, 1074.

It is, or has been, the fashion to stigmatize Charters like this as monkish forgeries. Thus, by misunderstanding them and the way in which they were brought to pass, we lose the lesson they are competent to teach. The lesson here is—that Robert fitz Wimarch was at K. William's court in the year 1070, and attested a Charter which ensured a church and manor in Kent to Westminster Abbey; that in or after the year 1075, or perhaps 1076, the Charter of 1070 was procured to be renewed by Vitalis appointed to the Abbacy in one of the two former years, and that this transcript preserved the names of the old witnesses, giving, however, to

¹ *Monasticon*, iv. 655. II.

² *Monasticon*, I. 302. xlvi.

The history of the County of Middlesex, as recorded in the ancient charters and records, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the County of Middlesex, as recorded in the ancient charters and records, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the County of Middlesex, as recorded in the ancient charters and records, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen, and has been the subject of many valuable works.

Bishop Peter that style as "of Chester," which, perhaps, did not characterize his See so early as 1070.

The death or superannuation of Robert fitz Wimarch may be dated as in 1071-2, for then is his son, called Suen filius Roberti, found amongst other magnates attesting a Charter whereby the King directs the restoration of the Kentish Manor of Plumstead to St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.¹

SWEYN FITZ ROBERT, ALIAS SWEYN DE ESSEX.

How the son and heir of an Anglo-Norman father should come by a Danish name may seem to some a matter of trivial enquiry; to others of some chronological significance. We would suggest that Sweyn de Essex, like his sister, the wife of Richard Scrupe, was born during the period of the Danish ascendancy, that is, between the years 1017, when Canute, son of Sweyn, obtained the throne, and 1042, when the death of Hardi Canute, the son of Canute and Emma, made way for Edward, son of Ethelred and Emma.

On Robert fitz Wimarch's death, K. William continued Sweyn in the Shrievalty of Essex, and augmented rather than abridged his paternal inheritance. Between the years 1070 and 1080 a writ of K. William, in behalf of Westminster Abbey, enjoins the execution thereof on William, Bishop (of London), on Swein, Sheriff, and on all the King's Thaness of Essex.²

There are numberless passages in *Domesday* speaking of Sweyn de Essex as succeeding to Robert fitz Wimarc's lands and also to the Shrievalty of Essex, but though himself living at the date of *Domesday* (1086) he had ere then lost the Shrievalty, and the office had already been held by his two successors therein—viz., Ralph Baignard and Peter de Valognes.

¹ *Monasticon*, I. 144-59.

² *Monasticon*, I. 301. xxxvii.

Perhaps however, it is he who, under the style of Swain Viccomes, holds the Oxfordshire manor of Baldendone, and it is certainly he who, under the name of "Swain de Essex," holds over one Tuold the Huntingdonshire manor of Wedreslei, which Robert fitz Wimarc had held T. R. E.¹

Another entry in the Essex *Domesday* shows Sweyn as builder of a castle on one of his Essex estates.—

"Hundred de Rochefort. Rageneiam tenet Suenus in dominio pro v hidis. In hoc Manerio fecit Suenus suum Castellum."²

ROBERT DE ESSEX.

Of Robert de Essex, son and successor of Sweyn de Essex, we have scant notice.—

The Pipe-roll of 1130 mentions him as excused 40 shillings, his quota of an amercement levied on a district in Essex for some murder committed therein³

About September and October, 1131, Robert de Essex, at Northampton, and at Westminster, attests two Charters of K. Henry I. concerning the Church of St. Martin's, Dover, given to Canterbury Cathedral.⁴

Between the years 1113 and 1132 he is mentioned, with his wife and father, in a charter, whereby one Robert Waste, his tenant in the Huntingdonshire Manor of Weresai (already mentioned), grants two parts of the tithes thereof to Eynesbury, then a cell of the great Norman Abbey of Bec Hellouin.⁵ But a short extract from the Charter itself will convey fuller significancies.

"Robertus Waste concessi Sanctæ Mariæ Beccensi et Sancto Neoto Confessori, et ecclesiæ ejus de Ernulfesberia (Eynesbury), et Monachis ibidem, duas partes decimæ meæ de Weresai, &c., &c.; et hoc feci præcipue pro animâ Soeni de Essessâ et pro

¹ *Domesday*, I. fo. 160. a. 1. 205. b. 2.

² *Domesday*, II. 43. "Ragencia" was perhaps the place now written "Rayleigh" or "Raleigh."

³ *Rot. Pip.* 31 Hen. I. p. 56.

⁴ *Monasticon* IV. 538. vii.

⁵ *Monasticon* III. 472. viii.

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salute Domini mei Roberti, filii prædicti Soeni, qui hanc mihi terram dedit, et pro salute Gunnoræ, uxoris suæ, &c., &c. Hoc feci apud Ernulesberiam in præsentia Martini Prioris (who was removed to the Abbacy of Peterborough in 1132); ubi recepi societatem &c., loci et Ecclesiæ Becci, cui pertinet Cella illa."

Gunnora, the wife of Robert de Essex, was a daughter of Roger le Bigot, the greatest of East Anglican Feudalists, who, having been presented by William the Conqueror with most part of the estates of Earl Ralph de Guader, exiled in 1074, himself died in 1107, or perhaps 1108. Gunnora was, therefore, sister of William le Bigot, one of that hapless crew which perished in the "White Ship," when, on November 25, 1120, it struck on the Cataras Rock, outside Barfleur.

We have the remains¹ of a Charter of somewhat earlier date than 1120, whereby "Robert de Essex and Gunnora his wife, daughter of Roger Bigod, for the souls of their ancestors and of their son, Henry, on the day of his birth, gave to Thetford Priory the Church of Fremingham. Moreover, Gunnora, at the same time, her husband consenting, gave the Churches of Cavendon and Brom and Posingland Magna for joy of the birth of her son, Henry."

Such were the pious auspices which welcomed the birth of one who lived to adorn a great estate, and to acquire a still greater position, but who died under the stigma of disgrace, we would fain believe to have been unmerited,—an outlaw, a prisoner in a cloister.

Gunnora Bigod, the wife of Robert de Essex, seems to have survived her husband and the disgrace of her son, and to have lived to a great age. It is she, we presume, who, under the name of Gonnora de Essex, and late in the interval between the years 1167 and 1189, accepts a lease for her life from Peter, Prior of Binham, of 60 acres of land, which Dame Agnes de Valoniis (living 1186), and Robert, her son (obit 1184),

¹ The original Chartulary was burnt in the British Museum in 1731. The date of the Deed was probably 1110-1114.

had given in almoign to Binham Priory. The lease, at a rent of 5s., was to continue for Gonnora's life, or for so long as she should continue in a secular habit. In case of Gonnora's death or her assumption of the "habit of religion," the premises were to revert to the Abbey. The Lady appeared herself in the Chapter of Binham, and made a vow not to employ any artifice in avoidance of such terms.¹

HENRY DE ESSEX I.

The Thetford Chartulary possibly antedated a fact where it stated that Henry De Essex, *when he came of age*, confirmed to Thetford Priory the gifts of his father and mother, adding thereto other lands. Whatever his age at the time of such confirmation, he therein styled himself 'Constabularius Regis,' and mentioned, among his votive inducements, his own soul's health, his wife Cecilia, his son Henry, and his other children.

Chronology, without a regard to which the structure of genealogies no less than of histories, becomes either an idle farce or a careless falsehood, bids us here to say that Cecilia (elsewhere called Alicia), wife of Henry de Essex, was a daughter of Alberic de Vere, High Chamberlain of England (slain in a London riot 15 May 1140), by Adeliza daughter of that Gilbert de Clare who, himself deceased in 1124, was ancestor of De Clare, Earl of Hertford, and of De Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigoil.

Consequently, the Lady Cecilia was sister of Alberic de Vere created Earl of Oxford by the Empress in 1141; of Robert de Vere mentioned in the Empress's Patent; of Geoffrey de Vere who, after marrying Isabel de Say, Baroness of Clun, died in 1170; of William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford (consecrated 1186, died 24 Dec. 1199); and of Roesse de Vere, wife of Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex (who died 16 Sept. 1144). During the successional war between

¹ *Monasticon* III. 347. ix. The transcript, instead of writing "in habitu seculari," writes "in habitu scolari."

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Stephen and the Empress, we first hear of Henry de Essex as on the side of the latter; with whom at the same time were all his wife's relations.

At Oxford, about August 1141, as we date the Empress's second Charter to Geoffrey, Earl of Essex, Henry de Essex was an attendant witness, as were also Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Alberic¹ (of Oxford).

But after the misfortune of Winchester, and Stephen's enlargement, probably about December, 1141, we find the Usurper at Westminster, buying the support of Geoffrey de Mandeville by a Counter-Patent of Earldom, the deed being attested by Henry de Essex.²

A Charter of Stephen, in favour of the Canons of Duninton (afterwards removed to Lilleshall), Shropshire, bears date at St. Edmundbury, and passed about May, 1145. It was attested by Earl Gilbert de Clare (of Hertford), Earl Alberic (of Oxford), and by Henry de Essex.³

Another Charter of Stephen, in favour of the Norfolk Abbey of St. Benet of Hulm, bears date at London, and probably passed in 1146. It is attested, *inter alios*, by Earl Alberic, by Henry de Essex, and by Robert de Vere.⁴

The same year may be well assigned to a Charter of Stephen, dated at St. Albans, and in favour of the Warwickshire Nunnery of Polesworth. The Charter has the attestations of Robert de Vere and Henry de Essex.⁵

A Charter by Queen Matilda (Stephen's wife), in favour of Christ Church Priory, London, bears date in London, and probably passed in January, 1148. A few months later Stephen's Charter, in favour of his then

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage* I. 201.

² Rymer's *Fwdera* I. 18, I. A great authority, we find, forbids us to speak of Stephen as an Usurper. 'Tis a matter of opinion then.

³ *Monasticon*, VI. 263. vi.

⁴ *Monasticon*, III. 88. xiv.

⁵ *Rotuli Normanniæ* (Stapleton), II. xcvi.

CHAPTER I
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first European settlement in North America was established by the Spaniards in 1492. The English followed in 1607 with the Jamestown settlement. The Pilgrims arrived in 1620 on the Mayflower, and the Puritans followed in 1630.

The American Revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. The Constitution was adopted in 1787.

The Civil War was fought from 1861 to 1865. It was a conflict between the Northern States and the Southern States. The Union emerged victorious, and slavery was abolished.

The Reconstruction period followed the Civil War, from 1865 to 1877. It was a period of rebuilding the South and integrating African Americans into society.

The Progressive Era began in the late 19th century and continued into the early 20th century. It was a period of social and political reform.

The World War I period was from 1914 to 1918. The United States entered the war in 1917. The war ended in 1918 with the Treaty of Versailles.

The Great Depression began in 1929 and lasted until the mid-1930s. The New Deal was implemented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat the economic crisis.

nascent foundation of Feversham Abbey, is dated at Bermondsey. Both these Charters have the attestation of Henry de Essex; the later has that of Robert de Vere.¹

A later Charter of K. Stephen to Feversham Abbey bears date at Canterbury, and was attested by Henry de Essex.² Possibly it passed in November, 1148; but there is more likelihood that it passed soon after Queen Matilda's death (May 3, 1152).

Probably one of the latest extant Charters of Stephen is that which, subsequent to the death of his son Eustace (which took place August 10, 1153), he expedited in favour of Croyland Abbey.³ It has the single attestation of Henry de Essex, a strong indication, when coupled with previous symptoms, that De Essex held some office in the Government or household of the King. But as yet it is not probable that Henry de Essex was constable of England, for Robert de Vere is the only one of the two who is styled 'constable.'

The year 1153, the events of which we have never seen reduced to any chronological order or intelligible ratio, was occupied by the final struggle between Stephen and Henry fitz Empress, the young Duke of Normandy. The Treaty of Westminster, purporting a settlement of the question of succession, passed after December 17th of that year (on which day Ranulph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, was removed by death from the sphere of diplomacy), and on or before December 25 of the said year, which day is the latest that can be assigned to that 18th regnal year of Stephen, whereof the Treaty itself is dated.

Of the eleven Earls who were parties to this Treaty four at least were connected, by kinship or marriage, with Henry de Essex. They were William (de Albini), Earl of Chichester; Earl Alberic; Roger, Earl of Clare (or Hertford); and Richard (de Clare), Earl of Pem-

¹ *Monasticon*, VI. 153. xi. & iv. 573. iij.

² *Monasticon*, IV. 573. j. & v.

³ *Monasticon*, II. 120. xxii.

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 interesting style, and is well adapted 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 interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

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broke. Also among the signatories were Robert de Vere, and Henry de Essex himself.

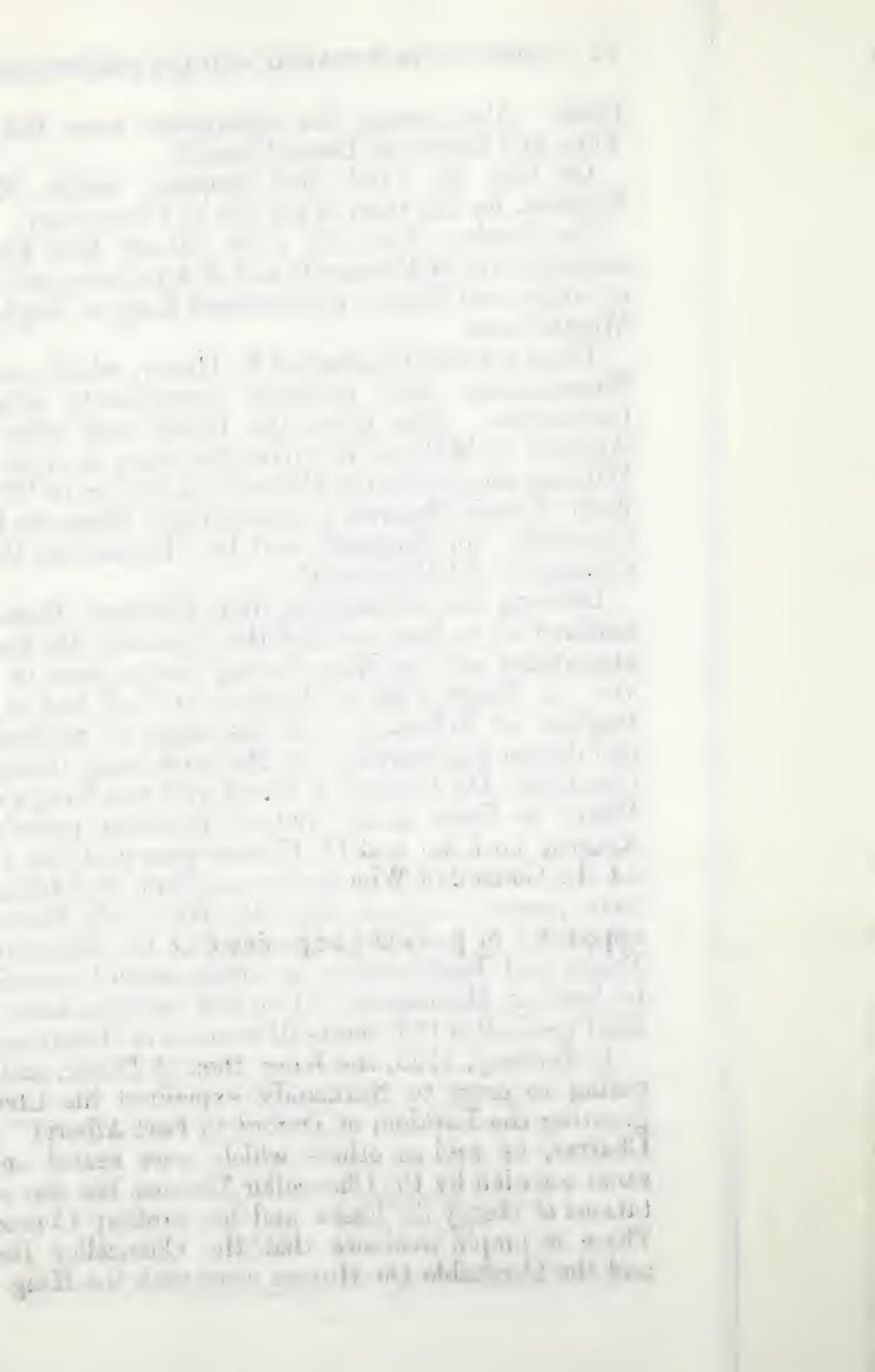
On Oct. 25, 1154, died Stephen, titular King of England, for the term of his life, at Canterbury.

On Sunday, Dec. 19, 1154, Henry Fitz Empress, already Duke of Normandy and of Aquitaine, and Comte of Anjou and Maine, was crowned King of England at Westminster.

There are two Charters of K. Henry, which passed at Westminster, and probably immediately after his Coronation. One gives the Castle and Honour of Arundel to William de Albini, the other is in favour of William, son and heir of Robert Fitz Walter, of Windsor. Each of these Charters is attested by "Henry de Essex, Constable" (of England), and by "Richard de Humez, Constable" (of Normandy).

Drawing our deductions from Charters, themselves undated as to time, we find the Constable De Essex in attendance on the King during his progress of 1155, viz. : at King's Cliff in January, at York and at Nottingham in February. At the siege of Bridgenorth, and during the campaign of May and June, though the Constable, De Humez, is found with the King's army, Henry de Essex is not; but at Worcester, probably in August, both he and De Humez were with the Court. At the Council of Winchester, too (Sept. 29, 1155), both were present. About this date Henry de Essex was appointed, or perhaps re-appointed to the Shrievalty of Bucks and Bedfordshire, an office which he continued to hold at Michaelmas, 1156, and perhaps later; but the Pipe-Roll of 1157 omits all mention of those counties.

In January, 1156, the King, then at Dover, and preparing to cross to Normandy, expedited his Charter, granting the Earldom of Oxford to Earl Alberic. This Charter, as well as others which were sealed on the same occasion by the Chancellor Thomas, has the attestations of Henry de Essex and his brother Constable. There is ample evidence that the Chancellor Becket and the Constable De Humez were with the King dur-



ing the campaign of 1156, and until his return to England in 1157; but there is no Charter-evidence that the Constable De Essex quitted England during that interval. On the contrary, his son, "Henry de Essex, Junior," attests a Royal Charter, which passed at Argentan between November, 1156, and April, 1157.¹

The Pipe Roll of Michaelmas, 1156, will show that the employment of the Constable De Essex, during the preceding year, had been rather civil than military. Besides his shrievalty, already noticed, he had officiated as a Justiciar in no less than eight Counties. His visitation of Essex and Kent, in that capacity, was with the Chancellor Becket, as his Colleague. It, therefore, took place in the later months of 1155. His visitation of Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, was conducted apparently by himself alone.

This same Pipe-Roll of Michaelmas, 1156, will show not only the Counties in which his estates lay, but the franchises which he enjoyed by Royal favour and express order of the King.—

In regard to Danegeld, his exemptions were £23 16s. in Essex, £1 17s. 9d. in Kent, and 4s. in Middlessex.

In regard to the *Donum Comitatum*, or *Assize of Counties*, his exemptions were, in Essex £17 3s. 3d.; in Kent £1 13s.; in Middlesex 3s. 6d.; in Norfolk £2 10s.; in Suffolk £2 13s. 3d.; in Hertfordshire 5s. 1d.; in Bucks and Bedfordshire 4s.; and in Lincolnshire 5s. 9d.

In the same fiscal year Henry de Essex was acquitted £1 6s. 8d., his quota of the Aid supplied by the City of London, in support of the King's foreign war; and a corrody of 19s. 3d., supplied by the Sheriff of Surrey to Henry de Essex, was probably in support of the Justiciar when in eyre.

In April, 1157, King Henry returned from Normandy and, having celebrated a coronation at Bury St. Edmunds, on May 19, proceeded to hold a Court at

¹Cartæ Antiquæ. T.



Colchester, at which Court, sitting from May 23 to May 28, were present the two Constables—De Essex and De Humez. There was at this time talk of preparation for the King's intended invasion of North Wales. It was not, however, till July 17th, that the King, after holding a Court at Northampton, was fairly moving to the scene of action. At Peak Castle, in Derbyshire, he was met by Malcolm, King of Scots, who accompanied him to Chester, where he did homage to Henry.

The invading force at length left Chester and while marching past Bassingwerk, in Flintshire, fell into an ambuscade of the Welsh, at a place variously called Counsylth, or Coleshille, or Cennadlog.¹

As far as we dare venture to fill up a very scanty account of the situation, we should suppose that at the moment of the Welsh onset, the King and the Constable, De Essex, were in the van of the English host, and became at once hotly and personally engaged. With them were Eustace fitz John, then Constable of Chester, and Robert de Courci, an officer of Henry's Court. The two latter fell. Henry de Essex, being told, or being under the conviction, that the King had fallen, quitted the front and, during his passage to the rear, announced the supposed disaster to others.

Years afterwards, he was accused of personal cowardice on the occasion. The effects of this panic, for it was no more, did not endure. The King continued his march even unto Snowdon, where he exacted both homage and hostages from Prince Owen. On his march homewards the King fortified the two Castles of Rhudlan and Basingwerk, and, between them, established a House of Templars.

It was now, probably, that the King, being again at Chester, chartered the Flintshire Abbey of Basingwerk, the Chancellor, Thomas, and the Constable, De Humez, attesting the Diploma.

¹The Welsh Chronicle (The Brut) misdates the affair as in 1156.

In or about September of this year, we find the King at Malmesbury (Wiltshire). With him are Thomas, the Chancellor, and the Constable, De Humez.

The Pipe-Roll of 1157 contains little record of Taxation or remission of Taxes, but Henry de Essex is released £1 0s. 2d., his quota of assessment for a murder committed in Essex.

In January, 1158, K. Henry was in the North. A Charter expedited by him, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has the attestations of Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, Earl Alberic (of Oxford), Earl Geoffrey of Essex, Henry de Essex, Constable, and of Roger fitz Richard,—the last, we believe, being Baron of Warkworth and also a tenant of Earl Geoffrey, in Essex.

There are other Charters of the King, possibly belonging to the year 1158, and attested by Henry de Essex. In one, dated at Gloucester, though he follows Richard de Humez, Constable, he is not styled Constable himself.

On Aug. 14, 1158, the King embarked for Normandy and remained absent from England till January 25, 1163, when he landed at Southampton. In the Autumn of 1158 he was at war with Bretagne, but we have no charters of the period, nor anything to tell us of the personnel of his Lieutenants.

In the summer of 1159 the King undertook the expedition of Toulouse, and in November was campaigning against K. Louis in the Beauvais. In this year we have notice of the Chancellor Becket and De Humez, the Constable, being with the King.

The year 1160 was one of peace, but we are told that, the Queen having previously crossed the sea, she and the King passed the feast of Christmas at Le Mans.

A Charter dated at Le Mans (*apud Cenomann'*), probably passed on this occasion. It is in favour of Walden Abbey, Essex. It is attested by Roger, Earl of Clare, Earl Alberic, William, Earl of Arundel, Richard de Humez, Constable, and by Henry de Essex 'Constable.'

In the summer of 1161, K. Henry was campaigning against Louis, first in the Vexin, then in the Dunois.



In August he had passed into Aquitaine and reduced Châtillon, a Castle supposed by one authority to have been on the Dordogne, but which we rather think to have been on the Garonne.

In May, 1162, the Chancellor Becket having reluctantly accepted the Primacy, had crossed to England for other state purposes, says Gervase, than his own consecration. Be that as it may, consecrated he was on June 3 following.

This gives us the means of dating, within a few months, a Diploma which the King expedited at Chinon, in Touraine, relative to the manorial rights of the Monks of St. Peter's, of Ghent, at Lewisham and Greenwich. The Diploma is addressed to Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the King's Lieges of Kent. It is attested, *inter alios*, by Richard de Humez, and by Henry de Essex, neither of them styled Constable.

On Jan. 25, 1163, the King, as aforesaid, landed at Southampton, after more than four years absence from England.

On March 19, following, the King, and his son, Henry, met Theodoric, Comte of Flanders, and his son, Philip, at Dover, and there concluded an important treaty. Among the sureties for the King's observance of this convention were Richard de Humez, Constable, Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, William, Earl of Arundel, and Earl Geoffrey, of Essex. Among the witnesses of a contemporary and correlative Diploma were Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard de Humez, *Constable*, Henry de Essex (not styled Constable), and Hugh, Earl of Chester.

Twelve days later—that is, on March 31, 1163—the King was at Windsor, and busied with the *Trial of Henry de Essex*, who had been accused by Robert de Montfort of cowardice and treason—viz., that he, the said Henry, at the Battle of Counsylth (in July or August, 1157), being at the time Constable of England, had cast away the *Royal Standard* and fled, proclaiming that the King was killed.

Such is the substance of De Montfort's charge as it has come down to us; but we doubt whether the original accusation verbally embodied as much. The mention of the Royal Standard savours of embellishment rather than correctness.

The trial at Windsor resolved itself into the form then in vogue, the trial by "Wager of Battle." The King and Court adjourned at once from Windsor to Reading. There, in the appointed lists, the accuser and accused were confronted in arms. De Essex, probably a much older man than his antagonist, was defeated. By the King's sentence he was forthwith outlawed, and his estates confiscated. His life, forfeit by law, was spared, and he was shorn a Monk of Reading. In the cloisters of Reading he died, at a date and in a manner unrecorded.

Ere the end of the ensuing summer, the King had achieved remarkable success in an invasion of Wales; ere the end of the year the struggle between K. Henry and Archbishop Becket was fully inaugurated. Coincidences are not always relevancies, but it is curious that the attainted Monk of Reading, as he had aforetime been the colleague, and often the companion of Becket, so had he been for near a year one of Becket's Lieges, holding as he did an estate in Kent under the See of Canterbury.¹

CECILIA, *alias* ALICIA DE VERE.

Henry de Essex's sentence at Reading was, *quantum ad sæculum*, death—social and civil death. His wife, Cecilia de Vere, became, in law, a widow. The King

¹ Viz. Saltwood, a place about whose history we have some knowledge, but more curiosity.—

At the date of *Domesday* (1086) it was held under the See of Canterbury by Hugh de Montfort, ancestor, if we mistake not, of that Robert de Montfort who, in 1163, was the accuser of Henry de Essex. At the same date, and up to the time of his attainder, Henry de Essex was holding Saltwood under Archbishop Becket.

On the flight and forfeiture of Becket, Saltwood fell, with other temporalities of the See of Canterbury, into the custody of the King's Escheator, Ranulf de Broc. In 1170 the possession of Saltwood Honour was the lever which precipitated the final struggle between

bestowed her in marriage on Roger fitz Richard, the Northumbrian Baron of whom we have already spoken.

Of Roger fitz Richard we will first say that he was living in 1177, and deceased in 1186; that his successor and other sons were manifestly sons by a previous wife to Cecilia (*alias* Alicia) de Vere, by whom he had no issue. Circa 1177-83, Roger fitz Richard, with consent of his wife *Alice*, and of William Earl Mandeville her nephew, released Cunton for Aynho (Northants); and the latter, being of the said Earl William's Fee, was confirmed to her by the Earl.¹

In 1186, Alicia de Essex, as she was then called, was again a widow and in the King's gift. She is variously stated to have been 60 and 80 years of age. As the document from which we quote never overstates ladies' ages, we may be sure that she was rather over than under 80. She held Arenho (Aynho) (says the *Record*) value £30 per annum, under Earl William, whose Aunt (*amita*) she was; and she was, moreover, sister of Earl Alberic. She had two sons, knights; and a daughter, already married to John, Constable of Chester.²

Of these three, her children by Henry de Essex, we will speak presently. At the same time (1186) Alicia de Essex is said to be in the King's gift and (80 years) of age. The King had, it seems, allowed her Clavering, a

Becket and his foes, and Saltwood Castle was the rendezvous of his assassins the night before his murder. (See *Antiquities of Shropshire*, I. 168).

In the year 1205 Saltwood, once belonging to Henry de Essex, was in the hands of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and on Dec. 3, 1205, the said Archbishop being dead, K. John gave it to Engeram de Preaux (for a notice of whom see *Antiquities of Shropshire*, II., 287).

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*. Both Aynho and Clavering afterwards went, not to the descendants of Alico de Vere, but to those of her second husband by a previous wife. As regards Clavering this was effected by K. Henry II., whose escheat it was.

² Rotulus de Dominabus, Norhants (p. 15). "Alicia de Essex est de donacione Domini Regis et lx annorum, et est amita Comitum Willelmi et Soror Comitum Albrici, et habet duos filios, milites, et I. filiam maritatum Johanni Constabulario Cestrie. Arenho quod est Manerium ejus, quod etiam tenet de Comite Willelmo valet annuatim xxx libras."

valuable manor in Essex, as dower, of the fief of Henry de Essex, her first husband.¹

Alicia de Essex, dying at a great age, was buried at Walden Priory, Essex, a house which was of the Advowry and foundation of her Mandeville relations.

If it be strictly true that K. Henry II. gave Clavering to Robert fitz Roger² (Alice de Essex's stepson), then such gift will have been subsequent to her death. She will therefore have died previous to July 6, 1189, the date of the King's death.

HENRY DE ESSEX II.

Was the eldest son of Henry de Essex, Constable of England, by Cecilia, *alias* Alicia, de Vere.

In 1156-7 we have seen young Henry de Essex attendant upon the King in Normandy, what time his father was officiating as a Justiciar in England.

At that period, we take Henry de Essex, junior, to have been about thirty years of age; at which rate his age, when spoken of in 1186, as one of the knights, sons of Alicia de Essex, cannot have been far short of sixty.

About the year 1189 Henry de Essex gives to Clerkenwell Nunnery (London) the Church of Walde, which, says his Charter, "Cecilia, my mother, had before conceded." His Charter is attested, *inter alios*, by Master Henry de Northampton, and by Pain, the Grantor's Chamberlain.

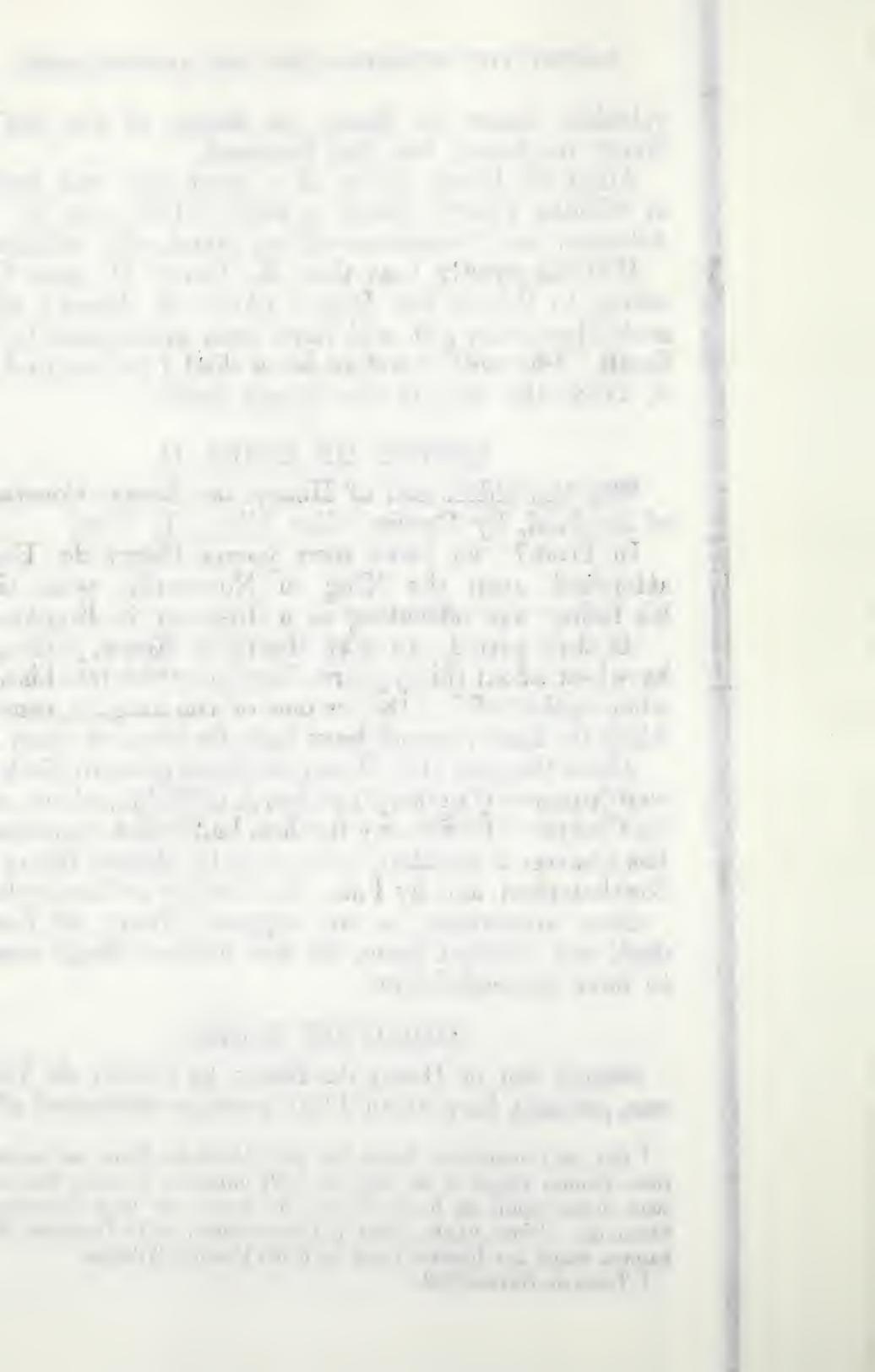
Soon afterwards, as we suppose, Henry de Essex died, and without issue, for his brother Hugh seems to have succeeded him.

HUGH DE ESSEX.

Second son of Henry de Essex, by Cecilia de Vere, was, perhaps, born about 1130, perhaps christened after

¹ Rot. de Dominabus. Essex. (p. 40.) Alicia de Essex est de donatione Domini Regis et est iij. xx. (80) annorum et tenet Clavering sicut dotem suam, de feodo Henrici de Essex; et valet Clavering xl libras, &c. Dicta Alizia habet ij filios milites, et in Comitatu Northampton habet xxx libratas terræ de feodo Comitibus Willelmi.

² Testa de Neville 269.



his relative, Hugh Bigod, then ascending into eminence as Steward of the Household to K. Henry. I.

Hugh de Essex, the knight, and second son of Alicia de Essex, alluded to in 1186, probably succeeded, to whatever his elder brother may have had to leave, before 1194.

On March 21, 1194, at St. Paul's London, Richard Bishop of London, certifies how Hugh de Essex, son of Henry (de Essex), had ratified the gift of Cecilia, mother, and of Henry, brother, of the said Hugh, to Clerkenwell Nunnery, of the Church of Walde.¹

All we can say further of Hugh de Essex, or it may be of a son of the same name, is that, being deceased in November, 1213, Robert fitz Walter fines two palfreys with the Crown, 'pro custodiâ terræ quæ fuit Hugonis de Essex in Waledun (Essex) quæ est de feodo Roberti.'²

This fine, taken alone, may, perhaps, indicate that the deceased was also a tenant *in capite* and had left issue under age.

We have failed to find any confirmation of such an idea.

With Hugh de Essex ends all that we know, or can suggest, as to the male line of Robert Fitz Wimarch's descendants.

ALICIA DE ESSEX.

Alicia, only daughter, and perhaps youngest child of Henry de Essex, Constable of England, and Cecilia (alias Alicia) de Vere, was probably born between the years 1135 and 1140.

About the year 1157-8, as we suppose, Alicia de Essex married John, son and heir of Richard Fitz Eustace, previously deceased, and grandson of Eustace Fitz John, that Constable of Chester, who, as we have seen, fell at the Battle of Counsylth, about the end of July, 1157.

¹ *Monasticon* IV. 82. Numbers VI. VII. We are not sure, but think, that the Church here called Walde was afterwards known as North-Welde, and is now known as North-hold. It is in Middlesex, N.E. of Hayes.

² *Fines tom. Regis Johannis* (p. 501).

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 volume contains the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second volume contains the history of the American Revolution, and the formation of the Constitution. The third volume contains the history of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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This was a great alliance even for Alicia de Essex: for Eustace Fitz John was Baron of Halton, and Constable of Chester, by his marriage with Agnes, sole heir of Fitz Nigel, of Halton, whose ancestor, William Fitz Nigel, was one of the Domesday Barons of Hugh, Earl of Chester, and was the first Constable of Chester on Record. Moreover, Richard Fitz Eustace, father of Alicia's husband, had had to wife Albreda de Lizours, through whom, as heiress of De Lacy of Pontefract, their son, John, became entitled to that Honour. Though married, as we have supposed, about 1157-8, we cannot think that John Fitz Richard was of age at the time of his grandfather's death. In a deed of his grandmother, Agnes Fitz Nigel, which cannot have passed earlier than that date, he is styled "Johannes Filius Ricardi, nepos Dominæ," that is Grandson of the Grantress. And though a Charter of Henry II., attested by him as 'Johannes Constabularius,' may well be of as early a date as 1158, neither that, nor his so early marriage are inconsistent with nonage. The Deed in question passed at Woodstock. He was, perhaps, only a ward or valet of the Court, and his marriage not yet consummated. The assumption of an hereditary title does not imply the discharge of the official duties corresponding thereto.

Another circumstance further suggestive of John Fitz Richard's minority in 1158 is that his grandmother, Agnes Fitz Nigel, re-married with Robert Fitz Count in or after that year.

The Tradition which tells of John, Constable of Chester, perishing in a Crusade is, so far, like enough to be well-founded. But the day given for his obit, viz. :—Oct. 11, 1183, must be removed to at least as late as Oct. 11, 1186, a year in the summer of which his death had not been heard of by the King's Justices visiting Northamptonshire.¹

¹ Monastic and other Genealogists have made wild work about John Constable of Chester. One puts his death in 1179. Another calls him

The first of these was the...
 The second was the...
 The third was the...
 The fourth was the...
 The fifth was the...
 The sixth was the...
 The seventh was the...
 The eighth was the...
 The ninth was the...
 The tenth was the...
 The eleventh was the...
 The twelfth was the...
 The thirteenth was the...
 The fourteenth was the...
 The fifteenth was the...
 The sixteenth was the...
 The seventeenth was the...
 The eighteenth was the...
 The nineteenth was the...
 The twentieth was the...
 The twenty-first was the...
 The twenty-second was the...
 The twenty-third was the...
 The twenty-fourth was the...
 The twenty-fifth was the...
 The twenty-sixth was the...
 The twenty-seventh was the...
 The twenty-eighth was the...
 The twenty-ninth was the...
 The thirtieth was the...
 The thirty-first was the...
 The thirty-second was the...
 The thirty-third was the...
 The thirty-fourth was the...
 The thirty-fifth was the...
 The thirty-sixth was the...
 The thirty-seventh was the...
 The thirty-eighth was the...
 The thirty-ninth was the...
 The fortieth was the...
 The forty-first was the...
 The forty-second was the...
 The forty-third was the...
 The forty-fourth was the...
 The forty-fifth was the...
 The forty-sixth was the...
 The forty-seventh was the...
 The forty-eighth was the...
 The forty-ninth was the...
 The fiftieth was the...

He had three sons and other issue by Alicia de Essex, who survived him. His son, Roger, yclept "Hell," by the Welsh, because of his *infernal* devastations in their country, chose for himself the fairer surname of De Lacy.

Another son of Alicia de Essex and the Constable, John, was named Eustace. A third son, hitherto unknown to genealogists, was called Geoffrey de Chester, who, after contracting a marriage with Isabel, daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rye, died without issue in July, 1206; probably while serving K. John in Gascony.

The latest notice that we have of Alicia de Essex, mother of these sons, is in a Writ of K. John, dated 6 Oct., 1207, wherein the venerable widow is styled Alicia Mater Constabularii Cestriae.¹

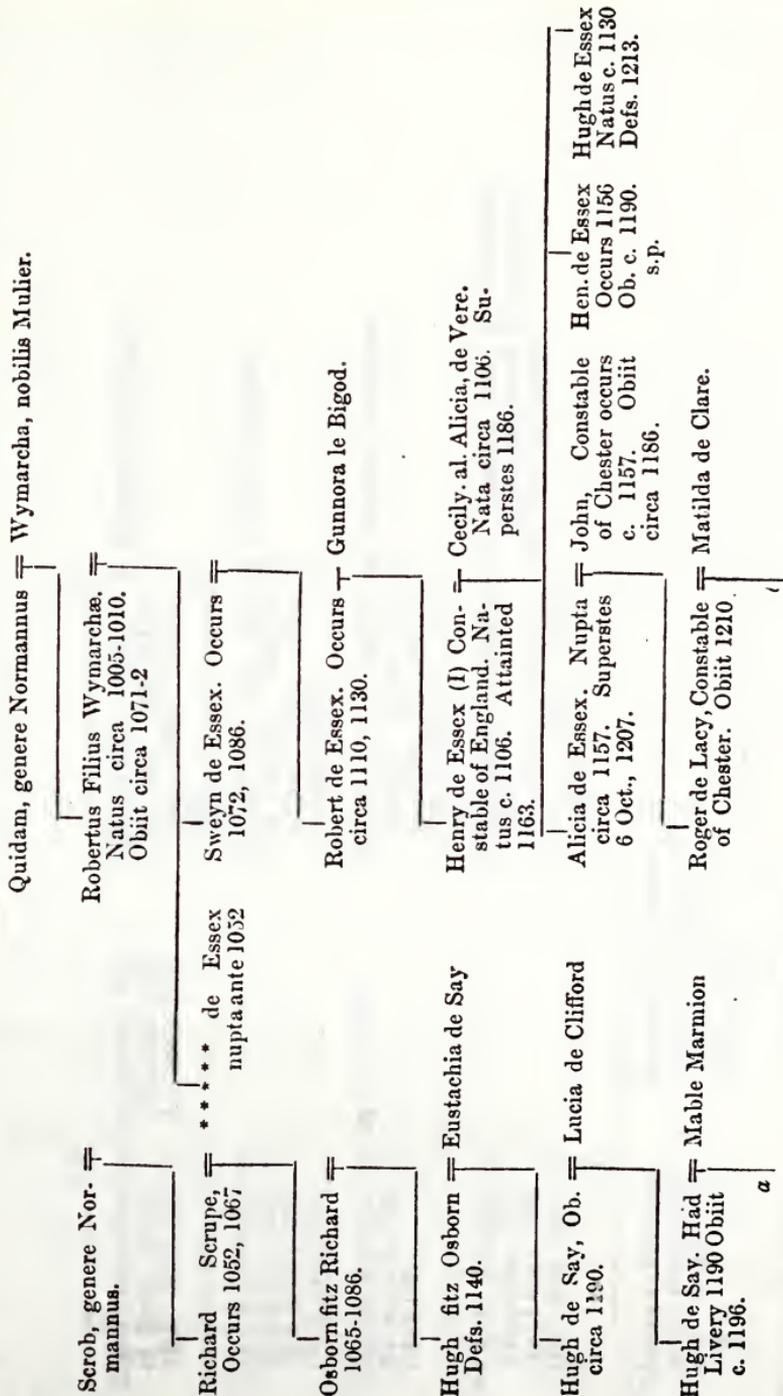
Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, the eldest son of Alicia, was living at the date of Easter, 1210. He died on some May 12; in May 1211, according to a Monastic Genealogy; but in 1210 according to the Chronicle of Dunstable.

Our subject, though we are still speaking of the descendants of Robert Fitz Wimarch, must not beguile us further into a genealogy of De Lacy. Suffice it to say that fourth in descent from Roger de Lacy came Alicia de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln in her own right and Countess of Lancaster till repudiated by Earl Thomas, her husband. The Lady Alicia subsequently re-married with Ebulo Le Strange. She died, without surviving issue, in the 67th year of her age, and on Thursday, October 2, 1348. She was buried at Berlyng.

John de Lacy (a name assumed by his son), and says that he married *Alicia Vere, wife of William de Mandeville* and bogot 'Roger de Hell' and Eustace, and many others: that after the foundation of Stanlaw Abbey (that would be about 1168) he went to the Holy Land and after performing prodigies of valour more famous than those of *Blundus* (Rolandus is meant) and Oliver, was slain "*in obsidione civitatis Samy et Egypti.*" His obit is put by this Writer, a Monk of Kirkstall, on 5 idus October, 1183.

¹ Rot. Claus. I. 93.

ROBERT FITZ WIMARCH.—HIS PARENTAGE AND DESCENDANTS.





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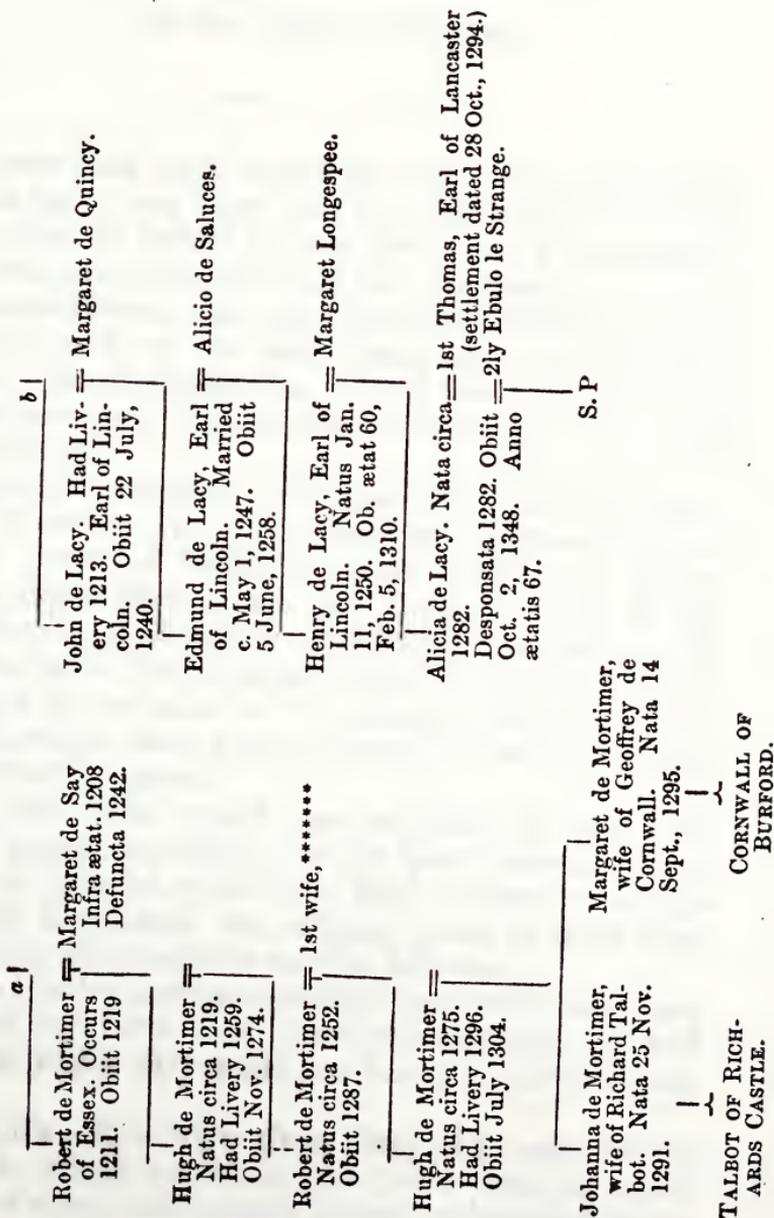
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CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

By Mrs. EDWARD CHILDE.

FOR more than eight centuries a little town has stood on this spot; men have been born, have lived and died here—they lie buried in the Church or Church-yard, forgotten, save that, now and then, we trace their names in grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, who live, and work on the same land, and who perchance inherit, with the blood that runs in their veins, some of the features, and characteristics of ancestors who lived here ages ago.

Situated at the foot of the great Shropshire hill from which it derives its name—half-way between the two ancient towns of Bridgnorth and Ludlow—in Saxon times a Royal Manor, and once the chief abode of the great family of Mortimer; intimately connected with the fortunes of the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, and loyal to the cause of the unhappy Charles I., Cleobury Mortimer finds a place among the earliest records of Western England.

Yet how little would the way-farer of the 19th century guess, in walking up its quiet street, that he stands on ground which has been a scene of savage strife and bloodshed, the rallying point of more than one mighty chief and his warlike followers.

Three Castles have successfully been built here, have had their day, have been destroyed centuries ago, and the places where they stood can barely be distinguished now.

The hills—the little river Rea, the never-failing spring (to which perchance the town owes its existence), the steep and rugged ground, where the Saxon

THE HISTORY OF THE

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... the second part of the ...

... the third part of the ...

... the fourth part of the ...

and the Norman have built rude huts and tilled the land—all these remain unchanged—but of the work of man's hand the Church alone has outlived the stormy scenes of 800 years, and stands in its elevated position in the midst of the little town a silent and solitary monument of the piety and munificence of bygone generations.

Cleobury Mortimer is a market town in the South of Shropshire, in the Hundred of Stoddesdon, Rural Deanery of Burford, Archdeaconry of Ludlow and diocese of Hereford. The parish is divided into four districts called the Town Liberty, Doddington Liberty, and the East and West Foreign Liberties. It extends nearly 8 miles from East to West, and 3 miles from North to South, comprises an area of 7,671 acres, a gross estimated rental of £9,779 6s. 11d., and ratable value £8,946 1s. 9d. In 1800 there were 319 houses in the parish, and 1,368 inhabitants; in 1871 there were 378 houses, and 1,708 inhabitants; William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet, is Lord of the Manor, but no Manor Courts have been held since 1840. The freeholds in the town are now sub-divided among many small proprietors, Mr. Childe and Sir Edward Blount having sold 60 houses in the town during the present century.

The parish extends westward nearly to the summit of the Titterstone Clee, on which the remains of an encampment are still visible. Large oak trees at Ditton, and oak and service trees at Cornbrook, have been felled within the memory of the elder people of this generation, and an oak tree many centuries old still forms a conspicuous landmark at the point where the enclosed lands of Cleobury and Hopton touch the common.

Leland thus describes Cleobury Mortimer in the reign of Hen. VIII. "No great plenty of Wood in Cle Hills, yet ther is sufficient Brush wood. Plenty of Cole Yerth Stone, nether exceedinge good for Lyme, whereof they make muche and serve the contre about. Cle Hills cum within a 3 good myles of Ludlowe. The

village of Clebyri standythe in the Rootes by Est of Clee Hills, 7 miles from Ludlow in the way to Beaudely. Ther was a Castle in Clebyri nighe the Church by Northe. The plot is yet cawled the Castell Dyke. Ther be no market Townes in Cle Hills. The highest part in Cle Hills is cawlyd Tyderstone. In it is a fayre, playne Grene, and a fountayne in it. There is another Hill, a 3 miles distant from it cawllyd Caderton's Cle, and ther be many Hethe Cokks, and a Broket called Rhe, and Rhe into Tende byneth Tende Bridge. Ther be some Blo Shoppes to make yren upon the Ripes or Banks of Mylbroke, comynge out of Caderton Cle, or Casset Wood."—*Leland's Itinerary, vol. 7, page 59.*

The Titterstone Clee is 1,730 feet above the sea, and this portion of the parish of Cleobury Mortimer is thus geologically described by Sir Roderick Murchison. "The summits of these ridges are for the most part formed of pure hard basalt, locally called 'Jew's Stone,' which being spread over a large portion of the coal-bearing strata in thick tabular masses, is pierced through at many points by shafts for the extraction of the adjacent coal. Coal has been wrought on these hills from time immemorial, and numerous old shafts attest the extent of these operations, by which indeed nearly all the best coal has been extracted. As the ground, however, has never been regularly allotted, each speculator having begun his work where he pleased and abandoned it when he encountered a difficulty, it is impossible to say how much of the mineral has been wasted and what quantity may remain beneath in unconnected and broken masses (p. 123). The iron ores and the limestone with which they are associated in these hills are very superior in quality to those of the great Staffordshire field, and at first sight it appears surprising that these valuable products should not be turned to better account. They are, however, excluded from fair competition by the want of means of support, and it is painful to record that with all the spirit and enterprise which can be bestowed on such works the

manufacture of iron on the Clee Hills is attended with little profit. . . . The construction of canals or railroads would soon render the Clee Hills the centre of wealth and industry (p. 121). The Clee Hill coal fields consist of only the lower carbonaceous masses reposing upon mill stone grit, and carboniferous limestone. These, therefore, were probably accumulated in a bed of the sea (p. 140). The various coal fields of Shropshire have been accumulated under different conditions. That of Shrewsbury, for example, being charged with remains exclusively of terrestrial or fresh water origin, is supposed to have been formed by rivers emptying themselves into lakes; that of Coal Brook Dale containing a mixture of freshwater and terrestrial with marine remains is referred to an estuary origin, whilst a third class, like the Titterstone Clee or the Oswestry fields in which nearly all the animals are marine, were probably formed on the shores of an open sea or in bays of salt water into which plants had been drifted from the adjacent lands."—*Sir Roderick Murchison's Silurian System.*

A museum of specimens of fossils of great local value has been collected by Mr. Weaver Jones, surgeon in this town. It consists of a fine collection of the palatal teeth and spines of the Cestraciont fishes of the mountain limestone of the Clee Hill district, including *Ctenacanthus*, and *Hybodus*; also a fine specimen of *Cephalopses* and shells and corals from the same formation. Mr. Jones also possesses a fine and unique specimen of *Pterichthys oblongus* from the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Farlow, with the scales of *Holoptychias*, a fish that is found in abundance in the upper Old Red deposits of Scotland. The drift fossils are also worthy of attention, as they consist of teeth of the mammoth and rhinoceros which were found in old river gravels along the banks of the Teme and Rea, in similar positions to those of the old river drifts of the Severn, Wye, and Avon. There are also numerous trilobites, with other fossils and corals of the Silurian

system, besides many coal plants and grand specimens of chrystalized coal.

From the Castle Hill a rudely carved stone of the "Oolitic" formation, which must have come from some distant place, is also among Mr. Jones's specimens. Three ancient stones were ploughed up in 1861, at Holly Waste. The largest, of coarse sandstone, one side convex and the other flat, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and is something like the shape of an oyster shell with a hole in the centre, and seven smaller holes round it, with lines diverging from the centre hole. It was exhibited at an archæological meeting at Hereford in August, 1867, and various suggestions were made concerning it, among others that it was a barbaric ornament, but its real use remains an enigma.

In 1863, while taking down the Old Lion Inn, in the Lower Street, a small brass medal was picked up; on one side is the head of Cardinal Cajetan with a nimbus round it, and the legend "SAN CAIETANUS JHIEN-ICR; on the reverse is the Virgin and Child, crowned and thorned, with the legend PROV. EJUS CUBER."¹

THE LORDS OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

The Domesday Record (fol. 260) tells us that "Claiberie" in Saxon times was held by Queen Edith, the wife of Edward the Confessor. She died at Winchester 1074, but before 1071 she had been dispossessed of her Manor of Cleobury by the Conqueror.

In 1080 it was held by Radulph de Mortimer (of the King), its value was £12; there was a mill rendering 11 horse loads of corn, and a wood capable of

¹ Thomas de Vid, Cardinal Cajetan, an eminent statesman and divine of the 16th century, was born at Cajeta, in Italy, and became Cardinal in 1517. He died 1534, aged 66; his chief writings are notes on the works of Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas, and commentaries on the Old and New Testaments.

...the

fattening 500 swine; and there was a Priest, which shews us that a Church already existed here.

Ralph de Mortimer came with the Conqueror from Normandy, and was one of the Chiefs at the battle of Hastings; he was sent to subdue Edric Earl of Shrewsbury in the Marches of Wales, and succeeding in doing so, was made Seneschal of Shropshire, and received the grant of Edric's estates. The name of his wife was "Melisendis" (*Rot. Normannia II ex.*) and his principal residence was his Castle of Cleobury; hence it has been called Mortimer's Cleobury.

Hugh de Mortimer, heir of Ralph, refused to do homage to Henry II. on the death of Stephen, and fortified his three Castles of Cleobury, Bridgnorth, and Wigmore in defiance of the King, who brought him to submission at the point of the sword. His Castle of Cleobury was attacked, taken and destroyed in 1154, and the surrender of Bridgnorth Castle in July, 1155, was followed by what the Chroniclers describe as "the Settlement of the King's peace with Mortimer."—(*Wigmore Annals*). Mortimer also waged constant war with his neighbour the Lord of Ludlow, who could not pass safely out of his Castle for fear of being taken by Mortimer's men; but it so happened one day Mortimer himself was surprised and carried prisoner to Ludlow, where he was detained in a tower which still bears his name (*Gestes of the Fitzwarines*) and had to pay a ransom of 3000 Marks of silver, and all his plate, horses, and hawks. The Canons of Wigmore record that Hugh de Mortimer rebuilt his Castle of Cleobury, and about 1179 "Sir Hugh de Mortimer came from beyond sea, and dwelt at Cleobury." About this time he founded and richly endowed the Abbey of Wigmore; in the erection of its Church he seems to have taken special interest, and among his gifts to it was the Church of Cleobury. "And when these things were all well ordered, each according to its convenience, in 1181 died Sir Hugh de Mortimer at Cleobury Mortimer, at a good old age and full of good works, after

professing himself a Canon in presence of Abbot Randolph, who gave him the habit of a Canon with some of his brothers before his death. The corpse was carried thence to his Abbey of Wigmore, and honorably buried before the high altar; whose soul as we believe rests with the elected of God in everlasting joy.—Amen.” (*Wigmore Annals.*)

Roger de Mortimer I., son and heir of Hugh, succeeded him in 1181, and was the next Lord of Cleobury and Wigmore. Like his predecessors, he was engaged in constant strife with his Welsh neighbours, and also with Hugh de Saye, over whom he was eventually victorious. His wife was Isabella, sister and heir of Hugh de Ferrars, Lord of Ferrières in Normandy, of Ockham in Rutlandshire, and of Lechdale in Gloucestershire, of which estates he eventually became possessed.—(*Eyton. Ant. of Shropshire.*) The Wigmore Annals tell us that an infant son of Roger de Mortimer and Isabella died as soon as it was baptized, and was buried in Cleobury Church, and that when the mother had hope of great comfort by the life of her son, she had great sorrow for his death, and that her sorrow resulted in a noble donation to their house. To his father's endowments Roger de Mortimer added a spacious and fruitful pasture lying adjacent to the Abbey of Wigmore, called “the Treasure of Mortimer,” and upon his Steward remonstrating with him for parting with it, he replied, “I have laid up my treasure in that field where thieves cannot steal or dig, or moth corrupt.” He died before 1215.

Hugh de Mortimer, son and heir of Roger, adhered with unshaken fidelity to King John in his Baronial war, and had a military summons to attend him at Cirencester in 1215 with the other Baron Marchers. On March 23rd, 1226, the King granted him the privilege of holding an annual fair at his “Manor of Cleobury.” He married Annora, daughter of William de Braose, and had 100s. in land with her. He was severely wounded in a Tournament, and died November, 1227, leaving no children.

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 historical or scientific record. The content is too blurry to transcribe accurately.

Ralph de Mortimer, brother and heir of Hugh, paid £100 for Relief, and had livery of all his lands in Salop, Gloucester, Southampton, and Hereford, 1228. His Shropshire Barony was assessed under the name of the "Honor of Clebury." He fought so successfully against the Welsh that Llewellyn the Great, seeing that he could not cope with him, gave him in marriage his daughter the Princess Gladuse Duy (widow of Reginald de Braose), and on the failure of the legitimate descendants of Llewellyn, the Principality of North Wales was said to rest with the representatives of Gladuse and her husband, Ralph de Mortimer. (*Eyton's Ant.*) He died 1246.¹

Roger de Mortimer II., his son and heir, married Matilda, elder daughter and co-heir of William de Braose, and thus acquired the Lordship of Radnor as well as large estates in England, Wales, and Ireland. Roger was one of the greatest men of his day, and after the battle of Evesham, where he greatly contributed to restore Hen. III. to his crown, there was no favour too great for him to ask, or for the King to grant. By a Charter signed at Kenilworth, 1266, he obtained that Clebury and Chelmarsh, ostensibly made into a single Manor, was henceforth to be *independent of all suits*. On the strength of this, Mortimer professed to consider no less than 20 Manors, to be members of the same, and set up his central Court at Clebury. The place where he held his Courts is marked by the ruins of an ancient cross. He claimed to have extract and return of all writs, and to hold pleas of forbidden distress in his Court of Clebury; he erected a gallows there, and other Royal Franchises, and he held pleas as to the Assize of bread and beer. In 1277, when the army of Edward 1st was to muster at Worcester against Llewellyn, Roger made a statement of the Knight's service due from his western Barony, and

¹ Isolda, only daughter of Ralph and Gladuse, had Arley as her portion, and her first husband, Walter de Balun, is represented in a recumbent stone effigy in the Church there.

acknowledged that he owed the service of 6 Knights, 3 for Wigmore, 2 for Elveyne, and 1 for the heritage of William de Braose; *nothing* be it observed for his "Honour of Cleobury."—(*Eyton's Ant.*) He died 1282, and is buried at Wigmore. Perhaps his autocratic rule was not uncalled for in this lawless age, and Mr. Wright in his *Hist. of Ludlow*, gives a graphic account of a neighbours' quarrel in 1274.

"Lucas the 'Beadle' of Cleobury, with two of his townsmen came to Ludlow Fair on St. Lawrence's Day, and bought some oxen, and because they refused to observe the customary rules in passing through Goalford Gate, the gatekeeper, Roger Tyrel, refused to let them pass. A quarrel ensued, and the Cleobury men beat and wounded the gatekeeper, and took from him a Danish axe of the value of 12d. At this moment came Thomas of Wulverslow, bailiff of Ludlow, and his servants, who found the men of Cleobury dragging away prisoner the gatekeeper, and proceeded to stop them. But they were also attacked by Hugh Donvill, bailiff of the Hundred of Stoddesdon, who happened to be there with a considerable body of his men, and who attempted to carry off the Bailiff and his servants, but being unable to do this, they took from them by force another Danish Axe of the value of eight-pence."

Edmund de Mortimer, born about 1255, succeeded his father 10 Edw. I. He married Margaret daughter of Sir William Fiennes, was constantly engaged in war with the Welsh, summoned as a Baron to Parliament 1294, and died (according to Dugdale) at Wigmore 1304.

Roger de Mortimer III., 2nd Baron of Wigmore, 1st Earl of March, was the next Lord of Cleobury, and is said to have been born 1287, at Netherwood, in Herefordshire, in the Parish of Thornbury, now a farm house on the estate of Kyre. Netherwood was one of the many possessions of the Mortimers, which eventually merged in the crown of England; it was granted successively to the families of Devereux,



Earls of Essex and Baskervill ; eventually it was bought by the Veres Earls of Oxford, who sold it to the ancient and knightly family of Pytts of Kyre, in the 17th century, to whose heirs it now belongs. Roger de Mortimer was not 18 at the time of his father's death. By his marriage with Joane, daughter and heir of Peter de Genevil, Lord of Trim in Ireland, he added to his vast possessions in the west of England, the Castle of Ludlow. As a Memorial of his escape, when imprisoned by the King in the Tower of London, he built a Chapel in the outer ward of the Castle, and dedicated it to St. Peter, on whose Festival he had made his escape. In 1329 he obtained license to hold a fair in Ludlow on the eve of St. Katherine (Nov. 25th,) and four days after for ever.—(*Charter Rolls* p. 159). This is the Mortimer notorious in English History for taking part with Queen Isabella against her husband Edward II. Convicted of high treason in 1330 he was hanged at the common gallows near Smithfield, where his body was permitted to hang two days and two nights, before it was interred in the Grey Friars, whence it was afterwards removed to Wigmore.

Sir Edmund Mortimer, son and heir of Roger, succeeded his father in 1330, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Mortimer in 1331, but he died the same year at Stanton Lacy, leaving by his wife Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere an only surviving son, three years of age.—(*Burke's Ex. Peer*).

Sir Roger de Mortimer IV., born 1328, Baron of Wigmore, 2nd Earl of March, K.G., son and heir of Edmund, was the next Lord of Cleobury. During a long minority his estates were under the control of his mother's 2nd husband, the Earl of Northampton. He married Phillippa, daughter of the 1st Earl of Salisbury ; was summoned to Parliament as Baron 1348, was restored to his Grandfather's Earldom and estates in 1355, next year became constable of Dover, Warden of the Cinque Ports and Commander of the English troops in Burgundy, where he died in 1360.

Edmund de Mortimer son and heir, born 1352, was 7 years of age when he succeeded to the large and important Mortimer estates. He was 3rd Earl of March and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married 1368, at the age of 16, Phillippa Plantagenet, aged 13, only child of the Duke of Clarence, (2nd son of Edward III). by Elizabeth de Burgh, dau. and heir of the Earl of Ulster. He died in 1381.

Roger de Mortimer V., born 1374, Lord of Cleobury, 4th Earl of March in 1386, was declared heir presumptive to the crown of England, in right of his mother. He was killed in battle in Ireland 1398, leaving a widow Alianore, (daughter of the Earl of Kent), an infant son Edmund, and a daughter Anne. History tells us how, when Richard II. was murdered in Pontefract, Edmund Mortimer was first ignored, and subsequently imprisoned in his Castle of Trim, (by Henry of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, afterwards Henry IV of England), and died there in 1424. With Edmund Mortimer the male line of this branch of the house of Mortimer expired, and his sister Anne became its sole heir and representative.

Lady Anne Mortimer married her cousin Richard Plantagenet, the heir of the Duke of York, (4th son of Edw. III.), and thus conveyed to the house of York, not only her claim to the English Crown, but all the ancient Baronies and large estates (in which Cleobury Mortimer was included), of the great and noble family of Mortimer.

In 1461 Cleobury Mortimer was held by Cecily, Duchess of York, widow of the only son and heir of Lady Anne, and mother of Edward IV.

In 1502 Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at Ludlow, and his body was conveyed for burial from Ludlow to Bewdley, by Cleobury, on its way to Worcester. We can picture the mournful procession wending its weary way along the steep, unmade road which traversed the Clew Hill, and the Forest of Wyre, stumbling over the fords at the Mills of *Ditton* and

Detton which then lay in the direct road. A Herald of the time gives the following description of it—"First came the Bishops and other Gentlemen, then Griffith ap Rice, with the Prince's Banner on a horse trapped with black, then the Charre with six horses covered with a black velvet cloth, with scutcheons of gold, and with a cross on the top of white cloth of gold, (to be covered with a ceared cloth in case of foul weather). All the mourners followed with hoods over their heads, and noblemen by the Carre, and horses through the townes, also 120 torches all of which ware put out save 24 when the town was passed." "On St. Mark's Day, (25th April) the Procession went from Ludlow to Bewdley. It was the foulest, cold windye, and rainye Daye, and the worst Waye that I have seene, yea, and in some places, they were fain to take Oxen to draw the Charre, so ill was the Waye. As soone as the Corpse was in the Chapple of Beudeley, and set in the Quire there, with such lights as there was room for, the Dirige begaun. . . . and then the Prince's body was carried on to Worcester, and buried in the Cathedral, and then Sir William Ovedall, Comptroller of his household, sore weeping and crying, tooke the staffe of his Office by both Endes, and over his own Head brake it and cast it into the Grave. In like wise did Sir Richard Croft, Steward of his household, and likewise the Gentlemen Ushers. This was a piteous sight to those that beheld it. . . . Thus God have mercye on Good Prince Arthur's Soule.—(*From a MS. of the time transcribed in Leland's Collectanea*).

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Lord of Cleobury was Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He left it to his elder brother, the Earl of Warwick, with remainder to his own illegitimate son, Sir Robert Dudley. The following quaint description of this Lord of Cleobury is taken from the Lives of the Dudleys. "He was a complete gentlemen in all suitable employments, an exact seaman, an excellent architect, mathematician, physician, chemist, and what not. He was a handsome,

personable man, tall of stature, red haired, and of admirable comport, and above all noted for riding the great horse, for tilting, and for his being the first of all that taught a dog to sit in order to catch partridges." He was educated by Sir Thomas Challoner, Kt., the accomplished Governor of Henry, eldest son of James 1st.

By a survey of 23rd of Elizabeth 2s. fine was to be paid to the Lord for all new Burgesses to be made, and the new Burgesses to give the other Burgesses a dinner: the following townships and hamlets were in the Parish and Manor of Cleobury Mortimer. The Borough of Cleobury Mortimer, the Barn's (Baron's) Land, The Lee, Curdell, Bransley, Mawley. "The bounds thereof do extend to a Brook called the Rea, which divideth Shropshire and Worcestershire; on the North to Broom Park, the lands of Richard Kettleby, Esq.; on y^e East to Lemp Brook and so down by Dowles side to Coventry's Mill, so up a lane to Bark Hill, and by Wymbrook to a well near the Welsh gate in Bewdley, and there are certain houses on Bark Hill parcel of this Manor, on the West of a township called Coreley, the lands of Sir Robert Hayward, Kt. By the same survey the Burgesses, Freeholders, and Lords Tenants of Cleobury Mortimer ought to have commoning in the heath of Wyre, and strake in the Forest as far as the liberties of Cleobury Mortimer, and to have Hogs and Swine fed in y^e forest of Wyre—pay 2s. a Hog, and a penny a Pork if any Pannage be made.

The Lord of the Manor of Cleobury hath the Drift (*i.e.* the driving of cattle) for two years together on the Clee Hills, and Edmund Cornwall, of Burford, Esq., has the third drift, and the Lord hath y^e drift of sheep that be waifs on this hill every year. Catherton was a Chapel of Ease to Cleobury Mortimer, another is said to have been at Bransley."—(*Dukes' MSS.*)

In 1608, James 1st gives leave to Sir Robert Dudley, Kt., "alienare burgum de Cleoburie Mortimer" to Sir Thomas Challoner. The same year Sir Thomas

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Challoner and Sir Richard Mompesson, Kts., sell it to Rowland Lacon, Esq., (the son of Agnes, sister and heir of Sir George Blount, of Kinlet), and his son Sir Francis Lacon, Kt., of Willey and Kinlet. The Lacons represented a very ancient Shropshire family which had its origin at Lacon, a property which, with Willey and other extensive estates in Shropshire, were sold by Sir Francis Lacon. In 1615, Sir Francis obtained the grant of a market on a Wednesday in "Cleobury Burgo," and three fairs in a year. In 1629, by an exemption of the Inquisition taken 4 C. 1, at the request of Sir Francis, it appears that there is a Leet belonging to this Manor, and liberties thereof extending to Shipley and Rudge, four miles from Wolverhampton, and to Shineton within six miles of Salop, to Ashford Carbonel within two miles of Ludlow, and to Shete half a mile from Ludlow. The following suits owe suit to this Manor, viz :—Chelmarsh, Ashford, Sheete, Hope Bagot, Hint and Coreley, Doddington als Ditton, Catherton, Sheinton Bratton, Neynton, Ledbury, Overton, Nene Savage, Lowe, Kinlet, Cattesley, Earnwood, Highley, Hampton, Sutton, Cleobury foreign, and y^e forest of Wyre.—(*Dukes' MSS.*)

Cleobury Mortimer was again the scene of civil war in the struggles between Charles 1st and his Parliament. Sir Francis Lacon, of Kinlet, the chief proprietor, was noted for his attachment to the King. Sir Walter Blount of Mawley and Sodington with three brothers and four sons fought and suffered severely in the Royal cause, and John Barker, the Vicar, was ejected for loyalty, though afterwards reinstated.

In a Journal called the *Weekly Account* we find "March 12th, 1645"—"By letters out of Shropshire it was this day certified that Prince Rupert was on Friday last at Ludlow, and Sir Jacob Astley at Bewdley, and some of their forces at Clybury, Tenbury, and Burford, and Prince Rupert sent out his warrants to summon in the Country as a convoy for His Majesty." And in 1661 the soldiers were again here, for Baxter of

Kidderminster, tells us that Cleobury was a place where he lectured occasionally during his ministry; but about 1661 when he was to preach there, a company of soldiers came and dispersed the people that came to hear him.—(*Baxter's Hist.*, p. 375.)

Since this period the Lordship of Cleobury has descended to the successive possessors of Kinlet. The heiress of the Lacons married Sir William Childe.

Sir Lacon William Childe, her son and heir, founded the Endowed Schools of Cleobury Mortimer, and died in 1719. He was succeeded by his nephew William Lacon Childe, Esq., M.P., for Shropshire, who married Catherine, only daughter of Samuel Pytts, Esq., of Kyre. Their elder daughter and heiress married Charles Baldwyn, Esq., of Aqualate, M.P. for Shropshire, whose eldest son, William, assumed the name of Childe, in accordance with the will of his maternal grandfather, and is the father of the present William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet; and though the greater portion of the Cleobury Mortimer estates have been sold during the present century, the Lordship of the Manor and the patronage of the Church still rest with the owner of Kinlet.

The chief landowners in the Parish now are Sir Edward Blount, of Mawley, Alfred Seymour, Esq., Mrs. Wicksted, and Thomas Woodward, Esq. Of these the ancient and knightly family of Blount is the only one which is resident.

MAWLEY.

Mawley (in the Domesday Record called Melela) is situated about a mile from the town, and in 1240 was held under the Lord of Cleobury by John de Malleye.

In 1399, Mawley unum feodum per Walterum de Cleobury prius per Johem de Mawley.—*Cal. Inq. v. III.* p. 234.

The following Deed relating to another John de Malleye was translated from the Latin by Mr. Blakeway, author of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.

The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including the names of the members of the committee and the names of the various departments and offices to which they are assigned. The list is organized in a tabular format, with names in the first column and titles or departments in the second column.

The second part of the document is a list of names and titles, similar to the first part, but with different names and titles. This section also appears to be a list of assignments or a list of personnel for a specific project or department.

The third part of the document is a list of names and titles, continuing the list of personnel and their assignments. The format remains consistent with the previous sections, with names and titles listed in two columns.

The fourth part of the document is a list of names and titles, further detailing the personnel and their roles. The list is organized in a clear, structured manner, making it easy to read and understand.

The fifth part of the document is a list of names and titles, concluding the list of personnel and their assignments. The list is organized in a clear, structured manner, similar to the previous sections.

The sixth part of the document is a list of names and titles, continuing the list of personnel and their assignments. The list is organized in a clear, structured manner, similar to the previous sections.

The seventh part of the document is a list of names and titles, concluding the list of personnel and their assignments. The list is organized in a clear, structured manner, similar to the previous sections.

“Wed^y” after y^e feast of St. David’s, 6 Edw. son of Edward. John de Malleye demises for term of his John’s life to Richard de Cleburi, and Maud his wife all his land and tenements in Malleye, Clebur’ and Doddenhull at a rent of 25s. 6d., for which the grantees shall find him decent sustentance in meat and drink at their own table honorably, and when he wants to ride he shall have one of their horses, he shall also have one of their pages to make his bed and pull off his shoes, and serve him when he wants it, they shall also find him 2 pr of “lence” (illegible) yearly. If Richard dies before John, the premises shall devolve to Maud as long as she remains unmarried; upon her marriage they revert to the grantor, and if any wardship, marriage, or escheat accrue of any of the free tenants which were y^e said John’s in the towns of Mortimer’s Cleobury and Doddington, he and the two grantees shall divide the profit between them.

Tes RALPH DE LA LOWE
 WALTER DE STEPPLE
 JOHN DE HETT BYE, SENR.
 JOHN DE HETT BYE, JUNR.
 JOHN DE CURDWALLE
 JOHN LE REDDE
 ROGER DE KYNLET
 ROGER DE WESTWODE

Seal of yellow wax defaced.

Margaret, the daughter and co-heir of John de Malleye, of Malleye, married Thomas Archer, of Umbersdale, Co. Warwick, (member of a family who became Barons Archer, and whose elder co-heir married, 1788, the Earl of Plymouth). Thomas Archer died 1372, and the heirs of Margaret and Thomas continued in possession of Malley till 1535, when it was sold by Richard Archer (who had previously mortgaged it) to his neighbour, Thomas Blount, of Sodington. (*Deed cop. by Sir Symon Archer in possession of E. of Plymouth, 1815.*)

The family of Blount has for more than 600 years been connected with this neighbourhood; it is of the highest antiquity being descended from the Dukes de Guisnes, of Picardy, who were of Scandinavian origin, and the name itself “Le Blond,” is an allusion

to the fair hair of a foreign ancestor, many of whose descendants do not belie the name in the present day.

Walter le Blount, of Rock, (the progenitor of the Blounts of Mawley) married the sister and heir of William de Sodington who died 1301. The Baronetcy was conferred on Walter Blount, of Sodington in 1642. He suffered severely in the cause of Charles I., he was imprisoned, and his house at Sodington burnt by Cromwell's soldiers, because he refused to make arms at "the Forge," and his estates were ordered to be confiscated by Act of Parliament, Nov. 2, 1652.

On the Mawley Estate are still traces of this Forge. Dr. Plot, in his *Hist. of Staffordshire*, relates that strings of mules brought ore from a Manor called Red Hall, in the Parish of Audley, Staffordshire, to be smelted at *Mawley*; the connection of the Blounts with this part of Staffordshire accounts for this otherwise curious circumstance; for in the 14th century Sir William le Blount, of Sodington, married Margaret de Verdon, the daughter and co-heir of John Lord Audley. She held as part of her inheritance the Manor of Balterley, which joins Red Hall, and her heirs continued in possession of it till 1581, when Sir George Blount of Kinlet,¹ (whose ancestor was a younger son of Blount, of Sodington), died seized of it. Mawley Hall, the finest example of the Architecture of the Georgian period in Shropshire, was built by Sir Edward Blount, the fourth Baronet, 1736, the architect being the well-known Smith, of Warwick. The interior is finished

¹ Sir George Blount, of Kinlet, was descended from Sir John Blount, of Sodington, (temp. E. III.) by his 2nd wife, Isabel, only daughter of Sir Brian Cornwall, of Kinlet; on the failure of the male line of the Cornwalls, the Kinlet estates thus came to this branch of the Blounts, who marked their descent by quartering the arms of Cornwall with Blount, and are now represented in the female line by Mr. Childe, of Kinlet. The Blounts of Mawley are descended from the same Sir John Blount, by his 1st wife Juliana Foulhurst.

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with more than usual care, the plaister medallions, and the beautiful woodwork in the floors and staircase being worthy of special attention. The site of the House has been admirably chosen; commanding extensive views of the Clee Hill and the surrounding country, it stands in a finely-timbered deer park, surrounded by the River Rea.

THE WOODHOUSE.

A religious house, for 12 Augustine monks, was founded here, in 1250, by one Turberville. The following deed, partly illegible, written in black letter with red capitals, a contract between the Prior of the Augustines and John Clebury and his wife in 1482, is at Shakenhurst:—

“Frater Thomas Prior localis Ordinis Fratrum reremitarum S^{to} Augustini Conventus Woodhousie dilectis suis in X^{to} Johanni Cleberi et Aliciæ consorti suæ Orationes ut quicquid hauriri valeat dulcius de latere Crucifixi devotionem quam ad ordinem nostrum ob Dei geritis reverentiam ut decepi affectum sinceritatem acceptas X^{to} que acceptabile fore cre . . . piis beneficiorum Spiritualium vicissitudinibus compensari vos ad universa et singula nostræ Religione tam vita q . . . recipio in suffragia plenam vobis tenore presentium participationem bonorum omnium concedendo quæ per fratres dicti conventus . . . in missis Vigiliis jejuniis abinentiis prædicationibus et orationibus cæterisque divinis exercitiis operari . . . dignabitur elementia Salvatoris . . . addens etiam gratia speciali quod cum obitus vester in conventu nostro fuerit nunciatus id per nos devote fiet quod oro fratribus nostris defunctis in communi ibidem fieri consuevit. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii mei est appensum. Datum in conventu nostro anno Domini millesimo cccclxxxii.”

In 1540 (Nov. 13. 31 H. VIII) “the Commissioners” took away from the Woodhouse Austin Friars xii oz. iii. q^{rs} gilte plate. 1559, June 21st, Queen Mary granted the Woodhouse to Chancellor Sir Edward Peckham K^t to the use of Thomas Reve and George

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of relativity and quantum theory.

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Cotton for the sums of £667 14s. 11d. and £232 12s. 8d.

The whole site of the house of or belonging to the Augustine Brothers commonly called the Augustine Fryers of Woodhouse, with all things belonging to them in our Co. of Salop formerly a parcel of lands, possessions and revenues of the said House lately of Augustine Fryers . . . also the Demeyne lands of the late said house containing by estimate 50 Acres; that is to say; one grove called Woodhaye, containing by estimate 4 Acres, and one close of pasture called Harper's Close, containing by estimate 5 Acres, and one parcel of our land called Pyke Field, containing by estimate 1 Acre (adjacent to the said close called Harper's Field); and one other parcel of our land with its appurtenances called the Utterweld containing by estimate $1\frac{1}{2}$ Acre, and also one other parcel of our land called the Inner Weld containing by estimate 3 Acres. And the herbage of our wood called the Hedgwood containing by estimate 2 Acres, and one croft of our land with its appurtenances called the Hedghouse Croft containing by estimate one acre two roods, and one other close of our land or pasture with its appurtenances called the Hygh Wood containing by estimate 2 Acres, also one meadow of ours with appurtenances called the Prior's Meadow containing by estimate 3 Acres, and one garden of ours containing 3 roods, and one garden containing 3 roods, and one Pasture called Play Field, otherwise, the Playing Place containing 5 Acres, and one other Pasture of ours called Blakemore Field containing 6 Acres, also one other pasture called Lady Heath containing 10 Acres, now or late in the occupation of William Deane or his assigns. *Deed in the possession of W. Purton, Esq.* During the present Century the old house (with its moat and the remains of a chapel) was used as a farm house. It was extra parochial and is situated two miles North West of Cleobury Mortimer.

THE CHURCH.

THE Church dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin is of handsome proportions, and its scale points to a time when Cleobury Mortimer was of greater importance than it is now. It consists of a chancel 41ft. by 25ft., separated from the nave by a very fine EE arch; a nave 76ft. in length, with clerestory N. and S. aisles of five bays, and a north chantry dedicated to St. Nicholas; a south porch and a handsome square tower, with a lofty, octagonal wooden spire. The chancel and nave are spanned by fine timber 14th century roofs. The Church is built of grey stone, supposed to come from a quarry called Gathill, in the parish of Kinlet. In 1663 the south windows of the nave contained shields of the arms of Mortimer "*Barry, of 6 Or. and Az. on a chief of the 1st, 2 pallets between 2 base esquierres of the 2nd; over all an inescutcheon argent.*" In the east window of the chantry the arms of Mortimer quartering de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, "*Or. a cross gules;*" and the north chantry windows contained the arms of the old Baronial family of Trussell, "*Arg. a fret gules—on each joint a bezant.*" These have now disappeared, and most of the windows bear traces of insertions of later date. In 1659 the Church was handsomely seated with carved oak pews, which were replaced by plain deal ones in 1812. In 1743 a large west gallery was erected; in 1761 the shingle was removed from the spire, and it was boarded and painted at a cost of £70. In 1793 the Church had become so dilapidated that it was said to be in imminent danger of falling, and a new Church was contemplated; but by the advice of Mr. Telford, the county surveyor, strong wooden tie beams were inserted at intervals across the interior, the roofs were ceiled, abutments of brick were built against the south wall, and if these did not add to the beauty they at least prevented the Church from falling. Recently it has been very carefully strengthened and underbuilt where it was giving way. The ceiling of 1793 has been removed,

The first part of the history is a general account of the
 state of the world at the beginning of the world, and
 of the progress of the human mind, from the first
 ages of the world to the present time. The second
 part is a particular history of the several nations
 of the world, from the first ages of the world to
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 the several kingdoms of the world, from the first
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 first ages of the world to the present time.

open seats replace the deal pews, the gallery has been taken down and an organ-chamber built. The memorial stones, both on the walls and pavement, have been scrupulously preserved, forming as they do a local history and record of successive generations which have trod those aisles and worshipped within those walls. The organ was built by Nicholson, of Worcester, at a cost of £250, and erected in 1847; the font was given in 1857; the pulpit in 1873. The cost of the work done since 1874, under the guidance of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, has been about £2,000. The Curfew is still rung, and there is a fine peal of six bells by Rudhall, of Gloucester. The Inscriptions are:—

- 1—Hark to our melody. A.R. 1757.
- 2—Abel Rudhall cast us all. 1757.
- 3—Peace and good neighbourhood. A.R.
- 4—J. Atwood Vicar. 1757.
- 5—Richard Dorset. Will. Oseland Ch. War. A.R. 1757.
- 6—A.R. I to the Church the living call
And to the grave do summon all.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE COMMUNION PLATE.

- ON THE FLAGON AND LARGE PATEN.—“The gift of William Brown, gent., to the Church of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop.”
- ON THE CHALICE.—“For the Church of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, 1775.”
- ON THE ALMS DISH.—“He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord.”
- ON THE SMALL PATEN.—“Take, eat, this is my body. St. Mary the Virgin, Cleobury Mortimer. A thank-offering from Henry Kemp, A.D. 1865.”

“August 14th, 1733.

The Rector of Ribsford doth yearly pay to the Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, the sum of One pound 5 shillings at Easter, in lieu of Easter Offering; and other privy tithes from Bank Hill, Wycr Hill, and Doglane within the parish of Ribsford, which places when they were first inhabited were reputed to be in the Parish of Cleobury Mortimer. It is near 100 years since this agreement was made and this Sum yearly and duly paid over since.” (Dukes MSS.)

VICARS OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

From Blakeway's MSS. with additions.

The Patrons till 1479 were the Abbots of Wigmore, the Church having been presented to the Abbey by Roger de Mortimer.

1320 Jan. 20th, John dictus Scheremon of Ludlow.

1348 Richard

1349 Sir William de Curdewall who resigned in 1362. He was appointed by Roger de Mortimer chaplain to his Chantry of St. Nicholas, which he resigned 1359.

1362 Roger Mey, who exchanged with

1366 William Hunte, Rector of Whytynton, (Wigorn, Dio.,) he exchanged with

1371 Alan de la Vise, Rector of Byllesley, (Wigorn Dio.) Upon Tuesday, August 8th, 1391, John, Bishop of Hereford, held his 3rd sitting against W. Swinderley in the Church of Cleobury Mortimer.—*Fox's Acts and Monts.*, p. 453.

1399 Sir Hugh Cheyney.

1407 Sir William de Egginton, died 1456, and exchanged July 27th, 1418, with Richard Welynton, of Neen Sollars, on the presentation of Edmund, Earl of March.

1418 Richard Wellington, Rector of Nyen Solers, resigned 1425.

1425 Sir John Syllgyrove (Syllgyrove is in the Parish of Kinlet), resigned 1431.

1431 Sir William Whytehere, chaplain.

1442 Sir John Lowe 1442 resigned for his successor's preferment.

1442 Mester William Langwys, late Rector of Sonnyngwell in dio. Sarum which he resigned for this Master Adam Smale *alias* Langways, resigned in 1462, and had a pension of 5 marks settled on him out of the benefice.

1462 John Sandy consented to the above pension June 25th, 1462.

- 1479 Sir John Tailour. — Dec. 11th, 1518, the Bishop permits him to treat with Sir William Bradock about a pension out of the Vicarage in the event of his becoming Vicar, but this recognition was not completed. He died 1524? (1527) Was also Chaplain or Deacon of St. Nicholas' Chantry.
- 1524 William Bradock obit 1551 presented by Thomas Untan, of Drayton in Hales, grantee of the prior and convent of Wigmore. His income in 1534 was 16/- from certain tithes of grain, and small tithes £12 2s. 6d., and the Abbot of Wigmore's contemporary returns are £16 16s. 0d.—(*Eyton Ant.*)
- 1551 March 5th, Edward Troye Priest, presented by William and Hugh Cooke, grantees of the convent of Wigmore, being at the time Chaplain or Deacon in the chantry of St. Nicholas, to which he had been appointed 1531, by Henry 8th.
- 1572 May 6th, William Tayler, B.A., presented by the Queen. (*Rymer XV.* 698.)
- 1587 William Marston. presented by Sir Francis Lacon, of Kinlet. Seven of his children were baptized in the Church; he was buried there August, 1624, and his wife "Anne Marson, widowe," in the following November.
- 1625 John Barker; this is the Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, whom Walker calls "Baker," and says was ejected for loyalty. On 24th May, 9 C.I. John Barker was presented by the King to y^e Vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, "void by resignation and belonging to our presentation."—(*Rymer XIX.* 540.) There is something particular in this; Barker appears by the Parish Register to have succeeded immediately on the death of Marston in 1624, yet here we find him in 1633 receiving a new presentation from the King on a suggested avoidance

1917 The first of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the crops were very poor. The people were very poor and the government was very weak.

1918 The second of the year was a very wet one. The weather was very cold and the crops were very poor. The people were very poor and the government was very weak.

1919 The third of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the crops were very poor. The people were very poor and the government was very weak.

1920 The fourth of the year was a very wet one. The weather was very cold and the crops were very poor. The people were very poor and the government was very weak.

1921 The fifth of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the crops were very poor. The people were very poor and the government was very weak.

by resignation. It is likely that his title was found defective and he was glad to take out these letters patent.—(*Blakeway MS.*) Barker baptized seven of his children in Cleobury Church between the years 1625 and 1635, therefore it is probable that he never ceased to reside there.

John Malden, Vicar of Cleobury before 1648. Was buried at Cleobury, Sep. 11th, 1656.

1656 Robert Goodwin. This Vicar has left a book of private memoranda, copies of letters, accounts of his tithes which throw some interesting light upon the local incidents of his time. His accounts show us that in 1658 coal cost 4s. per ton, Malt 3s. 8d. a strike, Corn 5s. a strike, Butter 4s. a gallon, 7s. was paid for the keep for a fortnight of his daughter's horse which had strayed, and 2s. for proclaiming it. He tells us that good horses are very scarce and dear and would not be bought under 3 or 4 and twenty pounds. "1s. Was given by Milady Child when she suped with us." He took pupils, and in 1864 among the number are William Childe, Abel Gower, two Kettlebys of Catherton, an Acton, and a Langley. There is also the draft of a letter to his Cozen Burton, in which he engages to "keep and well to educate his daughter Mary, for seaven years for 4£ a year." His letters display considerable command of language and kindness of heart; his correspondence extended to the Bishop, and to the Judges, to his relations, and the parents of his pupils. Among his papers is a receipt from William Latward for the sum of 2s. 3d. for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Drayton, collected in the Parish Church of Cleobury Mortimer. He died 1691, and is buried with his wife Elizabeth, (who died 1693) in the Chancel of the Church.

- 1691 William Edwards, designated "Curate" until 1699, married 1696, "Mis Elizabeth Goodwin," (the daughter of the late Vicar, born in Cleobury Mortimer, 1672,) by whom he had three sons and three daughters baptized in Cleobury Church. He was buried in the chancel of the Church, Feb. 19th, 1739, aged 77, and a stone with verses descriptive of his virtues commemorates him.
- 1738 John Attwood, Rector of Wheathill and Burwarton, perpetual Curate of Monk's Hopton and Acton Round, and for some years resident Curate of Cleobury Mortimer, was presented to the living by William Lacon Childe, Esq., on the death of Mr. Edwards; five children of John Attwood and Mary his wife were baptized in Cleobury Church. He died July, 1769, aged 60, and a small brass inside the altar rails marks the spot where he lies, as also his widow who died in 1780.
- 1769 Edward Harries, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, succeeded Mr. Attwood, 1769, left Cleobury Sept. 1771, and resigned 1779. In a letter dated 1805, Mr. Harries says "I often reflect with much satisfaction on the two agreeable years of my residence in Cleobury, and the kindness I there received." The Rev. Edward Harries, Rector of Hanwood, and Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, was the eldest son of Thomas Harries, Esq., of Cruckton Hall, near Shrewsbury, and was presented to the living of Cleobury by Charles Baldwin, Esq., of Kinlet, M.P., and his wife Catherine. Mr. Harries was born 1743, succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father, married 1771 Lucia, daughter and heir of Francis Turner Blythe, Esq., of Broseley Hall, Co. Salop, and is grandfather of Colonel Harries, of Cruckton. He died Jan., 1812.

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- 1779 Edward Northey, Vicar of Kinlet and Cleobury Mortimer, Canon of Windsor, was presented by his college friend Mr. Childe of Kinlet, on the resignation of Mr. Harries. Edward Northey was the 2nd son, but eventual heir of William Northey, Esq., of Woodcote, Co. Surrey. He resided at Kinlet, and the Vicarage at Cleobury was let to a Surgeon. He was born 1754, married 1794 Charlotte sister of Sir Herbert Taylor, resigned the living of Cleobury in 1800, succeeded to the family estates in 1826, died in 1828, and was father of the present Edward Northey, Esq., of Woodcote. From a paper left by Mr. Northey we find that the services were performed by Rev. John Taylor, who also served the cure of Silvington; that there were two services and one sermon on Sundays; prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saints' Days. The Catechism heard every Sunday in Lent in the Church, and parents admonished to send their children. The Holy Communion was administered the 1st Sunday in the month and on all great Festivals.
- 1800 George Moultrie, presented by William Childe, Esq., died in London 1845, aged 73, and is buried in the Chancel.

" These thirty years
 A house hath scarce been built, a tree cut down,
 A new shop opened—scarce a public house
 Been decked with a new sign, or changed as yet,
 Ought but its owner's name, in all this street,
 The Castle ditch alone (last remnant left
 Of feudal recollections) hath indeed
 Long since, by hands barbarian, been ploughed up,
 And planted with potatoes; its rich shade,
 Of beeches levell'd, and the fair alcove
 Which crown'd its spacious bowling green, pulled down,
 Nought else seems altered but the face of man."

Dream of Life by Revd. John Moultrie.

Thus was Cleobury Mortimer described by the late

Rector of Rugby, the son of the Vicar, whose touching poem, "My Brother's Grave," adds interest to the Church.

Beneath the Chancel's hallowed stone,
Exposed to every rustic tread,
To few save rustic mourners known,
My Brother, is thy lonely bed ;
Few words upon the rough stone graven,
Thy name, thy birth, thy youth declare,
Thy innocence, thy hopes of heaven,
In simplest phrase recorded there ;
No scutcheons shine, no banners wave,
In mockery o'er my Brother's grave.

1845 George Murray, Vicar of Kinlet, now Vicar of Bromsgrove and Honey. Canon of Worcester.

1846 The present Vicar, Edward George Childe, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Kinlet, son of William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet and Kyre.

LAY DEACONRY OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

Of this Office Mr. Blakeway says in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire* "a singular piece of preferment of which I know not that any second example can be found in the kingdom." It appears probable that its Endowment represents Roger de Mortimer's grant for the support of the Chaplain to St. Nicholas' Chantry, the more so as it is connected with the duty of reading the 1st lesson, and is in the gift of the crown, which (as has already been shewn) now represents the House of Mortimer. Similar endowments have existed in other parishes, but have merged in the endowment of the Church, as at Cheswardine. It is worth about £50 a year, including a small portion of tithes and some detached land in the immediate vicinity of the Town.

A LIST OF CHAPLAINS OF THE PERPETUAL CHANTRY OF ST. NICHOLAS IN THE CHURCH OF CLEOBURY MORTIMER, FOUNDED BY ROGER SON OF EDMUND DE MORTIMER.—
(*Blakeway's MSS., with additions.*)

Sir William de Curdewall, Vicar of Cleobury Mor-

timer from 1359 to 1362, resigned this Chantry 1359, presented by the noble man Sir Roger de Mortimer, E. of March.

1359 Sir Stephen de Derlyng, Chaplain, presented by Sir Roger Mortimer, became Vicar of Neen Savage in 1361.

1361 Walter de Malleye Priest, presented by Johanna, (? Philippa) Countess of March.

Sunday before the Feast of St. James, 36 E. 3. Walter de Malleye, Chaplain, grants to Master Robert de Malleye, parson of the Church of Uptune Waryn, a burgage in the new street of Cleburi, between the burgage of Sir Adam Hetbeye, and the way towards Roonhull in breadth and in length from the new street to the field of Roonhull, likewise all the lands and tenements foreign which I had of the said Roberts gift and feoffment within the Manor of Cleburi Mortimer to have and to hold to y^e said Robert for life, remainder to Alice Dygard for life, remainder to Stephen her son in tail, remainder to Laurentia his sister in tail, and to Isabella his sister in tail, remainder to William de Malleye brother of y^e said Maitr Robert and his right heirs.

Tes. ROGER DE FOXCOTE. JOHN DE SAN GEORGE.
WM. DE MALLEYE. JOHN DE WEHINTYNE.
JOHN DE LA WODEHOUSE. WM. PETTE.

Dated at Cleburri Mortimer, Tuesy. in Pentecost 36 E 3.

Blakeway's MSS.

1373 Sir William Breytz, Chaplain

1375 Sir John Spechesley, Chaplain pres^d by Nobilis Dna. Philippa Countess of March.

1387 William Therlwynde resigned.

1387 Griffin Waterden, Chaplain died. Presented by Henry IV.

1412 William Walkysbache, Chaplain presented by Henry V. The Bishop granted him license to build a house for himself in the Cemeterv of Cleobury Mortimer, to be 160 ft. long and 24 ft. broad.

1460 Sir William Dobyngs, Chaplain.

. . . Sir John Taylor died 1527, he was Vicar of Cleobury, from 1479 to 1524.

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- 1527 Sir Richard Luce, Sacerdos resigned 1531, presented by Henry VIII. Incumbent of Nyen Solers.
- 1531 Sir Edward Troye presented by Henry VIII. The following is a deed of this period from the Ecclesiastical Survey taken in pursuance of an act of Parliament 26 H. 8th, in the First Fruits Office.

CANTARIA DE CLYBERYE MORTYMER.

Edwardus Troye Cant: valet per annum in Terris et Tementis ad man: mort: ponit: Licenc: Reg: obtent £4 6 9

In 1551 Sir Edward Troye became Vicar of Cleobury.

- 1580 Oliver Matthews on 22d June, 1580, obtained a lease from the crown for twenty-one years of six acres of land and all tithes of grain in the town and fields of Cleobury Mortimer, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Wigmore, employed for the maintenance of a "sexton" in the said Parish Church. He was a Welshman by birth, a Mercer in Shrewsbury 1576. Styled of Bishop's Castle, in the Herald's Visitation of Shropshire, and writes from Snead near that town. His wife, Jane, was daughter of Edward Broughton, of Broughton, and was buried at Bishop's Castle, Jan. 9th, 1611. In 1615 he mentions being "aged 95 yeres," and in Julie 1616 he publishes "The scituation, foundation, and ancient names of the famous towne of Salop, by Oliver Matthews, gen." He was probably connected with Cleobury Mortimer. The name of Matthews was known there for many generations, as was also that of Oliver.
- 1596 "John Cooke, Deacon in the Church of Cleobury Mortimer. "He was appointed by Lord Keeper Egerton, at the suggestion of John Lutwyche, a very eminent attorney of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Sheriff's of Shropshire*, p. 189.
- 1622 Richard Osland, "Deacon of Cleobury;" his wife

1877 The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the City of New York, from the year 1877 to the year 1880.

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1877 The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the City of New York, from the year 1877 to the year 1880.

- was Elizabeth, and his name occurs in the Parish Register, 1603—1609—1622 as “deacon.”
- 1699 William Osland’s name occurs as “deacon” in the Parish Register, 1648—1656. His wife Grace died 1689, and he died 1699.
- 1727 William Oseland “deacon” died.
- 1733 “Bradley, an Attorney and Lay Deacon, 1733. The Deacon, now Lay deacon, is said to have formerly officiated at one of the Chapels of Catherston and Bransley, whilst the Vicar was at the High Church.”—*Note in Blakeway’s MSS.*
- 1793 “Charles Edmund Wylde, Rector of Letton, Glazeley, and Deuxhill and Minister of Loaton, is Lay Deacon here at a salary of about £30 a year, and which arises chiefly from the great tithes of Cleobury Township, and he has also some land belonging to the Office. The duty done for this is the reading of the First lesson on Saints’ Days and Sundays and for which he pays the Clerk £2 or guineas a year for the acting as his deputy.”—*Duke’s MSS.* 12018.
- . . . George Moultrie, Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, died 1845.
- 1845 Edward George Childe, present Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer and Kinlet.

MONUMENTS IN CLEOBURY MORTIMER CHURCH.

1. The most ancient is a stone slab in which a rude cross is carved; it was found in 1874, built into the south wall of the Church. It is now placed in the tower.

ON THE FLOOR OF NAVE.

2. W.P. 1651.
3. Susannah, the daughter of William and Margaret Davies, who departed this life May 28th, 1702, aged 18 years.
4. Beneath this stone lie interred the remains of Thomas
5. Ann Hammond, May 1st, 17
6. Here lyeth the body of Edward, the son of Edward Oliver and Cattorn, his wife, who departed this life October the 12th, aged 3 years, 1709.

7. To the Memory of George Cooper and Joyce, his wife, late of Cleobury Forge. She died March 2d, 1726, aged 55. He died Augst 15th, 173 . . . aged 69.
8. Humphrey Starey gent. departed this life February, 1712.
9. Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Starey, 1722.
10. June, 1778
also y^e body of Sarah, her sister, who departed this life March y^e 21st, 1755, aged 12 years.
11. Mary Newall died June 23d, 1762, aged 67.
12. Thomas Newall senior, died April 27th, 1778, aged . . .
13. Thomas Newall junior, died Jan. 10th, 1763, aged 27 years.
14. I T 1718. T C 1734.
15. (Mr. Joyce Tyler). (Thomas Collins, a child).
16. J F 1734.
17. W P died March 27, 1766, aged 77 years.
18. Here lieth the body of W I, aged . . . A.D. 1750.
19. George Crow, the son of John and Margaret Crow, died Feb. 20th, 1775, aged 5 years, and likewise William, their son, died Sep. 1st .1794, aged 20 years.
20. Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Anne Graham, wife of George Graham. She was born at Carlisle, Nov. 19th, 1722, and died in the 81st year of her age, loved and lamented by those who best knew her, April 19th, 1803.
21. Samuel Beddo, late of this town, who died 7th June, 18 . 6, aged 84. This stone is erected at the sole expense of his survivnig wife Mary Beddo.
22. Edward Toldervy, dyed Sep. 27th, 1761, aged 37.
23. Edward Griffin, surgeon, died May 17th, 1794, aged 34.
24. Catherine Griffin, relict of the above Edward Griffin, died Augst 20, 1845, aged 85.
25. Beneath lie the remains of Agnes Humphreys, who died the 24th day of May, 1766, aged 31 years—also of Margaret Toldervy, who died 15th day of August, 1807, aged 80 years.

CHANCEL FLOOR.

26. In Memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Beddoe; she departed this life March 22d, 1734, aged 46 years.
She lies interred, deprived of life,
A virtuous woman and a loving wife.
27. Thomas Beddoe, late of Witheypool, died June . . . 1775, aged 66 years. William Beddoe, also of Withypool (son of the above) died Augst 20th, 1800, aged 67 years.

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48. The forty-eighth part is devoted to a study of the various problems of the subject.	470
49. The forty-ninth part is devoted to a study of the various questions of the subject.	480
50. The fiftieth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.	490

28. I B 1719.

29. West 82
 also of West of the Citie of Worcester,
 gent., departed this life April 30th, 1800 (?) aged 50 (?) years.
 (Inside rails.)
30. Here lyeth the body of Thomas Read, sen^r who dep. this life
 day of June . . .
31. In memory of Mary, wife of Tim. Colebatch, gent., who died
 May y^e 7th, 1759, in y^e 55th year of her age. Also in memory
 of Timothy Colebatch, gent., who died Jan. 4th, 1783, in the
 93d year of his age ; likewise of George, his son, gent., he died
 Jan. 1st, 1785, aged 53 ; also in memory of Ann, relict of the
 above named George. She died March 7th, 1789, aged 41.
32. Here lieth the body of William Fox, who departed this life
 June 21st, 1730, aged 50 years, John Fox, of the Lea, gent.,
 was buried the 13th Dec., 1760, aged 79 years. Also to the
 memory of John Fox, son of James and Jane Fox, for fifty
 years known and respected as a Solicitor in this town. Born
 Nov. 9th, 1762, died Jan. 13th, 1848.
33. Here lyeth the body of William Fox, the elder, who departed
 this life 10th June, A.D. 1713, aged 73 years. William Fox,
 of Quatford, gent., was interred Dec. 25th, 1772, aged 55 years.
 Yeoman Fox, of the Lea, gent., died 6th April, 1777, aged
 57 years.
34. The Revd. Mr. William Edwards, late Vicar of this Church
 departed this life Feb. 16th, 1738, aged 77.
 The ritual stone thy son doth lay
 O'er thy respected dust,
 Only proclaims the mournful day
 When he a parent lost.
 Fame will convey thy virtue down
 Through ages yet to come,
 'Tis needless, since so well they're known,
 To crowd them on thy tomb.
 Deep to engrave them on my heart,
 Rather demands my care,
 Ah ! could I stamp in ev'ry part,
 The fair impression there.
 In life to copy thee I'll strive,
 And when I that resign,
 May some good-natured friend survive,
 To lay my bones by thine.

H S

35. Anna et Edwardus Proles Revd. J. Atwood et Maria conjugis.
 Anna obit Augst 14th, 1745, Edw. ob. Sep. 15th, 1759.

Small brass.

Hic jacet Pater predict^m
 Hujus Ecclesie olim Vicarius
 Amavit protem, amavit gregem,
 Sorte sua contintus sed
 Fælicior si digniores pavisset oves
 Obiit 9 Jul. 1769. Etatis 60 Voluit
 Lectorem non nescire positos cineres
 Hoc te saxum rogat Vias respicere
 Vale Vigila.

Remember my judgment for thine also shall be,
 So yesterday for me and to day for thee.

I H S

Epigraphen hanc, vivus quam ipse sibimet designaverat
 tristas posuerunt, quorum inter suit Cura.

“ In Christ shall all be made alive ”

36. Under this stone lie the remains of George 2d. son of the Rev. G. Moultrie, Vicar of this Parish. Born on the 19th of May, 1801, and died on 5th October, 1810.

Also of Henry, 6th son, who died Dec. 1815, aged.

Here too lie the remains of the above named Rev. George Moultrie, Vicar of this Parish for 45 years, who died May 12th, 1845, aged 73 and also of Harriet Moultrie his widow, who died June 22nd, 1867, in her 92d year. Near this spot was buried Edward Mortimer Moultrte, their 3d. son, who died Jan. 18th, 1851, aged 48 years.

“ Jesus said behold I come quickly.”

ON THE NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL.

37. Near this place lyeth the body of MR. ANDREW BOSWELL, surgeon. He was buried June ye 10th, 1738, aged 73 years. Also his two daughters, CATHERINE and SARAH, who died Oct. 1730. Also Mr. WM. GOWER; he was buried in December, 1730, aged 29 years.

38. The REV. JOHN ATWOOD, Rector of Wheathill and Burwarton, perpetual Curate of Monk's Hopton and Acton Round, in this County, and some years resident Curate of this Parish. Died Dec. 1st, 1798, aged 63.

MARY, his wife, died Dec. 9th, 1808, aged 70.

MARIA, their eldest daughter, died July 21st, 1822, aged 50.

WILLIAM, their 2d son, died at Claston Dormington, Herefordsh., Sep. 3d, 1844, aged 67.

CATHERINE, their youngest daughter, died at Claston, June 2d. 1855, aged 82.

JOHN, their 3d and youngest son, died at Clifton, Bristol, Sep. 3d, 1856, aged 78, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters.

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39. To the Memory of MARY, the beloved wife of JAMES STEVENS, gent., who departed this life 24th Sep., 1835, aged 77. She was a grandchild of John and Mary Fox, of the Lea, by her mother, Mary, the wife of Samuel Downes, gent. In grateful acknowledgment for the long and happy union with one whose mind was endowed with every moral and religious duty this monument is erected.

Also to the Memory of JAMES STEVENS, gent., who departed this life the 22d day of April, 1840, aged 87 years.

SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL.

40. Near this stone lie the remains of JAMES COMPSON, gent., late an inhabitant of this town, who died Sep. 23d, 1765, in the 47th year of his age. Readers, if ye regard the sacred duties—if ye love honesty, esteem sincerity, and admire the virtue of friendship, if ye rejoice at acts of humanity, have compassion for the distressed, liberality for the indigent, affability for the meek, and goodwill for all mankind—Weep for the loss of him who discharged such duties and displayed such virtues—happy in their exercise—here, and in the hope of their reward hereafter.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS COMPSON, Esq., who closed a life of integrity and benevolence, with hopes full of immortality, on 12th Dec., 1808, in the 83d year of his age. Also of MRS. ELIZABETH COMPSON, a sincere Christian, who died Jan. 7th, 1781, in 56th year of her age.

Near the remains of his grandfather are deposited those of REVD. THOMAS COMPSON, whose early virtues and distinguished talents, whose well-regulated zeal and assiduity in his sacred profession evince the heavy loss which his friends and society have sustained by his premature dissolution. He died Feb. 6th, 1809, in 27th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory also of JAMES PENNALL BRADLEY and MARY COMPSON, son and daughter of James and Martha Compson, who died infants.

Sacred to the memory of JAMES COMPSON, Esq., who died Oct. 20th, 1830.

Also of MARTHA, his wife, who died May 2d, 1819.

Also of GEORGE COMPSON, Esq., 2d son of the above, who died Aug. 7th, 1842.

Also of Rev. JAMES EDWARD COMPSON, 3d son, died Dec. 28th, 1834.

Also of WILLIAM COMPSON, 4th son, died Dec. 2d, 1824.

VESTRY WALL.

41. Near to ys place lyeth the body of JUDITH RAWLINGS, wife

of Edmund Rawlings, late of ye Parish of Salford, in the Coy of Warwick, gent., who departed this life Oct. 29th, 1728, aged 74.

CHANTRY WALL.

42. Near this place lie the remains of EDWARD TOLDERVY, gentleman, who departed this life 27th Sep., 1761, in the 37th year of his age. Also of AGNES HUMPHRIES, who died 24th May, 1766, aged 31 years. Likewise of MR. EDWARD GRIFFIN, surgeon; he married Catherine, daughter of the above Edward Toldervy, and died May 17th, 1794, in the 34th year of his age. Near the remains of her late husband are deposited those of MRS. MARGARET TOLDERVY, sister of Agnes Humphries, who died Aug. 15th, 1807, aged 80. This monument is erected by Ann and Catherine, daughters of Edward and Margaret Toldervy, as a small token of their regard. Also of CATHERINE, relict of Edward Griffin, died Aug. 20th, 1845, aged 85 years, and of Anne Toldervy, died March 27th, 1849, aged 89 years, daughters of the above Edward and Margaret Toldervy.
43. Sacred to the memory of (and deposited in a brick grave in the churchyard) the remains of MRS. ELEANOR HART MORRIS, who departed this life May 29th, 1816, in 70th year of her age.
44. In a vault under the East window of this House of God lie the mortal remains of JOHN WOODWARD, Esq., who practised as a Solicitor in Cleobury nearly half a century, and departed this life lamented by an afflicted widow and family on March 26th, 1845, aged 75 years.
 Also in the same vault lie the remains of CATHERINE, sister of the above, and widow of Revd. William Hutchinson, late incumbent of Stoulton and Wick, in the diocese of Worcester, who died March 6th, 1847, aged 81.
 Also in the same vault lie the remains of SALLY, relict of the above named John Woodward, who died Nov. 28th, 1853, aged 79.
 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. xiv. 13.
45. Near this place lies interred the body of MR. EDMUND WHITCOMBE, surgeon, and one of the Coroners of this County. He died Jan. 17th, 1782, aged 49. Also of Martha; his wife, she died Nov. 2d, 1798, in her 58th year.

NAVE. SOUTH WALL.

46. To perpetuate the memory of MR. WILLIAM BROWN, first master of the Free School in this town, a truly good man, one of the best Mathematicians of his time, and whose mode of in-

struction excelled most of his cotemporaries. This stone is gratefully dedicated by one of his pupils. He died Sep. 11th, 1773, in 58th year of his age, and lies interred near this place.

47. In memory of CHARLES HOLLAND, attorney at law, who died Dec. 19th, in the year of our Lord 1781, aged 82 years. He practised the law for upwards of 60 years with great reputation, and what was very uncommon, he was indefatigable in business to the last, notwithstanding his age. In the same grave lies his beloved wife, ANN HOLLAND, who died Dec. 6th, 1782, aged 85 years. This monument was erected to their memory as a monument of filial duty and affection by Elizabeth Bishop.

Memento mori says the doleful knell,
Few think of death but when they hear the bell.

FONT.

48. IN honorem Ejus necnon in memoriam uxoris amantissimæ
Matris eximie hoc sanctum lavacrum. Conjux et liberi
superstites MDCCCLVII.

CHANCERY EAST WINDOW.

Glass by Clutterbuck.

49. IN memory of Edmund Whitcombe, born Feb. 25, A.D. 1769, died April 24th, 1848. Also Maria Whitcombe, his wife, born Nov. 1st, 1780, died Oct. 21st, 1865.

CHANCEL NORTH WINDOW.

Glass by Clutterbuck.

50. IN memory of Anne Toldervy, died May 27, A.D. 1749, aged 89. This window is erected as a token of gratitude and affection by her adopted daughter Eleanor Lee.

CHANCEL SOUTH.

Glass by Willamant.

51. THIS window is dedicated to God and the church in memory of Mary Ann, the wife of John Lynn, Priest.

EAST WINDOW.

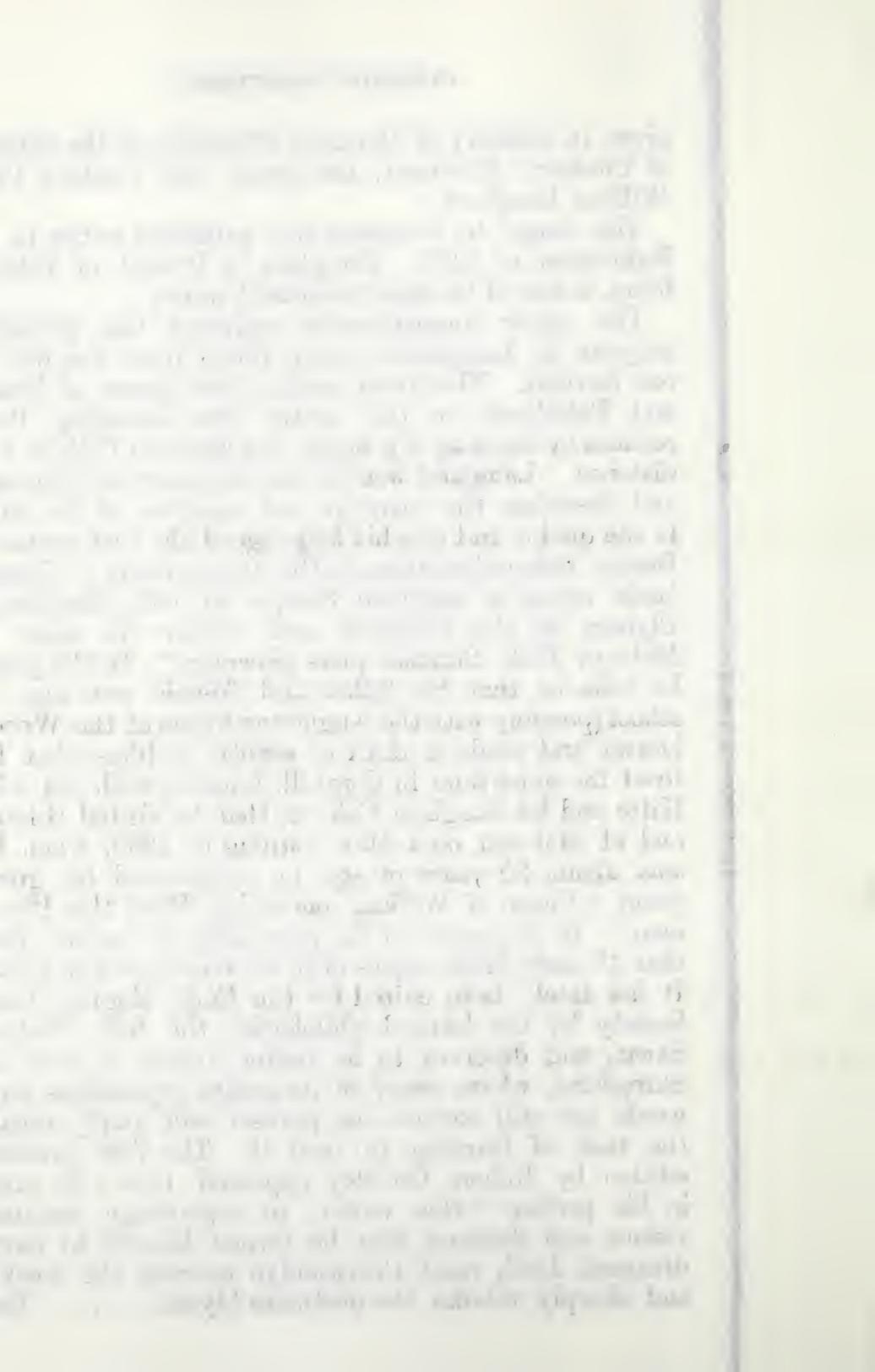
52. IN . memory . of . William . Langland . Poet . Born . about .
1332 . died . about . 1400 . who . sang . of . Jesus . Christ .
in . the . Allegory . of . Piers . the . Plowman .

THE painted glass in this window has been recently

given in memory of the most illustrious of the natives of Cleobury Mortimer, the great 14th Century Poet William Langland.

The design by Burrowes was exhibited in the R. A. Exhibition, of 1875. The glass by Powell, of Whitefriars, is one of his most successful works.

The upper compartments represent the principal subjects in Langland's poem, taken from the life of our Saviour. The lower contain fine figures of Truth and Falsehood—in the centre the dreaming Poet reclines by the side of a brook, the Malvern Hills in the distance. Langland was the contemporary of Chaucer, and describes the manners and customs of his time in the quaint and graphic language of the 14th century. Bishop Bale writes thus, in the 16th century: "Langlande natus in comitatu Salopie in villa Mortimer's Clybery in the Clayland, and within viii miles of Malvern Hills Scripsit piers plowman." In the poem he tells us that his father and friends put him to school (possibly with the Augustine Friars at the Woodhouse) and made a clerk or scholar of him—that he lived for some time in Cornhill, London, with his wife Kitte and his daughter Calotte, that he visited Bristol, and at Malvern, on a May morning in 1362, when he was about 30 years of age he commenced his great poem "Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman." It is a proof of its popularity in its own day that 47 early MSS. copies of it are now known to exist. It has lately been edited for the Early English Text Society by the learned philologist, the Rev. Walter Skeat, and deserves to be better known at least in Shropshire, where many of its quaint expressions and words are still extant—its perusal will amply repay the task of learning to read it. The first printed edition by Robert Crowley appeared 1550; he says in his preface "this writer, in reportyng certayne visions and dreames that he fayned himself to have dreamed, doeth most Christianlye instruct the weake and sharply rebuke the obstinate blynde. . . . The



English is according to the time it was written in, and the sense somewhat darcke, but not so harde but that it may be understande of such as will not sticke to breake the shell of the nutte for the kernelle's sake."

THE CHURCH REGISTERS.

The first entry in the oldest Register is on Sep. 21, 1601, but the book, which appears to be a *copy* of the original, is in a most dilapidated condition. The last entry is June, 1637, but several pages are missing, both at the beginning and end.

Register 2 is perfect, written on parchment, and dates from 1648 to 1699.

3 bound in vellum, dates from 1700 to 1753.

4 similar to No. 3 to 1812.

5 a folio of Registers of Marriages, 1754 to 1812, paper bound, in rough calf.

6 1813 to 1837, Marriages.

7 1813 to 1847, Baptisms.

8

9

10

} in present use.

The Parish Registers, those authentic records, which, with their bare facts, tell the short tale alike of high and low, of rich and poor, hand down to us the notable Christian names of Appolonia (Lady Blount), Minerva (the wife of the Vicar), Fortune, Nathanyell, Ales, Maudlin, Gabryell, Syseley, Chrysynna, Abida, Betteridg, Hillarie, Adaniah, Laconia, Fabia, Mehetabeth, Brilihana, Scholastina, Hamlet, Priceilla, Milionah.

The following names have either the prefix Mr. or gent. attached to them :—

Baldwin of the Forge, 1676-1719	Field of Mawley, 1652—1701
Bradshaw, 1667	Gunter, 1678
Bradley, 1696—1743	Gower of Rea Side, d. 1690
Collbatch, 1691—1727	Highmast, 1662
Dannett—1665	Heightington, 1683
Fox, 1628—1730	Hyde of Hopton, 1650

Hill, 1689	Needham, of Catherton, 1671
Jordan of Rea Side, 1697	Porter, 1675
—1704	Powell, 1670
Jones, 1687	Powntney, 1697
Ketilby of Catherton, 1621—	Read of Mawley, 1659—1736
1661	South, 1695
Lacon Thos., 1666—1674	Walker of Rea Side, 1650—1661
Lacon Fran., 1672	Weston, 1632—1672
Legast Sebastian, 1690	Wright, 1613

The following are designated "Minister," but had nothing to do with the Parish Church.

Lanes Malden, Minister of the Word, 1652.

Francis Pigott, Minister, died 1666.

Richard Hall, 1677.

Edward Boughton, 1695.

Also William Lavender, "artist," died 1670, and Humphrey Sheffill, artist.

At the end of the Third Book of Registers the following is written, and refers to the Pews of 1659 :—

Pews erected on y^e North Side of Cleobury Church, belonging to

1st PEW.

5th PEW.

The farm of Ditton

Mawley Hall

The Crown

The Heath hills

Mill Bridge house

York's house

John Price

Wid. Wyer

Mr. Field

Tho. Fox

Wm. Fox

Wid. Oseland for

John Farmer's Tenement

Wid. Penney

Edward Grinne

6th PEW.

2nd PEW.

Wid. Oseland

Wid. Chetwin

Wid. Steward

Wm. Bishop

John Prichard

The George house

Rowley Farme

Hen. Fox

Chris. Gwyer

Charles Clows

Tho. Hart

Wm. Hayley

Andrew Cond

Fran. Farmer

Rich. Gryme

3rd PEW.

7th PEW.

Joan Bateman

Geo. Phillips

Tho. Piper

Rich. Farmer

Joseph Monox

John Hill

James Davis

Tho. Newall

Geo. Eaton

Geo. Wheeler

Mary Hall

Baron's Land

Geo. Adams

Mr. Pennell, of Bransley

4th PEW.
 John Batch
 Ralph Cooke
 The Barke house
 John Maybury
 Edward Bateman
 Peter Stringer
 Lea Steward

8th PEW.
 Rich. Steward
 Char. Boughton
 Tho. Webley
 Wm. Comber
 Mr. Pennell for oncles
 Mr. Pennell for y^e Lion

Pews erected on y^e South side of Cleobury Church, belonging to

1st PEW.
 Mr. Goodwin for y^e Stone house
 Wm. James
 Fran. Hughes
 Tho. Smith
 John Oscland for Wm. Newall
 Wid. Foxall
 John Farmer

3rd PEW.
 Wid. Munnd
 Anne Newall
 Reese Price
 Anne Watmore
 John Munday
 Wm. Newall, glazier
 Fran. Kinsman

2nd PEW.
 John Batch
 Tho. Barker
 John Wellings
 Tho. Foxall
 Edward Richards
 Geo. Tayler
 Roger Comber

4th PEW.
 John Edwards
 South Wood house
 Morgan Richards
 Castle ditch house
 Bannet tree house
 Anne Morgrove

These, the residences of some of the above-named in the 17th century, are still inhabited.

THE REASIDE.

A stone manor house, part of which is very ancient, but chiefly of the 17th century. The interior betokens the former residence of a family of some local note, and contains a handsome wainscoted room, the ceiling of which is ornamented with medallions of animals, which may be crests. On the exterior is a stone carved with the initials I. T. T. R. and a wheel. In 1650—61 Richard Walker, gent., lived there—in 1690, Richard Gower, gent.—in 1697, John Jordan, gent.—in 1720 it was bought by the Meyseys, and now belongs to Mrs. Wicksted.

THE LEA.

A gabled stone house, a mile to the East of the

town, was built by three members of the family of Fox; whose initials are carved on one of the gables HF—MF—AF—AN, 1665 (Hanah Fox Mary Fox Ann Fox).

Another stone house similar in style is in the immediate vicinity of the town with the date and letters—

I. I. P. W. P.

1675.

On a brick house, opposite the Church is still barely visible JOHN FOXALL IN THE YEARE OF OUR CROWNA-TION, 1702.

On the cover of the 2^d Book of Registers is written, "A true copy of y^e Terrier of Cleobury Mortimer, as it was found in y^e Office at Hereford, Jan. y^e 20, 1697.

Unto y^e eighty seventh article we present that y^e Queen's Majesty is our Parson: And our Vicar has no gleib-land, but a house with a close lying within y^e towne of Cleobury.

The mark of y^e churchwardens—

Tho. Tiler, mark, John Wyer, mark, The mark of John Tindy, The mark of John Buckler, the mark of W^m Madley. By me John Booton, By me Richard Wyer, The mark of John Wyer.

The following are extracts from an old Almanack, I presume the composition of "Francis Pigott, minister," who died at Cleobury Mortimer in 1666—his wife Margery Pigott, widow, died the same year:—

An almanack for the yeare of our Lord God 1660 calculated for the meridian and latitude of Cleobury Mortimer, a market town in Shropshire by Manus Pigot, mathematician, inhabitant of the said parish.

If any one desire to have the ruler yard or water level in the first page mentioned, upon intelligence thereof given unto this author, he may by him be furnished at an easie rate.

If any heroic spirit or generous gentleman be desirous to

beautifie his understanding with the laudable ornaments of mathematical knowledge, he may be instructed if he please by this author who is well experienced in these practises following:—

Imprimu, the making of fixed dyals both in mettall and durable colours in divers forms.

Item, the making and use of all sorts of portable and instrumental dyals, viz: quadrants, quadrat ring-dyals, cilinder dyals, and also the making and use of that *Baculum hozarium*, or staff-dyal, devised some 40 years ago by this author, of excellent use.

Item, the use of the globes, spheres *in plano*, the mathematical jewels, Mr. Gunter's sector, and many other such mathematical instruments, geometry, or land measuring, with the plain table, theodolite, circumferetor, Mr. Hopton's gedetical staffe and the use of sines, tangents, and secants, and the art of dyalling thereby performed with great certainty and facility. Arithmetic with its parties, which is the ground of all sciences.

Non nobis nati sumus—Deo sali laus omnis et gloria tribuetor.

The following are his—

“Profitable Directions.”—Remove trees in September, October, or November, & be sure to set that side of the tree to the south againe, that was at or towards the south before.

Sow seeds of round roots, as onions, turnips, pompions & the like, three or four days *before* the full of the moon.

After the full shear sheep, cut hair, & sow all manner of seed & grain, the moon increasing.

Dung land to destroy weeds in the last quarter.

Gather the flowers and seeds you intend to keep all the year at the fall; & the like for herbes—Dry them first in the shadow and then in the sun.

Gather fruits in a dry afternoon; put every sort of jam fruit by itselfe; let them be gathered in the last quarter of the yeare; put not the bruised or the fallings among the rest.

Fell timber to build from Midsummer till Twelfetide, the moon decreasing.

Good Lord preserve our English Common Wealth

And eke in peace safely keep the same:

And give us grace to work for our soul's health

In glorifying Thy most holy name.

RECENT GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SHROPSHIRE.

BY CHARLES CALLAWAY, M.A., D.Sc. (LONDON), F.G.S.,
(OF WELLINGTON, SALOP.)

INTRODUCTION.

South Shropshire is classical ground to the geologist. Sir. R. Murchison here first made out his Silurian succession, and this division of the county forms the most important portion of "Siluria," a name as well known to the geologist as "Waterloo" is to the soldier. "Longmynd," "Stiper Stones," "Caradoc," "Wenlock," "Ludlow," all Shropshire localities, have given their names to great formations, and are known wherever geology is studied. The worker in the Rocky Mountains, or on the plains of Australia, correlates his rock groups with our Shropshire types. During the life of Murchison, the county was mapped by the Geological Survey, then under his direction, and, as might be expected, most of his views were adopted by his subordinates. But, since the death of this eminent geologist, the science of petrology has rapidly progressed; and, in the light of our more advanced knowledge, the Author has detected many grave errors in the work of his predecessors. Some of the results of his investigations have been communicated to the Geological Society of London, and have been published in their *Quarterly Journal*, but others are entirely new. The object of the present paper is to give a less detailed account of the general results at which the Author has at present arrived.

A. TREMADOC ROCKS.

No rocks of this age had been previously detected in the county, but, a few years ago, the Author discovered a group of new fossils in supposed Caradoc shales on the banks of the brook below Shineton, which suggested to him a much greater antiquity for the beds. Subsequent investigation proved that these shales were the equivalents of the *Dictyonema* beds of the White-leaved Oak Valley, Malvern; and that they occupied a considerable tract in the vicinity of the Wrekin.

(a). *Separation from similar Caradoc shales.*

Mr. Salter noticed at Harnage and on Cound Brook certain shales containing *Trinucleus concentricus*, *Beyrichia complicata*, *Diplograpsus pristis*, *Orthis testudinaria*, and other Cambro-Silurian fossils; and as these shales are very similar in lithological characters to the shales at Shineton, and have the same general strike, both shales were lumped together by him as Lower Caradoc.

After extensive collections of fossils from all parts of the area under consideration, the Author arrived at the conclusion that in no case were the Shineton and Harnage faunæ intermixed. He also observed that there was a distinct lithological difference between the two shales, the Shineton shales being more fissile, the Harnage shales more conchoidal, in their fracture. He was greatly puzzled, however, at noticing that, in the Cound-Brook and Harnage area, the shales with a Cambro-Silurian fauna were overlain by utterly unconformable Caradoc sandstone, the unconformability in some cases approaching a right angle. At the same time the shales with the older fauna dipped with apparent conformability under Caradoc sandstone. At last he made out, between Harnage Grange and Little Broomcroft, the true succession; by which it was seen that the Harnage shales overlaid the lowest beds of the Caradoc sandstone, called the Hoar Edge

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The American Northwest by [Author Name]

The American Southwest by [Author Name]

The American Southeast by [Author Name]

The American West Coast by [Author Name]

The American Midwest by [Author Name]

The American Northeast by [Author Name]

The American Northwest by [Author Name]

The American Southwest by [Author Name]

The American Southeast by [Author Name]

The American West Coast by [Author Name]

grits, which, in their turn, overlaid the Shineton shales. The two shales are thus seen to lie at a different horizon. The extraordinary relations of the Caradoc sub-formations on Cound Brook are caused by great disturbance, and are not here discussed.

(b). *Area.*—The Shineton shales cover an area extending from near Evenwood, on the south-west, to within a mile of Wellington, on the north-east, a distance of eight miles. Their greatest breadth, from Shineton to Dryton, is about two miles; but where they range towards Wellington the out-crop is contracted almost to a point. The area is roughly triangular in shape, the apex of the triangle pointing to the north-east. Its north-west side is bounded by a fault or faults for probably its entire length, various formations from the Hollybush Sandstone to the Trias abutting against the shales. On the south-east side, the triangle is covered in by intrusive basaltic rocks for one-third of its distance from the apex, and the remainder by the May-Hill Sandstone. The base of the triangular area is limited by the Hoar-Edge Grits. The shales are also seen in the valleys S.E. of Caer Caradoc and the Lawley, and in the valley between the Longmynd and the Stiper Stones.

(c). *Dip and Strike.*—The general strike of the shales is about south-west, agreeing with the direction of the great fault and of the volcanic axis of the district; but towards the south-west end of the area it bends round to the west, corresponding with the strike of the overlying Caradoc. The mean dip of the greater part of the shales is about 30° to the south-east; but in the lower part of the series, where they approach the fault, it becomes higher, then vertical, then dips steeply to the north-west, the evidence pointing towards the existence of an anticlinal. To the south-west, where the beds incline to the south below the Caradoc, the dips are below 30° , averaging 15° to 20° .

(d). *Stratigraphical Position.*—The Shineton Shales

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which is a general survey of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is a more detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present day. The first part is divided into three main sections, the first of which is a general survey of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is a more detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present day. The first part is divided into three main sections, the first of which is a general survey of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is a more detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present day.

underlie the May-Hill Sandstone unconformably; they are, therefore, older than that formation by an interval. They underlie the Caradoc, and are, of course, of greater antiquity. There is no formation which they clearly overlie; they may, therefore, be of any age anterior to the Caradoc. The Author will endeavour to show that they are of Tremadoc age.

a. *Evidence from fossils*.—Most of the Shineton forms are new specifically, and several new generically. The species which are of geological value are the following:—

Conocoryphe monile, Salter.

Olenus Salteri, Callaway, and *O. triarthrus*, Call.

Agnostus dux, Call.

Lingulella Nicholsoni, Call.

Obolella sabrinæ, Call.

The above fauna has a very ancient facies, and, taken by itself, would suggest an age anterior to the Tremadoc.

Asaphus (Asaphellus) Homfrayi, Salt.

An Asaphid with unforked labrum, common in the Upper Tremadoc of Portmadoc, and the only form in the Shineton Shales (except perhaps a hydrozoan or two) which is not new to science.

Asaphus (Platypeltis) Croftii, Call.

An Asaphoid form with entire labrum, but of a different type from *A. Homfrayi*. The typical Asaphids are Cambro-Silurian; but the entire labra connect these two species with the older forms of the family, such as *Niobe*.

The majority of the above species have an older facies than the Tremadoc; but the abundant occurrence of an Upper Tremadoc form and of another Asaphid points in an opposite direction, and it is submitted that the facts of the case, so far as the fossils are concerned, will be best satisfied by referring the beds to the age of the Lower Tremadoc.

b. *Evidence from Correlation with rocks in other localities*.

Dictyonema-beds at Pedwardine.—About twenty-five miles to the south-west of Shineton there is a small exposure of shales at Pedwardine, near Brampton Bryan. They occur in the same line of strike as the Shineton Shales, and are close to the same great south-west fault on the same (the south-east) side. They dip at a high angle (about 45°) to the west or west-south-west, and are overlain by nearly horizontal May-Hill Sandstone, the relation of the two formations being similar to their relation at Shineton. In lithological character, the Pedwardine beds are undistinguishable from the Shineton Shales; and they contain in abundance a common Shineton fossil, *Lingulella Nicholsoni*. It can scarcely be doubted that the two shales are identical.

Upper Cambrian of Malvern.—The succession of Cambrian rocks near White-leaved Oak, south of Malvern, in descending order, is as follows:—

1. Light-coloured shales with *Dictyonema sociale*, Salt.
2. Black shales with numerous Olenids.
3. Hollybush Sandstone.

The uppermost group, the *Dictyonema*-shales, has been generally considered the equivalent of the shales at Pedwardine, since it is lithologically identical, and contains abundance of the same *Dictyonema*. The Author has examined certain specimens from these shales which are in the museum at Malvern College, and in Dr. Grindrod's collection; and he had the satisfaction of identifying them as *Platypeltis Croftii* and *Conophrys salopiensis*, two Trilobites characteristic of the Shineton Shales. These shales are also lithologically identical with those of Shineton, and hold the same relation to the overlying May-Hill Sandstone. They hold a similar relation to the Hollybush Sandstone. This sandstone occurs below the *Dictyonema*-shales at Malvern with the interposition of the black *Olenus*-shales. The juxtaposition of this sandstone to the shales at Shineton and at Malvern is a strong corroboration of the evidence adduced for the identity of the two shales.

A comparison of the three formations at Shineton, Pedwardine, and Malvern is very interesting. The Shineton beds are connected with the Pedwardine shales by lithological resemblance, stratigraphical position, and the occurrence of *Lingulella Nicholsoni*. The Pedwardine rocks are correlated with the Malvern *Dictyonema*-shales by lithological resemblance, stratigraphical position, and the link of *Dictyonema sociale*. The Shineton Shales are *directly* connected with the Malvern beds by lithological resemblance, stratigraphical position, and the occurrence of two species of Trilobites in common; and *indirectly* through their correlation with the Pedwardine Shales. It may fairly be concluded that the *Dictyonema* beds at Pedwardine and Malvern are representatives of the Shineton Shales.

The occurrence of *Dictyonema sociale* in the Shineton Shales at Pedwardine and Malvern furnishes another link in the chain of palæontological evidence. This species is common at the base of the Lower Tremadoc of North Wales, and helps to connect that formation with the Shineton Shales.

B. THE HOLLYBUSH SANDSTONE.

Forming a continuous band between the Shineton Shales and the quartzite which rests upon the Wrekin, is a series of thin-bedded, micaceous, green sandstones, holding the same geographical relation to the Shineton Shales as the Hollybush Sandstone of Malvern holds to the black *Olenus*-shales. The identification of this rock with the Hollybush Sandstone is placed beyond doubt by the further evidence of *Kutorgina cingulata*, Bill., which occurs in abundance and in good preservation at Neves Castle, at the south-west end of the Wrekin, and has also been detected by the Author near Lawrence Hill, one of the lower elevations of the Wrekin range, where the sandstone has been excavated for the purpose of erecting an ancient tumulus. The

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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sandstone covers an area three and a half miles in length by half a mile in its greatest breadth, its length running parallel to the axis of the Wrekin. The dips are very various. At the north-east end of the area, several exposures give a dip averaging 50° to the west-south-west. Near the road ascending from the Wrekin to the Hatch Kiln the dip is 75° to the north-west. One third of a mile to the south-west of this locality, the sandstones dip south- 30° -east at an angle of 55° , apparently resting conformably upon the quartzite which immediately underlies them. In a quarry 250 yards from this, the dip is west- 30° -south, at 35° . At the south-west end of the sandstone area, near Neves Castle, are two exposures, one on the north of the road, dipping south-south-east at 50° , and one to the south of the road, with a dip of 50° to the south- 5° -west. This last locality is the quarry in which *Kutorgina cingulata* plentifully occurs. The same dip as the last is seen in a quarry to the south of the road from Neves Castle to Long Wood. The sandstone and the shales are found in almost immediate contact in Back Dingle, to the south-west of Neves Castle; and, south of the road from Neves Castle to Bank's Lane, a stream-section shows the Shineton Shales plunging at an angle of 65° towards the sandstone. The irregularity of the dips just described shows also a want of conformity between the sandstone and the quartzites, which dip regularly away from the Wrekin to the south-east. It is inferred that the Hollybush Sandstone in this locality is bounded by faults on both sides.

This sandstone is also found at Lilleshall, five miles to the north-east of the Wrekin, where it constitutes an inlier a mile long by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. It is micaceous, thinly laminated, and of a blackish green colour. It is well exposed in the road through the village, dipping evenly to east- 30° -south at 30° . On the south-east it is bounded by the Carboniferous Limestone and the Millstone Grit, on the north-west by

a fault which divides it from rocks similar to those of the Wrekin. The quartzite, which in the Wrekin district intervenes between the sandstone and the volcanic rocks of the axis, is here absent.

The Hollybush Sandstone is also very clearly exposed on the S. E. flank of Little Caradoc, the north-easterly prolongation of Caer Caradoc, dipping south-easterly at 75° ; but towards the north-east end of the hill, the sandstone shows a tendency to lap round it, and dips to a little north of east. A short distance to the south-west higher beds of the series dip east-south-east at 35° . The Hollybush in places is highly quartzose, with grains of green earth and decomposed felspar, and is almost undistinguishable from certain parts of the basement beds of the Caradoc which appear against the same side of the axis a mile to the south-west. This similarity doubtless helped to mislead the earlier surveyors, and is paralleled by the equally confusing resemblance between the Shine-ton and Harnage Shales, pointed out in a previous page. In a quarry at the north-eastern extremity of the hill is exposed an admirable section of the sandstone, and one band, about the centre of the section, deserves special attention. It is less than one foot in thickness, and is a dark-coloured compact limestone. Associated with it is a little red shale, and near the surface of the bed the limestone assumes the same colour. This band is very fossiliferous, the most abundant form being apparently trilobitic; but it occurs in such a fragmentary condition, and is of such an unusual type, that the Author cannot express any opinion on its generic affinities. Brachiopoda are not uncommon: two or three species are undeterminable, save that they belong to the Tretenterata. One form, a minute roundish Lingulid, is apparently new. What is of more importance for our purpose is that the bed contains two well-known Malvern species, *Kutorgina cingulata*, Bill., and *Serpulites fistula*, Holl, both of which are found in the same formation on the

flanks of the Wrekin. The Hollybush Sandstone is thus shown to overlie the quartz-rock, as in the Wrekin district. It is about 300 or 400 feet in thickness, and extends to the south-west for some distance; but it has not been traced quite so far as the quartzite. Indeed the exact limits of both formations are not ascertained, the exposures towards the south-west being very few and slight.

C. THE QUARTZITES.

On the flanks of the Wrekin and elsewhere is a series of quartz rock, regarded by Sir R. Murchison and the Survey to be altered Caradoc sandstone. The Author contends that it is of much greater antiquity.

a. WREKIN—CHURCH-STRETTON AREA.

1. *General Description.*

a. *Wrekin subarea.*—This district contains by far the largest horizontal development of the quartzites. They are finely exposed on the south-east side of the Wrekin range from its north-eastern extremity, half a mile south of Wellington, to its south-west end, a length of about three miles. The range is composed of three elevations, separated by two narrow gorges. The south-westerly, and by far the largest, mass is the Wrekin proper, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length. The north-easterly hill, called the Ercal, is of less height than the Wrekin, and of about half the length. The central hump, Lawrence Hill, is still lower, and occupies about a quarter of a mile of the length of the range. The quartzites rest against the volcanic axis in a nearly continuous band, striking to the south-west, parallel to the axis, broken by the above-named ravines, and apparently disappearing towards the summit of the chain. They re-appear, however, towards the south-west end, and lap round the south-westerly spur of

the mountain. The Author has taken numerous dips on the flanks of the Ercal, Lawrence Hill, and the Wrekin, and finds that the direction of dip is on the average a little to the east of south-east, and its amount about 45° , ranging between 30° and 55° . Other exposures on the flanks of the range are scanty. Judging by the shape of the ground and soil indications, the quartzite is probably continuous all round the Wrekin range, with the possible exception of two points under the summit, one on each side.

The thickness of the quartzite, measured at the north-east end of the Ercal, and at Lawrence Hill, is about 200 feet.

Lying to the west of the Wrekin, and connected with the quartz-rocks just described by a narrow isthmus, is an irregular area of quartzite, 3 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in its greatest breadth. Through these strata are thrust up four bosses of bedded volcanic rock, the largest of which is Charlton Hill, with two small masses immediately to the south, and a larger exposure a mile to the south-west. The dips of these quartzites are very varied. In the road one-third of a mile south of the spot marked "Charlton Mill" on the Ordnance map, they are displayed in a good section dipping south-easterly at 60° , and resting immediately upon igneous rocks. Two or three hundred yards to the north-east is quartz rock resting on porphyry of the Charlton-Hill boss, and dipping to the south at 45° . One third of a mile to the south of this last spot is another exposure of quartzite, dipping away to the south from the more southerly of the two small volcanic masses. A mile to the east-north-east of Charlton-Hill, at the village of Rushton, quartz-rock strikes north and south at a high dip; and a little to the north-west of Rushton the dip is westerly. One third of a mile east of Rushton, in the quarry marked with an arrow on the map of the Geological Survey, the quartzite dips to the south at 30° . These dips are too irregular to be

referred to any one upheaving force. Wherever the quartz-rock occurs in close proximity to igneous rocks, it dips away from them; and it seems not improbable that other dips at a distance from exposed volcanic masses may be caused by local upheavals of volcanic rock which do not appear at the surface.

b. *Caer-Caradoc subarea*.—The quartz-rock reappears eight miles to the south-west of the last area, on the south-easterly flank of Caer Caradoc, near Church Stretton, an igneous hill of similar character to some of the Wrekin rocks, and evidently belonging to the same series. It is also less distinctly exposed at the south-west end of the south-east side of the Lawley, a volcanic hill north-east of Caradoc, and separated from it by a gap about a quarter of a mile in width. If the quartzite is continuous under the superficial deposits which lie in the gap, the band will be over a mile in length. At Caer Caradoc it is about 100 feet in thickness, and dips easterly at a high angle.

c. *Cardington subarea*.—A little over a mile from Caer Caradoc to the south-east is an abrupt ridge of quartzite called the Sharp Stones, dipping to the north at from 40° to 50° , and striking east and west for about half a mile. It rests upon the bedded volcanic rocks of Cardington Hill, and is evidently tilted up by the elevation of that mass. Succeeding it to the north is Caradoc Sandstone, with its usual south-west strike, apparently unaffected by the upthrust of the older rocks, and evidently separated from the quartzite by a fault.

2. *Relations of the Quartzite to the Associated Rocks.*

Along the south-eastern flanks of the Wrekin range, the quartz-rock rests upon the bedded tuffs and felstones of the volcanic nucleus unconformably, the igneous rocks dipping north, while the quartzite dips south-east. Towards its base the quartz-rock contains fragments derived from the older series, con-

sisting of small rounded or unrounded pieces of felstone greatly decomposed, but in some cases showing distinctly the banded structure characteristic of some of the Wrekin felstones. At its base the quartzite is brecciated, both the fragments and their cement being quartzose, with the occasional occurrence of barium sulphate. This breccia can be traced along the line of junction through the Ercal, Lawrence Hill, and some distance along the south-eastern flank of the Wrekin. There are also signs of brecciation on the opposite side of the range, near the ravine between the Ercal and Lawrence Hill. This breccia may be a friction breccia, caused by the upthrust of the rigid mass of volcanic rock which forms the backbone of the range; and the fact that the breccia is not derived from the rock upon which it rests favours this conclusion. There is thus reason to conclude that the plane of junction between the younger and older series is a fault.

As the quartzites are limited by faults on the underside, so it is concluded that in most cases, probably in all, they are separated by faults from the strata which overlie.

Details can be studied in the Author's papers in the *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.* v. xxxiii. p. 662, and v. xxxiv. p. 760.

3. *The Age of the Quartzites.*

The quartzite is certainly older than the Hollybush Sandstone, for, in every observed case, the sandstone rests upon the quartz-rock, or is at least outside of it with regard to the axis of elevation. This is well seen in the Wrekin subarea, and still more distinctly on the south-east flank of Caer Caradoc.

But the age of the Hollybush Sandstone must first be determined. It is commonly placed upon the horizon of the Ffestiniog group, on the ground that it underlies the Black Olenus Shales of Malvern, which

are with great probability correlated with the Dolgelley series. But the relations of the Hollybush and Black Shales are very obscure, and it has not been shown that they succeed each other conformably. The late Mr. Belt considered the Hollybush to be a shore deposit of the Menevian sea; but the former determination is accepted till decisive evidence is forthcoming. The quartzite, then, is older than the Ffestiniog period. But the Hollybush and the quartzite do not succeed each other conformably. In the Wrekin area the dips are so discordant as to suggest a considerable gap. The quartzite, in most cases, dips away from volcanic bosses, and the direction of dip is determined by these local upheavals. But the dips of the Hollybush are subject to no such law. Their general direction on the south-east of the Wrekin, where the quartzite dips south-easterly, is to the south-west; but in one place they appear to conform to the dip of the quartzite, and at a little distance they plunge at a high angle to the north-west (that is, towards the quartzite). South of Charlton Hill, also, the sandstone dips towards the quartzite. The apparent conformability of the two formations at Caer Caradoc cannot counteract such clear evidence of discordance. Parallelism of strike does not prove conformity, since a strike fault might let down the upper of the formations without producing any alteration in the dip or strike.

It is clear, therefore, that the quartzite is older than the Hollybush Sandstone by a gap, and, consequently, cannot belong to any part of the Upper Cambrian series.

Three hypotheses now remain. The quartzite may be on the horizon of the top of the Lower Cambrian; or it may belong to the Lower Cambrian, or it may be Precambrian.

a. *The top of the Lower Cambrian (Longmynd series).*—The Lower Cambrian of Shropshire, as is well known, is a great series consisting of fine-grained

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 1,200. This is a very small number
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slates or hardened shales in the lower part, and of sandstones and conglomerates above. For reasons which cannot here be detailed, the Author believes that neither the base nor the top of the succession is seen, being cut out by faults. Does the quartzite represent a lost capping of the Longmynd rocks? The great discordance between the quartz-rock and the Hollybush Sandstone appears decisively to negative this supposition.

b. *The Longmynd Series.*—No band of quartzite has been observed in this series from top to bottom. If the quartz-rock represents any part of the Longmynd succession, where are the beds which on this supposition should intervene between the quartzite and the Precambrian volcanic series? Or is the quartzite a basement of the Longmynd rocks? If so, there should surely be some concordance of dip and strike. But the Longmynd strata in their lower part almost uniformly dip at very high angles to the west-north-west, whereas the quartzite, as previously shown, dips away from volcanic bosses at the most varied dips and strikes.

c. *Precambrian.*—On the rejection of hypotheses *a* and *b*, the balance of probability is decidedly in favour of this supposition.

4. *The Fauna of the Quartzite.*

For years the Author searched for fossils in vain; but recently he has detected on the south-east flank of the Wrekin, near the cottage, one good specimen of a worm-burrow, apparently *Arenicolites*, and portions of one or two more. The burrow is a simple loop, resembling a letter U, 2 inches in length by 1 inch in breadth. He has proposed for it the name *Arenicolites uriconiensis*. If his view of the age of the quartzite is correct, this specimen is, with the exception of the problematical *Eozoon*, the oldest known fossil.

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b. THE QUARTZITE OF THE STIPER STONES. and of

The physical characters of this rock have been so well described by Murchison ('Siluria,' cap. iii.), that it will be unnecessary to make additional observations. The Author has but to add a suggestion on its geological age. By the author of 'Siluria,' it is placed on the horizon of the Lingula Flags, on the ground that it is below the Llandeilo, and contains worm-burrows and fragments of a Lingulid, which, it is candidly stated, does *not* resemble *Lingulella Davisii*. Geologists of the present day will hardly be disposed to accept such evidence as conclusive. The shales overlying the quartz-rock contain *Illænus perovalis*, *Calymene parvifrons*, *Æglina*, *Placoparia*, and other Arenig forms. There can, therefore, be little doubt that the quartzite is of Arenig age, and, consequently, quite distinct from the quartzite of the Wrekin area. The recent discovery by the Author of the Shineton Shales *below* the Stiper Stones quartzite demonstrates the same conclusion. The two rocks can generally be distinguished from each other even in hand specimens; and, when they are conglomeratic, the pebbles of the Arenig quartzite mainly consist of quartz, while the included fragments of the Wrekin quartz-rock are felsitic.

D. THE GREAT PRECAMBRIAN VOLCANIC SERIES.

Sir R. Murchison described the hills of the Wrekin and Caer Caradoc chain as consisting of volcanic outbursts altering into quartzite the supposed Caradoc sandstones on their flanks. That the volcanic rocks could not have exercised a metamorphosing power will be fully evident when it is proved, as the author proposes to prove in this paper, that they consist, not of igneous outbursts of age posterior to the strata on their sides, but of bedded ashes and lavas which were ejected from Precambrian volcanoes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized as a corporation. The university is known for its research and academic excellence, and is ranked among the top universities in the world. It has a long history of producing influential leaders in various fields, and is a major center for research and scholarship. The university is also known for its commitment to diversity and inclusion, and for its efforts to address social and environmental issues. The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities and the Ivy League.

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a. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SHROPSHIRE
VOLCANIC CHAIN.

This chain runs through the centre of the county in a N. E. and S. W. direction, its length in Shropshire being about twenty-five miles.

(1). *The Wrekin Range*.—Lilleshall Hill is at the north-easterly end of the entire chain. It is about one mile in length, and extends from N. N. E. to S. S. W. Five miles to the S. W., we come to the principal mass of the range, which is three miles in length, and consists of four distinct elevations, named (taking them in order from N. E. to S. W.) the Ercal, Lawrence Hill, the Wrekin, and Primrose Hill. These hills are separated from each other by deep ravines, except in the case of the Wrekin and Primrose Hill, which are divided by an elevated pass; but they form one continuous range.

Running parallel to the Wrekin on the N. W. is another mass of Precambrian rock forming the elevated ground on which the villages of Wrockwardine and Admaston are situated, but not rising to the dignity of a hill, with two or three small outliers to the S. W., the most conspicuous of which is Charlton Hill.

(2). *The Caradoc Range*.—This commences about seven miles to the S. W. of the Wrekin chain, and is over six miles in length. It is on the same S. W. line of faulting as the former, and undoubtedly belongs to the same system. Its chief elevations, taking them from N. E. to S. W., are the Lawley, Caer Caradoc, Helmeth Hill, Hazler Hill, and Ragleth Hill. Projecting from the S. E. flank of Hazler Hill, and running out like a massive promontory to the east, is the outlying ridge of the Hope Bowdler and Cardington Hills.

(3). *The Horderley Group*.—This consists of two small elevations five miles S. W. of Ragleth Hill. The north-easterly mass forms a rounded dome in a field east of Carwood. Immediately to the S. W. is the more elevated cone of Wartle Knowl. Neither of these hills is of important dimensions, but they are sufficient to prove the extension of the Precambrian rocks so far to the S. W.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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 colonial period, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the development 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.

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.

The book is divided into three parts: the first part covers the period from 1492 to 1789, the second part covers the period from 1789 to 1865, and the third part covers the period from 1865 to the present time. Each part is written by a different author, and the book is edited by a committee of experts.

The book is a comprehensive and authoritative history of the United States, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the country.

The hills west of Kington in Herefordshire probably belong to the same system.

b. LITHOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERS
OF THE SERIES.

Lilleshall Hill is coloured on the maps of the Geological Survey as altered Caradoc with a boss of greenstone in the centre. It really consists of one unbroken series of bedded tuffs and felstones (ancient lavas), with a distinct dip a little to the west of north, and consequently striking across the hill at an angle oblique to its axis. The tuffs are greatly altered, but, in some cases, not so much consolidated as in the Wrekin area. In the large quarry, for example, at the S. W. of the hill, at the N. end of the quarry, an ash (or tuff) which can be scratched with the nail immediately underlies a hard compact felstone. Alternations of tuffs and lavas are also well seen in a long section at the N. E. end of the hill. Triassic sandstones are faulted down against *Lilleshall Hill* on its N. W. side, and the *Hollybush* sandstone occurs with a faulted junction along its S. E. base.

The Wrekin Chain is coloured by the surveyors as a linear mass of eruptive greenstone. Its true composition is similar to *Lilleshall Hill*. *The Ercal* mainly consists of pink felstone, which is largely exposed in the N. W. face of the hill. *Lawrence Hill* partly consists of felstones, but at the S. W. end, where the rock is exposed in a large quarry, there is a magnificent section through bedded felspathic tuff, clearly dipping at a high angle to the north, and cut through by two basaltic dykes. The fragmental nature of the ash and the alternations of coarser and finer beds can be most satisfactorily studied in this quarry, and it was here that the Author first became convinced that the rock was bedded, and was therefore of greater antiquity than the Cambrian strata which it underlies. *The Wrekin* is made up of a succession of tuffs, volcanic breccias, and felstones. Above the cottage is a boss of intrusive dolerite, which is probably the source of the dykes in *Lawrence Hill*. *Primrose Hill* consists of

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the English language. The author discusses the various factors which have influenced the development of the language, such as the contact with other languages, the influence of the dialects, and the changes in pronunciation and grammar. He also deals with the question of the standardization of the language and the role of the written word.

The second part of the book is a detailed study of the history of the English language from the beginning of the 15th century to the present. The author traces the development of the language through the Middle English period, the Renaissance, and the modern period. He discusses the changes in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, and the influence of foreign languages on the English language. He also deals with the question of the standardization of the language and the role of the written word.

The third part of the book is a study of the history of the English language in the United States. The author discusses the influence of the dialects of the various regions of the United States on the English language, and the changes in pronunciation and grammar which have taken place in the United States. He also deals with the question of the standardization of the language and the role of the written word.

The fourth part of the book is a study of the history of the English language in the British Empire. The author discusses the influence of the dialects of the various regions of the British Empire on the English language, and the changes in pronunciation and grammar which have taken place in the British Empire. He also deals with the question of the standardization of the language and the role of the written word.

The fifth part of the book is a study of the history of the English language in the world. The author discusses the influence of the dialects of the various regions of the world on the English language, and the changes in pronunciation and grammar which have taken place in the world. He also deals with the question of the standardization of the language and the role of the written word.

a reddish felstone, which sometimes approaches in its composition to granite. Throughout this chain the usual dip is to the N., or a little to the W. of N.; but in the large quarry in the Ercal the dip is apparently to the S.

In the Wrockwardine mass pink and green felstones predominate, with perlites and pitchstones. Near Burcot, is a tuff, containing large fragments, which is so hardened and consolidated as to ring under the hammer like a clink-stone. In Charlton Hill is a band of conglomerate with the usual E. and W. strike. It is composed of pebbles of quartz, felstone, mica-schist, gneiss, and granite, cemented in an ashy matrix. It is clearly a sub-aqueous tuff.

These Precambrian tuffs represent the showers of ashes which are ejected from modern volcanoes, and they are perfectly similar in mineral and chemical composition. During the lapse of ages they have been converted into rock as compact as felstone, and, indeed, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between them, though originally they were as dissimilar as the light ash which is wafted by air currents and the molten mass which forces its way up through the rending crust of the earth. The microscopic character of the pitchstones and perlites of this district has been admirably described by Mr. S. Allport, F.G.S., in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. xxxiii. p. 449. His conclusion, that these (so-called) Silurian volcanic rocks are mineralogically undistinguishable from their recent representatives, derives additional interest from the Author's determination of their Precambrian age.

The *Gaer Caradoc* chain, considered by the Geological Survey to be composed of altered Caradoc strata and disruptive greenstone, is on the whole of similar structure and composition to the Wrekin masses. The *Lawley* consists of ash beds at the N. E. end, and greenstones in the centre. *Caer Caradoc* is built up of bedded ashes and lavas, with some

shale and quartz rock on the S. W. flank, broken through by several intrusions of greenstone. Its N. E. spur (Little Caradoc) is a mass of true sienite. *Helmeth*, *Hazler*, and *Ragleth Hills* do not materially differ from *Caer Caradoc* in structure. The *Hope Bowdler* and *Cardington* promontory deserves fuller mention. The beds of felstone and tuff of which it consists dip at a high angle to the N., following the general rule of the Shropshire Precambrian series; but in this case the ridge also strikes E. and W. This is the only instance in which parallelism of geographical and geological strikes, so frequent in bedded formations, has been observed in the series.

The *Carwood* boss and the conical hill of *Wartle Knowl* are composed of felstone and breccia. On the Survey Map the former is coloured as *Caradoc* sandstone, and the latter as Lower Cambrian.

c. EVIDENCE FOR THE PRECAMBRIAN AGE OF THE
SERIES.

(1) *Stratigraphical Evidence.*

The strike of the beds is uniformly E. and W., varying a few points of the compass to either the N. W. or the N. E., but more frequently to the N. E. Local deviations are sometimes caused by masses of disruptive greenstone, though the general rule is clear and unmistakable. But the strike of the Cambrian and Silurian strata of the district is N. N. E. This discordance is more fully appreciated when we examine the relations of the volcanic system with the strata which rest upon its flanks. The *Tremadoc* shales, the *Hollybush* sandstone, and the still more ancient quartzites, agree in strike with the trend of the chain, while the beds of ash and felstone strike right across the axis. In the quarry at *Lawrence Hill*, for example, the tuffs dip to the north by a few degrees W., while the overlying quartzites, exposed about a hundred yards further along the road, dip a little to the E. of S. E. A greater discordance could hardly

be imagined. The quartzite is overlaid by Hollybush sandstone, and the sandstone by the Shineton shales. The same succession is seen on the S. E. flanks of Caer Caradoc and the Lawley. The shales are of Upper Cambrian age. The sandstone is, of course, older, and may be Lower Cambrian. The quartzites are of still greater antiquity, and are probably Precambrian. Even if they are left out of the question, the great discordance between the volcanic series and undoubted Upper Cambrian rocks clearly establishes the Pre-Cambrian age of the former.

On the N.W. side of Caer Caradoc, Lower Cambrian slates of the Longmynd group are faulted down against the rocks of the volcanic axis, the slates dipping W. N. W., the volcanic beds with an average northerly dip. It can scarcely be doubted (though the full proof cannot be given here) that the elevation of the Longmynd beds is due to the upthrust of a wedge of preëxisting rock, which must consequently be of Precambrian age. Wherever the rocks of the volcanic series come into relation with the lower Palæozoic strata which flank them on each side, the discordance above indicated is clearly shown.

(2.) *Evidence from included fragments.*

In the centre of the Lower Cambrian rocks of Haughmond Hill is a thick bed of conglomerate (coloured "greenstone" on the Survey Map), commencing a little E. of the castle, and running for a mile to the N.N.E. It is composed of pebbles in a matrix of volcanic dust, and shades off on both sides into ordinary Cambrian sandstone. The pebbles are chiefly of a purple felstone, closely resembling some of the felstones of the Wrekin chain, and it is highly probable that the conglomerate is derived from some of the Wrekin rocks, and is therefore of posterior age.

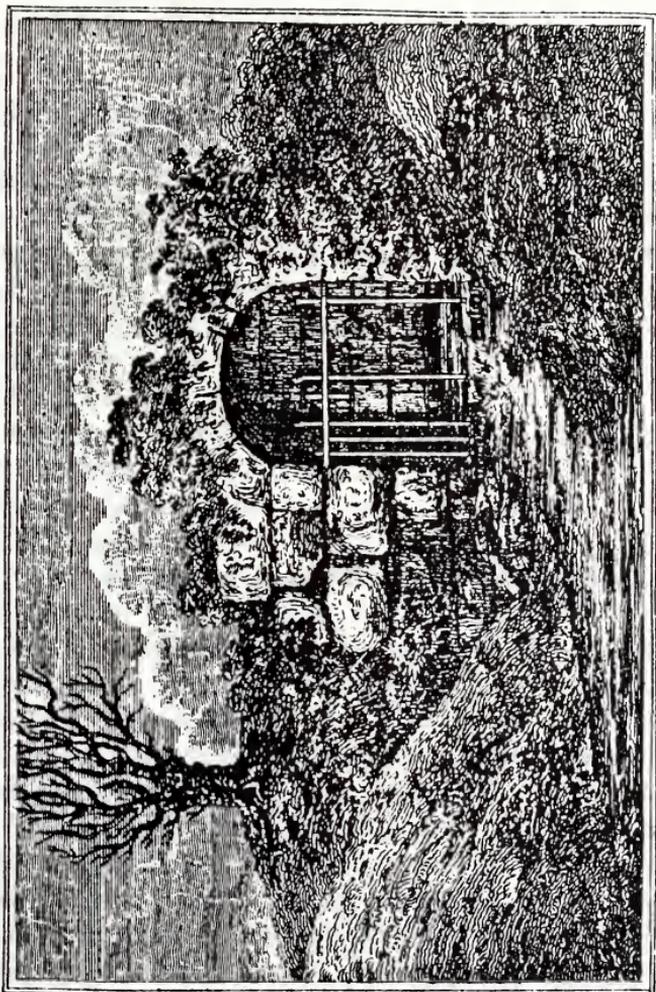
A few of the principal facts with reference to these recent discoveries are here given, fuller details being reserved for a future communication.

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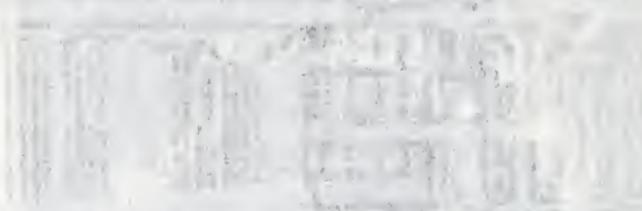
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OSWALDS WELL.

WINDS BLOW TO THE



THE WINDS BLOW TO THE
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WHERE DID KING OSWALD DIE ?

LOYAL Oswestrians, as in duty bound, have never had any difficulty in answering this question ; and they will tell you that they have their Oswald's Well, and their Cae Nef; that they once had a tree in the locality, whereon says tradition, one of the royal limbs hung ; and that, in Saxon times, the district was called Maserfield, the place where the battle between Penda, King of Mercia, and Oswald, King of Northumberland was fought.

Although this is the firm faith of Oswestrians, there are doubters of the truth of the story ; who say Winwick in Lancashire has also its Oswald's Well, and other records of St. Oswald, and that Winwick can prove its ancient name to have been Maserfelth, whereas Camden is the earliest authority for the statement that such a name was ever applied to the district containing the town of Oswestry. As far back as 1842 a paper was read by Mr. Littler of Pendleton, since deceased, before the members of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, entitled "On the Locality of Mackerfield, the place stated by Bede and the Saxon Chronicle to have been the scene of the battle between Oswald and Penda ; being a contribution to the Anglo-Saxon History and Antiquities of (what now forms) the County of Lancaster." In 1875 this paper was published in the *Manchester Courier*, and it was afterwards reprinted in *Local Gleanings*,¹ a Lancashire publication.

In the *Oswestry Advertizer* of June 19, 1872, Mr. Howel W. Lloyd wrote an interesting paper in favour of

¹ *Local Gleanings* relating to Lancashire and Cheshire ; edited by J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., Vol. I., 1876.

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Oswestry as the site of Oswald's death, in which he quoted from Nennius, an authority of whom Mr. Littler took no note. And on May 17, 1873, Mr. Oswald Cockayne, in *Notes and Queries*,¹ wrote a paper to show that Winwick was a more likely site than Oswestry, in which he gave extracts from Ælfric's *Life of Oswald*. Mr. Howel Lloyd, on this, failing to find such a book, wrote to the editor of "N. & Q." to ask where he could get access to it, and in reply got a note from the editor announcing the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Cockayne.

The object of the present paper is to string together, from various scattered sources, the chief points in the articles referred to, in the hope that such papers may be interesting to the members of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and of use to future historians.

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

Oswald was the son of Adelfrid, Saxon King of Northumbria, and came into existence A.D. 604. His father being slain in battle, he, while yet an infant, was carried into Scotland, where he was instructed in the tenets of the Catholic faith. Here he resided for a period of seventeen years, when the death of the monarch who had usurped the throne of his fathers opened the way for his ascent to it. . . . From his royal seat he looked on the Pagan worship of his British and Mercian neighbours, and his soul was fired with zeal for the honour, and indignation at the rejection, of the pious dogmas which he so firmly believed. He accordingly straightway advanced with sword and spear to demolish the altars of heathendom. As was to be expected, his progress was resisted by the combined forces of Cadwalla, King of

¹ Mr. Lloyd's and Mr. Cockayne's papers were reproduced in *Bye-gones* (Oswestry) in 1873.

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. 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.

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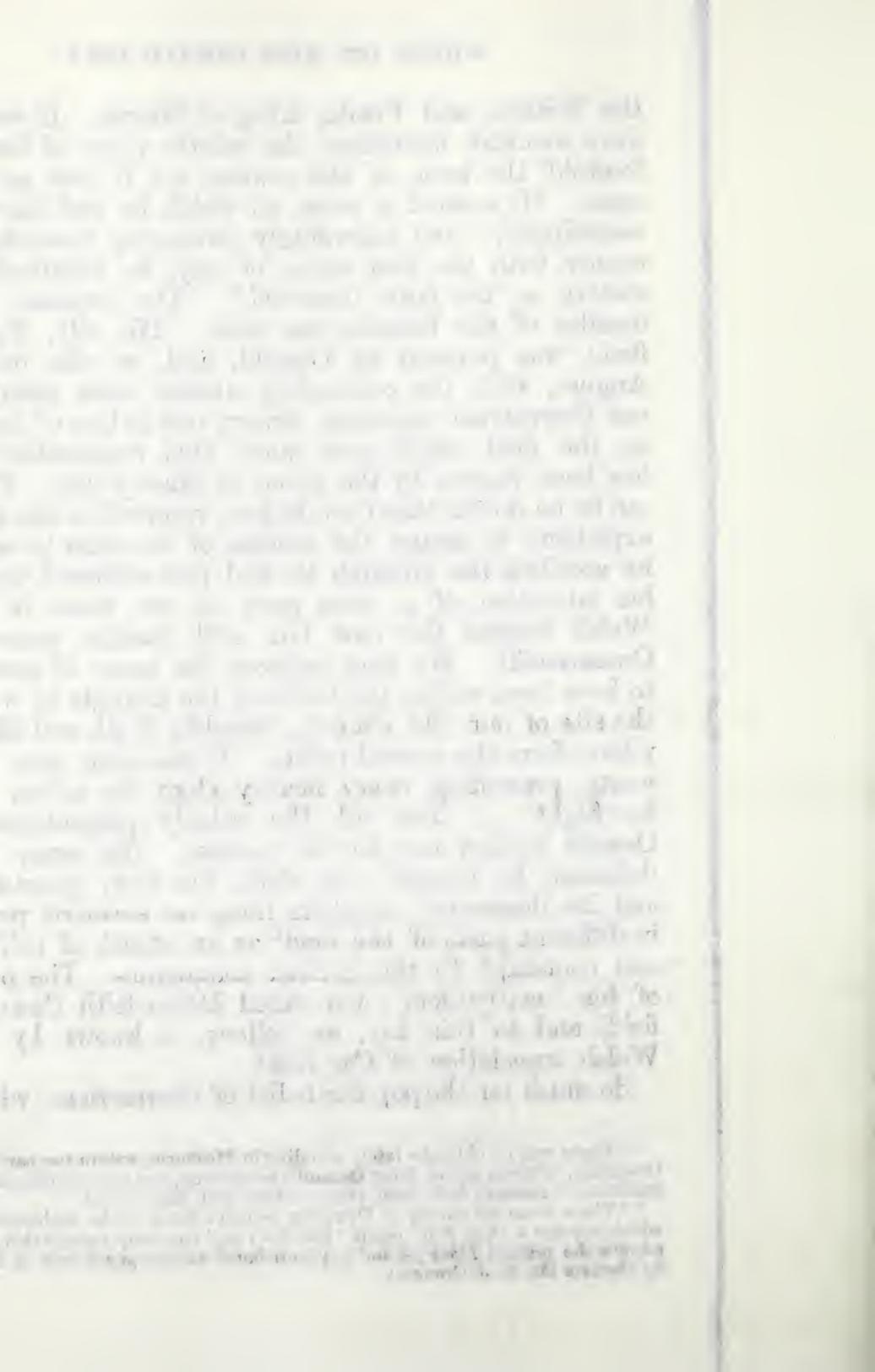
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

the Britons, and Penda, King of Mercia. If we believe monkish historians, the saintly piety of Oswald foretold the issue of the contest ere it was entered upon. He erected a cross, at which he and his army worshipped, "and accordingly advancing towards the enemy with the first dawn of day, he obtained the victory as his faith deserved." The impious commander of the Britons was slain. His ally, Penda, fled; was pursued by Oswald, and, on the 6th of August, 642, the contending armies were seen by our Oswestrian ancestors, drawn out in line of battle, on the field which ever since this memorable day has been known by the name of Maes-y-llan. There can be no doubt that Oswald here resorted to the same expedient to secure the success of his arms to which he ascribed the triumph he had just achieved, and in his adoration of a cross gave to our town in the Welsh tongue the new but still familiar name of Croesoswallt. We may suppose the scene of contest to have been within the limits of the triangle of which the site of our Old Church, Oswald's Well, and Maes-y-llan, form the several points. It was then open and waste, presenting every facility alike for action and for flight. . . . But all the saintly precautions of Oswald availed not for his success. His army was defeated, he himself was slain, his body quartered, and its dissevered members hung on elevated points in different parts of the field¹ as an object of ridicule and contempt to the excited conquerors. The place of his "martyrdom" was called Hefen-felth (heaven field) and to this day, we believe, is known by the Welsh translation of Cae Nef.²

So much for the popular belief of Oswestrians, which

¹ "There was an old oake lately standing in Mesburie, within the parish of Oswestrie, wherein one of King Oswald's arms hung, say the neighbours, by tradition."—*Davies's MS.*, 1635, (Harl : MSS. Brit. Mus. 1931.)

² "There is an old survey of Oswestry (which I know to be authentic) in which appears a 'Cae Nef' (spelt 'Cae Ne') and curiously enough this field adjoins the present Maes-y-llan." (Contributed to *Bye-gones* July 3, 1872, by the late Mr. R. J. Croxon.)



is here very fairly expressed from some sketches on the history of Oswestry, which appeared in a local magazine called *Oswald's Well*, published by the late Mr. S. Roberts in 1847-8. We now propose to give the substance of the discussions as promised.

The first in order is the one by Mr. Howel Lloyd,¹ which was written in June, 1872. He says:—

Pennant (*Tours*, vol. i., p. 333, Ed. 1810) quotes the Saxon Chronicle, c. 31, for the statement that S. Oswald was killed, Aug. 5, 642, at Oswestry, then called Maserfield, which he derives from *Maes Hir*, the Welsh for Longfield. Then he quotes some lines from the Chronicler, Henry of Huntingdon—"Campus Mesafield sanctorum conduit ossa" (the plain of Mesafield whitened the bones of saints, &c.), and proceeds to say that "in after-days the name became entirely Saxon: and from the fate of the king was styled Oswald's Tree, now Oswestry, and by the Welsh rendered Croes Oswallt. Before this event, and for a long time after, this tract was the property of the Britons, till it was conquered by Offa, and brought within the verge of his famous ditch." He also tells us that "near the town is a field called Cae-nef, or Heaven-field (also

¹The paper was not written for the purpose of controversy, but is part of a larger article on "Croeswylan," which was suggested by a private correspondence in which the letters on one side bore this name at the head of them, and also in reply to a speculation as to the spelling and meaning of the word as follows:—"My impression is that the old stone, which is known by the name of Croeswylan, and, as some interpret it, the 'weeping cross,' was originally the base, or socket, of the 'Croes-y-llan'—the cross of the town. This would seem more than probable from its locality, and from the adjacent places which take their Cambrian names from the town, or 'llan' of Oswald; I allude to its immediate neighbours, Maes-y-llan, and Pen-y-llan (i.e. 'field' of the town, and 'head' of the town). In approaching the place Welsh visitors would first greet the Croes, then the Maes, and the Pen, and then the Llan itself." To this Mr. Lloyd replies:—"The name would seem at first sight suggestive of a sea-mew, that being the meaning of the Welsh word 'gwylan.' But as sea-mews do not perch on crosses, and there is no stream in the neighbourhood nearer than the Severn, on which those birds were frolicking in the early dawn of the night when the poet *Gwalchmai* kept watch and ward on its bank, large enough to attract sea-fowl so far inland, the hypothesis falls to the ground. Neither does 'Gwylan' appear to have been a proper name among the Cymry; therefore the cross can scarcely be surmised to have been erected over the grave of any person so called. We can then but suppose that the word, as we now have it, is a corruption of the original term, and to this the clue is, happily, not far to seek. The final 'w' of Welsh words was often anciently written 'u,' which itself, by the carelessness or ignorance of transcribers, became frequently transmuted into 'n.' Rehabilitate 'Croes-Wylan' on the supposition that it has undergone this change, and it becomes 'Croes-Wylaw,' words familiar to Welshmen as meaning the 'Cross of Wailing.'" It is, however, proper to add that this con-

the name of a place in Northumberland), which some have imagined to be the place of his martyrdom (p. 337), and that at Oswald's Well are the ruins of a Chapel over a remarkably fine spring.

Now all these circumstances seem unquestionably to connect Oswestry with S. Oswald, but do they prove that he was slain there, or that the town is identical with Maserfield? Unfortunately for Pennant, Bede and Huntingdon respectively call the place "Masefield" and "Mesafeld," omitting the "r." The English word "field," explanatory of "Maes," became part of the name, but the word "long" would naturally have entered into it had "hir" formed part of the original. Pennant says further on: "There is a mill in Oswestry parish called Maesbury Mill" (p. 349), but this means obviously Burgh-field, *i.e.*, Town field, not Long field. And the Saxon Chronicle says no more than this:—"A.D. 642. This year Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, was slain by Penda, King of the Southumbrians at Maserfield (translated in *Ingram's* Ed. Mirfield), and his body was buried at Bardney" (an abbey in Lincolnshire), which does not connect the site of the battle with Oswestry at all. But Dr. Cowper, in his notes on his *Life of S. Werburgh* (quoted by Alban Butler, *Lives of the Saints*, August 5), speaks of "a large fee called Mackerfield, in which lies part of Winwick parish (in So. Lancashire), where, and especially in the town of Newton, in that district, is a tradition that King Oswald had a palace or castle thereabouts where he mostly resided." From this, as well as from the fact that there is a St. Oswald's Well at Winwick, A. Butler infers that he was slain there; but this conjecture is disposed of by Nennius, who (App. 1. Gale, p. 117) calls the King "Osual Lannigun," thus

jecture has now been abandoned by its author on the following grounds:—It appears from the "History of the Parish of Llan St. Ffraid, in Mechain, in the County of Montgomery," (*Mont. Coll.*, iv, 150) that there are in that parish some townships named Trewylan, and that an estate of that name, comprising part or the whole of these townships, once belonged to David Lloyd, called of Trewylan, Esq., ab Meredydd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Dafydd Llwh, a chieftain seated at Halchdyn in Deuddur, whose arms were azure, three seagulls argent. This is probably what is termed 'canting heraldry,' as Gwylan is Welsh for a seagull, and implies that the word had once stood for a proper name, perhaps that of the original founder of the family of Tre Wylan, itself signifying the Homestead of Gwylan. By parity of reasoning Croes Wylan would signify Gwylan's Cross, whence it would seem to follow that the Cross was erected either by Gwylan himself, or by others as a memorial of Gwylan. It is customary in some parts of Europe to erect a Cross, commemorative of the event, on the spot where a person has met with a violent death. There is an ancient Cross of this character near Boulogne, said by tradition to record the death of a Knight slain by another on the spot in single combat.

confirming the fact of his residence at Winwick, which seems by transposition of syllables, and translation of "Llan" by "wick," to be a Saxon version of the old British name, but saying nothing of a battle there. On the contrary, he proceeds in the same sentence to tell us that Oswald slew Cadwallawn, King of Gwynedd, in the battle of the Wall. "Ipse enim Osual Lanniguin, ipse occidit Catgublaun Regem Guenedotie Regionis, in bello Catscaul, cum magna clade exercitus sui." And he proceeds to speak of the death of S. Oswald, a few lines on, as though it came by assassination or by stratagem:—"Penda . . . sanctum Osgualdum Regem Nordorum occidit per dolum. Ipse fecit bellum Codoy, in quo cecidit Eoua filius Pubua, frater ejus Rex Merciorum, et Osguald Rex Nordorum, et ipse victor fuit per diabolicam artem." (By craft Penda slew S. Oswald, King of the Northmen. He it was who fought the battle of Codoy, in which fell Eobba, son of Pubua, King of the Mercians, his brother, and Oswald King of the Northmen, and he was victorious by means of diabolical skill.) Here, then, we have 'Codoy' fixed by Nennius as the place of Oswald's death.¹ The Bruts, however, give 'burne' as the locality, and as, in one version, the Brut Tysilio, this is spelt 'Vyrnwy,' it is possible that, after all, the true spot may have been Oswestry. A careful comparison of the British with the Saxon accounts will render this almost a certainty. Modern historians and archaeologists are agreed that this portion of history has been tampered with by some of the Chroniclers. Cadwallawn was represented by them to the Britons as having, by a succession of victories gained over the Saxons in conjunction with the Saxon Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, recovered the sovereignty over Britain, and, after triumphantly holding his court in London, as having passed away from this life in peace and old age. For this purpose the battle near the Picts' Wall, in which both *Bede* and *Nennius* agree that Cadwallawn was slain by S. Oswald, has been wholly suppressed in the Welsh Bruts. The latter represent S. Oswald as having been attacked, not by Cadwallawn but by Penda, at a place called Hevenfelth, i.e., Heaven's Field, in Welsh, 'Y Maes Nefawl.' Before the battle which ensued, Oswald caused a large wooden cross to be planted in the ground, and then called upon his army to kneel and invoke God

¹ In a further paper Mr. Howel Lloyd identifies "Codoy" with "Coedwac" a few miles from Oswestry, and beyond Maesbury and Maesbrook,

for aid against the foes of their faith and country. But this is exactly what *Bede* describes him as having done at Denises-burne, before the death of Cadwallawn. The Bruts, therefore, heap together the circumstances of both the battles, and fill up the interval by a pursuit, after which Oswald was overtaken and slain. When this has been thoroughly understood, the entanglement is at once unravelled. The Denises-burne of *Bede* is the 'Catscaul' of *Nennius*, where, according to both, Cadwallawn was slain by S. Oswald at 'Hevenfelth.' According to the Bruts, S. Oswald set up the cross before the battle which resulted in his death; but according to *Bede*, before that in which he slew Cadwallawn. According to *Powell*, Oswestry was called 'Maesyswallt' (Oswald's Field) before it was called Croes Oswallt. This seems to prove that no town had existed there before the battle, from which in fact it took its name of 'Maes,' or Field, which the English Chroniclers call it by. The name "Croes Oswallt" (Oswald's Cross) must have been introduced in place of the original name, "Maesyswallt," at a later period by those who, misled by the Bruts, conceived that Oswald's Cross must have been set up before the battle which was followed by his death, instead of, as really happened, before that which had resulted in the death of Cadwallawn. In the same way is the field called Cae-nef, at Oswestry, to be accounted for. This supposition disposes of the whole of the difficulty; and we need feel no further scruple in accepting as genuine the tradition that Oswestry was the scene of S. Oswald's death, and that at Croeswylan, was a cross where the survivors deplored and prayed for the repose of the souls of those slain in the conflict. The name of Oswestry (Oswald's Tree) may be connected with the Statement in Higden's *Chronicle* ("Porro caput ejus et brachia jussit Penda suspendi in stipitibus"), that Penda caused his head and arms to be suspended on stakes. One of these may have taken root, and grown into a tree, possibly the famous "Mile Oak," if connected by tradition with S. Oswald. The well was not improbably connected with the veneration subsequently paid to the cross set up by S. Oswald, pieces of which, *Bede* tells us, were steeped in water, which was drunk by or sprinkled upon sick persons, who afterwards recovered their health.—H. W. L.

The next paper in order is the one by the late Mr. Oswald Cockayne, in favour of the Lancashire site:—

It is not soon that any new information recovered from

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 expansion of the territory. 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 reform, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction. 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, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the New Deal. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1914 to the present time. It covers the World Wars, the Great Depression, and the Cold War.

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.

the records of the past comes into a shape sufficiently popular to reach the notice of ordinary historians, if compilers ever deserve that honoured name. Seven years ago enough was published from Ælfric's *Life of Oswald*, king and saint and martyr, to reconcile all disputes, ascertain all doubts, and reconcile conflicting claims as to the spot where Oswald fell. Winwic, in Lancashire, has always rightly claimed to be the village next the "Maserfeld," where he was overwhelmed by the united forces of Mercians, Welsh, and Angles. Its name is from Winn, *struggle*, and Wic, *dwelling*. Similarly the stream near which the victor Penda lost his life was called Winwaed, whether a reach or bight of the Air seems not so very certain, for that river, the name of which is akin to that of the Yare at Yarmouth, and some others enumerated by Mr. Brewer, was written by the Saxons Yr (yr); but we have at least Win, *struggle*, and Wæd, *water*. On the church at Winwic, under the wall-plate, an inscription runs, a copy of which, evidently more correct than that which appears in Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii. p. 128, has been furnished me by a learned friend:—

Hic locus Osvalde quondam placuit tibi valde.
 Qui Northymbroꝝ fueras rex nuncque polorum
 Regna tenes ; prato passus Marcelde vocato.¹

This Marcelde is Ashton, in Makerfield—so, not Maserfield. At Winwic is also a pure spring, unclouded by rains, to which people come from even a hundred miles distance for cure of their eyes, and sometimes they derive much benefit, which is set down to the merits of the saint, just as in Bede's time.

Penda cut from the king's body his head, both hands, and right arm; carried them off into the midst of Mercia, and set them up, fixed to a tree, as a proof positive of his success.

¹ This happy place did holy Oswald love
 Who once Northumbra rul'd, now reigns above,
 And from Marcelde did to Heaven remove.

This is the translation of the inscription, as given in Gibson's edition of *Camden*. Where was *Marcelde*? Is not all the alluvial tract of country which lies between Buttington and Oswestry called in the Welsh tongue "Ystrad Marchell" = Strata Marcella; at one end of which stood the once famous monastery of Ystrad Marchell or Strata Marcella? Is it not more likely that Oswald should have been overwhelmed by a combined force of the Mercians, Welsh, and Angles somewhere in the large plain of *Ystradmarchell* which lies on the boundary of the Welsh and Mercian territories, than at Winwick in Lancashire, and does not the above line prove that Oswald "From Marchelldy [Marcelde the House or Monastery of Marchell] did to Heaven remove"?—BONWIM, writing in *Bye-gones*, August 6, 1873.

This tree was called Oswald's Tree, and by the Welsh, Croes Oswald, *crua Osualdi*; and the town takes its name from the tree. Near Oswestry is an ancient fortress called, according to Hartshorne, Hên Dinas, *old fort*, a work entirely formidable to sword and spearmen; it has three high aggeres rising one above another, like the work at Old Sarum; such that a well-sized elm will have its roots in a foss and its head even with the top of an agger. It was probably constructed to stay the progress of the Romans up the Severn valley. A plan of it is in Gough's *Camden*, but useless to aid a conception of the fierce aspect of the fortress. It seems very likely that this old fort might be occupied by Penda, when he brought his trophies to hang from the tree in the plain below it.¹

Oswy, brother and successor of King Oswald, was nettled at the exposure of the hands, arm, and head, and resolved to attempt, by-and-by, after the lapse of a year, a recovery of

¹ Dean Howson, in an address on "St. Werberg and St. Oswald, and their connection with Chester," which he delivered in 1873, before the members of the Chester Archaeological Society, tries to satisfy all parties by a judicious distribution of King Oswald's bones. He remarks:—"It had been said by an old writer that there was as much contention for the dying place of Oswald as for the birthplace of Homer. The great conflict was between the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury and Winwick. He was not going to decide between the claims of the two places, but he was inclined to think that both views might be reconciled, Oswald had a palace at Winwick, and there was a well there that bore his name and an inscription that recorded his attachment to the locality. Oswestry was said to mean Oswald's tree. There was no reason why they should not believe that he was killed at Winwick, and that his head and arms were taken away and put on a stump of wood at Oswestry. The conflicting statements would then be reconciled." Having shown from Bede that the head, arms, and trunk of Oswald's body were taken to different places, the Dean remarked that "there was no reason to doubt that the head was embalmed and put in the stone coffin that contained the remains of St. Cuthbert, for when the coffin was opened a head was found with the body of Cuthbert." This will scarcely satisfy the claims of Oswestry, for we contend that the Saint drew his last breath in our district—somewhere between Maesyllan, Maesbury, Maesbrook, and Coedway—and that in our locality, too, some of his bones were suspended. Our own legend is such a pretty one that we will reproduce here, the version of it told in *Oswald's Well*, the magazine we have previously quoted:—"It happened once, when Oswald was sitting at dinner, on the holy day of Easter, with Bishop Aidan, whom he brought from Scotland to instruct his subjects in the mysteries of the Christian faith, that a silver dish, full of dainties, was set before him, and they were just ready to bless the bread, when the servant whom he had appointed to relieve the poor, came in on a sudden and told the king that a great multitude of needy persons were sitting outside begging alms. He immediately ordered the meat set before him to be carried to the poor, and the silver dish to be cut in pieces and divided among them. At which sight the bishop, much taken with such an act of piety, laid hold of his right hand, and said, 'May this hand never perish!' A benediction destined to be fulfilled, for the hand which was thus blessed, with its arm, remain to this day free from the taint of corruption. For, when the pious monarch was slain an

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is divided into three periods: the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and the national period. The colonial period is characterized by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The revolutionary period is marked by the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The national period is characterized by the expansion of the United States across the continent and the development of a strong national government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the events of the American Revolution. It begins with the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 and continues through the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. It covers the military campaigns of the Continental Army, the political struggles of the Continental Congress, and the role of the states in the revolution. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the events of the American Civil War. It begins with the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 and continues through the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and the end of the war in 1865. It covers the military campaigns of the Union Army, the political struggles of the President and Congress, and the role of the states in the war. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the events of the Reconstruction period. It begins with the end of the Civil War in 1865 and continues through the Reconstruction era in the 1870s. It covers the efforts to rebuild the South, the struggle for civil rights, and the role of the federal government in Reconstruction.

them. He gathered round him a trusty band, rode from Lancashire to Oswestry through Penda's dominions, at hazard of his own life, and fetched away the remains. On all pressing occasions the Saxons covered the ground rapidly on horseback. Thus when Harold Hardrada, after ravaging Cleveland and capturing Scarborough, sailed up the Ouse, and appeared before York, he was encountered by a great force on horseback, led by Harold, son of Godwine. This king had received intelligence, and come up from the south with a celerity astonishing to our modern War Department. Indeed, in the harrying wars of the Danes, both the invading Here and the native Fryd provided itself with horses, as frequently mentioned in the Chronicle, for quicker movement, and even the legal hue and cry was mounted. So that Oswy headed a practised troop, and his ride was one of those honourable adventures delightful to a noble youth.

eagle lighted on his body, tore off his arm, and flew off with it to a spot where a spring of water gushed up, to this day flowing, and very appropriately bearing the name of Oswald's Well." The incident has thus been translated into ballad form :—

"Twas on a sun-lit Easter-tide,
 Oswald, the king arose :
 Like opening morn, open'd his heart,
 With grace for friends or foes,
 Uprose the king, a gallant chief,
 Warrior in might and mail!
 Yet eager as the lover's ear,
 To list lamenting tale.
 His heart of steel quail'd not at strife,
 Yet was by grief beguiled,
 When foemen harmed the humblest cot :
 Each subject was his child !
 "With me thou featest," cried the king,
 To the good priest Aidan ;
 "Summon thy holy friars too,
 Diuna and Finan."
 The feast is set in royal hall.
 While humbly at the door,
 A hundred hungry ones do stand,
 From hovels of the poor.
 The feast is set in royal hall,
 Right royal meats are seen,
 No lack of golden goblets bright,
 Nor silver dish its sheen.
 Then good King Oswald cried when he,
 Those hungry ones did spy,
 "Now God forbid that I should feast,
 While these with famine die !

The body of Oswald left upon the field at Winwic was sought and discovered by his relatives, and deposited at Bardney, whence in A.D. 910 the reliques were removed to St. Oswald's, Gloucester.

The head was laid by Oswy in the graveyard of the church at Lindisfarne, and the "arms" in a silver shrine in the church of St. Peter at Bamborough, then "*regia civitas*." Hand and arms were afterwards placed in the coffin of St. Cuthbert at Durham.

So the separation of the portions fixt to the tree at Oswestry, from the rest of the body left on the field at Winwic, makes all the details of the history clear.

The ôs in Oswald, Oswy, should be pronounced with vowel long.

O. COCKAYNE.

The following reply to Mr. Cockayne from Mr. Howel Lloyd appeared in *Bye-gones*, Oct. 1873 :—

Learning and argument, however ingenious, have hitherto failed to set at rest the question what is the precise spot where S. Oswald fell in conflict with the Pagan Penda. One will have it that this spot was Makerfield, near Winwic, in South Lancashire, others Maserfield, near Oswestry, while a third, Mr. Hartshorne, in the *Salopia Antiqua*, fixes it at Maesbrook, some five or six miles from Oswestry, in the direction of the Severn.¹ The account taken from a paper by the late Mr.

" Now God forbid I should be rich,
While all this poor be here,
Break up for them my silver dish,
Carry them all my cheer !"

" Now perish ne'er this good right hand,
(And Aidan held the King's)
" Oh fill it " Aidan cried to God,
" With earth's best, richest things !"

The good king sat him down to feast,
Yet fasting, up he rose ;
Perish the brand that brought such life
Unto a bloody close !

Long as his hallowed stream shall flow,
Let Oswald minded be ;
Unwearied heart ! unwearied hand !
King-spirit, peace to thee !

¹ Mr. Hartshorne, in his *Salopia Antiqua*, places the scene of Oswald's death at *Maesbrook*, a place in a direct line between Maesbury, and Coedway, and about five miles from Oswestry, and a couple of miles from Maesbury. He says :- " Tradition, or at least conjecture, has fixed the scene of conflict at Oswestry, but surely it must be considered more probable to have taken

Cockayne in *Notes and Queries* may have been extracted from some mediæval writer, but is erroneously stated by him to be supported by the authority of Ælfric, as no *Life of St. Oswald* is to be found among the works of either of the two Anglo-Saxon writers of that name. Neither is much weight to be attached to derivations of names of places, whether from words in the British or Saxon languages, as long as they rest only on conjecture. "Win" and "wic" are quite as much Welsh as they are Saxon, if differently interpreted; and Maserfield (or Mesafield, the *Tre'r Fesen* of the Welsh) and Makerfield, which appear to be the same word, differing only as to their hard or soft pronunciation, have been shown to be equally susceptible of the meaning of a field of acorns as of a field of battle. (History of Maelor Gymraeg by the Chevalier Lloyd, K.S.G., in No. of *Arch: Camb:* for July, 1873, pp. 246-7). Nor, again, is the word "Makerfield" easy of detection under the supposed synonym of "Marcelde" in the wall-plate inscription at Winwic. And the first line of that triplet which assures us that Oswald had been very well pleased with the spot agrees better with the tradition that he had resided there than with the assumption that it was the scene of his death.

place in a situation still bearing the same name as that recorded by the Saxon Chronicler than in one concerning which all early historians preserve silence. Neither does Etymology desert us here, in ascertaining the true locality of the action. Maesbury [Anglo-Saxon *Birgones*, a place of sepulture under a *Beorg* or mound, or artificial hill. Numerous places in England terminate in *bury*, and near such is almost invariably found some ancient camp or earthwork which gave rise to the termination]. Maesbury supplies in its termination additional evidence that the place had become sanctified through the slaughter of these Saxon warriors. At Maesbrook, or at Maesbrooke Common, it seems highly probable that this engagement took place Pennant considers it probable that the Britons bestowed on the spot where the battle was fought the name of *Maes hir*, or the 'long field,' or combat, from the obstinacy of the conflict. The Saxons, for a considerable time, retained the name where the action was fought, with the addition of their own vernacular word *feld*, or *feltū*, a field; as *Masafeld*, *Masafelth*, and corruptly *Masafeld*. (Pennant's *Tours*, p. 259). 'Campus *Mesafeld* sanctorum conduit ossa.' (*Hen. Huntingdon*, lib. iii., p. 331.) 'In after days,' says Pennant, "The name became entirely *Saxon*; and from the fate of the King was called *Oswald's tree*, now *Oswestry*; and by the Welsh *Croes-oswallt*.' (p. 260). This is a very ingenious derivation of *Oswestry*, but it does not at all disprove the conjectures I have advanced, or make the present town the site of the engagement. It has also been surmised that Oswald fell in a field near the town, called *Cue-nef*, or Heaven-field, and that a tree was planted near the spot called Oswald's Tree, hence *Oswestry* (Nicholson, p. 1018). In answer to which it has been urged that *Heafsenfeld* in Northumberland has the same meaning; and received it on account of the victory Oswald obtained there. The derivation of *Maesbrook* may satisfy the doubts of those who may still be scrupulous, C. Brit. Bret. Armor. *maes*, prælium."

Again, no probable reason has been adduced for the transportation to Oswestry from Lancashire of the slain monarch's mutilated members, while the event of their exposure there becomes probable enough on the hypothesis that he fell in a battle fought in the neighbourhood.

That the King fell at the Oswestry Maserfield cannot be inferred positively from the expression "sanctorum conduit ossa" of Henry of Huntingdon, since it implies no more than that the bones were bleached by exposure. The use of "sanctorum" in the plural may have been a poetical amplification, or the bones of others may also have been exposed together with the King's. Assuming that Maserfield is derived from *Maes*, a field, and not from *Més*, acorns, it does not certainly follow that the name is to be referred to this particular battle, the neighbourhood being remarkable for the number of the conflicts fought in it at different periods, and the phrase 'câd ar faes' being that commonly employed for a pitched battle by the chroniclers. Maesbury and Maesbrook have also been regarded as names indicating the probable site of this battle; and, as the contending armies were undoubtedly numerous, it may have been that both were on the same occasion the

Mr. Hartshorne also connects an old Shropshire saying, "Forty sa' one like Obitch's Cowt," with the Oswald legend he says:—"The origin of this common phrase has heretofore lurked in impenetrable obscurity. There exists another simile amongst us of like import, and whether Obitch or Rhoden was the real owner of the horse in question is a matter much contested. We will not investigate that point now, but illustrate the history of Obitch by a legendary account which has been taken down from the lips of a nurse. She gathered her lore from *Melverley*, her birthplace, and coming from so unfrequently visited a quarter, where little corruption has flowed into the language, we may be allowed to receive the history following as a general record of the animal's marvellous qualities. To write, however, without figure, the tale does appear to have taken its birth from tradition; and if any reader wishes to know how it first received its present form, and he will implicitly believe conjecture, I start one for his edification. It is one of those 'very probable ones which Antiquaries like to produce.'" Mr. Hartshorne precedes to narrate the story, from Bede, of the recovery of the tired horse on the spot where Oswald fell, and which will be found in a future page. He adds:—"To this Hagiological legend may be traced the virtues of OBITCH'S COLT, for the latter fable is in some parts so like the former, that it appears manifestly to have arisen out of it. By degrees the history became distorted, and Oswald merged into the less euphonious name of Obitch." Mr. Hartshorne then gives the Melverley story, but it is so *unlike* that of St. Oswald, that it is scarcely worth while reproducing it; besides, it seems more reasonable to suppose that "Forty save one like Rhoden's colt" was affixed to a thirty-nine year old horse belonging to a modern Shropshire dealer, than that it should be as old as our Oswestry martyr. The phrase might have been connected with Obitch in one locality, and Rhoden in another; and, as Melverley is on the Welsh border, may we suggest that "Obitch" is a corruption of "Roberts"? We have heard Welshmen address one of the latter name as "Mister 'obitch," or something very like it!

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. The author discusses the various factors which have influenced the development of the country, and the role of the different groups of people who have lived on its soil. He also touches upon the geographical features of the continent, and the way in which they have shaped the course of its history. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the early years of the nation, from the first settlement of the eastern coast to the declaration of independence. The author describes the struggles of the colonists against British rule, and the events which led to the birth of a new republic. The third part of the book deals with the period of the American Revolution, and the early years of the new nation. The author discusses the difficulties which the young country faced, and the ways in which it overcame them. The fourth part of the book is a history of the United States from the end of the Revolution to the present day. The author discusses the various periods of the nation's history, and the events which have shaped its development. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for students of the history of the United States.

The book is divided into four main parts, each of which is further subdivided into chapters. The first part, which is the most general, is divided into three chapters. The second part, which is the most detailed, is divided into four chapters. The third part, which is the most interesting, is divided into three chapters. The fourth part, which is the most recent, is divided into two chapters. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for students of the history of the United States. The author's treatment of the subject is thorough and objective, and his conclusions are well supported by the evidence. The book is a valuable contribution to the history of the United States, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the subject.

scenes of partial conflict. But another place, in the immediate neighbourhood of these, has been named as the actual spot where he fell, and that by an authority to which it would seem strange that so little attention has been given, since his work is probably an edition merely of the earliest, and a probably contemporaneous document relating to it, the *Historia Britonum*, said to have been written by Gildas. In the paper on 'Croeswylan' (June 19, 1872) were given two passages from Nennius, in one of which he speaks of the King as *Oswal Lanniguan*, and in the other of his death at the hands of Penda at the battle of *Codoy*. Now, in the syllable *guin* of Lanniguan, we find that of *Win* in Winwick, *win* in Welsh being the solvent of *gwin* or *gwyn*. And in *wick* we find the translation of *lan*, Llan in Welsh meaning what *wick* does in Saxon, an enclosure or dwelling. The syllables are merely transposed, as in fact they are also in the Welsh word 'Gwinllan,' a vineyard, though it seems unlikely that this should be signified by 'Llanniguan.' More probably the latter would be correctly modernised by Llan Ty Gwyn, the enclosure of the Sacred House or White House. Be this as it may, Nennius, in calling S. Oswald, Oswald of Llanniguan, that is, Oswald of Winwic, confirms positively the tradition of the King having made it his abode. And a corroboration of the fact is to be found in a paper by Mr. Boyd Dawkins (*Arch. Camb.* for July, 1873, pp. 236-9), who has shown that, the battle of Chester, A.D. 607, "having laid South Lancashire at the feet of Ethel-frith," that country was "at this time in all probability occupied by the English." The last passage quoted from Nennius is important enough to warrant me in again transcribing a part of it. "Penda . . . sanetum Osgualdum Regem Nordorum occidit per dolum, Ipse fecit bellum Codoy, in quo cecidit Eoua filius Pubua, frater ejus Rex Merciorum, et Osguald Rex Nordorum." (Penda by craft slew Saint Oswald, King of the Northmen. He it was who fought the battle of Codoy, in which fell Eobba son of Pubba, his brother, King of the Mercians, and Oswald King of the Northmen.) Here then we have the direct and positive statement of Nennius that Oswald fell at 'Codoy.' It only remains to be shown that Codoy is in the neighbourhood of Oswestry. Now the first syllable 'cod' of this name is, in modern Welsh, represented by *coed*, meaning a wood. The last syllable *oy* may, in modern Welsh, be either *wy* or *wae*, the former meaning *water*, the latter *woe*. The name, therefore, will be either *Coedwy*, signifying the 'Wood by Water,' or 'Coedwae,' the 'Wood of Woe,' the latter peculiarly appropriate to the commemoration of so sorrowful an event. It appears

The first of these, the *Declaration of Independence*, was adopted on July 4, 1776, and declared the colonies to be free and independent states. The second, the *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*, was adopted on September 17, 1787, and provided for a weak central government. The third, the *Constitution of the United States*, was adopted on September 17, 1787, and provided for a strong central government. The fourth, the *Bill of Rights*, was adopted on September 12, 1791, and provided for the protection of individual liberties. The fifth, the *Declaration of Sentiments*, was adopted on August 26, 1848, and declared the rights of women. The sixth, the *Emancipation Proclamation*, was issued by Abraham Lincoln on January 31, 1863, and declared that all slaves in the Confederate States were to be freed. The seventh, the *Thirteenth Amendment*, was adopted on December 18, 1865, and abolished slavery. The eighth, the *Fourteenth Amendment*, was adopted on August 22, 1868, and provided for the protection of civil rights. The ninth, the *Fifteenth Amendment*, was adopted on February 3, 1870, and provided for the protection of the right to vote. The tenth, the *Sixteenth Amendment*, was adopted on September 8, 1913, and provided for the income tax. The eleventh, the *Seventeenth Amendment*, was adopted on July 21, 1901, and provided for the direct election of senators. The twelfth, the *Eighteenth Amendment*, was adopted on January 16, 1919, and provided for the prohibition of alcohol. The thirteenth, the *Nineteenth Amendment*, was adopted on August 18, 1920, and provided for the right of women to vote. The fourteenth, the *Twentieth Amendment*, was adopted on March 3, 1933, and provided for the terms of the president and Congress. The fifteenth, the *Twenty-first Amendment*, was adopted on December 5, 1933, and provided for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The sixteenth, the *Twenty-second Amendment*, was adopted on February 27, 1951, and provided for the term limits of the president. The seventeenth, the *Twenty-third Amendment*, was adopted on March 29, 1961, and provided for the representation of the District of Columbia in Congress. The eighteenth, the *Twenty-fourth Amendment*, was adopted on August 6, 1964, and provided for the abolition of the poll tax. The nineteenth, the *Twenty-fifth Amendment*, was adopted on September 25, 1965, and provided for the procedure for the removal of the president. The twentieth, the *Twenty-sixth Amendment*, was adopted on July 1, 1971, and provided for the lowering of the voting age to 18. The twenty-first, the *Twenty-seventh Amendment*, was adopted on May 19, 1992, and provided for the prohibition of congressional pay raises. The twenty-second, the *Twenty-eighth Amendment*, was adopted on November 3, 1993, and provided for the prohibition of the use of federal funds for the construction of a national lottery. The twenty-third, the *Twenty-ninth Amendment*, was adopted on November 3, 1993, and provided for the prohibition of the use of federal funds for the construction of a national lottery. The twenty-fourth, the *Thirtieth Amendment*, was adopted on November 3, 1993, and provided for the prohibition of the use of federal funds for the construction of a national lottery.

that on the border line of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, about fourteen miles from Oswestry, five or six from Maesbrook, and three from the Breidden, is a place which is spelt in the ordinary maps 'Coedwy,' but in the Ordnance map 'Coedwae.' It is half a mile from the Severn, therefore not likely to have received its appellation from water. That of Coedwy, therefore, may at once be dismissed as untenable. There remains but *Coedwae*, the *Wood of Woe*, which may be safely identified with the *Codoy* of Nennius.—H. W. L.

This paper of Mr. Howel Lloyd's did not jump with the humour of the Lancashire antiquaries, and, as we shall see further on, was assailed by one signing himself "F.S.A." in *Local Gleanings*, of April, 1876. But previously to this, that publication had given (Nov. 1875), the paper read, as we have stated, by Mr. Littler, in 1842. We quote it entire :—

Oswald, King of Northumbria, and the real and effectual establisher of Christianity during the Saxon Heptarchy in that territory, was slain in a great battle fought against Penda, the sovereign of Mercia, and the champion of expiring Paganism (then in violent conflict with the newly-introduced religion), in the month of August, 642, at Mackerfield.

On the locality of this battlefield most of the English historians are much at variance. Speed, in his book published about 1632, fixes it at "Oswald's Tree." Carter fixes it at the same place. Turner, in his history of the Anglo-Saxons (vol i., page 365, ed. 1820), says: "His (Penda's) invasion of Northumbria was fatal to the less warlike Oswald, who fell at Oswestry, in Shropshire." He refers generally to Bede, lib. 2, c. 12; lib. 3, c. 9 and c. 10, who is found, upon reference, to say nothing at all about Oswestry, but merely that the scene of the event was at "Maserfelth." Lingard (vol. i., p. 99), says: "The battle was fought by Oswald with Penda and his Mercians in the field of Maser, by most supposed to be Oswestre in Shropshire, by some Winwick in Lancashire."

"Two counties," says Smith, the editor of Bede, "lay claim to Maserfelth. Lancashire has the name of Maserfelth, near Winwick, and an ancient inscription preserved in the church of Winwick supports this claim, not to mention the argument that Winwick is situated in the kingdom of Northumbria, where Penda attacked Oswald. The other county that puts in its claim is Salop, in which is Maserfeld, now called Oswestry." Dr. Ingram states the spot in question to be Mir-

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field, in Yorkshire, and as it would appear very absurdly, because he converts the very word from the text which he is translating, namely, the Saxon Chronicle, which is there "Maserfeld," into Mirfield. Why should he not have given the name of a place mentioned in a book he is editing and translating, in the same form he found it there set down and as he has actually published it in his Anglo-Saxon original? Where one person reads the latter, nine hundred and ninety-nine will read only his English translation, and set it down as a settled fact that the Saxon Chronicle alleges the battle with Penda and the death of Oswald to have taken place in Yorkshire. It is, indeed, little less than to falsify his own author's statement.

Such being the discrepancies on this point amongst these and other English historians, both general and local, the author's object is to investigate the subject a little in extenso and to examine minutely the rival claims of the competing localities in respect of the events alluded to, the authorities upon which they rest, and the intrinsic evidence furnished, geographically and otherwise, upon the subjects from the events themselves. Perhaps a further interest may arise from the period at which the events occurred, having been the great crisis in which, in the northern part of this kingdom, the worship of Odin and the Pagan deities was in fierce and convulsive conflict with the recently-introduced religion of the Cross. Oswald was the substantial introducer of the latter into his dominions, and though he perished, a martyr in its defence, he was the main instrument in eradicating Paganism from Northumbria, a district then comprising the modern counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. It is true that his predecessor, Edwin, was nominally the first Christian monarch of that Kingdom, but he was only a partial and wavering convert, and constantly vacillating between Paganism and Christianity. That he was quite un-influential in promoting the object in question is shown by the monkish historians having environed his name with no particular sanctity; while, on the contrary, his successor, Oswald, was canonized.

But to return to the inquiry proposed, the leading authorities here discussed are the Saxon Chronicle and the Venerable Bede.

The following is an extract from the Saxon Chronicle, literally translated, describing the death of Oswald in the year 642.

"A.D. 624. This year, Oswald, King of Northumbria, was slain

by Penda the Southumbrian at Maserfield,¹ on the fifth day of August, and his body was buried at Bearthanage.² His holiness and miracles were afterwards displayed on manifold occasions throughout this Island, and his hands remain still uncorrupted at Bebbanburgh.³ The same year in which Oswald was slain, Oswy, his brother, succeeded to the government of Northumbria and reigned no less than thirty years."

Bede, who wrote his history about eighty or ninety years after Oswald's death, and probably collected his materials still earlier, is more explicit. He says, in lib. 3, c. 9, Ed. 1722 (translated):—

"A.D. 642. Oswald, that most Christian King of the Northumbrians, reigned for nine years, the one being added which was made odious by the savage impiety of the King of the Britons and the mad apostasy of the English Kings. Which period of years being completed, he was killed in a great battle fought against the same Pagan nation, the Mercians, and their Pagan sovereign Penda, by whom his predecessor Edwin had been destroyed, in a place which, in the language of the English, is called Maserfelth, on the 5th August of this year, in the 38th year of his age. Such was his piety towards God, and such the holiness of his character, that his virtues were testified by miraculous circum-

¹This is spelt Maserfelth by Bede, Marsefeld by Brompton, Marefeld by Matthew of Westminster. In comparatively late times Mackerfield in Lancashire has been written Macerfield. The exchange of the soft for the hard sound of C is fluctuating and frequent; though now soft before the vowels e or i it was probably with the Romans and in ancient times hard. If Macerfeld was then spelt with a C, it would in sound be precisely our present Makerfield.—*Note by Mr. Littler.*

²Why does Dr. Ingram translate this "Bardney?" The original is a very different word. Besides, Bardney was in Lincolnshire, part of Mercia. Is it likely that Oswald would be buried in his enemy's country? or that the fierce Penda, who had mutilated his body, would allow the remains to be religiously deposited? Indeed, considering the hatred of Penda to Christianity, could there possibly have been a Christian establishment of any kind in Lincolnshire or Mercia at that time where Oswald could have been interred? Christian it must have been, or why take the trouble to transport the body to that great distance? The Saxon chronicle at the year 909 says: "This year died Denulf, Bishop of Winchester"—also "St. Oswald's body was translated from Bearthanage or Beardanigge into Mercia." Florence of Worcester also says, "S. Oswaldi regis et martyris ossa de Barthoneig in Merciam translata sunt An D. 910." As Barduey was in Mercia, how could they be translated out of Mercia into Mercia? There is a place near Winwick called Burton Wood, which might then be called Burton, or Bearthan-ege, which is nearer the Saxon word than Bardney. There is there (as mentioned in this essay) an ancient moated mansion called Bradley Hall, of which a massive stone gateway of high antiquity was lately remaining. Tradition says this was a residence of Oswald. It is only two miles from the field of battle, and is more likely to have been the place of burial than Mercia or Lincolnshire immediately after the battle.—*Ibid.*

³The writer of this part of the Saxon Chronicle must have lived shortly after the event.—*Ibid.*

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stances after his death, for in the place where he was slain, fighting for his native country, even to this day supernatural cures of disease both in men and cattle continue to be famed, from whence it has happened that numbers, by carrying away the soil of the spot where he fell, and putting it into water¹ and applying it to their sick have greatly benefitted them, which custom has so much increased that by the earth being gradually carried away a hole or excavation in the ground about the size of a man's stature has been formed. Many miracles produced by the virtues of the soil of this spot are related; but we think it necessary only to mention two which we have heard from our ancestors. Not long after his death, at a certain time it happened that a person riding on horseback near the place had his horse seized with illness. It began to move its limbs convulsively, incline its head towards the earth, throw foam from its mouth, and appeared on the point of falling to the ground with increasing suffering. The rider leaped from his seat, and, stretched upon the ground, awaited the time when the animal should either recover or be left dead. But after it had for some time undergone great suffering in rolling itself about, it suddenly came to the spot where the memorable monarch had fallen; upon which the convulsions of its limbs immediately ceased, it turned about as if oppressed with weariness, and shortly afterwards rising up began to crop the surrounding herbage. This being seen by the man, he, as a person of sagacity, supposed some extraordinary sanctity to exist in that spot, and having placed a mark there, shortly afterwards mounted the horse, and proceeded to the house of his original destination. He there found a young woman, the granddaughter of the father of the family, who had long been afflicted with paralysis, and when the inmates of the house were lamenting her long illness in his presence, he related the account of the extraordinary cure of his horse in the place before-mentioned. They thereupon placed the young woman on a vehicle, and had her carried thither. They then placed her upon the spot indicated. Upon this she dozed for a little while, and on awaking found herself cured of that helplessness of the body with which she had been afflicted. She asked for water, washed her face, composed her hair, covering her head with a linen cloth, and walked away with those who had brought her, entirely restored to health."

It is to be observed that these stories of a superstitious belief, now almost obsolete and effete (though at that period

¹The producing of holy water for religious purposes or as a better means of applying it in order to make use of it more conveniently as a healing application, is alluded to by Bede, where he speaks of a cross set up by Oswald, before a battle fought about ten years previously against Ceadwalla, at Denisburn or Hevenfelth, near the Roman Wall in N. Britain, fragments of which cross (*Astulas Crucis*) they put into water and then by making men or cattle drink of it, or by sprinkling them, they were restored to health. *Bede*, Lib 3, C. 2.

commanding universal credence), are introduced here not in any degree to support the view the Venerable Bede may have had in giving them to posterity, but merely that by means of minute circumstances connected with them we may obtain indirectly and collaterally the particulars of an undoubted historic event; and it will be perceived that there is not one word here mentioned of either *water*, *fountain*, or *spring*. The whole and entire miraculous effects are attributed to the soil, the *pulvis terræ* alone. How could the mention of a fine natural spring have been omitted if such had there existed? Or how omit all mention of water when he even speaks of their putting the *pulvis* into water that its virtues might be communicated thereto?

Bede and the Saxon Chronicle are the two great historical authorities on the subject of the locality of this battle and the death of Oswald. The writer in the latter (Saxon Chronicle) appears, by his stating that the hands of Oswald were still uncorrupted at Bebbanburgh, to have lived within a short period of his death, because if they had been kept from decay by the employment of chemical arts, it is not at all probable that he would have used the phrase "remain yet uncorrupted." The most sceptical as to the antiquity of the Saxon Chronicle do not contend for its parent text being formed later than the later part of the ninth century—about 870 or 880—and this phrase, coupled with the death of Oswald in 642, which would give an interval of 230 or 240 years during which it is improbable the hands would have remained "uncorrupted," may furnish an argument independently of the question here mooted that the formation of the early or parent text of the Chronicle (that earlier part of it to which late Saxon writers made subsequent additions) was not so late as 870 or 880, but probably within less than a century from the death of Oswald. The elicitation of this argument for the antiquity of the Chronicle is so far satisfactory that it shows that an investigation into a matter of antiquity, apparently only of local interest, may sometimes throw a light upon an important and interesting point of literary chronology, and assist in determining a date as to which investigators of Saxon archæology have been much at variance. Bede, we know, wrote his history considerably within a century from the time of the battle of Maserfeld.

These authors as being nearly contemporary are in all respects the most trustworthy witnesses. We are not aware that Nennius refers to the circumstance, and all the other writers who do so, follow at an interval of several hundred years, and there is no reason to suppose that they used any other materials for

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their narrative of Oswald's death than Bede and the Saxon Chronicle, as respects the battle of Mackerfield and the death of Oswald.

The uncertainty of English historians as to the locality of the death of Oswald and the battle of Mackerfield, and the careless way in which they speak of it, clearly indicate that they have bestowed little trouble in their examination of the subject.

On what authority does it rest that there ever was a Maserfield or Mackerfield in Shropshire? Historians seem to infer from the name of the place, "Oswaldstree," that Oswald was crucified or infixed upon a tree there; then, because Bede says it happened at Maserfelth, therefore, Oswaldstree was previously Maserfelth. "Nil nisi nubes et aer."

Being desirous of ascertaining all the reasons that were urged in behalf of Oswestry, and understanding that there was a gentleman of the bar retired from his profession well acquainted with the antiquities of Oswestry, who had adopted the opinion that the latter was the place of Oswald's death, we applied to him on the subject, considering that both from the opinion he held from his local and antiquarian knowledge as connected with Oswestry, and his forensic education and habits, he would be most likely to conduct the case, if we may so say, on behalf of Oswestry, with the greatest ability and effect. Thinking him also quite as much to be relied on as the later English historians, who have so superficially slurred over the matter, we applied to him for a statement of the facts and arguments which induced him to believe that the Northumbrian martyr met his fate at Oswestry, and in reply received the following observations in favour of the hypothesis.

The monks paid more attention to the jingle of their hexameters (generally rhyming in the middle and on the penultimate syllable) than to accuracy or metre. I cannot however infer either from these or other authority that Oswald was killed at Winwick; they merely imply that he had a fancy to the place. He might have built a church there for he was a red hot promoter of what is called Christianity, even to persecution; nor have I ever read or heard of his having been killed at any other place than Oswestry; of which fact both history and tradition give us plenty of assurance. As to Bede's "*Dinicans pro patriâ*" it by no means implies *in patriâ*, and if you consider that during the Heptarchy Mercia was both the largest and least populous of the seven kingdoms, he (spurred by Christian bigotry against infidels) might easily have marched thirty miles into their country. Camden distinctly says (speaking of Oswestry):—

"Nomen habet ab Oswaldo Nordanhumborum rege (cum antea Maserfeld vocaretur) quem Penda Paganus Merciorum princeps hic gravi pralio et occidet et occisum summa cum immanitate discerpit;" and then follow the verses of a Christian poet descriptive of the deed and corroborative of the incident. The earliest name of the town I can find was Blanchminster¹, afterwards Maserfeld till the great battle of 5th August, 642, after which, in consequence of the decapitation, quartering, and crucifixion, it took that of Oswaldestree, and is at this hour invariably called by the Welsh (who in crowds descend to its markets and fairs) Croes Oswallt. Thus having (I trust) made out my case with regard to the *killing* and *locus in quo*, I proceed to the miraculous consequences.

A well instantly sprang up which proved to be a true cousin-german to that of the pretty Saint Winifrede (and others that we have read of), for a poor paralytic falling near the spot and wriggling into it was straightway made whole; a horse was also cured. Powers like these were not to go unappreciated, and a chapel soon reared its portals. This chapel was standing in Leland's time, and Pennant remembers its ruins. The well is certainly a singularly fine one, and its brilliant waters fall into a pool below and thence run all through the streets of the town, from whose picturesque and venerable Church it is distant about a quarter of a mile, on a fine woody green slope. The well and pond are now within the play-ground of the adjoining school, under a very fine arch, with a head of King Oswald, which the wanton tenants have battered to a mere mummy. Though when I was a boy a very fine head it was, finely relieved in alto and cinctured with a very perfect mural crown. The fine well is still in full existence, and part of the arch, over which stand the dead remains of a prodigious old yew tree. Superstition, however, (in these parts) is far from being defunct, and the feeble and infirm still believe and bathe in the well, and did more so until it was enclosed in the noisy school playground. Bottles of its water are carried to wash the eyes of those who are dim or short-sighted, or the tardy or erring legs of such as have weak understandings. Thus have I given you as best I can the faithful history, though, perhaps, at too great length. I may, however, in conclusion, say that you have applied for information to one who has examined and considered the subject somewhat minutely.

I am, &c.,

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

P.S. The tract of land near the well is yet called *cae nef* (Heaven field), which Spencer imagines in Northumberland; *cae* (Welsh) is an enclosed field, and *maes* an open space. There is a hamlet near Oswestry called Maesbury. Maserfeld is the field of oaks, a tree that thrives remarkably well in our soil. Oswestry is placed nearly

¹ Blanch is French, and Blanchminster means "the white cathedral." If Oswestry was ever called Blanchminster, it must have been after the Conquest.—*Note by Mr. Littler.*

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midway between the Dikes of Offa and Wat (Cadwalader), but rather nearer to the latter, or English borders. Oswald, from his zeal in the cause, and being the heated tool of Bishops Aidan and Colmar, became soon canonized and a favourite saint; and a very great chain of churches from that at Oswestry, where he fell, all the way to Northumberland, were dedicated to him and still bear his name. The corporation seal of Oswestry has the effigies of *Oswald* and an *oak*.

It would have been very desirable that Mr. Dovaston should have informed us where he found out that the town was originally called Blanchminster¹. The Saxons, then Pagans, could not be established there before the middle of the 6th century, Pope Gregory having sent Augustin to convert them about A.D. 596; yet there must, by Mr. Dovaston's account, have been a Christian temple there, for where is minster applied to a heathen temple? This minster must have been changed into a field (Maserfield) and the latter into Oswestry, *all before about A.D. 650*. The same may be said of its supposed previous name of Maserfield or Maserfelth. Where, as respects Oswestry, does such a name ever occur except in the application of it by Camden, and his assumption that Oswestry is the place meant by Bede?

Camden has probably been the cause of all the mistake. He found a church at Oswestry dedicated to St. Oswald, one of the first introducers of Christianity into the North of England, and a martyr who had shed his blood in the cause. There is a noble spring or fountain near the church, probably called from the patron saint of the church, St. Oswald's Well. He *assumes*, because Bede speaks of a FOSSA, this to be the place where Oswald was slain, and though nobody before that time (about 1580 or 1600) ever heard of a "Maserfelth" there, he to reconcile it with Bede's account *assumes* that it was at first Maserfelth, but had afterwards become Oswestry from the above circumstance. He knows nothing of Mr. Dovaston's Blanchminster.

To enter upon the argument which tends to show a well near Winwick, in Lancashire, to have been the spot in question, we have first this fact that there is there a hole in the earth known beyond the memory of man as St. Oswald's Well. It is about the measure of the "statura virilis," namely, six feet or thereabouts in depth. There is no *spring* there; a little water oozes into it from the adjoining ground, but that is all. It is about a mile north of Winwick Church, on the road from Winwick, through Golborne, passing Parkside (the station on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway), to

Wigan. The road in question at the bottom of a descent from a place called Hermitage Green turns to the right or east for about a hundred yards, it then again turns abruptly at right angles, resuming its former northerly direction leading towards the Parkside station. About a hundred yards north from this town the well in question is situated, and is in the field bounding the high road on the left hand, or westerly side, and about sixty or eighty yards to the west of the hedge separating the field from the highway. It is in a field which slopes gradually up to a farm house, which crowns the ridge, and which, with its appertaining fields, is called Woodhead, and is owned by Mr. Banks, of Winstanley, and now or lately occupied by his tenant, Mr. John Pennington. Some large rude stones form the bottom or lower part of the well, but the upper part is without masonry, and it is clear that but for some strong feeling of veneration, and without its having been hallowed by some religious sanction, it must long since have disappeared under the labours of the plough, the spade, or the harrow, the field where it is situated having apparently for ages been dedicated to the purpose of agriculture, and the well having no pillar, basin, statue, or other conspicuous object to protect it. Religious feelings have always been found to give the most permanent protection to monuments or other objects of antiquity.

The well in question has been used by the Roman Catholics up to about five and twenty years past as sacred. The water was sent for from it to be used as the holy water of the neighbouring Roman Catholic chapels, and for the religious observances in them. An old man of the name of Henry Roughly, who died about 1830, at the age of 75, and who had lived near it the greater part of his life, informed us that an old Catholic lady in the neighbouring borough of Newton was accustomed to give him three shillings a year in his youth to keep it clear from weeds. A Mr. Adamson, also of Ashton, a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and very strict in his religious observances, used never to pass it without fastening his horse to the hedge, going into the field and impressing upon his forehead the form of a cross from its waters. There is an ancient district of territory here called the fee or Mackerfield, which includes several townships, amongst others Ince in Mackerfield, Ashton in Mackerfield, and Newton in Mackerfield. The well is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the latter township, and about a hundred yards from the division between the township of Newton in Mackerfield and the township of Winwick

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with Hulme. If any well in this neighbourhood had obtained its appellation from the neighbouring church (which is about a mile distant), it would not have been this one but another which bears no particular name, and is within about 200 yards of Winwick Church, on the left hand side of the lane leading from thence to the Rectory; or a third now or lately within the very precincts of the churchyard which is called merely the town's well. St. Oswald's Well, as before observed, is a mere stagnant pool, and answers precisely to the term "fossa" used by Bede.

He, the great authority upon the question, says nothing at all about there being a fountain or spring where Oswald fell. If there had been such "with brilliant waters," as Mr. Dovaston describes it, he could scarcely have omitted mentioning so remarkable a circumstance. He speaks only of the "*terra ablata exinde*" and the "fossa," and that a pool or "fossa" was formed by devotees carrying away the hallowed soil.

How is it possible that Bede should have spoken in this language of the place in question, if it was a noble spring pouring out incessantly a redundant stream of "brilliant waters?" It would surely have been the waters themselves and not the soil, the "terra," which they would have carried off; indeed if St. Oswald had fallen on such a spot as the copious spring at Oswestry, the devotees must have been half drowned before they could get to the soil which Bede mentions.

The next argument turns upon the *locality*. Mercia of which Penda was the sovereign comprised the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the northern parts of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire. Oswestry is forty miles within the territory of Penda, the sovereign of Mercia, that being the distance from the ford at Warrington over the river Mersey, the southern boundary of the western part of Northumbria, and is also at the very extremity of his Dominions on the edge of Wales.

Why should Oswald and Penda be fighting at that remote corner of Penda's dominions unless like duellists they had gone to an obscure corner to have it out privately? But Winwick is in the direct high road of an enemy advancing from Mercia upon an antagonist in Northumbria. The estuary of the river Mersey, and the marshes formed by Sankey Brook, before cultivation had as at present drained

and laid them dry, would form an almost impassable barrier to an enemy advancing northward at any point west of Winwick, and east of it the immense bog called Chat Moss would at that period form an impassable barrier in the same way for many miles to the east, and nearly to Manchester, where the Mersey and Irwell would still be obstacles nearly as far as the Derbyshire hills. The elevated ground near Winwick Church would therefore be the only way by which a military force could then advance into Northumbria on the westerly side of the island.

There is an ancient Roman road south of the Mersey running northward to Warrington, nearly parallel to the high road, and which comes from the direction of Northwich. This road has been discovered on the north side of the Mersey continuing its course northwards by the Hall or Rectory of Winwick, about half a mile west of the church, and is again found on the side of the present high road from Newton to Ashton-in-Mackerfield.

It has been partially explored by the persevering and able research of Mr. Beamont, of Warrington, and the Rev. Mr. Sibson, of Ashton, and from remains of pottery, and other circumstances, it appears to be undoubtedly of Roman construction.

The site of St. Oswald's Well is rather more than half a mile to the east of the direction which this road would be there pursuing, following the above line. It is on the ascent of a long ridge of ground which would to the eye of the most casual observer afford a good position for an army acting on the defensive inasmuch as the enemy would have to charge them up-hill. These facts therefore show that there was a great highroad here, existing antecedently to the time of Oswald, running from Mercia into Northumbria—that an invading enemy could (by reason of the natural obstacles before enumerated) only advance into Northumbria by this line of country, unless he made a very circuitous detour to the right, and would even then meet with very great natural obstacles all the way to the eastward to beyond the Derbyshire chain of hills. And further that the locality would be suitable to the nature of the contest between a ferocious and able military chieftain, such as Penda is described, and a mild and beneficent monarch like Oswald, who would be more probably standing upon the defensive.

A fourth argument is furnished by the expression of Bede, "pro patria dimicans," which is much the same in meaning as "pro aris et focis," or, in other words, for his altars and his

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hearths. This, which would comport suitably with the chieftain killed in the defence of his native country, and in a struggle against an enemy invading him there, becomes quite ridiculous when applied to a chieftain killed in battle 40 or 50 miles within his adversary's territory. The natural question would be, if he was only fighting in defence of his native country, what business he had in the heart of his enemy's? What would be thought of an epitaph upon Alexander the Great if he had been slain at Arbela, upon Hannibal at Cannæ, or Napoleon at Moscow, hallowing their ashes by announcing that they had fallen "pro patria dimicantes"?

To say that a warrior under such circumstances falls "pro patria dimicans" is to confound all distinctions and make the expression of no force whatever, for in that case every slain warrior would fall "pro patria dimicans." Mr. Dovaston's suggestion of its not being *in patria dimicans* is or would be an instance of what Longinus would call the frigid in style, for *pro patria*, while it almost necessarily implies *in patria*, means also a good deal more; in short if "pro aris et focus" is a rather stronger expression it is not much so and cannot at the very least be rendered by an expression less forcible than "in the positive defence of his country."

The Domesday survey states that there was a church hereabouts dedicated to St. Oswald, and upon the church itself is the following inscription yet legible with considerable difficulty:—

Hic locus Oswalde quondam placuit tibi valde
Northanhunbroru fueras rex nunque polorum.
Regna tenes prato pasee Marcelde¹ vocato
Poscimur hinc a te nostri memor esto beato

[Line over the porch totally obliterated.]

Anno milleno quingentenoque triceno
Sclater post Cristu muru renovaverat istum
Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc²

An ancient tradition is current that Bradley Hall, about

¹ This is evidently put for Macerfeld, which would not have suited the hexameter.—*Note by Mr. Littler.*

² It is very unaccountable that Camden should only give the first three lines of this inscription; he also puts "loco" instead of "Prato." Now the latter word even since 1830, and before the late renovation (the inscription has been ably renewed within the last two or three years) could by no possible means have been made into "loco," much less could it in Camden's time when it was so much fresher. But for the date contained in the inscription here given one might have thought he had copied an earlier one. It is possible that some felicitous conjecture may reconcile or account for this discrepancy.—*Ibid.*

three miles from Winwick, an old moated mansion with an ancient massive and ponderous stone gateway, was one of the residences of Oswald.

The fixing of Oswestry as the scene of Oswald's death seems (as suggested before) to have arisen entirely from Camden. What he says upon the subject is as follows (p. 453, ed. 1607), translated :—

Further from the river towards the western boundary of the county lies Oswestre or Oswaldistre (called in British, Croix Oswald), a small town surrounded with a wall and fortified by a small castle. It has a very good market, and is celebrated for Welsh cloths of a rare and fine texture, of which a great quantity is sold every week. It had its name from Oswald King of the Northumbrians (having been previously called Maserfield) whom Penda the Pagan sovereign of the Mercians slew here in a great battle, and afterwards mutilated with the most savage barbarity, respecting which a Christian poet of some antiquity supplies us with the following lines :—

Cujus, &c. (This does not require translation.)

It seems to have had its origin in religious feelings, for the Christians of that age held it to be a very sacred place, and Bede mentions that it was celebrated for some miracles done here where Oswald fell. It was built by Madoc, brother to Mereduc, according to Caradocus Lancabernensis.

And he afterwards adds :—“ And the Fitzallens and Earls of Arundel, who were afterwards Lords of it enclosed it with a wall.”

Camden wrote or collected his materials in the reign of Elizabeth, nearly *one thousand years* after the event to which he above alludes. It is not at all probable that he could be in possession of any other documents relating to the matter in question than those we possess, he indeed mentions only Bede. His authority upon the subject, therefore, is of no more weight than that of an inquirer of the present day; perhaps less than that of one who has devoted exclusive attention to the question.

Many churches in this country were dedicated to St. Oswald as being an early martyr to the cause of Christianity, and it is no doubt this circumstance, coupled with the spring at Oswestry having obtained the appellation of St. Oswald's well, that led him (Camden) without a critical enquiry into the subject to fix upon that place as the scene of the Battle of Mackerfield; and then by way of reconciling his ideas to the text of Bede (the latter nowhere saying a word about Oswestry) he has made out from his own imagination the place to be previously called Macerfeld, and afterwards to have had

the nation between the 18th and 19th centuries after which
the nation was divided into two parts, the northern and the southern.

It is a well known fact that the nation was divided into two parts, the northern and the southern.

The northern part of the nation was more advanced in its civilization and its industry than the southern part.

The southern part of the nation was more dependent on agriculture and its products than the northern part.

The northern part of the nation was more industrial and its products were more valuable than the southern part.

The southern part of the nation was more agricultural and its products were less valuable than the northern part.

The northern part of the nation was more advanced in its civilization and its industry than the southern part.

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its name changed to Oswestry. Where could Camden have learned that nearly a thousand years before his time that spot was ever called Macerfeld or Makerfield? It certainly is not so now, nor is any place of Macerfeld or Mackerfield, known there or thereabouts, nor have I ever heard of its being so called in any early record, whereas Mackerfield in Lancashire is still subsisting, and comprises the following manors, townships, and hamlets now situated in the parishes of Winwick and Wigan, viz., Newton, Haydock, Golburn, Lowton, Ashton, Kenyon, Southworth-with-Croft, Winwick-with-Hulme, Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury, Woolston-with-Martinscroft, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Ince, Pemberton, Billings, Winstanley, Orrell, Wigan, Hindley, and Abram. The Court of the fee of Mackerfield is or lately was held regularly at Newton, and constables and other officers appointed by it for the places within the fee.

Here then we have substance against shadow, reality against supposition. We ask at Oswestry "where is Mackerfield" and echo answers "where." Whereas Mackerfield at Winwick and Newton is now actually existing. It comprises the whole or greatest part of the extensive parishes of Winwick and Wigan, and *there can be little doubt it must have been anterior to their existence as parishes*, because they are subdivisions of it. A second subdivision again took place, as population increased, when those parishes were subdivided into the townships above mentioned, which are now the territorial divisions of the district for all purposes of public business.

The arguments here advanced, with all their concurring probabilities, if they do not bring conviction to the mind that the neighbourhood of St. Oswald's Well, in the township of Newton, in Mackerfield, and near to the parish church of Winwick, was the scene of the battle of Mackerfield, will at least show that there is a far greater probability that such was the case than that it took place at Oswestry; and, if so, as they are the only two candidates in the present question, the award against Oswestry will dispose of the entire question.

Pendleton, June 1841.

THOS. LITTLER.

Soon after this paper appeared, the compiler of the present article—at the request of the editor of *Local Gleanings*—wrote a resumé of the arguments adduced by Mr. Howel Lloyd, for that publication, where it

The first step in the process of the American Revolution was the
 signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This document
 declared the thirteen colonies to be free and independent states,
 no longer subject to British rule. The Declaration was signed by
 representatives of the colonies, including John Hancock, John Adams,
 and Thomas Jefferson.

The Declaration was a bold statement of the colonies' desire for
 self-governance. It outlined the principles of natural rights and
 the social contract theory, which held that governments are formed
 by the consent of the governed. The Declaration also listed the
 grievances of the colonies against the British crown, such as
 taxation without representation and the denial of the right to
 trial by jury.

The signing of the Declaration was a turning point in the
 American Revolution. It marked the beginning of the colonies'
 struggle for independence and the birth of a new nation. The
 Declaration was a powerful statement of the colonies' commitment
 to the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The American Revolution was a struggle for the right of the
 people to govern themselves. It was a struggle for the principles
 of democracy and the rule of law. The American Revolution was
 a struggle for the right of the people to live in a free and
 independent nation.

appeared in 1876. It was after this that the letter of "F. R. S." was published, and the writer, overlooking the fact that Mr. Lloyd had explained how Tre'r Fesen of the Welsh, and Maserfield of the Saxon, were in meaning the same, said, "It is interesting to note that neither 'H. W. L.' nor 'A. R.' anywhere attempts to prove that Oswestry was ever called Maserfield." He also takes exception to the speculation of Mr. Lloyd as to the possibility of one of the stipites on which St. Oswald's limbs were hung, taking root. Illness, and subsequent pressure of other engagements, have prevented Mr. Lloyd's going into the question further until very recently. He has now, however, completed his argument, by the following reply to Mr. Littler's lengthy paper:—

The arguments of Mr. Littler fall naturally under several distinct heads, which it may be as well to enumerate:—
 1. Maserfield. 2. St. Oswald's Wells at Winwick and at Oswestry. 3. The inscription in Winwick Church. 4. Nennius. 5. The course of the invasion by Penda of Northumbria. 6. The translation of S. Oswald's body to Bardney.

As to the first of these, Mr. Littler asks, "On what authority does it rest that there ever was a Maserfield or Makerfield in Shropshire? Historians seem to infer from the name of the place 'Oswaldstree' that Oswald was crucified, or fixed upon a tree there: then, because Bede says it happened at Maserfelth, therefore Oswaldstree was previously Maserfelth. 'Nil nisi nubes et aer.'¹" Then he gives a letter from Mr. Dovaston, in which he says, "The earliest name of the town I can find was Blanchminster, afterwards Maserfield till the great battle of 5th August, 642, after which . . . it took that of Oswaldstree." On which he comments thus:—"It would have been very desirable that Mr. Dovaston should have informed us where he found out that the town was originally called Blanchminster. . . . This minster must have been changed into a field (Maserfield) and the latter into Oswestry, all before about A.D. 650. The same may be said of its supposed previous name of Maserfield or Maserfelth. Where, as respects

¹ Query misquoted from Ovid's "*Quocunque aspicias nihil est nisi pontus et aer*," (the word 'nubes' involving a false quantity), given as an example in the Eton Latin Grammar.

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 development of the nation as a great power. 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 nation, 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 HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Oswestry, does such a name ever occur except in the application of it by Camden, and his assumption that Oswestry is the place meant by Bede? *Camden has probably been the cause of all the mistake.* He *assumes*, because Bede speaks of a FOSSA, this to be the place where Oswald was slain, and though nobody before that time (about 1580 or 1600) ever heard of a 'Maserfelth' there, he, to reconcile it with Bede's account, *assumes* that it was at first Maserfelth, but had afterwards become Oswestry from the above circumstance. He knows nothing of Mr. Dovaston's Blanchminster."

Now it may be difficult to believe, but is nevertheless true, that all these "assumptions" were originated, not in the brain of Mr. Camden, but in that of Mr. Littler himself. Doubtless it was an error on the part of Mr. Dovaston, owing, perhaps, to a *lapsus memoriæ*, to write that the town was first called Blanchminster, afterwards Maserfield, and, after the battle of 642, Oswaldestree. But his mistake was not appropriated from Camden, whom he simply quotes as stating the fact that "the town has its name from Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, *whereas before it was called Maserfield* ('cum antea Maserfield vocaretur'), whom Penda, the Pagan prince of the Mercians, here in a severe engagement slew, and when slain with the greatest barbarity dismembered." Mr. Dovaston's error was in saying that the town was called Blanchminster first and Maserfield afterwards, whereas he had just quoted Camden as saying that it was called Maserfield *before the battle*. That the name of Blanchminster or White Minster (in Latin, Candida Ecclesia) was given to the church built there in honour of S. Oswald in Norman times, is proved by the element of 'blanch' in the word, and is, moreover, a fact well known to historians, from extant contemporary documents. Mr. Davies, in the portion of his MS. work quoted below on "The Antient and Modern Names of the Towne and Boroughe of Oswestry," quotes a Charter having date from William, son of William Fitzalan, "Recepi in manu et p'tecon, mea Burgenses meos de Blancmonster, &c." He also quotes Godwin 'De Præsulibus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ (fol. 546) as mentioning a grant by Bishop Reyner of Blank Monasterie to the Monks of Shrewsbury, and an anonymous Latin author to the fact that Bp. Reyner converted Blanc Monasterie to be the first church of Oswestry:—"Reynerus Episcopus Asaphensis monasterium Oswaldi ecclesiam parochialem Sti Oswaldi fecit." A little further research might easily have convinced Mr. Littler of the

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true nature of Mr. Dovaston's error. It was, however, more to his purpose to avail himself of Mr. Dovaston's slip, though transparent on the face of it, and in reverting afterwards to the point, to remark, "We ask at Oswestry 'Where is Mackerfield' (ingeniously changing the spelling) and echo answers 'Where?' Whereas Mackerfield at Winwick and Newton is now actually existing." And so utterly is he carried away by his hypothesis of Camden's inventiveness that he ignores altogether two most important additional statements in Mr. Dovaston's postscript, viz., "Maserfelt is the field of oaks, a tree that thrives remarkably well in our soil," and "The Corporation seal of Oswestry has the effigies of *Oswald* and an *oak*." The relevency of these facts to the matter is conclusively shown by the practical application of them by the recorder of Oswestry, John Davies, in his work still extant in manuscript (*Harl. MS.* 1981), entitled "Transcripts of Charters relating to Oswestry, with Historical Notes, addressed to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, 1635." He tells us (I condense his language) that Oswestry, also pronounced Osester, was more anciently written 'Oswaldestree' (Gir. Cambr.), by the Welsh Croes-Oswald, q.e. Oswaldi crucem vel arborem, that it was called before that by the Saxons Maserfield (written by Bede Meserfelth), signifying 'glandium campus,' which is also signified by the Welsh name 'Trefesen,' as appears by a Welsh Bard, 'Llogawdd ffaglawdd ei phen, Trwy oer fisif tre'r fesen,' i.e., Glandium Urbs. Whence the Normans called it Glandeville and Glanvill, and the Welsh Bards Tre Koderi (Coed deri), Town of the Great Oakes. Therefore the oaken bough was antiently the Arms of the Town of Oswestry. On the old Common Seal of brass is depicted a king (K. Oswald?) sitting on a chair, holding a sword in his hand, and in his left hand an oaken bough. Whence the oaken bough in the mouth of the White Horse, the Crest of the Fitzalans. In the margin is this note:—"Mesbury, (now Maesbury, called in *Domesday* Meresbury), a hamlet in the parish of Oswestry, is now called 'Llysfeisir' or Llys feisydd." Thus a basis is supplied for a correct inference as to the order of nomenclature. 1. The Welsh 'Tre-fesen' corrupted by the Saxons into Mesafelth, or Masertelth, and then into Maserfield, the name of the district in which is Oswestry, as Winwick is in Mackerfield. 2. The Monastery founded on the spot in honour of S. Oswald, called Album Monasterium, Candida Ecclesia, Y Fonachlog Wen (by the Welsh, according to Davies), and Blancmonster and Blancminster by the Normans, all meaning the same thing, viz., White Monastery, applied latterly also

to the town, which grew up around the monastery. 3. Mesbury, corrupted into Maesbury, when the town in Trefesen, to which a Fitzalan granted a Charter, grew into a borough; and 4, Oswaldestree, and Oswestry, from the 'tre' or district, or else possibly from the traditional tree, on which the King's arm was recorded to have been hung. A further basis is supplied for reconciling the statement of Nennius, that the battle was fought at Codoy, with that of the Saxon historians that it was fought at Maserfield. For, just as Winwick is in Mackerfield, so may Codoy have been in the larger locality of Maserfield; and Nennius, as a British historian, representing, as his editors believe him to do, a much earlier author, gives, as might naturally be expected, the precise situation of the spot, the territorial appellation only for which reached the foreign and more distant chroniclers. From all this it is certain that Oswestry had its Maserfield, as Winwick its Mackerfield, the former, however, more nearly reflecting the ancient British name, as well as character of the place, but both alike designating a district rather than a town, that being the ancient meaning of the word 'tre.' Maserfelth is, therefore, Oak-field, a translation of the original British name of Trefesen (compare English 'mast'), and the Arms connected St. Oswald with the Oak.

Again, Davies informs us "There was an old oak lately standing in Mesbury within the parish of Oswestry, where one of King Oswald's arms hung, say the neighbours by tradition;" whence it appears that I was not so far out in my surmise, ridiculed by "F.R.S." in his letter in "Local Gleanings" in April, 1876, that one of the 'stipites' may have developed into a large tree.

Lancashire antiquaries, however, may still fail to be satisfied. "Camden (so says one of them), has been the cause of all the mistake," and Davies was contemporary with Camden. Davies, however, as has been seen, produced evidence wholly independent of Camden, but let that pass. When, in April, 1876, I sent for insertion in "Local Gleanings" a brief communication in reply to Mr. Littler and his commentator "F.R.S.," it was courteously rejected by the Editor on the ground that it gave no "authority connecting *Oswestry* by name with the scene of Oswald's death before Camden." In my ineffectual search for *Æfric's Life of Oswald* referred to by the late Mr. O. Cockayne in his paper on the "Death of K. Oswald" in *Notes & Queries*, May 17, 1873, but which seems never to have existed, I came upon another *Life*, which I believe to have been that which Mr. Cockayne had in his mind, entitled "De Sancto Oswaldo

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Rege et Martire," in Capgrave's "Nova Legenda Angliæ," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1516. Capgrave's represents an earlier Collection of Saints' Lives by John of Teignmouth, the MS. of which was unfortunately destroyed in the fire in the British Museum. This is what he writes:—

"Comisso tandem gravi prælio ab eâdem gente paganâ, paganoque rege Merciorum Penda, a quo et predecessor ejus Edwinus peremptus fuerat: in loco qui linguâ Anglorum Maserfeld vocatur, occisus est anno ætatis suæ tricesimo octavo nonis Augusti. Est autem locus ille conterminus finibus Armoricæ Walliæque. Antiquitus pars maxima Walliæ dicta est Armorica. Ab urbe enim Salopiæ septem fere miliaribus versus eandem Walliam distari probatur idem locus, abbatisque Salopiæ ditioni cedit. A fossa quoque regis Offæ quæ Angliam et Walliam dividit, miliario non plene dimidio, et a Wenlociensi cenobio miliaribus sexdecim separantur. In quo quidem campo ecclesia quæ Candida Ecclesia dicitur in s'cti Oswaldi honore fundatur, et non procul inde fons perennis exoritur, qui ab incolus fons Sancti Oswaldi nominatur. Penda vero rex caput Sancti Oswaldi abscissum cum brachiis per annum in stipitibus suspendi jussit. Oswaldus namque ex regno Merciorum primitus subjugato et rege Penda in Walliam fugato congregatis paganorum copiis in loco memorato sanctum regem Oswaldum interfecit."

As some of my readers may be unacquainted with Latin, I subjoin a translation:—

"A severe engagement having at length been fought by the same Pagan nation and Penda the Pagan King of the Mercians by whom Edwin his predecessor had also been slain, on the spot which in the language of the Angles is called Maserfeld he (Oswald) was killed, on the 5th of August, in the 38th year of his age. Now that spot is conterminous with the boundaries of Armorica and Wales. In ancient times the most part of Wales was called Armorica. For the same spot is proved to be about 7 miles distant from the city of Salop in the direction of the same Wales, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the abbot of Salop. It is also separated from K. Offa's Dyke by not full half a mile, and from the Abbey of Wenlock by 16 miles. In which plain in fact the Church, which is called the White Church, is founded in honour of St. Oswald, and not far from it rises up an unfailing spring, which is named by the inhabitants St. Oswald's Well. But king Penda ordered St. Oswald's head with the arms to be cut off and hung upon stakes for a year. For king Oswald having first of all subdued the kingdom of the Mercians and driven Penda into Wales, he assembled the forces of the Pagans, and slew the holy king Oswald on the spot above recorded."

Here, then, is the proof required—the historian prior to Camden—from whom Camden, moreover, clearly derived his information, and who is quoted also by Dugdale as his authority for a similar statement in his *Monasticon*. The first few lines

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. 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.

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.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for opportunity and success. The seventh 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.

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 love and compassion. The ninth 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.

only are taken from Bede ; for the remainder Capgrave must have been indebted to some source dried up by the " Reformation."

Alford, the historian, commenting on this passage about a century afterwards, says :—" All which things (I translate his Latin) make for Oswestry. And so I fear the Lancastrians must lose their cause (*timeo ne causâ cadant*), especially when it is told there, that Penda had been lately overcome in battle by Oswald, and put to flight. Whence it follows that this part of Mercia had been added to Northumbria, coming into which, and for which Penda now appears to have fought."

Whence it seems that the dispute between Oswestrians and Lancastrians for the death-site of Oswald is more than 250 years old! And their case having thus failed as regards Maserfelth, I trust to be able to show that the facts make for Oswestry rather than Winwick also on the other points.

The remaining topics of Mr. Littler's argument are, for the most part, so interwoven together that it may be difficult to take them separately. I propose to deal with them therefore, in the order in which they naturally occur in the course of my argument. And, as the latter part of Mr. Littler's reasoning turns very much upon the direction that might naturally have been taken in the invasion of Northumbria from Mercia by Penda, I will commence with examining his hypothesis, and the manner in which he brings it to bear upon the conclusion he seeks to establish. " Oswestry," he says, " is 40 miles within the territory of Penda, the sovereign of Mercia Why should Oswald and Penda be fighting at that remote corner of Penda's dominions, unless, like duellists, they had gone to an obscure corner to have it out privately? But Winwick is in the direct high road of an enemy advancing from Mercia upon an antagonist in Northumbria." Then he proceeds to infer that because the Derbyshire hills on the east, and the Mersey, the Marshes, and Chat Moss on the west, would present impassable barriers to an army invading Northumbria out of Mercia, therefore Oswald would probably have been slain at Winwick, near which has been discovered part of a Roman road running in a northerly direction, rather more than half a mile to the W. of the Church, while the site of St. Oswald's Well is rather more than half-a-mile to the E. of the direction this Roman road would pursue. It will be seen at once that this argument is entirely hypothetical, and proceeds on the assumption that the battle in, or consequent whereupon, St. Oswald lost his life, was fought

during the progress of an invasion of the Northumbrian territory by Penda towards the north. But the facts of history, so far as they have come down to us, militate wholly against such an assumption, and point really in the opposite direction. To show this it will be necessary to go back a little, so as to trace the course of events from the commencement of the strife up to the date of the last engagement. We must look to the origin of the respective kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria, and the causes which led Welsh princes to be mixed up in the conflict.

It will be remembered that, about the middle of the foregoing century, the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria had been established by Ida, called by the British Fflamddwyn, or the Flame bearer, who landed in England A.D. 547, and after a series of well-fought and bloody engagements, in which he and his Angles were opposed by the heroes of Taliesin's song, Urien Rheged, and his son Owen, by the latter of whom he was at length slain, had succeeded in bringing under his own sovereignty the Cymric territory of Bryneich, called by the chroniclers, who wrote in Latin Bernicia, which comprised the county of Northumberland and the south-east coast of Scotland, as far as the Forth: and by Ella, or Alla, whose followers were also Angles, who established himself in Deifr, latinized into Deira, which included the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, York, and Lancaster. These two states appear to have coalesced before the beginning of the 7th century. It is said by some that Ida succeeded in uniting the two territories of Bernicia and Deira into one kingdom, and that at his death they were again separated by Ella, who seized upon Deira for himself. It is certain, however, that Ethelfrith, the grandson of Ida, found himself at his succession in possession of Bernicia only; and that Edwin, the son of Ella, who was an infant of three years old at the death of his father, was forcibly ejected by Ethelfrith from his kingdom of Deira. The child, according to the Welsh Bruts, was carried into North Wales, and educated at the court of Cadvan, King of Gwynedd, together with his own son Cadwallawn. Grown to man's estate, we find him again at the court of Ethelfrith, possibly in consequence of the introduction of a condition to that effect into the terms of the peace made between the latter and Cadvan, who, if the Welsh Bruts are to be believed had pursued Ethelfrith into the north after the victory gained over him on the Dee by the united forces of the Welsh princes in reparation of the disaster at Bangor

Iscoed. According to a paper by Mr. Boyd Dawkins in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (iv. 236, 4th series) "in all probability South Lancashire was occupied by the English at this time," when "the Brit-Welsh inhabitants were either put to the sword or compelled to become bondsmen of the conquerors." Thus the establishment of a royal residence in the neighbourhood of Winwick, even prior to St. Oswald is fully accounted for, but it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Littler that the local tradition to that effect, taken in combination with the inscription on the Church, militates rather against the hypothesis of his death there than for it. "Time was," says the inscription, "when this place, Oswald pleased thee well." Why? Because he was slain there? Is the ghost of a murdered man supposed to haunt the spot where he was murdered simply because he liked it? But the inscription proceeds to say, "Who hadst been king of the Northumbrians, and now possessest the kingdom of the skies, *having suffered in a meadow called Mercelde.*" Does this look like a reference to a place close to Winwick, itself within the very district of Mackerfield, in which, by the hypothesis he was slain? On the contrary, the allusion to the "meadow called Mercelde" is the style of one who refers to a distant spot; while the word 'prato' meadow, seems to agree well with the Codoy of Nennius in giving a distinctive character to the spot, namely, of a wood near water. Edwin, whose life was endangered by the jealousy of Ethelfrith, after a term of houseless wanderings, threw himself on the protection of Redwald, king of E. Anglia, who received him hospitably, but, at length, pressed by Ethelfrith first with bribes, and then with threats of war, consented to betray his guest. Warned by a friend, Edwin, meditating one night in front of the palace on his dismal future, is said to have been consoled by the vision of a person who told him that if he would follow the admonitions of one who should teach him the way of salvation, he should excel in power not only his own ancestors, but all who had ever been kings in England. Then, laying his hand upon his head, he added, 'When this sign shall be given thee, remember this hour and this discourse.' The sign was afterwards recalled to his recollection by St. Paulinus, when Edwin, after the defeat and death of Ethelfrith at the battle of the Idle in A.D. 617, had been restored to his throne, and extended his conquests so far, that they included even the islands of Mona and Man. Through the agency of St. Paulinus he became a Christian, and married, for his second

wife, St. Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, the first Christian King of Kent. We then find him at war with Cadwallawn, Prince of Gwynedd, and by the election of the Cymry, Sovereign Paramount of Britain; but, as to the cause of their warfare, the history is so vague and meagre as it has come to us through the Saxon Chroniclers, and through the Welsh, so entangled with fable, as to leave but little that can be relied on as truth. It appears certain, however, that Cadwallawn was in the first instance so thoroughly discomfited by Edwin that he was chased by him into Wales, and compelled to flee into Ireland, where, it is stated in a Triad that he remained for seven years, during which his dominions must have remained in possession of Edwin; so that it would seem not impossible that the settlement of Angles in Flintshire (in Teg Eingl, the fair Angles), and in Angle-sey (the Isle of Angles), may have dated originally from his reign, and subsequently only from those of Egbert or Edgar, and that from Edwin the founder of one of the Noble Tribes of North Wales may have derived his name.

Cadwallawn, say the Bruts, now took refuge with Selyf, or Solomon, King of Armorica, returned to Britain, and encountered Penda, King of Mercia, whom he defeated and took prisoner,¹ but having afterwards united with him, and married his sister, they jointly attacked Edwin, and defeated and slew him. The spot where the battle was fought is stated by both the Saxon and Welsh Chroniclers, to have been Hethfelth, that is, Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire; two, however, excepted, Nennius and *Annales Cambriæ*, who place it at Meigen or Meiceren in Powysland. Nennius has "bellum Meicen" in which he says Edwin and his sons were slain "ab exercitu, Catgwollauni regis Gwenedote regionis," and the *Ann. Cambriæ* A.D. 630, "Gueith Meiceren (MS. B has 'Bellum Meigen') et ibi interfectus est Etguin cum duobus filiis suis: Catguollaun autem victor fuit." In the *Elegy of Cadwallawn* the contemporary Bard, Llywarch Hen, names Meigen as the site of one of his battles. But, as he mentions only that Meigen was burnt, and is silent on the death of Edwin, he can hardly be said altogether to confirm the account of the *Chronicles*. He speaks, however, of two other encampments of Cadwallawn, one on the Severn, and the other on Mynydd Digoll, the Long Mountain. Both are near enough to Oswestry to prove that its neighbourhood was the scene of more than one battle-field between the Cymry and the Saxons; an important fact, because, as has been well remarked, "history repeats itself;"

¹ *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, v. 1, c. 5, p. 69.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for use in schools and colleges. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events of our history, and to show the causes and effects of the various revolutions and wars which have taken place. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for use in schools and colleges. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events of our history, and to show the causes and effects of the various revolutions and wars which have taken place.

and the same neighbourhood which witnessed the defeat and, perhaps, also the death of Edwin, may, by a natural consequence, have witnessed also the defeat and death of Oswald.¹

The two sons of St. Edwin, Offrid and Eadfrid, having fallen together with their father in the disastrous battle of Hethfelth, the kingdom of Northumbria was left destitute of a direct heir to the throne. On the death of Ethelfrith, his three sons, Eanfrid, Oswald, and Oswy, had taken refuge in Scotland, where they were baptised and brought up in the Christian faith. The three now returned. We learn from Bede that Cadwallawn made a most pitiless slaughter of the inhabitants of Northumbria, and devastated the country for a whole year. Osric, who was the son of Elfric, the brother of Ella, and first cousin of St. Edwin, assumed the sovereignty of Deira, but in the very next summer was slain by Cadwallawn in battle. Eanfrid, the exiled son of Ethelfrith, became king of Bernicia, but having sought a conference with the victor, attended by only twelve soldiers, to sue for peace, was, together with his escort, murdered by him in cold blood. The two princes had reverted to Paganism, and their untimely end was regarded by their subjects in the light of a divine retribution for their sin of apostacy from the Christian faith. The year of their reign was, by common consent of the Chroniclers, blotted from the page of history, and added by them as a ninth year to the eight years of St. Oswald, who succeeded them in the united sovereignty of both kingdoms. Before he could reign undisturbed, however, it was necessary that he should rid the land of the invader. He collected what forces he could raise, the number of which proved wholly insufficient to enable him to cope, humanly speaking, with the joint armies of his foes, Cadwallawn, king of Gwynedd, and Penda, king of Mercia, his Pagan ally. They met at a place called Denisesburn, near the Roman Wall from Tyne to Solway. At the time of his brothers' apostacy, St. Oswald had stood firm to his Christian

¹ Lluest Cadwallawn ar Hafren,
Ac o'r tu draw i Ddygen,
A breiaid yn llosgi Meigen.
Lluest Cadwallawn glodrydd,
Yngwarthaf Digoll Fynydd,
Seith-mis a seith-gad beunydd.

An encampment of Cadwallawn on Severn,
And on the farther side of Dygen,
And men of action burning Meigen.

An encampment of Cadwallawn the renowned,
At the foot of the Digoll mountain,—
Seven months, and seven fights daily.

The first of these is the fact that the United States has a long and rich history of democratic government. This is evident in the fact that the United States is the only nation in the world which has a written constitution. This constitution is the foundation of the United States government and it has been the source of many of the principles which have guided the United States in its development.

The second of these is the fact that the United States has a long and rich history of economic growth. This is evident in the fact that the United States has become one of the most powerful economic powers in the world. This growth has been the result of many factors, including the fact that the United States has a large and fertile land area, a rich natural resource base, and a highly skilled and educated workforce.

The third of these is the fact that the United States has a long and rich history of cultural achievement. This is evident in the fact that the United States has produced many of the world's most famous writers, artists, and scientists. This achievement has been the result of many factors, including the fact that the United States has a long and rich history of immigration, which has brought to the United States many of the world's most talented and creative people.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 BY
 JOHN P. HARRIS
 VOL. I
 THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION
 1776-1800
 NEW YORK
 HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
 1965

calling, and now, when "vain was the help of man," he had recourse to the arm of God. He caused a rude cross of wood to be raised on the field, and with his own hands upheld it while being fixed firmly in the ground. No sooner did it stand erect than the king cried out to the army with a loud voice, "Let us all bend our knees, and pray unto the Lord Omnipotent, living and true, to defend us by His pitifulness from our proud and fierce enemy; for He Himself knows that our war is a just war for the safety of our nation." At break of day the battle began, when Oswald obtained a complete victory, and Cadwallawn was left dead upon the field.

Bede tells us only that the impious commander of the Britons (infandus Britonum dux) was slain in this battle; but Mr. Skene, in his introductory chapters to the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*,¹ is inclined to think that this commander was not Cadwallawn, because Bede does not mention his name, because Nennius says the general slain in this battle, which he calls "Bellum Catscaul" (*i.e.*) *Cad is gwal*, "battle at the wall," was "Cadgublawn, rex Gwenodote regionis," while he calls Cadwallawn *Cadguollaun*; and because Tighernac, the Irish chronicler, "in 632 records a battle by *Cathlon* in quo Oswalt mac Etelfraith victor erat, et Cathlon Rex Britonum cecidit;" while he had named Cadwallawn *Chon* in the previous year. Mr. Skene supposes, therefore, that the king slain may have been Cadvan, his father, with whom he may have reigned for a time conjointly, and that the Welsh Bruts may be "not unworthy of credit in representing the reign of Cadwallawn, the son, as lasting many years longer." "It is, therefore, not unlikely," he adds, "that Cadwallawn assisted Penda in the war when Oswald was slain, and in the war between Oswy and Penda, in 655, when Penda was eventually slain."

Now, whether Cadwallawn did or did not lose his life in this battle, it is manifest that a victory so decisive as to place St. Oswald at once in possession of the entire kingdom of Northumbria, which had been wrested from his predecessors, must have resulted also in placing both his adversaries, the King of Mercia as well as of North Wales, completely *hors de combat*. Left alone Penda would naturally have sought to effect his retreat into his own kingdom of Mercia, and if pursued, would have, in all probability, effected his escape over the borders into North Wales, where his ally Cadwallawn, if he were living, or his late subjects, if he were dead, would be able and ready to shelter him. A comparison of the statements of the historians,

¹ p.p. 71 and 72.

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 The forty-seventh was the...
 The forty-eighth was the...
 The forty-ninth was the...
 The fiftieth was the...

if it does not actually prove, yet shows very strong ground for the belief that this was the actual course of subsequent events. "Creoda, the first King of Mercia" (A.D. 585—593) says Palgrave¹ "must have been a vassal under the supremacy of Northumbria. Penda, a fierce and valiant warrior, cast off this allegiance.² Oswald would not, then, have failed to take advantage of so favourable an opportunity to recover so fair a portion of the territory of his predecessors; Mercia, consequently, during the interval between the battles of Hethfelth and Maserfelth, would have again become re-united to Northumbria, and Maserfelth itself, instead of, as imagined by Mr. Littler, being "a remote corner of Penda's," would be a part of S. Oswald's dominions at the time of the latter engagement. What, then, becomes of his argument? To use his own expression, it has vanished into *nubes et aer*; or rather, it has gone over to the opposite side, and added impregnable strength to the argument in favour of Oswestry. For the thing which he might have been expected to do under the circumstances is precisely that which we learn from Capgrave that he did do. "King Oswald," he says, "having first of all subdued the kingdom of the Mercians and driven Penda into Wales," &c. And Bede (III. 6) "Rex Osuald—denique omnes nationes et provincias Britanniae, quæ in quatuor linguas, id est, Brittonum, Pictorum, Scottorum, et Anglorum divisæ sunt, in ditione accepit," That is:—King Oswald received under his dominion *all* the nations and provinces of Britain, which are divided into four languages, that is, of the Britons, Picts, Scots, and Angles. "All." Therefore Mercia—for Mercia was one of the parts of Britain in possession of the Angles. Bede likewise disposes of the argument, scarcely, perhaps, worth the space required for stating it, from the supposed non-identity of Bardney, where the body of S. Oswald was buried, to the 'Bearthaneg' of the Saxon Chronicle, and the unlikelihood that it should be carried there. In the 11th chapter of his 3rd Book, he gives a full relation of the translation of his relics to Bardney Monastery by Osthryda, the daughter of his brother Oswy, by whom Penda had been slain in battle, and also the reason, viz. :—Because that Queen, together with Ædilred her husband, held that monastery in great esteem, veneration and affection, and therefore desired to lay in it the honoured bones

¹ Hist of Anglo-Saxons, p. 38, Ed. 1876.

² Nennius says "Penda . . . primus separavit regnum Merciorum a regno Nordcrum." In Gales Ed. App, p. 117.

of her uncle. "Quod eadem regina cum viro suo Ædilredo multum diligebat, venerabatur, excolebat, in quo desiderabat honoranda patru sui ossa recondere." (*Ecc. Hist. iii. 2*).

We now come to the last argument of Mr. Littler, which deserves attention rather from the importance which he appears to attach to it than from any intrinsic weight in itself. He gives a long quotation from Bede relating to the miracles which he states to have been wrought on the spot where S. Oswald fell, and then proceeds to argue that because that author makes no mention of water, therefore no natural spring could have existed on the spot at the time. And then he argues that, because there is now no *spring*, but only a hole in the earth, into which a little water oozes from the adjoining ground on the spot known at Winwick "beyond the memory of man as S. Oswald's Well," therefore it corresponds sufficiently to the description of Bede, who terms it "fossa," to prove that it was the spot where S. Oswald actually fell. Here, however, Mr. Littler is sufficiently refuted from his own evidence. The spot, he tells us himself, has been known by the name of S. Oswald's Well *beyond the memory of man*. He informs us, too, that "the well in question has been used by the Roman Catholics up to about twenty-five years past as sacred. The water was sent for from it to be used as the holy water of the Roman Catholic Chapels. An old man of the name of Henry Roughly, who died about 1830, at the age of 75, and who had lived near it the greater part of his life, informed us that an old Catholic lady was accustomed to give him three shillings in his youth to keep it clear of weeds." He adds that a Catholic gentleman named Ashton never passed it "without going into the field, and impressing on his forehead the form of a cross from its waters." How does all this agree with his previous assertion that there was here nothing more than a dry hole, into which a little water oozed from the adjoining ground? But the fact of the existence of a well is confirmed by the Rev. Alban Butler, living about 1700, who says distinctly in his life of S. Oswald, "At Winwick in Lancashire, is a well still called St. Oswald's." (*Lives of the Saints*, Aug. 5th.) Where is the probability that people would for miles around have sought a mere hole in the ground for the chance of the overflow into it of a little water, or that it would have needed clearing from weeds, unless it had been a well, or that such a hole would have continued to exist in the same untended condition from the date of the battle to our own day (A.D. 643—1874), more than 1200 years?

Nor does the existence of a holy well necessarily presuppose

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 hundredth...

the site of a battle, or the death by any means on the spot of the person whose name it may bear, however venerated by posterity. Obviously this particular well may have become associated with the memory of S. Oswald from other causes, more especially in a place where he had been accustomed to reside. The tradition of Oswestry is wholly independent of the well¹ named from S. Oswald, which existed there till desecrated by persons who cared nought for the Saint, or his memory, and would have execrated as superstitious the belief that his prayers had efficacy with the Almighty for the relief of sickness, or other woes of humanity. Accordingly Mr. Littler sneers at the statement in the Saxon Chronicle that the hand (not *hands* as written by him) was preserved incorrupt at Bamborough till the date of the Saxon Chronicle. But William of Malmesbury, 400 years later, is equally explicit as to its preservation in his day. "Nam quod auditor mirari debet, et inficari nemo audeat, dextra illa regalis, tantarum eleemosynarum largitrix, hodie cum brachio, cute, et nervis incorrupta viget." For,—a thing which the hearer ought to admire, and no one may venture to deny, that royal right hand, the lavisher of so many almsgivings, is, at this day, together with the arm, skin, and sinews, sound and incorrupt.² Similar testimony is borne by Hoveden in the 12th, Matthew of Westminster in the 13th, and Capgrave in the 14th centuries, and after them by Polydore Vergil and Harpsfield. Harpsfield says that S. Oswald was slain "inter medias orationes," in the midst of his prayers, as if in reference to some account other than has come down to us through Bede and the Saxon Chronicle. This seems to throw some light on the expression 'per diabolicam artem,' of Nennius, and to intimate that he was not killed fighting in actual battle, but at some spot where he was surprised, and taken unawares at a disadvantage. Thus may be reconciled the possibility of the King's death having been compassed at Oswestry, notwithstanding that the principal battle-scene may have taken place

¹ We learn from Leland that the tradition respecting the well was "aquilam brachium Oswaldi a stipite præripuisse, sed excidisse ei quo loco nunc fons est." An eagle carried off an arm of Oswald from a stake, and it fell on the spot where the spring now is.

² Malusbury lib. I. de Re. c. 3, quoted by Alford, who makes the following observation on Camden's disingenuousness in ascribing the incorruptness of the hand to the artifice of the monks:—"Ita ille (Camdenus), Dei mirabilia narrans et eludens: quasi desierit Sanctos honorare, quia desierunt Sectarii credere illos colendos esse."—So says Camden, when narrating and evading the wonderful works of God: as though He had ceased to honour the Saints, because the Sectararies have ceased to believe that they ought to be worshipped.

at Coedway, the Codoy of Nennius, at a few miles distance near the Severn. "Et quemadmodum per totam prius vitam in orationibus assiduus fuit (adeo ut à nocturnis laudibus ad lucem usque orationem continuare soleret), ita et inter medias orationes, quibus præter cætera, exercitus sui animos regnumque Deo commendavit cæsus est sexto Augusti." And as he was constant in prayer during the whole of his previous life (so that he was wont to continue his prayer from the praises of the night even unto dawn), so was he slain also in the midst of the prayers wherein, besides other things, he commended to God the dispositions of his army, and his kingdom, on the sixth of August. Of the hand he says:—"There live to this day witnesses most worthy, and above all exception, who have related to me they have seen it themselves," and adds, "To conclude, on that spot where he was slain for Christ in Wales, not far from Salop has been built a church to his memory called Whitechurch. Adjacent to the church is a well, which, from its name, is deemed to be St. Oswald's. Lastly, the town in the same place, is, in the British tongue, called at this day Oswestry, that is Oswald's town." The head was sent by Oswy to Lindisfarne, where it was put by the monks, when they fled from the Danes, into the coffin of S. Cuthbert, which, when opened a few years since in Durham Cathedral, was found to contain two heads, one of them probably S. Oswald's. His other relics were translated to Flanders, probably to preserve them from the hands of English fanatics, where they were destroyed in the French invasion under King Henry III. in 1558.¹

A chain is never stronger than its weakest link. Mr. Baines who, in his *History of Lancashire*, has adopted the account of Mr. Littler, has been certainly hasty in concluding from it that the "preponderance of evidence is for Winwick." Each link of Mr. Littler's chain of evidence has now been separately and carefully examined, and not a single one has been found to rest upon any substantial basis. To the superficial reader the argument may carry an appearance of plausibility as a whole, but will not bear the test of analysis, or comparison of dates and events. Moreover, by those who desire to form a trustworthy judgment in this matter it should be borne in mind that S. Oswald is associated by the tradition of the place with Winwick as his residence merely, and not in any way with his death, which, in the case of that town, is

¹ *Life of S. Oswald* by Drogo Monachus, Cenobii Winocibergensis in Flandriâ, quoted by the New Bollandists.

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, and the development of the industrial revolution. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1861 to the present time. It covers the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the rise of the United States as a world power.

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. The book is divided into three parts, each of which covers a different period of American history. The first part covers the period from 1492 to 1789, the second part covers the period from 1789 to 1861, and the third part covers the period from 1861 to the present time. Each part is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for use in schools and colleges. The book is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the history of the United States.

purely and simply a matter of antiquarian inference. Oswestry, on the contrary, possesses, and has always possessed, in addition to the significance of its name, a clear and distinct native tradition connecting it with the death, and not with the life of S. Oswald.¹ The preponderance of evidence is surely, then, in favour of Oswestry. Or, to speak more precisely, the use of the word 'preponderance' is here altogether out of place. The supposed evidence for Winwick, having been proved to be destitute of any real foundation in every particular, has vanished into space, and

Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leaves not a wrack behind.

H. W. L.

In conclusion, we submit that Mr. Howel Lloyd has the best of the argument, and we think unprejudiced readers will hold the same opinion. As Salopians we must all feel that he has added an interesting chapter to our local history on a subject that has hitherto received but scant justice at the hands of local antiquaries. Did space permit, we might supplement the foregoing by extracts from other writers ; but we have perhaps given as much room as ought to be devoted to the subject in a publication like this ; and enough to be useful to the future historian.

¹ Several incidental, but on that account all the more valuable circumstances in confirmation of the death of St. Oswald at Oswestry have been brought to light by the study of the Welsh language and literature. The Bard Cynddelw, in the 12th century, in the poem entitled "Cân Tysiliaw," speaks of the intercession of St. Oswald being invoked by inhabitants of Montgomeryshire. The exclamation "Myn Oswal!" By Oswald! occurs in the writings of Guto'r Glyn, a Bard of the 15th century, in a way that shows it was common in at least parts of North Wales in his time. And there is a proverbial expression given, in addition to the above, by Mr. T. G. Jones in his interesting collection of "Welsh Proverbs, Triads, and Truisms," in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, which, from its character of an "undesigned coincidence," is extremely remarkable. It is in vol. xi., p. 306, and is, perhaps, best stated in his own words: "No. 364. Myn 'Yswydd' neu 'Yswyn'; myn 'Oswy.' (As Oswy liveth; by Oswy.) An oath, a vow, an appeal to 'Oswy,'—to 'Oswald,' we presume. Used mainly when a person threatens revenge on another. 'Mi wnaif o yn "Yswy" man'; I'll make him painfully small; I'll cut him up." Literally, "I will make a minced Oswald of him."

THE HONOURABLE THOMAS KENYON.

By ASKEW ROBERTS, OSWESTRY.

“ ‘WHERE are Lloyd and George?’ asked Lord Kenyon, wishing that my father might see them.

“ ‘They are in the garden,’ was the answer.

“ ‘And where is Tom?’

“ ‘Master Thomas *is in the stable*, my Lord,’ was the reply given by the footman.”

* * * *

This questioning between master and man took place at Gredington, when the famous “Nimrod,” then only a boy of fifteen, was, with his father, a guest at Lord Kenyon’s dinner table. Of the three sons of the great lawyer, mentioned here, Lloyd died young, and George (who, Mr. Apperley thought, was never half a dozen times in a stable in his life) succeeded to his father’s title; whilst “Tom”—or “His Honour,” as coachmen and guards, by whom he was all but idolized, loved to call him, —throughout his life “delighted in seeing twelve or fourteen coach-horses bedded down, all for his own driving on the Shrewsbury road.”¹

¹ “P.P.,” writing in *Land and Water*, in 1875, says, “The well-known ‘whip,’ the Honourable Thomas Kenyon, or ‘His Honour,’ kept his coach regularly at work throughout the year, leaving the Pradoc, if my memory serves me, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The start was to the second, and no latitude was allowed, should even Mrs. Kenyon or the ladies of the family be intending passengers; so, at least, the story goes. ‘The Honourable’ was very indulgent; he would give a lift to any decent wayfarer on one condition; no sticks were allowed, and the pedestrian, if he wished

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Shropshire readers will scarcely need to be reminded that "the most popular man in the county," as

for a ride, must throw his stick away. I have seen this done by country people. When I was quite a youth I had many opportunities of seeing the coach at work. 'The Honourable' was a stylish, but by no means a rapid driver, the pace being about eight miles an hour. The team, and the whole turn out, I need not say, were first-rate. 'The Honourable,' I believe, never took his coach off the road, as is too much the case now-a-days, in favour of any race meet; only once within my knowledge did he make the slightest variation, and that was on the occasion of the famous sale of Lord Berwick's effects at Attingham, in July and August, 1827. The sale lasted no less than sixteen days, and, for the accommodation of the gentry, Mr. Kenyon lengthened his usual journey by the additional four miles. I was driven by 'His Honour' from Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton on the Salop and London Union coach; he was very careful, using the skid much more than the ordinary coachmen did, but this was of little consequence, as the Union was not a very fast coach. I need not say that Mr. Kenyon was an admitted authority on all matters connected with 'the road.' A little anecdote bearing on this may not be out of place. Many years ago (1825) a movement was set on foot to improve the communication between Liverpool and Chester and South Wales. Two schemes were proposed, one to adhere to the old route through Llanymynech, lowering the hills and filling up the hollows, the other to construct a new line of road avoiding that village, and keeping through the low-lying district on the east. A meeting of landowners and others was held at Oswestry, and each scheme, of course, had its adherents, who expressed their views *pro* and *con*. Sir Watkin Wynn was chairman, and after many opinions had been given, Sir Watkin said, 'Kenyon, what is your opinion—do you prefer a dead flat or a little hill and dale?' 'His Honour' replied: 'Well, Sir Watkin, I always like a little give and take.' Sir Watkin rejoined, 'Can't have a better authority, gentlemen; can't have a better authority.' The final result was the adoption of the present road through Llanymynech, and the construction of the noble stone bridge, designed by the late Mr. Penson, across the Virniew at that village, or rather little town, which, with its picturesque church and gigantic clock, bears no slight resemblance to a Swiss village. The public may fairly be congratulated on the result, for a more inspiring sight it would be difficult to find. The view from the Pant above Llanymynech, opening southward, is simply glorious; a noble panorama embracing immediately in front the range of the Breidden Hills, whose bold outline is not excelled in the Principality, and extending to the Wrekin, twenty-five miles, and to the Clec Hills, nearly forty miles distant. All this is now lost to the general traveller, the railway running in a parallel line with the before-mentioned road, of course, on the low level."

the Hon. Thomas Kenyon was very generally called, did not gain this popularity by merely driving coaches; although so long as the generation lasts that remembers him, his love of horses, and well-appointed coach, will always arise a vivid picture in their minds. As chairman of the County Sessions, and as High Steward of Oswestry (in which capacity he often acted as chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that borough), as well as in various other honorary offices of trust and responsibility, Mr. Kenyon will be remembered in local history; and his high character for independence and integrity will cause him to be pointed out as a Proud Salopian of the highest type.

A memoir of Mr. Kenyon might be extended to almost any length; and the Shropshire newspapers of the first half of the present century would afford ample material for a goodly volume. Our purpose is, rather to give an outline of the most prominent events in his career, than a detailed account of the various movements for the good of his fellows in which he participated.

Mr. Kenyon was born on the 27th of September, 1780.¹ He was, as we have incidentally mentioned, the third son of Lloyd, first Lord Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, by Mary, third daughter and coheir of George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel Hall, Lancashire. He was educated at Cheam School in Surrey, and afterwards by the Rev. William Jones of Nayland, in Suffolk (by whom his two elder brothers were also educated), and eventually at Christ Church, Oxford, under the celebrated Dean Jackson. The memory of these two persons he always cherished with reverence and warm affection.

¹ Mr. Kenyon's childhood was passed chiefly at Marshgate, near Richmond, the residence of his father, and here he often saw the King, George the Third, who would come without any notice and stay for several hours, walking up and down the garden chatting with the Chief Justice; and on one occasion little Tom, while trundling his wheelbarrow at full speed around a corner in the walks, came into violent collision with His Majesty's legs!

Mr. Jones was a very eminent man, and had been recommended to Lord Kenyon as a tutor for his sons, preparatory to their going to the university; and his lordship, who was naturally anxious on the subject, asked the then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Moore, who knew Mr. Jones intimately) whether Mr. Jones would be a proper tutor for his sons. The Archbishop replied, "Your lordship may think yourself happy if you can prevail on him to take them: he is everything you could wish; besides his extensive knowledge of all kinds, and his singular faculty of communicating to others what he knows, he is full of observation, nothing escapes him, the most common occurrences of life supply him with matter for improvement of the mind, and his conversation is remarkably lively and agreeable." In the Memoir of Mr. Jones (prefixed to his *Works*), in which the anecdote is given, the author (Mr. W. Stevens) adds, "The connection took place to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, their principles being congenial. His lordship was pleased with Mr. Jones, and he with his lordship; the tutor was much delighted with his pupils, and the pupils highly respected their tutor. The acquaintance improved into friendship, and the friendship was founded on the purest motives."

The following extract from a letter by Mr. Jones to the subject of this memoir will illustrate the good feeling that existed between Mr. Jones and his pupils, and be evidence of Mr. Kenyon's early character and abilities from one so competent to judge of them. Mr. Kenyon soon after he had commenced residence at Christ Church wrote to Mr. Jones, who, in an answer dated Nov. 29, 1798, replied as follows:—

"I was told that you would write to me, therefore your letter found me in expectation, and I thank you much for it. A letter it is, kind to me, and good from you; just as it should be: and I have pleasure in believing that some things you carried from Nayland will help to secure you from danger at Oxford, and bring you from it in safety. It gives me pleasure also to hear of my other pupils, who I hope will come to

good.¹ My eyes are not now over Lyttelton as they used to be, but my heart still follows him with anxiety for his welfare; and if he should think of me as much as I think of him, it might keep him out of much evil; what parts can do, he will do: but conduct carries a man through the world; and in that respect I used to tell him that you had the advantage of him; and so I think still; keep it up.

"Mrs. Jones is greatly obliged for your kind remembrance of her; and I can assure you she does not forget you.

"I praise your diligence very much, and George² tells me in a letter of this day, that a theme of yours has been noticed; an honour that never happened to Lloyd or himself. There's for you! Edward Walker is with me. You have done what he has not, and he has done what you have not; he has drawn a map of the celestial globe in two Hemispheres, every line by his own hand; and he will *hobble* after you in Homer, &c., &c."

Mr. Kenyon took his B.A. degree at Oxford on June 3, 1801. For some time he held the post of Clerk of the Outlawries in the Court of King's Bench. On the 21st of April 1803, he was married, by special licence, at Aston,³ by the Rev. W. W. Davies, rector of Whittington, to Louisa-Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. John Robert Lloyd,⁴ and he then fixed his residence in Shropshire, where for half a century he lived one of the most public lives in the county, his services being always at the command of his fellows in every movement for the well-being of his neighbours.

Space would fail us even to enumerate the many and important posts he filled, as Treasurer of the County Infirmary, Trustee of Shrewsbury School, Poor Law Guardian and the like. These were of too everyday

¹ Mr. Jones here alluded probably to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Lyttelton, and Mr. Edward Berens (afterwards Archdeacon of Berks), both of whom are named in the letter--the latter as "good Mr. Berens."

² Afterwards Lord Kenyon.

³ Aston Chapel was first erected in 1594, at the cost of Richard Lloyd, Esq., and consecrated in the name of Christ's Chapel. It was rebuilt in 1742, by Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

⁴ For some records of the career of the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, see vol. I. *Shrop. Arch. Trans.* pp. 267, 276, 430.

...the first of these is the fact that the ...
...the second is the fact that the ...
...the third is the fact that the ...

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...the fifteenth is the fact that the ...

...the sixteenth is the fact that the ...
...the seventeenth is the fact that the ...
...the eighteenth is the fact that the ...

a character to be of interest to the general reader; but they were duties faithfully performed, and such as occupied much of his time.¹ In more public labours Mr. Kenyon's services were such that in more than one instance public recognition of them was made by the parties he so generally benefitted. Thus on the 1st of December 1807, his services as Captain in the Shropshire Volunteer regiment raised earlier in the century² were marked by the presentation of a sword, on the scabbard of which were engraved Mr. Kenyon's arms, and on the blade (otherwise beautifully decorated) the Royal arms; the arms of Shropshire; Mr. Kenyon's arms, and the following inscription:—

The gift of the Non-commissioned officers and privates of the 4th Company of Shropshire Volunteer Infantry, to their Captain, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, as a token of their high esteem and sincere attachment. 1 Dec., 1807.

This was not the only military presentation to Mr. Kenyon. The Volunteer Infantry gave way to the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and up to a couple of years before his death Mr. Kenyon was major of this regiment. He had first held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, but Government abolishing that office, Mr. Kenyon, with many other gentlemen holding similar rank in the country, severed his connection with the regiment.³ When he resigned the appointment, a silver coffee-pot was presented to him, bearing the following inscription, which explains its purpose:—

¹ In Sep. 1803, and subsequently, Mr. Kenyon was actively engaged in collecting for the Government returns of arms, waggons, carts, horses, live-stock, &c., for the Hundred of Oswestry, which might be made available in the military defence of the country.

² The services of this regiment, consisting of 16 companies of 80 men each, was offered to the king by Mr. Kynaston Powell (who had been chosen colonel) early in 1803; and Mr. Kenyon was appointed captain of one of the companies. His commission dates 9 July, 1803.

³ Mr. Kenyon's Commission of Lieut. Col. is dated June 1, 1822,

1825. Presented to Lieut. Col. the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, by the members of the Oswestry Squadron of the North Shropshire Yeomanry, in testimony of their high esteem and respect, and in gratitude for his uniform and kind attention to the squadron.

The Presentation took place at the Unicorn Inn, Oswestry, on the 24th of December, 1825; the mayor of the borough and other gentlemen being the guests of the officers and men. Major Mytton presented the coffee-pot and stand—which cost fifty guineas—in the name of the squadron, and several pleasant speeches were delivered. On the death of Mr. Mytton, Mr. Kenyon again buckled on the sword, and accepted the rank of Major, his commission being dated May 6, 1834.

By the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1835 Oswestry lost its right of holding Quarter Sessions; a privilege it had enjoyed under the Charters of James the First, and Charles the Second. By the terms of the last named these sessions were to be held before the Recorder, the Steward, and the Mayor, two of whom could act, providing the Mayor was one. The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, who was appointed to the office of Recorder in 1809, as years wore on was so much engaged in Parliamentary duties, that the chairmanship devolved, pretty generally, on the Steward. When that office was rendered vacant, in 1822, by the death of Sir John Kynaston Powell, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon was appointed,¹ and from that time to the abolition of the office in 1836, he was usually the chairman. The last occasion on which Mr. Wynn presided was Oct. 23, 1835, and his doing so was due to the fact that, in all probability, his occupation would be gone by the provisions of the new bill,

And before dismissing his military career, we may note that on June 1, 1808, the Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant of the county, signed his commission as Major in the "North Salop Local Militia."

¹ Mr. Kenyon's appointment to this office, by Edward Herbert, Viscount Clive, (Lord of the Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Oswestry) is dated May 15, 1823.

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and he wished, before their connection was severed, to make some remarks to the jury on the probable consequences of the changes. These remarks it will be foreign to our purpose to introduce here, as they do not concern the life of Mr. Kenyon so much as the history of Oswestry. The last sessions of all was held in April 1836, when Mr. Kenyon presided. Mr. John Miles Hales was foreman of the grand jury; Mr. W. Roberts and Mr. Minshall were the senior advocates in court. As foreman of the jury the one (in their retiring room) suggested a requisition to the Mayor, to be signed by his comrades, urging that a public meeting should be called to take into consideration the best means of testifying the respect of the inhabitants for one who had so long been the chairman of their sessions; and the others (in open court), on the part of the legal profession, expressed to Mr. Kenyon the strong feeling of satisfaction all classes had felt at the manner in which he had always filled the office about to be abolished.

The meeting was called by the Mayor for April 16, 1836, and was largely attended. A committee was formed, to arrange about the collection of subscriptions, and to "consider the most complimentary and satisfactory way of fulfilling the objects in view." The committee seems to have been most judiciously chosen, for all parties were represented; in trade and profession, religion and politics. The day will come, perhaps, when it will appear strange that any such remark as this should be needed; but half a century ago, in small boroughs, men were not valued so much for their character and culture, as for their politics and "calling;" and such a thing as a presentation to a neighbour being a matter in which uninfluenced by party, all, high and low, rich and poor—tradesmen and professionals, Episcopalians and Nonconformists,—would join, and that heartily, was a rare event; and it says much



for the estimation in which Mr. Kenyon was held, that no exclusiveness in the choice of committeemen would have been tolerated.

That political feeling ran high in the county after the passing of such a measure as the Municipal Corporations Act, we need scarcely say; and Oswestry in its fight for place in the Council Chamber (in Dec. 1835) when thirty-one candidates sought to fill eighteen seats, was not behind its neighbours in the intensity of its party warfare. In that fight the Nonconformists had been signally defeated; and only a few months earlier Mr. Kenyon had presided at a public banquet in the town, to celebrate the return of Major Ormsby Gore, a Conservative, as member for the county, in the room of Mr. Cotes, a Liberal. If at any time Liberals and Nonconformists would feel sore, it would surely be at a time like that; and no doubt they were; but that did not in the slightest degree affect their feeling even to so pronounced a Conservative as Mr. Kenyon. He had held firmly to his opinions, as an honest politician would do, and they respected him accordingly; and, as we shall see presently, no one was more grateful for the generous expression of feeling on the part of his political opponents than was Mr. Kenyon himself.

To return to the Oswestry presentation. The Committee were soon in a position to report that a hundred and fifty guineas had been freely subscribed, and that a handsome candelabrum had been purchased with the money. On this was engraved the arms of the Kenyons, and those of the Corporation, with the following inscription:—

Consumitur aliis inserviendo. To the Hon. THOMAS KENYON, High Steward of the Borough of Oswestry, in gratitude and esteem from the inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood. 9th April, 1836.

The date inscribed on the plate is the one on which the last Quarter Sessions for the Borough,

under the old regime, was held. The presentation did not take place until the following October; and on the 21st of that month a large party of townsmen and neighbours assembled in the Oswestry Town Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor,¹ to welcome their honourable guest, and assist in the interesting proceedings. Mr. Hales,² who made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers, was a man well fitted for a task of this kind. His speech is much too long to introduce here, but extracts from it will show how judiciously he steered clear of party politics, in making a presentation that originated in a great party measure. After passing a high tribute to Mr. Kenyon's worth, he said, addressing the Mayor:—

It has pleased, Sir, the legislature of this country, to alter the municipal law of the land; whether that is a wise or an unwise measure, whether it is an act of good or of evil policy, I have nothing to do with, and I would not willingly say one word that could annoy or irritate the feelings of any individual here present; but you, Sir, and all that are here, must agree with me, that whatever advantages other towns might have derived from that bill, whatever may be its general advantages, it has inflicted a deep, a severe injury on the town of Oswestry, for it has severed from us, in an official situation (which he filled so much to his own honour and our advantage), a gentleman whom we greatly respect and esteem; it has severed from us our inestimable High Steward, the Honourable Mr. Kenyon.

Adverting to the fact of how universal was the respect in which Mr. Kenyon was held in Oswestry, Mr. Hales went on to remark—still addressing the Mayor:—

I need not tell you, Sir, of his manly honour and honesty;

¹ The mayor was John Croxon, Esq., afterwards of Llanvorda Issa. He was at the head of the poll in the East Ward at the election of the previous December, where there were seventeen candidates for nine seats. Mr. Croxon was the first mayor elected by the new corporation.

² Mr. Hales (who had broached the subject of the testimonial at the Quarter Sessions) was a veterinary surgeon, and afterwards coroner. He was mayor of Oswestry in 1846.

of his unflinching integrity, and of his uncompromising independence; and I am sure I need tell no one here of his kindness, urbanity, and attention; nay, I may say it, of his friendship towards every individual who has business to transact with him, either of a public or of a private nature. At our last sessions it was well said by Mr. Minshall¹ that, "although he differed with Mr. Kenyon in politics, although he differed with him in some respects on religious questions; yet he was perfectly convinced that in all the public transactions he had had with him, those differences had never influenced him for a moment; that he had always acted upon the conscientious conviction of his own mind, and decided according to the best of his judgment, unswayed by party or sect." I am sure, Sir, that you and every one here will agree with me that those sentiments are just and well-deserved.

At the close of his interesting oration Mr. Hales, in very suitable terms (as the newspapers have it), formally made the presentation; addressing himself personally to Mr. Kenyon, and concluding with the following words:—

When the Great Disposer of Events shall take you from this to a better world, may your example live in your family, and may he who succeeds to your honours² and to your name, inherit your abilities and character. I am sure, Sir, I need not wish him more; for truly and justly can I apply to your life the few classical words inscribed on this plate:—"Consumitur aliis inserviundo."

There is much in the speech of thanks, as in that of the gentleman who made the presentation, that would scarcely interest modern readers, greatly as it was to the purpose at the time. Mr. Kenyon never professed to be an orator, but when listening to him

¹ Mr. Minshall (the father of Alderman Minshall) had been an articled pupil to Mr. Longueville Jones (the father of Alderman Longueville), and commenced practice on his own account in 1819. He was one of the leading Liberals in Oswestry, and a Nonconformist.

² Mr. Hales was almost prophetic! Mr. J. R. Kenyon, Q.C., who succeeded his father at Pradoc, now [1878] worthily occupies his position as Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county; and, as Recorder, presides over the Quarter Sessions of Oswestry—a privilege restored to the borough in 1842, at which time he was appointed Recorder.

his auditory always felt quite sure he meant all he said. "Sir," he said, in reply to the address of Mr. Hales—after the plaudits that gentleman's speech had evoked had subsided,—

I cannot but feel that amongst those who have this day done me so much honour are some with whom I have acted in public life for thirty years, and in whose private friendship and society I have passed some of the happiest days of my existence. To them I would first offer my thanks for their kindness this day; and if I may flatter myself that this piece of plate conveys an assurance of their approbation of my conduct during that period, I would not exchange it for all the gold in the Bank of England! Again, Sir, there are younger men among my friends here, whose fathers I have for a length of time respected and esteemed. To them my thanks are also due; and it is with pleasure I mark their progress in every useful and honourable feeling, and gratefully do I thank them for their support and confidence. But, Sir, there are others of whose conduct I would (without presumption I trust) speak in terms of the highest admiration. With the two former classes I have acted with the same principle, and with the same feeling; but to these gentlemen it has been my ill luck to be opposed—opposed in politics, opposed in public life: would to God it had not been so. I have been an opposer only, not, I trust, an enemy. That these gentlemen should have the magnanimity to put aside all such differences,—that they should without jealousy or scruple consent to honour one who has so frequently opposed them,—reflects upon me, indeed, the highest pleasure I am capable of enjoying, but (I trust I shall not be accused of flattery in saying it) upon them an honour and a lustre which no words of mine can convey; and I do hope and believe that the honest conviction they must feel of their high-minded and generous conduct will at a future period be to them their highest and most lasting reward.

During the period that Mr. Kenyon occupied the office of High Steward of Oswestry his services were always at the command of the borough, and it would make quite an interesting chapter in itself to narrate the various ways and genial manner in which he exercised his stewardship. On no occasion did he represent the town more gracefully than on the

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the Atlantic coast in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, and they built a nation that has become a world leader in science, industry, and culture.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of exploration and discovery. The first European settlers came to the Americas in the late 15th century, and they established colonies that grew in number and size over the years. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, as the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain and established a new government. The Constitution was drafted in 1787, and it provided a framework for the new nation's governance. The years following the Revolution were a time of rapid growth and expansion. The United States acquired new territories and states, and its economy flourished. The Civil War was a major event in the nation's history, as it fought to preserve the Union and to end slavery. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the passage of the Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a time of industrialization and progress. The United States became a world power, and it played a leading role in the development of modern science and technology. The 20th century has been a time of great change and challenge. The United States has been involved in several major conflicts, and it has faced a variety of social and economic problems. Despite these challenges, the United States has remained a nation of hope and opportunity, and it continues to play a leading role in the world.

During the early years of the United States, the government was a loose confederation of states. The Articles of Confederation were the first governing document, but they proved to be ineffective. The Constitution was drafted in 1787, and it provided a framework for the new nation's governance. The Constitution established a three-branch government: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The President is the head of the executive branch, and he is elected by the people. The Congress is the legislative branch, and it is composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch, and it is composed of nine Justices. The Constitution also provided for a system of checks and balances, which ensures that no one branch of government becomes too powerful. The Constitution has been amended several times, and it remains the supreme law of the United States.

4th of August, 1832. That was a gala day in Oswestry, and more than one private as well as public record has been left of the event. On that day the Princess Victoria, and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, passed through the town on their way from Powis Castle to Wynnstay. The time-honoured custom of presenting an address could not be observed, because it had been previously intimated that nowhere were addresses to be offered where the distinguished visitors did not alight. Oswestry that year had for its chief magistrate Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and that gentleman was too busy nearer home in preparing a Denbighshire welcome to his future Queen, to fulfil his duties as Mayor of the border town; but we are told in one of the published records of the event—that the “illustrious visitors were received by the High Steward, the Deputy Mayor, the Coroner¹ and other members of the corporation, in their robes,” and that whilst the horses were being changed at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Mr. Kenyon “congratulated the Royal Visitors in the name of the corporation, and was commanded by the Duchess to inform the ‘good people of Oswestry of the very great satisfaction the Princess felt at the manner in which she was received by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.’” The Corporation felt that their Steward by his promptness, and manner of doing it, had far exceeded the usual formal address, which would have been received with a formal reply.²

Whatever the Hon. Thomas Kenyon did he did

¹ Oswestry was then governed by the Charter of Charles II., under the provisions of which the mayor, after he had served his year of office, become borough coroner—and continued a magistrate—the second year.

² Mr. Kenyon also presented to the Princess Victoria a copy of Price's *History of Oswestry*, which was graciously received; and on the strength of that presentation the Royal Arms were placed over the shop of the printer of the book, where they remained for many years to commemorate the event. One record of this Royal Visit

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been employed for the determination
 of the rate of reaction between the various species of
 the system. It is shown that the rate of reaction is
 independent of the concentration of the various species
 and is proportional to the square of the concentration
 of the reactants. This result is in agreement with the
 theoretical prediction based on the theory of transition
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gracefully, and his bonhomie was irresistible. Never was a man more in demand to heal differences, and many are the instances recorded of the work he saved the lawyers! As a sample we may take the following:—Somewhere about the year 1832-4 disputes arose between several parties interested in the Morda stream, and at the Spring assizes of 1835 the matter bid fair to culminate in a trial. We all know what that means; the large sums lavished, the bad blood engendered; and, generally, the unsatisfactory results obtained. Fortunately for all parties the matters in dispute were referred to Mr. Kenyon; accordingly he held his court of arbitration at the Wynnstay Hotel, Oswestry, examined from eighty to a hundred witnesses; and the result of his decision was that “all parties expressed their grateful acknowledgments to the arbitrator for his impartial and unwearied attention to the matters brought before him; and but one feeling, and that of the highest respect and admiration, was entertained of his able and very honourable line of conduct on the occasion.” The disputants went even further than this in their expressions of gratitude, for they wished there were more Mr. Kenyons to “act as peacemakers between neighbours.”

Another, and widely different, example of Mr. Kenyon's exertions to promote peace and good will, has been related to us by an old inhabitant of the

has been preserved in the MS. of a long since deceased tradesman, who kept a diary of events for a series of years, and who recorded facts that more superfine scribes would have wholly ignored. Nevertheless, his little picture is a vivid one, from his point of view. He says, “The Duches of Kent and Princes Victoria passed throw Oswestrey from Powis Castil to Winstay, Aug. 4, 1832. Tom Kinaston got drunk and whas turnd from Mr. Knites as Post Boy [Mr. Knight was then host of the Wynnstay Arms Hotel]; alsow a woman kild at Winstay, thear being such a crowd to See the Royal Pursancags. Oswestrey was the scam as a wood from Pentrey Poeth to Betrey st. With arches across the streets and frunt of the houses all covered with Laurel and ock.”

district. There are few middle-aged readers in North Shropshire who have not heard of the Cinder-hill Riots, in the Rhuabon district half a century ago. These culminated at Chirk on the first of January, 1831. Hundreds of special constables were sworn in the district, and the North Shropshire Yeomanry were called out for what bid fair to be very "active service" indeed. The popular idea of the military life of a Yeoman used to be eight days' "duty," and three-hundred-and-fifty-seven days' repose in every year; but since the Franco-German war the belief has widened that a reserve force of English "Uhlans" spread over the country, may become, in the event of an emergency, a most valuable institution. Such an emergency arose on the borders on the memorable New Year's Day referred to. Colonel Sir Rowland Hill (afterwards Lord Hill) was at the head of the regiment, and the Hon. Thomas Kenyon (at that period not attached to the regiment) accompanied the military in the capacity of magistrate. But he was more than this. Arrived at the spot he, with the colonel, rode forward into the crowd of discontented colliers, and asked them what it was they wanted? Even at a time like that there was some "reason" left in the men, and, it is said, he persuaded three of the ringleaders to be taken willing prisoners with him to Oswestry, to talk over, and, if possible, arrange their difficulties. Others were not so wise, and the Riot Act had to be read. That being done, another three were taken compulsory prisoners to the border town. Mr. Kenyon's three, it was discovered, knew Mr. David Thomas of Oswestry, who was a proprietor of some collieries near that place; so to Mr. Thomas's shop Mr. Kenyon and Col. Hill took them; and there a conference was held; which ended in Mr. Kenyon's promising to use his influence in getting their grievances redressed, and giving them a sovereign to get some refreshments. He also used his influence with his brother-magistrates to shield the other three

from the terrors of the law, and they were discharged at the following assizes on their own recognizances.¹

We mentioned at the outset Mr. Kenyon's love of horses, and well-appointed team, and the next event of his life that comes under our notice has reference to this phase of his character. In 1842 the coachmen and guards connected with the Lion yard, Shrewsbury; and others associated with them; resolved that they would, in some tangible form, show the Hon. T. Kenyon how warmly they felt to one from whom they had always been sure of sympathy and advice, and whose devotion to the whip was so strong a bond of union between them. About a hundred and twenty guineas was subscribed, with which a silver salver was purchased, whereon was engraved the following inscription:—

A Token of Gratitude presented by the Coachmen and Guards of the Lion Establishment, Shrewsbury, to the Honourable Thomas Kenyon. The Pradoe, Shropshire: May the 18th, 1842.

On the day named in the inscription such a gathering of Brethren of the Whip met at the Lion, as perhaps that hostellerie, famous as it was for coaches and coaching, never before witnessed. There was Samuel Hayward the driver, and Ash the guard, of The Wonder; Ashby, Wilson and Dowse, of the Greyhound; Mark Herbert and Aston of the Aberystwyth Mail; Brookes of the Worcester Bang-up; J. Hayward and Walter Price, of the Holyhead

¹ "The Battle of Chirk Bank" is referred to by the late Mr. Shirley Brooks, in his novel *The Gordian Knot*, which opens on the steps of the Old Chapel, Oswestry. In one of the earlier chapters the author describes his uncle (the late Mr. Sabine, senr.) under the name of Cheriton, riding over to Chirk in the middle of the night to meet the rioters, warn them of their danger, and entreat them to listen to reason. The local literature these riots called forth was extensive, and one burlesque ballad an eccentric printer, named Richard Minshull, wrote and issued, is still quoted by older Oswestrians. Mr. David Thomas, referred to, was the father of Alderman Wynne Thomas, J.P.

Mail; Large and Scotman of the Liver; Leake of the Liverpool Mail; Reeves of L'Hirondelle; Ross and Moore of the London Mail; Vyse of the Stag; Preece of the Hereford Mail; and other well-known men of like calibre, whose names, to adopt the commercial formula, are too numerous to mention. Of course there was a dinner—were they not Englishmen?—but the novelty of the occasion, and the distinctive character of the guests, gave a tone to the speeches that made it very unlike ordinary everyday banquets.

Many amongst us, who do not quite rank as the elders of this generation, can well remember some of the guests whose names are mentioned, and the amount of respect and admiration with which, as youngsters, we regarded them. We take everything for granted now-a-days. Master Jack, coming home for the holidays, has but a vague idea of seeing a man with a smudgy face, at some of the stations; walking (may be) from the engine to the refreshment room; whom, if he thinks about him at all, he supposes to be the engine-driver; and he has probably bestowed a passing glance on a cleaner specimen of humanity, in buttons, who started the train from some of the stations with a whistle; but far from having interest in these men, he never bestows on them a second thought, although he may have been whirled along, on a wild and dark December night, at the marvellous rate of a mile a minute. It was not so in coaching days. As boys we knew the names of coaches and coachmen; were pleased to get a friendly nod from the guard; and felt it as a personal insult if when we were on the Hibernia the Hirondelle passed us on the road, or vice versa, on our way to school. Bridgnorth was the goal in our own particular case, and these were the coaches. We knew the points on the road where we were sure of a good spin of ten or twelve miles an hour, and the turns where difficulties in

driving were to be encountered, and where our admiration of the coachman amounted to hero-worship. We thought the performance of the guard on his key-bugle the perfection of music; and it was something to be somebody and have one's name entered on a way-bill.

These delightful days were just beginning to fade when the coachmen and guards met to make the presentation to Mr. Kenyon; and although after the feast the toast "confusion to railroads and a high gallows and windy day to all enemies of the whip" was received with "cheers and laughter," we can readily believe that a twinge of sadness would steal over the faces of some of the guests, at the thought of "the drag" being taken off for a journey down hill, at which "all right" could not be cried out cheerily at the start.

The presentation was made by Mr. Taylor, and in the course of his little speech he paid Mr. Kenyon so pretty a compliment that (if it was original) it deserves to be chronicled. Addressing the guests he said, "Mr. Kenyon has been one of the kindest patrons and one of the warmest supporters *you* ever had. He has deserved at your hands all the compliments and honour that you could pay him. What you are doing this day is only part of what, if you could, you ought to do. I have heard that it is considered impossible to pay off the National Debt, but the interest on it is duly paid; and so, gentlemen, though you can never cancel your debt of gratitude to Mr. Kenyon, you are now taking the opportunity of paying him the interest upon it." Mr. Taylor then made the presentation, and Mr. Kenyon in his reply narrated some interesting experiences of "the road," which, we are sure, our readers will enjoy. He said:—

Mr. Taylor is one of the most spirited and respected coach-proprietors in the kingdom. . . . At one time he had on the road two of the best coaches that ever ran in England. I mean the *Hirondelle* and the *Wonder*. On

The first of these was the...
 The second was the...
 The third was the...
 The fourth was the...
 The fifth was the...
 The sixth was the...
 The seventh was the...
 The eighth was the...
 The ninth was the...
 The tenth was the...
 The eleventh was the...
 The twelfth was the...
 The thirteenth was the...
 The fourteenth was the...
 The fifteenth was the...
 The sixteenth was the...
 The seventeenth was the...
 The eighteenth was the...
 The nineteenth was the...
 The twentieth was the...
 The twenty-first was the...
 The twenty-second was the...
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 The twenty-fourth was the...
 The twenty-fifth was the...
 The twenty-sixth was the...
 The twenty-seventh was the...
 The twenty-eighth was the...
 The twenty-ninth was the...
 The thirtieth was the...
 The thirty-first was the...
 The thirty-second was the...
 The thirty-third was the...
 The thirty-fourth was the...
 The thirty-fifth was the...
 The thirty-sixth was the...
 The thirty-seventh was the...
 The thirty-eighth was the...
 The thirty-ninth was the...
 The fortieth was the...
 The forty-first was the...
 The forty-second was the...
 The forty-third was the...
 The forty-fourth was the...
 The forty-fifth was the...
 The forty-sixth was the...
 The forty-seventh was the...
 The forty-eighth was the...
 The forty-ninth was the...
 The fiftieth was the...

the first of May—the exact year I do not remember—the Hironnelle travelled 130 miles, from Liverpool to Cheltenham, in eight hours and twenty minutes. This was speed such as had rarely been attained by any coach, and it was speed with safety also. I was in Shrewsbury on the day when this was done, and saw the team of greys drive into the Lion yard, having done nine miles in thirty-five minutes. I well remember there were two ladies inside who were informed that it was a trial of speed for the coach on that occasion, and the offer was made to them that if they felt at all alarmed, they would immediately be sent on by any other conveyance they pleased to name. Gentlemen, I must say that these ladies were right good blood, for their answer was that they were not frightened in the least—that they were not aware that they had come so rapidly—that they liked going fast—and that they would go on! And on they went. As for the Wonder, I can say this for it; I have left the Lion yard at six in the morning and was in London at seven the same evening. When I say London I mean that I was at Islington. That was pretty fast—Shrewsbury to London in thirteen hours! The coach was driven by four coachmen—one of them is in this room—as good as ever sat on the box. I see that Samuel Hayward blushes, feeling conscious that he was one of them! Yes, Hayward was one, and the other three were John Wilcox, Henry Riley, and Wood; and I repeat that they were four of the best coachmen that ever sat on a box. I can give you another instance of the character the Wonder had obtained. A friend of mine (Sir Henry Peyton), whose name I see on the list of toasts this evening, told me that, at St. Albans, he has often seen people pull out their watches as the Wonder went by; not to see if the coach was true to time, but to regulate their watches by the coach!

Thus much for one of the most interesting episodes in Mr. Kenyon's life. "The Wonder"¹ was a coach amongst coaches, and it was just such a one as would be pointed at as a model vehicle. The fastest locomotive that runs, like the guest at a limited-liability hotel, is only known by a number; but in

¹ Although "The Wonder" was represented by one of its crack drivers at the banquet, its glory had in a large degree departed by the opening of the London and Birmingham railway in 1838. In 1839 the *New Sporting Magazine* published a serio-comic, poetical (?)

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events in our history, and to show the progress of our country from a wilderness to a great and powerful nation. The second part of the book is a history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events in our history, and to show the progress of our country from a wilderness to a great and powerful nation.

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the good old—and slow—times of our grandfathers the driver and his fare ; the host and his guest ; met each other with smiling faces, and there was a personal relationship between them that will read like a pleasant romance to coming generations.

In connection with Mr. Kenyon's coaching experiences, we may add that it has sometimes been stated in modern records of old coaching days that "The Honourable" drove regularly to Shrewsbury thrice a week, and that he never varied the journey.¹ This is certainly inaccurate. Perhaps on an average he did drive to the county town three times in a week, having generally some county business to attend to ; but he frequently drove to Oswestry, and on some occasions might be seen with his coach full of market-women, and others he had picked up on the road. To Gredington and to Hawkstone would he also thus travel, and he very much enjoyed driving parties of friends to Llangollen and Chester for the day. At times he took a longer flight. He was a devoted admirer of Welsh scenery, and in the early days of the Holyhead road he thoroughly enjoyed a drive to Bangor with a party of ten or twelve, making either the Capel Curig Hotel or the Penrhyn Arms, Bangor, his head quarters. As one of the Commissioners for the Holyhead road he took great interest in the undertaking, and in the engineering skill displayed on it and the bridge over the Menai ; and he was never tired of pointing out to his passengers the beauty and grandeur of the scenery on the way.

The next prominent event in the life of Mr. Kenyon—gratifying as it was, and in every respect

address to the travelling public, supposed to be spoken by the coach itself in its decline. From that period the journey was curtailed, and before it was finally run off the road The Wonder became a two-horse vehicle, and no wonder at all ! In its palmy days it had an existence of fourteen years, commencing Feb. 1825. It was very generally known as "England's Crack Drag."

¹ A statement of this sort is quoted in a previous note.

one reflecting honour on all concerned in it—was yet sad, for it spoke of loss of physical power, and a cessation from that active participation in county business always so closely associated with the career of the honourable gentleman. On the retirement of Mr. Thomas Pemberton¹ (who succeeded Sir Corbet Corbet) as chairman of the Shropshire Sessions, Mr. Kenyon was, in 1830, appointed to that distinguished post, and this office he held for twenty years, when the burden of bodily infirmities compelled him to relax his hold on public duties. Accordingly he resigned his appointment in a letter² which was read at the October Sessions in 1850. Viscount Hill, who presided, very well expressed the feelings of his brother Magistrates when he spoke of the extreme regret they all felt at the cause of the resignation, as well as at the loss the county would sustain. The Earl of Powis, Mr. Uvedale Corbett, (who was then a county magistrate, but who had long before been the leader of the Shropshire Sessions bar), and others, also uttered a few words of sympathy, and an address³ was adopted in reply

¹ Mr. Pemberton's death, in April, 1833, was recorded, by Mr. H. Pidgeon, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He is there described as "Barrister-at-Law, of Millichope Hall, co. Salop, and Belmont, Shrewsbury." He was in his 71st year when he died, and had resigned his office as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, chiefly in consequence of weakness of sight. He was also Recorder of Wenlock.

² The following is a copy of the letter, which was addressed to Mr. John Loxdale, Clerk of the Peace:—"My dear Sir,—I have been so unwell all the summer, and old age and infirmity increase on me so fast, that I feel bound to resign the situation of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for this county into the hands of my brother magistrates, and shall be much obliged to you to inform them of this my final determination; at the same time I beg you to express to them, in as strong terms as you can use, the sense I entertain of the great kindness and confidence I have ever received at their hands—a kindness and confidence which, as long as life lasts, I shall ever feel my greatest pride, and which will always be remembered with the warmest gratitude. With the most earnest wish for the honour and prosperity of this great county, I remain, my dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant, THOS. KENYON, Pradoc, Sep. 3."

³ The following is the text of the address:—"The magistrates

to the letter, accepting with reluctance the resignation; and on the following day, when the resignation had been announced to the bar, on their coming into court, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, at that time leader of the Sessions bar, uttered a warm and eloquent eulogy, expressing the esteem in which Mr. Kenyon was held by himself and his brethren, and their regret at losing him.¹

Mr. Kenyon from this time felt increasingly the infirmities of age, and he died on the 4th of November in the following year (1851). He was buried on the 12th of the same month at Westfelton Church; a

assembled at this Court of Quarter Sessions, in accepting, as they now do with very sincere regret, the resignation by the Honourable Thomas Kenyon of the responsible situation of chairman of this court, beg to tender to him the cordial acknowledgments of the magistrates of Shropshire for the courtesy and consideration which have characterized Mr. Kenyon's communications with them, and for the great advantage derived by them from his advice and assistance. The magistrates desire also to bear their willing testimony to the zeal and constant attention ever manifested by Mr. Kenyon for the interests of this county, and which have tended materially to the due administration of its financial affairs, and to the ability, energy, and impartiality with which Mr. Kenyon has, for a period of twenty years, to his own credit, and to the public satisfaction, presided over the criminal business of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The magistrates, at the same time as they thus record their sense of Mr. Kenyon's valuable services—sentiments that will be concurred in by the inhabitants generally of the county—are anxious to convey to him the expression of their cordial hope that he may still continue, as far as may be compatible with his own health and convenience, to aid with his talents and experience his brother magistrates in the discharge of their duties; and when he shall retire from the active engagements of public life, may he be blessed with every satisfaction and happiness which can be derived from the respect and esteem of a large circle of attached relatives and friends."

¹ In the course of his address Mr. Phillimore said:—"Mr. Kenyon possessed, in an eminent degree, the firmness and sagacity to which, as every lawyer knows, he had an hereditary title. Proud of a spotless reputation, which had been bequeathed to him by his father, he was careful to transmit that noblest of all patrimonies unimpaired to his posterity; and as the great Athenian made it his chiefest boast that for his sake no citizen had ever put on mourning, so might Mr. Kenyon say with truth, that no sentence of his ever drew a tear from innocence. No man's soul vibrated more instinctively to the touch of humanity—no man had a readier eye for pity—he won the heart

church he had enriched three years earlier by the gift of a painted window for the east end of its chancel. The funeral was a strictly private one; but all the shops in Oswestry were closed on that day, from the hour of twelve to three, as a mark of—we can well believe—more than outward respect for one whose name had been associated for so long a period with the interests of the borough. At Shrewsbury, too, many places of business were closed, and not a few—high and low—felt that the grave that day closed over a true friend.

Soon after his death, the Rev. T. Hunt, rector of Westfelton, issued a little pamphlet *In Memoriam* of the deceased, in which he spoke feelingly of Mr. Kenyon's public character; of his services as a magistrate, of his value as a neighbour; as "the arbiter of differences, the adviser in difficulty, the defender of the oppressed, the advocate of the poor, the helper of the friendless." He also referred to "his grateful return of public thanks to a kind and watchful Providence which had rescued him from a fearful accident." This incident in the life of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon is worthy of record. It occurred in May 1840, in the village of Whittington, as he was driving a party from Pradoc to Chester. He had staying with him at the time Mrs. Mytton, widow of the celebrated Mr. John Mytton of Halston; and it being the first time she had been in Whit-

while he punished the offence of the criminal—and the people saw that in his hands the rod of justice was wielded from necessity, not from inclination. These qualities could not but go far to give him credit with the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, and a strong hold on their affections; for, divided as we are in political opinion, every Englishman loves and respects an upright judge. But this is not all; for he might say that, under his control, there always prevailed in this court that liberal urbanity, and that regard to the refinements and courtesies of life, by which intercourse among gentlemen, whatever be their relative duties, ought always to be distinguished. There was that trust and confidence between the bench and the bar which so materially assists the administration of justice, which secures the dignity of one, and exalts the character of the other."

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tington since she left Halston, some of the inhabitants wished to make a demonstration. A bon-fire was lighted opposite the Boot Inn, and as the coach passed a blacksmith's shop opposite the Castle, the zealous blacksmith fired a cannon, which frightened the horses, and they, shying from the bon-fire, ran against a large stone at the corner of the inn, and upset the coach with its load of thirteen, including Mrs. Mytton and her daughter. Mr. Kenyon was thrown on his head, and carried insensible into the Boot Inn, where he lay for three nights before he could be conveyed home. The accident was a very serious one, but no bones were broken, and gradually Mr. Kenyon recovered from the concussion. None of the others were injured.

Mr. Kenyon is known to this generation by an admirable likeness often to be seen hanging up in counting houses, offices and libraries; and there is a fine painting of him, by Eddis, in the Grand Jury Room at Shrewsbury. This was subscribed for, we believe, by the Magistrates of the County after Mr. Kenyon's retirement from the office of Chairman of County Sessions.

When the "Shropshire Archæological Society" was inaugurated the writer of this paper expressed his belief that a good work might be performed by it in giving sketches of the lives, and forms, of Salopian Worthies; and his only regret is that the useful and honourable career of one so distinguished as the Honourable Thomas Kenyon should be depicted so imperfectly.

THE BELLS OF SHREWSBURY ABBEY.

By DAVID DAVIES.

MUCH obscurity rests on the early history of the Abbey bells. When the monasteries were suppressed, there was a ring or peal of five bells in each of the two towers belonging to this church, the aggregate weight of which is estimated at 145 cwt., one peal weighing 33 cwt., and the other 112 cwt.

In an old paper three items are found, two giving the weight of the bells and the other the measurement of the roof lead over one of the towers,¹ from which it is inferred by Owen and Blakeway that the large bells hung in the rood, or centre tower, and the small ones in the tower now remaining. Some difficulties, however, attend the adoption of this conclusion.

In the two items giving the weight of the bells, one steeple is called *new* and the other *great*, while the steeple, which is measured, is styled *old*. The old steeple and the great one are, therefore, identical, and that then known as the new steeple must have been smaller in some way than the old one.

Ten yards in length and ten yards in breadth are the plumber's measurements of the old tower roof, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the lead by which

¹ In the new stypyll V bells of one accord, 1.XI^c. 2.VIII^c. 3.VI^c. 4.V^c. 5.III^c.

In the great stypyll V bells of one accord, 1.XV^c. 2.XX^c. 3.XXII^c. 4.XX^c. 5.XXX^c. page 63.

Item, the roofoe over the old stypyle in lengthe X yardes, and in breadth X yards, p. 54.

Mr. Gough's manuscripts in the Bodleian, quoted in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

M. CLAYTON

It is the policy of the State of Michigan to encourage the development of the State's natural resources and to provide for the conservation of the same. The State shall acquire, own, control, and manage the State's natural resources in a manner which will best serve the public interest.

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it was protected, and are less reliable than if they had been taken by an architect with the design to obtain the exact dimensions of the tower itself. Out of 22 of the plumber's measurements quoted by Owen and Blakeway 19 are stated in exact yards, which fact points to the probability that excesses in yards, in some cases, were counted against deficiencies in others.

If we measure the lead, which was placed on the present tower in 1646 or '47—including gutters and taking into account that on the surface only, at the joint lappings—we get 32ft. 6in. by 31ft. 6in., which give nearly six square yards more than the plumber's measurements. The space between the embattled brickwork measures 30ft. 6in. by 29ft. 6in., which is near enough to call 100 square yards. The inference, therefore, is that this is the tower which was measured at the dissolution, or that both tower roofs were equal in size.

Assume the latter; then the tower called *great* could only deserve such a distinctive epithet from its comparative superior height. Ignorant as we are of the original height of either tower, we can only form a conjectural comparison from circumstances or facts, which are supposed to be ascertained, or are accepted as such. Owen and Blakeway speak of an old painting in which the present tower is represented with a *fourth* story above that of the bell-chamber, built with *light grey* stone, in which, it will be remembered, they profess to see "very good reason" why this should be called the *new* steeple. But may not this addition be as good a reason for its being called the *great* one? And it may not be unworthy of remark here that Browne Willis, in describing the remains of the Abbey in 1710, calls this "the great broad tower at the west end."

The authors of the *History of Shrewsbury* argue that one tower only was measured, and because one, therefore that doomed for destruction, and not the present one, which, "being attached to the parochial part of the church, was not taken into the estimate of materials to be disposed of, as was the fate of the middle

tower." The old steeple is said to denote the *centre campanile*, "evidently," and thus the matter is supposed to be "satisfactorily solved."

This, it must be admitted, is a most important statement, but much of its force is destroyed when we remember that the bells in the western tower belonged equally to the parochial part of the building with the lead on its roof, and in the same old paper—assumed to be an inventory of materials to be sold—the bells of both towers appear. We learn, too, from history that the bells of both towers were seized. Some better reason than the one given is required, therefore, before we can consider this matter "satisfactorily solved."

We have seen that the *old* tower was the one measured at the dissolution—that the old tower was the *great* one and that in the great tower the *great* bells were hung. We incline to think the present is this tower. Owen, himself, seems once to have held this view, for in his history, published in 1808, he says—"In this tower anciently hung four very large bells, besides the great bell of St. Wenefrid," and we have seen that the main argument by which his change of view is shielded is far from being impervious.

We cannot prove this view to be absolutely correct, but to prove it is not, may be equally attended with difficulties. The great question in either case is, which was the *campanile* known as the *old*, and which as the *new* steeple, at the time of the dissolution? The basements of both towers were probably equally old, and the superstructure, or bellchamber of one of these towers must have been of more recent date than that of the other. We know the probable date of the superstructure of the present tower, but of the bell story of the centre tower—which, possibly, may have been rebuilt at a more recent date—we know nothing, and until we have some clue to its style and date, a *decisive* comparison between the two towers is impracticable.

But corroborative evidence of at least the plausibility of our supposition may be drawn from the fact that

the large bells are known to have been in the present tower not long after the dissolution. How, when, and under what circumstances did they get there? Here is a difficulty which our learned historians were fully conscious was most unfavourable to *their* conclusion. With them, indeed, it seems to have been the only difficulty, and yet it is one on which they have bestowed little or no effort to remove. Their hypothesis is that the large bells were removed from the centre campanile "and placed in the western tower previous to, or shortly after, its destruction;" but proof of this is not attempted.

That such a change took place *previous* to the work of destruction is too improbable to call for refutation, and we have only to recall the unsettled state of the times and truly to realise the extensive alterations, the enormous expense, and the long delay it would necessarily involve, to be convinced of this. The other part of the hypothesis deserves serious attention, and it is well to remember that the work of demolition could not have commenced earlier than the latter part of 1546, or after Mr. William Langley purchased the Abbey.

It is looked upon as a matter "of course" by the author of "Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury," that Langley hastened to place his purchase beyond restitution by an immediate demolition of the greater parts of the fabric and the sale of its materials, from a desire to make the most of his precarious property.

To place the building out of the reach of restitution was without doubt one of the conditions of purchase, but beyond that we demur to the "of course." Some of the monasteries, we know, were destroyed with what looks like irreverent haste; sometimes even gunpowder was employed as the agent of destruction, and a sort of boasting is still on record of the expedition with which, in some cases, this work of havoc was accomplished. But we have little cause for supposing there

was anything like unseemly haste in the taking down of this monastery. Nearly two centuries afterwards considerable remains of it were still standing, and demolition which could have remained incomplete so long could hardly have been begun in the spirit of determined and reckless eagerness for selfish profit.

To have begun and carried out this work in such a spirit, and from such a motive, would be for Langley to have made his name hateful to all men around him. All esteemed the building an ornament to the town. Some regarded it with reverence, and devoutly breathed treasonable imprecations when they entered their closets and shut to the door. Some evidenced their public spirit and desire for the progress of the good old town by speculating on the attractive uses to which the building might be converted. The Corporation petitioned the King to make it a mansion for the lodgment of royal visitors; the principal inhabitants pleaded that it might be spared for a college or a school, and when no response was made to these petitions, general regret and mortification must have been felt at its approaching doom.

Langley was powerless, save to lessen or increase the bitterness of this disappointment. He could do either, just according to the way in which he went about his work, and we fail to see how it can be so much a matter "of course" that he should have chosen to do the latter. As a townsman and a tradesman-tailor, Langley would have every reason to avoid rash and wanton offence. It would be his interest to conciliate, but his bane to needlessly enrage his fellow-citizens, and it is not at all improbable that these induced him to make his purchase, from a desire to prevent that hurried havoc and reckless plunder with which he seems to be undeservedly charged, but which there was too much reason strongly to apprehend, had the building remained in the hands of strangers.

Langley lived to be possessor of the Abbey about twenty-eight years, and it is more than probable that he

The first of these was the...
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The second of these was the...
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left much of its destruction to other hands. In 1566 we find him selling stone to the churchwardens, and if there be any truth in the tradition that the White Hall was built of material from this Abbey, much stone yet remained to be sold. The foundation of this hall—first called Prince's Mansion—was laid fifteen or sixteen years after this date, and the addition of the fourth story above the present bell-chamber of the Abbey tower, built with light grey stone, affords presumptive evidence that the red stone of which the mansion is built was not to be procured from neighbouring quarries. When Langley was selling stone to the churchwardens, much of the material of the hall probably lay undisturbed in the Abbey walls; for when he had sufficiently reduced the building to be regarded as an irreparable ruin, he would best consult his own interest by further taking down material as purchasers were found; and it is improbable he was personally benefited at all by the sale of stone to Richard Prince, for when the foundation of his mansion was laid, Langley had rested from his labours and had lain in his quiet grave for some years. The demolition of this abbey, therefore, seems to have been a slow work, and Langley, in retailing two shillings' worth of stone, twenty years after the Abbey had been transferred to him, shows that he was in no great hurry to recoup himself for the outlay of his purchase, but that, like ill-used men of his craft, he could patiently await his returns. Up to the time of Langley's death we can discover no trace whatever that the large bells had been transferred from the centre to the western tower. But there is a parish tradition respecting the bells, and our way is now clear to consider it.

Owen and Blakeway say—"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; but still it does not

appear which of the peals this was." Certainly the tradition does not tell us which, but if we consider it, aid may be supplied in determining which bells they were.

At the outset, some evidence of the credibility of the tradition is afforded by the fact that both peals of bells are found in the inventory, and were, therefore, intended to be seized.

By the bells referred to in the tradition we understand those in the parochial tower; for the parishioners would have no cause to consider themselves aggrieved, had the bells of the centre tower only been seized. Assume, in accordance with the hypothesis of our authors, that the latter were the large bells, then the parish had no claim on them; the suit was for the small bells—the parish succeeded. Their success, therefore, was the recovery or retention of these; but here we are met with difficulties again. By some strange process these bells disappear from the parish tower, and the large ones are found in their place. How shall we account for the change? Shall we suppose that the losing litigants had been taught a lesson of unbounded charity by their loss, and that they said to the parishioners—"You have beaten us legitimately and fairly over the small bells, we will now reward you for your victory by gratuitously making over to you the large ones also." That is hardly human nature; and to suppose that the parishioners purchased these bells from their recent opponents in law is scarcely less improbable.

But however or whenever this change may be supposed to have been effected, it should be borne in mind that it must have taken place *after* the law-suit, if it took place at all.

When then did the law-suit take place? We learn from the tradition that Richard Prince conducted the case, and he is described as the *then* eminent lawyer of the Abbey Foregate. This must guide us. A lease is granted to Richard Prince of the two chambers over the

Abbey north entrance, dated 1553, and it is supposed that the suit took place before this date, and that this lease was a reward for his professional services in respect of the bells. But this can hardly be. In 1551 Richard Prince is described as *litteratus*, a title which, it is thought, was probably intended to denote his destination to the study of the law; and on May 4, 1554, he is admitted to the Inner Temple. We are, therefore, compelled to refer the suit to a later period.

The difficulty, however, is to fix a date. But if a deserted tower and silent bells, and the nuisance of large flocks of steeple birds, be any indication of the time when this suit was pending, we have at least some semblance of evidence that it took place much later than the above date.

The words "lay possessors" do not seem strictly applicable to Mr. Langley, nor can we discover to whom they are more applicable. But the seizure of the bells was not a matter of imperative haste, and the parish would be benefited just as delay was extended. It could be conveniently and safely deferred till favourable circumstances or inclination prompted; and, in the order of time, it was one of the very last things necessary to be done in the work of demolition.

We have evidence that Mr. Langley claimed these bells as a part of his purchase. But as the parish claimed them too, it is quite possible he deferred the seizure of them time after time as an unpleasant piece of business, till he himself was seized by death. And it is quite possible, also, his successor—a young gentleman of 26—thought the seizure had been delayed long enough, and made it at once.

Mr. Langley died Oct., 1574. If the bells were seized this year or the year following, Mr. Prince would be 44 or 45 years of age when he was called upon to conduct the suit, at which period of life we may well suppose he had earned much of his eminence in the legal profession for which he is renowned.

In this seizure little further could be needed on the

part of the lay possessors than to lock the bell-chamber door, take possession of the key, and await a purchaser. And that this was done at this time, seems not altogether improbable, from the fact that not one single item for bell-ringing is to be found in the Churchwardens' accounts from 1574 to 1576, when the bell-ringers receive xijd in Nov. for ringing on the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's proclamation.

During the same interval, too, wild birds appear to have made the church their home or place of gathering, and the cawing from the steeple must have been beyond endurance, for the Clerk¹ is paid "for kylling the crose" a sum equal to that paid to the woman for keeping St. Gyles's Church clean for twelve months.

We are thus brought to the year 1575, and if we could rely upon every step in the process by which we have arrived at this date, we may conclude from this suit alone that the great bells were in the present tower before the dissolution, when the dissolution took place, and had since remained there undisturbed.

The same would be the result were we to remove the law-suit as far back as 1565, and it is hardly worth while to inquire whether the legal victory and the exchange of the bells afterwards could take place before Mr. Prince was 35 years of age. But any date consistent with the tradition would show that the seizure of the parish bells was long delayed.

This could not be the case with the bells of the centre campanile. Before the destruction of this tower could commence at all, it was necessary first to remove its bells. Langley's right to these is undisputed. Who can doubt that these had long ago been sold? For when Richard Prince entered the Inner Temple to study law and argue imaginary cases, Langley had had

¹ Phillips says : " One John Capper, Clerk of the Abbey Church, was drawn through Shrewsbury and afterwards hanged at Kingsland, for treason " (March 24, 1581). The above Clerk was probably Capper. His name appears in the Parish Books before this date, but Richard Norton appears as Clerk after.

nearly 8 years' practice in making "the most of his precarious property." Every way then the exchange of bells is improbable.

Besides, if it did take place, why is there no mention of it in the tradition? To have recovered the small bells by law, and then by some strange process to exchange them afterwards for the great bell with its four noble companions, and which together were about four times the value of the small peal; that, indeed, were a triumph for the parish to glory in, and to hand down proudly from generation to generation. But the tradition is silent on this matter. It says, the bells that were seized were the bells that were recovered. And the plainest and most natural interpretation we can place on that which it leaves unsaid is this: that the bells that were recovered were the bells that remained in the tower.

Remarks of a similar character are applicable to Churchyard's description of the bells. In noticing the Abbey Forehed, he says:—

Where Abbey stands, and is such ring of belles,
As is not found from London unto Welles;
The steeple yet a gracious pardon findes,
To bide all blasts, all wethers, stormes, and windes.

The bells upon which so much praise was bestowed could not have been the tinkling little peal of five, the smallest bell of which was not one-half the size of the present treble at St. Chad's. For the bells of Wells—and they were hung in one of the western towers of that Cathedral—were held to be second to none in the Kingdom. The "ring of belles" of which the poet speaks must have been the large peal, whose crowning glory was that grand old famous bell which, amid much pomp and ceremony, had long ago been dedicated to St. Wenefrede.

Had this ring of bells been transferred from the centre to the western tower, Churchyard, as a contemporary native of Shrewsbury, must have been aware of it; and could he have such knowledge, and

...the ... of ...

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 the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

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 many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures and races.

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 the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

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 the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

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 the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

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 the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome the difficulties of a new and untried experiment in self-government.

In the Parish Registers there is the following entry :—
1578. 17 Feb. “I buried Rog. Deaconne mynstrell sonne in lawe to Tompson the mynstrell who was buried at St. Gyles and had his kneele ronge w’th the great bell in the Abbey.”

Edmund Bennett was Vicar when this strange record was made. He entered on his duties the year of Queen Elizabeth’s coronation, and was Vicar still after her death. The compiler of the “Notes relating to the Abbey Parish Church Estate” has deemed the entries made during Bennett’s incumbency, which commence in 1560, of sufficient importance to occupy more than one-fourth of the space allotted to all the registers he has extracted, and how far the extracts are from being exhaustive of the original registers, may be inferred from these facts :—That out of six specimen registers of this period, quoted by Owen and Blakeway, two are not found in the extracts. And in 1570, the total of births, marriages and deaths, stand at forty in the registers, while the number in the extracts is six.

If Tompson’s burial took place between 1559 and the 17th Feb. 1578, it should appear in these registers, but careful search has been made for it without success. For several years prior to 1560 the registers are defective, and possibly Tompson’s knelle might have been ronge with the great bell at the Abbey in that interval. But that it was so, we have no available proof to offer.

We are equally at fault in respect of the time when this bell was first placed in the Abbey. It is said to have been famous for its fine deep mellow tone ; but much of its fame was derived from the fact that it had been cast and baptised in honour of St. Wenefrede, whose pious memory could not fail to be lovingly cherished by the common people. Wenefrede was a pretty, pure, Welsh girl, who had her head cut off by the wicked Prince Cradocus. St. Bueno—her pious uncle—picked up the head and reunited it in a very clever and miraculous way to the headless body, and she lived to regard her uncle’s kindness

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 The twenty-eighth was the...
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 The thirty-first was the...
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 The thirty-eighth was the...
 The thirty-ninth was the...
 The fortieth was the...
 The forty-first was the...
 The forty-second was the...
 The forty-third was the...
 The forty-fourth was the...
 The forty-fifth was the...
 The forty-sixth was the...
 The forty-seventh was the...
 The forty-eighth was the...
 The forty-ninth was the...
 The fiftieth was the...

with grateful recollections for fifteen years, then died again. The two Latin inscriptions on the bell show what qualities and powers were ascribed to her after her death.

“ Sancta Wynefrida Deo nos comendare memento,
Ut Pietate sua nos servet ab hoste cruento.”

“ Protege. P vra. Pia. Q vos. Convoco. Virgo. Maria.”

We have no lack of witnesses as to the time this bell remained at the Abbey.

The author of “Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury” says it was sold in 1673.

Phillips says: “About the year 1700, it was cracked, and sold to Mr. Rudhal, of Gloucester, and the money applied to the new pewing of the church.”

Owen and Blakeway say: “It was broken in ringing for the safe return of Corbet Kynaston, Esq., from France, in 1730, and sold to Mr. Rudhall, the renowned bell-founder of Gloucester.”

Unfortunately not one of these statements is strictly true, which momentarily shakes our faith in history. On the other hand, no one doubts the veracity of our local historians, and it is but charitable to suppose that each deemed he had good ground for his statement. In respect of the first statement, we know that the parish passed a resolution in 1673 that the great bell should be taken down, broken, and converted into money. And in respect of the second and third statements, we know that the bell was sold to Mr. Rudhall, of Gloucester—not, however, in 1700 or 1730, but in 1733. Possibly Phillips may have had more ground than we can at present discover for his statement that the bell was cracked about the year 1700. We know that it was in a cracked state at least five years before the *History of Shrewsbury* states it was broken. For in 1725 the Churchwardens pay £1 1s. 0d. for an ineffectual attempt to restore its tone, or, as the item states, “For trying to mend the great bell.” A similar unsuccessful attempt was made a few years ago to

and generally speaking the United States have been
the most successful in the world in the
past and future will continue to be so.

The United States have been successful in the
past and future will continue to be so.

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restore the seventh bell at the Abbey, after it had been cracked ten years, and for which nearly five times the above amount was paid, and the present great bell of Tong has been in a cracked state over thirty years.

The following resolution in relation to the sale of the great bell appears in the parish books :—

“Nove^{mb} y^e 7th. 1731. Memnd it is agreed by a General Parish meeting y^t y^e great Bell now cracked and useless & ornament

shall be sold for y^e use [^] of ye church, Provided a faculty may be obtained for so doing. Witness our hands

“JOHN LATHAM, Vicr., &c.”

The interpolation of “ornament” is suggestive of the thought that a little warm discussion might have taken place at this Parish Meeting on the subject of church ornamentation. For John Latham was the obnoxious Parson who had removed the painting of the crucifixion from the church against the wishes of many of the parishioners, and of whom it was said—

“The Parson’s the man
Let him say what he can
Will for gain leave his God in the lurch ;
Could Iscariot do more
Had it been in his power,
Than to turn his Lord out of the church.”

Official authority for selling the bell must have been obtained forthwith. For in the same year Benjⁿ Povey is paid £1 2s. for taking down the bell, and 2s. 8d. is paid for drink for men that broke the bell. The Parish, however, seem to have had some trouble in finding a customer for the metal, for it is not until the early part of 1733 that Abraham Rudhall becomes purchaser, and in the same year Tho^s Evans is paid 3s. for carrying y^e bell to y^e water side, and W^m Haynes is paid 13s. 9d. for carrying y^e bell to Gloucester, and another item states, P^d for carriage of ye bell mettall 3d.

The parish soon determine how they shall appropriate the proceeds, as the following shows :—

“ March 10, 1733.—At a Parish meeting held this day, according to notice given, it is unanimously agreed that the charges of repairing the houses late in the possession of Powell be defray'd and paid by ye churchwardens out of the money due from Mr. Abraham Rudhall for the great bell, according to the power given them by a faculty granted from the courts.—Witness our hands the day year above written,

“ J. B. BENION, jun.,
JOS. BARNES, &c., &c.”

But the “ money due ” from the “ renowned bell-founder of Gloucester ” was not so easy to get. Over 15 months pass, and the following resolution appears on the Books :—

“ June 30, 1734.—At a Publick parish meeting of the Parishioners of the Parish duly assembled, according to the usual notice given, it is agreed that the last and present churchwardens, or such of them as Council shall advise, shall commence, prosecute, or proceed agt Abraham Rudhall and John Latham, clerke Vicor of the Parish, or either of them, in such action or suite in Law or Equity as Council shall advise for recovery of the money due from the said Rudhall, for the metal of the great bell sold to him, which he refuses to pay for, under pretence that he has given a note for the same, which is in the hands of the said Mr. Latham, and w^{ch} he refuses to deliver, and that all the said churchwardens shall be indemnified by us and the rest of the parishioners.’

“ As witness our hands,

“ RICHD JENKINS, Warden, &c., &c.”

Proceedings were instituted against Rudhall alone, as the following items show :—

Received of Rudhall, in part	...	...	£80	0	0
Of Rudhall in further part	...	...	63	0	0
			£143	0	0

On March 30, 1735, the following resolution was passed :—

“ At a parish meeting held this day, according to notice given, it is unanimously agreed that the church shall be white-washed, and several places of the covering repaired, and the charges thereof defrayed and paid by the churchwardens out of the money paid by Mr. Ab^r Rudhall for the great bell, according to the power given them by a faculty granted from the court.—Witness our hands,

“ RICHD JENKIN.
“ WM. BETTON, &c., &c.”

The following items appear later :—

Of Rudhall's attorney towards costs	...	7	7	0
Do. towards the bell metal	...	5	19	10
Of Ball & Harries to Bal. ...	...	0	11	8

£13 18 6

It does not seem clear whether the 11s. 8d. was for law expenses or for bell metal, or both, which leaves us in doubt whether the bell fetched £148 19s. 10d. or £149 11s 6d., or something between these two sums. But in either case the very explicit statement of Owen and Blakeway, That the bell weighed "35 cwt., and £147 was received for the metal at the rate of 9d. per lb.," cannot be correct. Thus ends the sad history of the great bell.

Its four companion bells, the second of which had been recast in 1589 by "Larry oldfield and Larry Danne, of Notingham," with three small bells from St. Gyles', weighing together 104 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs, left the Abbey in 1673, when eight new bells were cast for the tower by Mr. George Oldfield of Notingham.

The following are the items and resolutions relating to these bells :—

"1672—Paide Thomas Jones for taking down St. Gyles' bells, 10s."

"Paide John Everall for carrying Saint Gyles' bells down to the Abbey Church, 1s. 6d."

"In goods of the parish—3 bells from St. Gyles."

"Apl. 15, 1673—Mem. that it is agreed upon by the assembly of the parish this day that ye Churchwardens shall treat with 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 greate bell remaine as at present."

"At an assembly of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Gyles, upon 7 Octr. 1673, ordered that the greate belle, 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 work now in hand, which is the making of 8 new bells in the said church."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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"1674—Recd. of Mr. Oldfield for 15 hundred and 46 lbs. of bell metal—St. Gyles' bells being included—the sum of £65 0 0."

"1674—Pd Mr. Georg Old of Nottingham for casting of 8 bells wayeing four score (tons) and nine hundred and two pounds £89 0 3."

Seven of these bells have been recast or replaced since that date—two of them more than once—and the Abbey tower is now distinguished by containing the oldest and the newest church bells in Shrewsbury.

The eighth or tenor bell was recast in 1682 by Tho^s. Roberts, with additional metal, which naturally leads to the inference that the original tenor was not sufficiently powerful for the peal, as was the case with the original tenor of St. Chads. It was recast again in 1713 by Abraham Rudhall. Motto, Religion and loyalty do make the best harmony.

The sixth bell was recast in 1745 by Abel Rudhall. Motto, Prosperity to the Church of England.

The fourth bell was recast in 1743. This was cracked in 1807 in ringing at the election of that year, when the Hon. William Hill and Tho^s. Jones, Esq., were returned Members of Parliament, and was recast again in 1812 by Mr. J. Briant, of Hertford.

The treble and second bells were replaced in 1825 by voluntary subscription, the old bells being ill-tuned. T. Mears, of London, founder.

The fifth bell was recast by C. G. Mears, of London, in 1846. Motto, Come when I call to serve God all. The old bell was cracked on Sunday, the 1st of Nov^r. 1840, in ringing for the Rev. Edward Bickersteth (now Dean of Lichfield) and his bride, who had just returned from their wedding tour.

The seventh or Victoria Bell was cast by John Warner and Sons, London. On one side it bears the following inscription:—Victoria, cast 1877. Purchased with subscriptions raised by David Davies, in lieu of old bell, 1673, P. Whitcombe, B.A., Vicar, H. Wade, T. Wilkes, Churchwardens. On the other side is a well executed profile of Her Majesty—a duplicate of

1794-1795 to the 1796-1797 edition of the Dictionary of the English Language. The Dictionary was published in 1773 and 1774.

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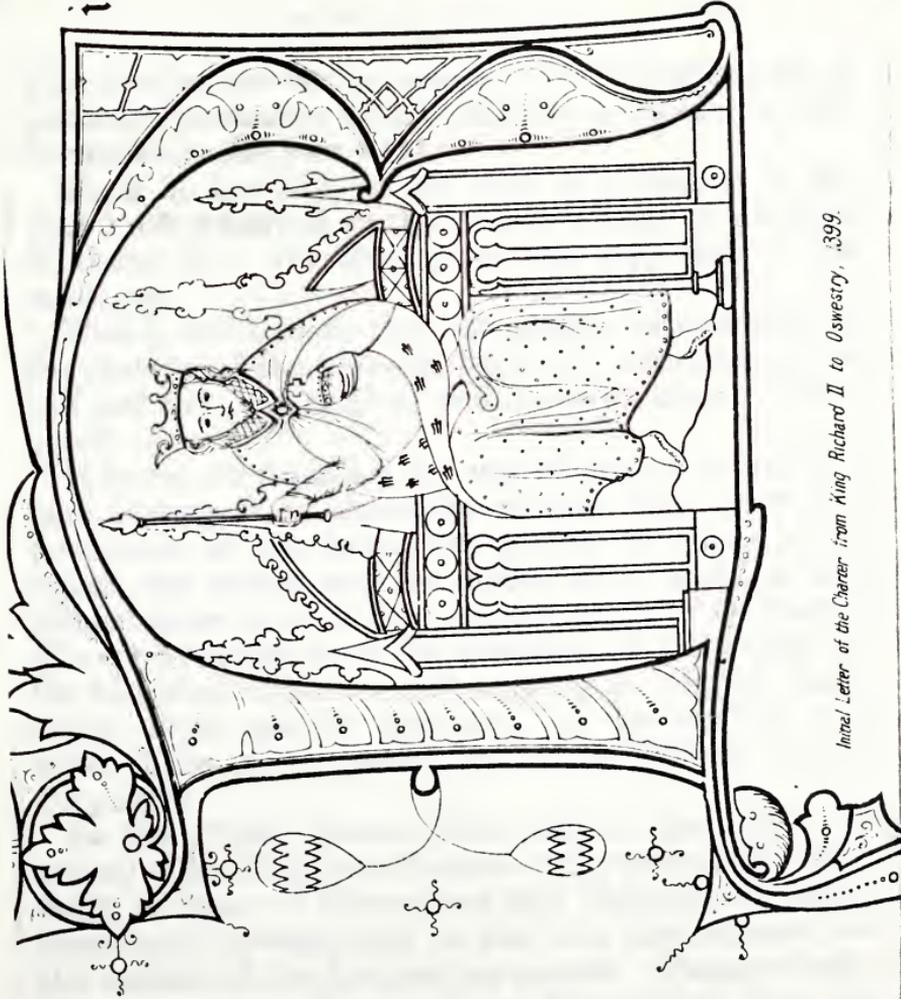
the one on the great bell at Leeds Town Hall—and is the only one which has been struck from the same stamp.

The old seventh bell was cracked on the 9th of Nov., 1862, in celebrating the coming-of-age of the Prince of Wales. Motto, God save the King.

The third is the only bell remaining of the peal of eight cast in 1673, and bears this inscription, G. Oldfield cast thees 8. We call this the lying bell.

the use of the great hall of Lincoln's Inn—
 the day was spent in the most interesting
 manner. The bill was read and discussed
 in the usual manner. The committee
 reported in the afternoon. The bill
 was then read a second time. The
 committee reported in the afternoon.
 The bill was then read a second time.
 The committee reported in the afternoon.

icardus



Initial Letter of the Charter from King Richard II to Oswestry, 1399.

2017



THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF OSWESTRY.

THE manuscripts in the possession of the Corporation of Oswestry commence with a grant by a Fitzalan to the Burgesses in the year 1324.

There is, however, an old copy of a charter of the year 1263 preserved on the back of a lease of the time of Henry IV. We shall place this copy first in the catalogue.

Thus it will be seen that the original manuscripts in the custody of the borough begin two centuries and a half and the quasi-original two centuries after the conquest.

It is not our intention by way of preface to weave a local history from chronicles written long after the occurrence of the facts they profess to relate, or to repeat the stories and the myths which tradition has handed down to us of the romantic origin of Oswestry. We would rather draw the attention of the reader to the historical evidences still existing in original documents which can be seen and can be handled, and which have never passed out of the custody of the Burgesses.

In the Public Record Office, and in chartularies of several of the Religious Houses of Shropshire, but especially in those of Shrewsbury and Haughmond, much concerning Oswestry may be read of a date anterior to the earliest of the Corporation records. Perhaps hereafter an opportunity may arise for printing them in consecutive form.

Though shorn of the interest which a very early date never fails to create, the extant manuscripts of the

Corporation are nevertheless proofs of an unbroken corporate life, extending over a period of more than six centuries. Such an inheritance belongs only to the old towns of an old country.

The Norman Kings of England had already given place to the Plantagenets at the date of the passing of the first charter, which we transcribe. Our catalogue will be carried on through the reigns of the families of Lancaster and York, of the Tudors, of the Stuarts and the Guelphs. The changes and lapses which have befallen the royal houses of England faithfully exemplify the changes and chances which have overtaken the inferior owners of the soil. The names which occur in the early charters are names unheard amongst us now. The Burgesses, however, have maintained without interruption their corporate life through the length of years, they have continued to bear sway and to hold land, while all the lordships and broad lands around them have passed over and over again, by marriage or by purchase, to new comers.

We will make one other observation : Go where you will amongst the ancient towns of England and you will find it hard to discover work of man's creation which has survived even three centuries. Sometimes where the hand of the restorer has not been laid too ignorantly on our churches, some old work may be confidently vouched for on the outside ; sometimes where the same hand has not fallen sacrilegiously on the monumental stones of the interior, in order to provide a place for encaustic tiles and hot water pipes, here and there a quaint epitaph carved in stone will tell its old-fashioned story. But when you leave the precincts of the church it is only by a rare good chance that you are able to trace in the streets, or in the market-place, or on the Castle hill, or round the circuit where the walls once stood, a recognisable vestige of antiquity.

Parchments have held their own against men's insatiable love of destruction better than stones or bricks, or wood or iron.

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The ... of the ... in the ... of the ...

The ... of the ... in the ... of the ...

There are in Shropshire six corporate towns of old and fair repute—Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Oswestry, Bridgenorth, Wenlock, and Bishop's Castle. We venture to express a hope that the charters of all of them may not only be kept in due order by their present owners, but that some one may be forthcoming willing to save their contents from all possible danger in the future by editing and printing them.

No. I.

12 Jan. 47th Henr. III. A.D. 1262.

This grant is taken from an ancient transcript which appears on the back of a lease from the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond of the year 1432. The lease will be found in its proper chronological order.

John Fitz-alan the grantor was the son of John Fitz-alan and Isabel sister and in her issue co-heir of Hugh d'Albini last Earl of Arundell of that family. He was fifth in descent from Alan-fitz-Flaad who under the auspices of Henry the first was promoted to great power in Shropshire about 1101. He succeeded his father while yet a minor, died in 1267 and was buried in Haughmond Abbey. During the rebellion of Simon de Montfort he steadily adhered to King Henry III. He succeeded through the co-heirship of his mother to a fourth part of the estates of Earl Hugh d'Albini, and Arundell Castle fell to his share. It may be noticed that he is not called in this charter Earl of Arundell but merely Lord of Arundell, nor is he anywhere else correctly designated as an Earl. (Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vol. vii., p. 253.)

Oswestry belonged to the Norman shrievalty of Shropshire. A castle was built there by Warin, the Norman sheriff. When the shrievalty of the county was conferred on Alan Fitz Flaad by Henry I. the manor of Oswestry passed into the hands of that family and remained with them. (*Idem*, vol. x., p. 320.)

Ome's (*sic*) ad quos presons hoc sc'ptu visuris uel aud'. John's fil' Alani Dn's de Arundell Salt'm in Dn'o. Novit vniust'

vr'a de special' gr'a et fauore q^a penes Burgenc' nostris ville n're d'oswaklestria gerim' et hem' in melioracione eord' Burgen' et incment' vtilitat' Burgenc' n'ror Dedisse et concessesse p' nobis et hered' n'ris p'fat Burgenc' n'ris et eor' hered' et successoribz plena' libera' potestat' et auctoritat' ordina'di faciend' et c^oficiend' infra sei'pos laudabil' ordinac'ones et 'posiciones q^o erunt et son'at honest' et pficuu' ac emolument' p'de'or' Burgenc' et eor' success' p'rogativa n'ra res'uat'. Ac si forincie' l' aliq's residens in d'ca vill' n'ra non 'hente lib'tat' burgencial' n^o aliq's ali' alienigene exeunt redeunt (?) surbarbu' n're d'ce vill' fraudulent' ad emend' victual' et aliq' Mercimonia et aliq^a res ad detriment' et p'iudiciu' lib'tat' dict' vill' n're et p'fic ac emolument' Bu^ugenc' dict' n'or:: anteq^a venerint ad locu' foru' (?) d'ce n're vill' vbi erunt vti et c^osuet' vendend' q^a empt' et (?) si (?) q' capient' et p' Ministros n'ros conduct' fuerint ad Ergastu' proiend' se'dum discrec'one' Ballivor n'or d'ce vill' n're:: Et qd' null' Minister n'ror in lib'tat' et vtillitat' d'cor' Burgenc' n'or' int^omitt' n^o ingrediant^u sz? in casu deffec'ois d'cor' Burgenc' et eor' success' p' hac concessione et co'firmac'one p'd'ei Burgenc' n'ri dederut' nobz vigint' Marc' St'ling': Ac ppt' hoc no' p'de' Joh'nes et hered' n'ri ant'dict' concessiones p'dict' Burgenc' n'ris cont'-o'es p'pulos imppetuu' warantizabim' et semp' p'manea't rat' grat' et stabil'. In cui' rei testi'oniū p'sent' sc'pt' n'ro fecim' roborari sigillo n'ro Hijs testibz Thome Constenn'e Nichol' de Roced (?) Will'imo de Stanton Walto' Deupton' M'ro de Welton et alijs Dat' in hospico' n'ro Lond' xij^o die Januarij anno regni reg' Henric' fil' regis Joh'nis post' quest' xlvij^{mo} ista copia erat sc'pt' in capitulo' abbat' monast' de Haughmond p' me Dn'm Will'mm Ap=delwilk vnu' conuent' dict' abbat' anno D'ni inf^o specificat.

TRANSLATION.

To all who shall see or hear of this present writing John Fitzalan, Lord of Arundell, greeting in the Lord, Know ye that we, of the special grace and favour we bear and have towards our Burgesses of our vill of Oswaldestry, for the bettering of the same Burgesses and the increase and wealth of our Burgesses, have given and granted for ourselves and our heirs to the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs and successors, full and free power and authority to ordain make and pass amongst themselves laudable ordinances and agreements, which shall be . . . for the profit and well being of the aforesaid Burgesses and their successors, our own prerogative being reserved.

And if a foreigner or anyone living in our said vill not having the freedom of the borough or any other stranger go out into or return from the suburbs of our said vill fraudulently to buy provisions or any merchandise or any thing to the injury and prejudice of the franchise of our said vill and the profit and well being of our said Burgesses, before such things shall have been brought to the public place of our said vill where they are used and accustomed to be sold and bought, if any such persons be taken, they shall be carried by our officers to the prison to be provided by the discretion of our Bailiffs of our said vill.

And that no officer of ours shall interfere with or intrude upon the liberties or enjoyment of our said Burgesses except in case of the default of the said Burgesses and their successors.

For this grant and confirmation our aforesaid Burgesses have given to us twenty marks sterling.

Wherefore we the aforesaid John and our heirs warrant the abovementioned grants to our aforesaid Burgesses against all men for ever, and may they last for ever fixed gratuitous and established.

In testimony whereof we have corroborated the present writing with our seal.

These the witnesses ¹Thomas Constantine ²Nicholas of Roced

¹ The family of Constantine were seated at Eaton Constantine as feoffees of the Fitzalans. The manor was in the hundred of Bradford, and was held as a knight's fee by the service of 40 days' wardship at Whiteminster (Oswestry) in war time at the knight's own cost. Thomas Constantine was the son of Thomas Constantine and Isabella sister and co-heir of Robert de Girros. The sister of Isabella and co-heir of her brother married Walter de Hopton the father of one of the other witnesses to this charter. He was one of the four Coroners of Shropshire in 1256 and appears in that year as a knight empanelled to try causes of grand assize. In 1259 he is the first named of a number of knights who sat on a Forest inquest at Sheriff-hales. He appears as a witness often in conjunction with his relative Walter de Hopton to local charters. His estates were at Oldbury, Eaton Constantine, Burwarton, Knockin, Fitz and Woolstan. His daughter and sole heir Isabella married Adam de Montgomery.—(Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vol. I., p. 134. Vol. III., p. 3, p. 33. *Ditto.* p. 78. Vol. X., p. 149-156-298).

² Roced, possibly Wroxeter, which was a manor appurtenant to the Barony of Oswestry and held by the Fitzalans of the King in capite.—(*Ditto.* Vol. VII., p. 310.)

¹William of Staunton ²Walter of Upton, Mro' of ³Welton and others.

Given in our house in London the 12th day of January in the 47th year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John after the conquest.

This copy was written in the capital abbey of the monastery of Haughmond by me Master William ap Delwilk one of the convent of the said abbey in the year of the Lord specified below.

No. II.

29 Sep. 18 Edw. II. A.D. 1324.

Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundell, the grantor of this charter, was the son of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundell and Alice, daughter of the Marquess of Saluce. He

¹ Staunton upon Hine Heath in the hundred of Bradford. The Lord of Staunton did ward of one knight for 40 days at Fitzalan's Castle of Oswestry at his own costs. The family of Staunton held this manor for several generations; the owner at the date of this charter appears to have been Stephen de Staunton who was a minor. Probably this William was a relative of his.—Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vol. IX., p. 296.

² Walter de Upton or rather de Hopton was of Hopton Castle in Shropshire. He was of the legal profession. In 1288 he was sheriff of the county. In 1275 he was a Baron of the Exchequer. He was subsequently one of the justices itinerant and in 1290 was fined 2,000 marks for malversation in that office. His lineal descendant Thomas Hopton was sheriff of Shropshire in 1430, whose only child carried his great estates into the family of Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton. Thus far from Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*. Eyton informs us that through his grandmother Joan the sister of Robert de Girros he was nearly related to Thomas Constantine and inherited considerable estates. In 1256 he was one of the four Coroners of Shropshire. He married Matilda Pantulf Baroness of Wem after the death of her first husband. This marriage made him doubly important though he was in his own right one of the first feudatories of Shropshire. In 1258 he was one of the justiciars of Shropshire. In 1268 he was sheriff. In 1277 he was sitting as justiciar at Ludlow. He appears constantly as a witness to local charters. In 1305 the annual value of the estates of his son, then a minor, situated at Fitz, Mytton, Grafton, Sandford (nr. Oswestry), Burwarton, Hopton, Shelderton and Broadford, was £22 11s. 4d. Most if not all of these manors were held under the Fitzalans. He held besides estates in Herefordshire under the Mortiners.—(Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vols. III., p. 33; IX., p. 172; X., 149-156-298; XI., 256).

³ Welton possibly intended for Wellington.

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was the great grandson of John Fitzalan II. the grantor of the first charter. He married Alice, sister and in her issue sole heir of John Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey. (*Eyton's Ant. Shrop.* Vol. VII., p. 228.) He was connected with the unfortunate favourites of Edward II., the Despensers, through the marriage of his son with a daughter of Hugh le Despencer. He was a staunch supporter of Edward II. and in the baronial rebellion which ended in the deposition and murder of that prince he was taken prisoner in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury by Sir John de Charlton of Powis, on the 27th Nov. 1326, the day after the capture of his sovereign. He was carried to Hereford, where he was executed. (*Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury.* Vol. I., p. 161.)

Grant by the Earl of Arundell to the Burgesses of Oswestry of two shops in Legge-street.

Sciant p'sentes et futuri q'd nos Edmundus Comes Aru'dellie dedim' 'cessim' et hac p'senti carta nostra ad firma' ppetua' 'firmavin' burgencibz n'ris de Oswaldestre duas schoppas nostras in eadem villa in vico q' vocat' Leggest' iacentes int' schoppam filioru' Ricci' ext^anei et tenementu' Will'i fil' Wil'li pistoris cu' paviam'to novo a ret^o int' d'cas schoppas et tenem'ta heredu' Joh' . . . Balle. Habend' et Tenend' de nob' et heredibz n'ris p'deis burge'sibz et coru' heredibz li'be q'iete bene et . . .
 p'tinenciis et aysiam'tis 'deis schoppis et paviam'to spectantibz inppetuu'. Reddendo inde annuatim nob' is tresdecim solid' et quatuor denar' argenti ad festu' 'sei Michael et Annu'ciae'ois beate Marie p' om'ibz s'uiciis exacc'oibz et demandis. In cui' rei testimoniu' huic p'senti carte 'nre sigillu' nostru' apposum'. Hiis testibz 'Dno Ri'co Abbate de Hagemon Rog'o Carles Alexandro de Schavinton 'Dno Ri'co de Dounton Rectore de Feltun Jo'he filio Hugonis. Da't apud Oswaldestre die 'sei Michael' Anno Regni Reg' Edwardi fil' Reg' Edwardi decimo octavo.

TRANSLATION.

Let those present and those to come know that We Edmund Earl of Arundell have given conceded and by this our present charter have for ever confirmed to our burgesses of Oswaldstree two shops of ours in the same vill, situated in the row which is called Legges street betwixt the shops of the sons of

Richard the stranger and the tenement of William son of William the baker, together with the pavement at the back in rear of the said shops and of the tenements of the heirs of John Ball.

To have and to hold of us and our heirs by the Burgesses aforesaid and their heirs freely quietly well and . . . together with the appurtenances and easements to the said shops and pavement belonging for ever.

Paying yearly to us . . . thirteen shillings and fourpence in silver at the feast of St. Michael and the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary in lieu of all services claims and demands.

In witness whereof to this present charter of ours our seal we have affixed.

These the witnesses ¹Master Richard Abbot of Hagemon, (Haughmond) ²Roger Carles ³Alexander of Shavinton, ⁴Master Richard of Downton Rector of Felton John Fitzhugh.

Given at Oswestry on the day of St. Michael in the 18th year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Edward.

No III.

14 Aug. 22 Rich. II. A.D. 1398.

In the year 1394 King Richard II. threw off the restraints put upon him by his uncle the Duke of Glou-

¹ Richard de Broke canon of Kenilworth elected abbot in 1305, died in 1325.—(Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vol. VIII., p. 301.)

² Roger Carles is a witness to a deed in 1326 of Edmund Fitzalan's to the Burgesses of Clun. He there signs immediately before Alexander de Shavynton.—(Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vol. XI., p. 234.)

³ Alexander de Shavynton was the Earl of Arundell's steward of the marches.—(*Ditto.* Vol. XI., p. 234.) He was collector of a scutage for Shropshire in 1319 and 1320.—(*Ditto.* Vol. X., p. 8.) He witnesses a deed of Richard Fitzalan's which passed at Oswestry in 1332 in favour of Ruyton Vicarage, in which he is described as "the Earl's seneschall."—(*Ditto.* Vol. X., p. 118.) Shavynton where the family held land is in the neighbourhood of Market Drayton.

⁴ In 1322 Edmund Fitzalan questioned the right of Thomas de Cheney to be Rector of West Felton and presented Richard de Downton. The Bishop admitted him on the Earl's presentation, but Thomas de Cheney would not give way. Thus things continued till 1340 when Richard de Downton died, and Thomas de Cheney was found by the Bishop "de facto" the incumbent in possession. A commission was appointed thereupon to deal summarily with Thomas de Cheney.—(Eyton's *Ant. Shrop.* Vol. XI., p. 5 and 6.) Downton was a member of the manor of Upton Magna in which the Abbey of Haughmond had an interest through the benefactions of the Fitzalans.—(*Ditto.* Vol. VII., p. 276.)

cester, and partly by treachery, partly by an unwonted display of vigour, succeeded in seizing his uncle and with him his principal supporters, among whom were Richard Earl of Arundell and his brother the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Earl was at once impeached, attainted, and beheaded. The archbishop was banished from the Kingdom, and the Duke having been hurried off to Calais was found to have died suddenly, a circumstance which did not prevent sentence of attainder being passed upon him. Thus it happened that Oswestry was in the King's hands at this time as part of the forfeited estate of Fitzalan. To William Lescrop, Earl of Wiltshire, the confiscated estate was granted, and his name appears as one of the witnesses to this charter. When Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., overthrew King Richard, the Earl of Wiltshire was executed without trial after the taking of Bristol, and a little time before the murder of his master at Pontefract. In 1398, the date of this charter, King Richard held a Parliament at Shrewsbury and on the same occasion visited Oswestry. A charter granted ten years before was confirmed this year by an "inspeximus" to the Burgesses of Shrewsbury.—(Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*. Vol. I., p. 172.) There is frequent reference to this Shrewsbury charter in the Oswestry charter. The initial letter representing the King in his robes is the same in both.

Charter of Richard II. to the Burgesses of Oswestry.

Ricardus Dei gra' Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hi'bnie Archie'pis E'pis Ab'bibz Prioribus Ducibz Marchionibz Comitibus Baronibz Justiciar' Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibz Ballivis et fideliz suis' salutem. Sciatis q'd cum villa de Oswaldestre infra n'rm Cestr' in Marchia int' Angliam et Walliam situata existat ac de tempore quo non extat memoria de om'imodis li'btatibz ville et Burgo m'catorio p'tinentibus privilegiata extitit et adhuc existat vt accepimus. Nos de gra' n'ra speciali et p' meliora'coe ville predictae ac ad supplicac'oem Burgensium eiusdem ville concessimus pro nob' et heredibz n'ris eisdem Burgensibz et eor heredibz et successoribz Burgensibz eiusdem ville q'd in eodem Burgo p' co'e consilium villate eligant duos de legalioribz et discreciolibz

de Burgensibz ad custodiend' p'lita Corone et alia que ad nos et Coronam n'ram p'tinent in eodem Burgo et ad vidend' q'd Prepositi Burgi illius iuste et legitime tractent tam paupes q'm diuites Et q'd iidem Burgenses p' transgressionibz seu foris'feuris s'uiantum suor catalla et bona sua in manibz ip'or inuenta aut alicubi locor p' ip'os s'uientes deposita quatenus sua esse sufficienter p'bare pot'unt non amittant Et etiam si p'fati Burgenses aut eor aliqui infra terram et potestatem n'ram testati decesserint vel intestati nos vel heredes n'ri bona ip'or confiscari non faciemus quin eor heredes integre ip'a h'eant quatenus 'dea catalla 'deor defunctor' fuisse constiterit. Dumtamen de dictis heredibus noticia aut fides sufficienter 'heatur Et q'd nullus vicecomes aut alius balliuis vel Minister noster deet'o capiat prisas aliquas infra li'btatem ville p'dee pret'q'm debet' et haecenus consuet' nisi de consensu illor quor res ille fu'nt et q'd liceat eisdem Burgensibus distringere in Burgo p'deo debitores suos pro debitis que illis apud eundem Burgum accom'odauerunt et q'd de vadiis tam de terris q'm de aliis rebus infra burgum p'dem existentibus et ibidem inuadiatis p'litum ibidem teneatur Et q'd assise de victualibus f'ce et constitute p probos h'oies eiusdem Burgi et p' balliuos n'ros teneatur et conseruentur sup' foris'feuram n'ram Et q'd iidem Burgenses h'eant thol et theam sokam et sakam et Infangene-thef infra eundem Burgum Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus et eor' heredibus q'd h'eant gildam m'catoriam cum hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et lib'tatibz ad gildam illam p'tinentibus Et q'd nullus qui non sit de gilda illa m'candisam aliquam faciat in Burgo p'd'eo nisi de voluntate eordem Burgensium Concessimus eciam eis et eor' heredibus q'd si aliquis natiuus alicuius in eodem Burgo manserit et eciam in eo se tenuit et fu'it in p'fata gilda et hansa lot et scot cum eisd' Burgensibus p' vnu' annum et vnu' diem sine calumpnia deinceps non possit repeti a d'no suo set in eodem Burgo liber p'maneat Preterea concessimus eisdem Burgensibus et eor' heredibz q'd quieti sint p' totam terram n'ram de theloneo lestagio passagio pontagio stallagio et de lene et de Danegildes et Gaywyt et om'ibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibz p' totam potestatem terre 'nre tam in Anglia q'm in omnibus aliis terris n'ris salua lib'tate Ciuitatis n're London Concessimus eciam et hac carta 'nra confirmauimus p'fatis Burgensibus n'ris q'd nullus emat infra Burgum p'd'em coria recencia vel pannu' erudum nisi sit in lotto et scotto et in assisa et tallagio cum eisdem Burgensibus Concessimus insuper et hac carta n'ra confirmauimus pro nob' et heredibus n'ris Burgensibus p'd'cis q'd ip'i et eor' heredes imp'p'm per totam terram et potestatem n'ram hanc h'eant

libtatem vide't q'd ip'i vel cor' bona quocumqz locor in potestate n'ra inventa non arestentur p' aliquo debito de quo fideiussores aut principales debitores non extit'nt nisi forte ip'i debitores de cor' sint comuna et potestate h'entes vnde de debitis suis in toto vel in parte satisfac'e possint et d'ei burgenses creditoribz eodem debitor' in iusticia defu'int et de hoc r'onabiliter constare possit Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus p' nobis et heredibz n'ris q'd ip'i et cor' heredes imp'pm quieti sint de om'imoda contribuc'oe muragii faciend' in regno n'ro Concessimus eciam pro nobis et heredibus n'ris et hac carta n'ra confirmauimus p'fatis Burgensibus q'd nullus Burgensium seu h'oim n'ror eiusdem ville vel alior imp'litetur seu occasionetur sup' aliquibus appellis rectis iniuriis transgressionibus criminibz calumpniis ind'camentis seu aliquibz aliis rebus eis impositis seu imponend' infra lib'tatem ville p'd'ce fact' seu qual'cumqz emergentibus nisi solomodo coram balliuis eiusdem ville nec vincantur p' aliquos forinsecos set p' pares suos ville et lib'tatis p'd'car nisi res ille tangant c'oitatem eiusdem ville et tunc in casu illo deducantur secundum lib'tates Burgensium n'ror ville n're Salop' approbatas et hactenus racionabiliter vsitatas Et q'd nullus Burgensis d'ce ville de Oswaldestre ponatur in assisis iuratis recognic'oibz seu inquisicionibz aliquibus sup' aliquibus criminibz transgressionibus seu aliquibus aliis negociis et rebus coram aliquibus Justic' et Ministris n'ris capiend' nisi infra dictam villam de Oswaldestre coram balliuis eiusdem ville et hoc de rebus f'cis infra lib'tatem p'dictam nisi tantummodo de hiis que tangunt ad Coronam n'ram et infra eadem villam et lib'tatem de Oswaldestre fieri contig'it Et eciam q'd iidem Burgenses ville de Oswaldestre imperpetuum h'cant attachiamenta prisonam p'priam et custodiam omnium prisonum attachiator' et attachiandor' seu ad prisonam adiudicator' et adiudicandor' qual'cumqz infra lib'tatem d'ce ville de Oswaldestre eodem modo quo h'ent et h'ere debent p'fati Burgenses n'ri d'ce ville n're Salop' Et q'd om'ia p'lita et querele infra dictam villam de Oswaldestre et lib'tatem eiusdem emergencia coram Balliuis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre teneantur et non alibi exceptis hiis que ad coronam n'ram p'tinent Et q'd nullus Burgensium seu h'oim n'ror dicte ville de Oswaldestre aut alior imp'litetur de terris et teneamentis seu de aliquibz aliis rebus infra dictam villam de Oswaldestre et lib'tatem eiusdem existentibus seu em'gentibus coram aliquibus Justic' seu Ministris set solomodo coram Balliuis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre p' quod . . . vel alio modo fu'int imp'litati Et q'd nullus vicecomes nec aliquis alius balliuus seu Minister n'r vel heredum

n'ror ingrediatur dictam villam de Oswaldestre aut lib'tatem eiusdem nec in aliquo se intromittat sup Burgenses et h'oies p'dictar ville et lib'tatis de Oswaldestre seu eor' aliquem de aliquo p'lito querela occasione transgressione seu alia re infra lib'tatem eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre em'gent nisi in defectu eordem Burgensium. Saluis nobis et heredibus nostris p'litis Corone n're que attachiari debent p' eosdem Burgenses d'ce ville de Oswaldestre vsqz adventum Justic' n'ror et q'd p' totam terram et potestatem n'ram h'eant et teneant omnes et singulas lib'tates et libas consuetudines suas approbatas et hactenus racionabiliter vsitatas quas h'ent p'fati Burgenses nostri d'ce ville Salop' Prouiso semp' q'd Balliui d'ce ville de Oswaldestre pro tempore existentes de finibz am'ciamentis et excitibz forisf'cis ibidem em'gentibus siue p'uenientibus et de aliis p'ficiis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre nob' debitis nobis et heredibus 'nris de tempore in tempus immutabiles existant p'ut ante confecc'oem p'sentis carte 'nre esse consueverunt Quare volumus et firmit' p'cipimus pro nobis et heredibus n'ris q'd iidem Burgenses d'ce ville de Oswaldestre et eor' heredes et successores Burgenses eiusdem ville in eadem villa p' coc' consilium villate eligant duos de legalioribus et discreterioribus de Burgensibus ad custodiend' p'lita corone et alia que ad nos et Coronam n'ram p'tinent in eodem Burgo de Oswaldestre et ad vidend' q'd p'positi Burgi illius iuste et legitime tractent tam paupe's q'am diuites Et q'd iidem Burgenses dicte ville de Oswaldestre p' transgressionibus seu forisf'curis seruiantum suor catalla et bona sua in manibus ipor' inuenta aut alicubi locor p' ip'os seruientes deposita quatenus sua esse sufficienter p'bare poterunt non omittant Et eciam si iidem Burgenses d'ce ville de Oswaldestre aut eor' aliqui infra terram et potestatem n'ram testati decesserint vel intestati nos vel heredes n'ri bona ipsor' confiscari non faciemus quin eor' heredes integre ip'a h'eant quatenus d'ca catalla dictor' defunctor' fuisse constiterit Dumtamen de d'cis heredibus noticia aut fides sufficienter habeatur Et q'd nullus Vicecomes aut alius Balliuus vel Minister noster decetero capiat prisas aliquas infra lib'tatem predictae ville de Oswaldestre ptq'am debet t' hactenus consuet' nisi de consensu illor' quor' res ille fu'int Et q'd liceat eisdm' Burgensibus de Oswaldestre distringere apud Oswaldestre debitores suos pro debitis que illis ibidem accomodauerunt Et q'd de vadijs tam de terris q'am alijs rebus infra p'dictum Burgum de Oswaldestre existentibus et ibidem inuadiatis p'litum ibidem teneatur et q'd assise de victualibus fce' et constituto per probos h'oies eiusdem Burgi de Oswaldestre et per balliuos nostros teneantur et conseruenter super

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Mr. J. H. [Name] of [City]
[Date]

forisfacturam nostram Et q'd ijdem et Burgenses de Oswaldestre habeant thol et thearn sokam et sakam et Infangenethef infra eundem Burgum de Oswaldestre. Et q'd ijdem Burgenses de Oswaldestre et eor' heredes habeant gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et alijs consuetudinibus et lib'tatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus Et q'd nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam fac' in predicto Burgo de Oswaldestre nisi de voluntate co'dem Burgensium Et q'd si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefato Burgo de Oswaldestre manserit et eciam in eo se tenuerit et fuerit in prefata gilda et hansa lot et scot cum eisdem Burgensibus de Oswaldestre p' vnum annum et unum diem sine calumpnia deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo set in eodem Burgo liber p'maneat Et q'd ijdem Burgenses de Oswaldestre et eor' heredes quieti sint per totam terram n'ram de thelonco lestagio passagio pontagio stallagio et de lenc et de denegeldis et Gaywyt et omnibus alijs consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem t're n're tam in Anglia q'am in omnibus alijs terris nostris salua libertate ciuitatis nostre London Et q'd nullus emat infra dictum Burgum de Oswaldestre coria recencia vel pannum crudum nisi sit in lotto et skotto et in assisa' et tallagio cum eisdem Burgensibus de Oswaldestre Et q'd ijdem Burgenses de Oswaldestre et eor' heredes imperpetuum p' totam terram et potestatem n'ram hanc habeant lib'tatem videlicet q'd ipsi vel eor' bona quocumqr locoz in potestate nostra inuenta non arententur pro aliquo debito de quo fideiussores aut principales debitores non extit'int nisi forte ip'i debitores de cor' sint comuna et potestate habentes vnde de debitis sive in toto vel in parte satisfacere possint' et dieti Burgenses de Oswaldestre creditoribus eordem debitor' in iusticia de fuerint et de hoc racionabiliter constare possit Et q'd ipsi et eor' heredes inperpetuum quieti sint de omnimoda contribucione muragij faciend' in regno nostro Et q'd nullus Burgensium seu hominu' nostror eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre vel alior' imp'litetur seu occasionetur super aliquibus appellis rettis iniurijs transgressionibus calumpnijs indictamentis seu aliquibus alijs rebus eis impositis seu imponendis infra libertatem dicte ville de Oswaldestre tis siue qualitercumqz emergentibz nisi solo modo coram Balliuis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre nec conuincantur p' aliquos forincecos set p' pares suos dicte ville de Oswaldestre et lib'tatis eiusdem nisi res ille tangant e'oitatem eiusdem ville et tunc in casu illo deducantur secundum lib'tates Burgensium nostror' dicte ville Salop' approbatas et haecenus racionabiliter vsitatas Et q'd nullus Burgensis dee' ville de Oswaldestre

ponatur in assisis iuratis recognitionibus seu inquisitionibus aliquibz sup' aliquibz criminibz tⁿsgressionibz seu aliquibz alijs negocijs et rebz cora' aliquibz Justic' et ministris nostris capiend' nisi infra dictam villam de Oswaldestre coram Balliuis eiusdem ville et hoc de rebus factis infra lib'tatem eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre nisi tantu' modo de hijs que tangunt ad coronam nostram et infra easdem libertatem et villam de Oswaldestre fieri contigerit Et q'd dicti Burgenses eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre imperpetuum Habeant attachiamenta prisonam propriam et custodiam omniu' prisonu' attachiator' et attachiandor' seu ad prisonam adiudicator' et adiudicandor' qualicunqz infra libertatem dee' ville de Oswaldestre eodem modo quo habent et habere debent p'fati Burgenses nostri de Salop' Et q'd om'ia p'lita et querele infra dictam villam de Oswaldestre et libertatem eiusdem emergencia coram Balliuis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre teneantur et non alibi exceptis hijs que ad coronam nostram p'tinent Et q'd nullus Burgensiu' seu hominu' nostror dicte ville de Oswaldestre aut alior impl'tetur de terris et tenementis suis nec de aliquibus alijs rebus infra dictam ville de Oswaldestre et libertatem eiusdem existentibus siue em'gentibus coram aliquibus Justiciar' seu Ministris nostris set solomodo coram Balliuis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre p' quodecumqz b're vel alio modo fu'int impl'itati. Et q'd nullus Vicecomes nec aliquis alius balliuis seu minister noster vel heredum nostror ingrediatur d'cam villam de Oswaldestre aut libertatem eiusdem nec in aliquo se intromittat super Burgenses et homines ea'dem ville et libertatis seu eor' aliquem in aliquo pl'ito querela occasione transgressionem seu alia re infra libertatem eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre em'gent' nisi in defectu eordem' Burgensium Saluis nobis et heredibus nostris pl'itis corone nostre que attachiari debent per eosdem Burgenses dicte ville de Oswaldestre vsqz aduentum Justiciar' nostrorum Et q'd per totam terram et postestatem nostram Habeant et teneant omnes et singulas lib'tates et lib'as consuetudines suas approbatas et haecenus racionabiliter vsitatas quas habent prefati Burgenses nostri dicte ville Salop' Prouiso semper q'd idem Balliui dicte ville de Oswaldestre pro tempore existentes de finibus amerciamentis et exitibus forisfactis ibidem emergentibus siue provenientibus de alijs proficiis eiusdem ville de Oswaldestre nobis debitis nobis et heredibus nostris de tempore in tempus computabiles existant p'ut ante confeccionem presentis carte nostre esse consueuerunt sicut predictum est Hijs testibus Venerabilibus pri'bus Rog'o Cantuar' tocius Anglie primate Rico' Eb'or Anglie primate Archiep'is R. London' W. Wynton E. Exon' Cancellar' nostro

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G. Meneuen Thes' nostro Ep'is Joh'e Lancastr' Edmundo Ebor Ducibus Auunculis nostris carissimis Joh'e Marchione Dors' Joh'e Sar' Thoma Gloucestr' Will'o Leserop Wiltes' Cam'ario nostro comitbz Rico' Clifford custode privati sigilli nostri et alijs Dat' p manum nostram apud Westmonasserium quarto decimo die Augusti anno regni nostri vicessimo secundo.

p' b're de priuato sigillo et p' viginti marcis solutis in Hana[perio].

{ WILLIAM WYTHIFORD. }
{ THOMAS SALTER. }

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE.

Richard by God's grace King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to the Archbishops Bishops Abbots Priors Dukes Marquesses Earls Barons Sheriffs Provosts Stewards and to all his Bailiffs and Liegemen greeting.

Know ye that whereas the Vill of Oswaldestre within (the Palatinate) of Chester situate in the March between England and Wales is and time out of mind has been privileged in every sort of liberty belonging to a Vill and Burgh-merchant, and still is so as we believe etc. etc.

The following is a summary of the franchises hereby confirmed:—

Right to elect two burgesses to hold pleas of the Crown.
Crown to forego its right to seize goods on death of a Burgess.

Ouster of Sheriff's authority to collect taxes within the Borough.

Authority to the Burgesses to distrain within the Borough; authority for them to tax provisions.

Grant of "Thol and Theam, soke and sake and Infangenethef together with a guild merchant and a hanse." (These are common words, denoting the grant of a local jurisdiction.)

Ouster of the right of a lord to reclaim a tenant in villeinage who has been a year and a day within the Borough.

Exemption of Burgesses from the payment of the dues falling under the description of tolls lastage passage pontage stallage lene Danegeld gaywyrt throughout the whole kingdom excepting only within the city of London.

Restriction of claim of the Crown to seize goods of Burgesses in respect of debts.

Exemption from murage.

Burgesses to be tried by their peers and before the Bailiffs.

Burgesses not to be summoned for trials outside the Borough except only in cases touching the Crown which arise within the Borough.

Right to erect a Borough prison.

Trials to be held within the Borough.

Sheriff not to interfere with the franchises.

Reservation of rights of the Crown.

The franchises accorded similar to those granted to the Borough of Salop.

These the witnesses: the Most Venerable Primate Roger Canterbury primate of all England, Richard York primate of England, Archbishops. R. London, W. Wynton, E. Exon our Chancellor, G. Meneven our Treasurer, Bishops. John Lancaster, Edmund York, Dukes, our most dear uncles. John Marquess of Dorset, John Salisbury, Thomas Gloucester, William Lescrop, Wiltshire our chamberlain, Earls. Richard Clifford, keeper of our privy seal, and others.

Given under our hand at Westminster the 24th day of August in the year of our reign the 22nd.

No. IV.

25 Jan. 8 Henr. IV. A.D. 1407.

Henry the fourth on the throne, the attainder of Richard Earl of Arundell and Surrey was speedily reversed in the person of his son Thomas, the grantor of this charter. He married Beatrix natural daughter of John King of Portugal. His mother was Elizabeth daughter of William de Bohun Earl of Northampton. The Earldom of Warren and Surrey was brought into the family by the marriage of his great grandfather Edmund Fitzalan, the grantor of Charter No. 2, with Alise, sister and heir of John last Earl of Warren and Surrey. He died in 1416.

This charter is much more precise in its terms and fuller in the privileges it confers than the charter of King Richard, the existence of which it altogether appears to ignore. It refers, however, more than once to the customs allowed in the Borough of Shrewsbury as if as a precedent for those herein granted, in the same manner as they are referred to in King Richard's charter.

Charter of Thomas, Earl of Arundell, Lord of Oswestry.

[O]mnibus X'pi fidelibus p'sentem cartam inspecturis Thom's Comes Arundellie et Surr' Dn's Dosewaldestre Salt'm in D'no.

Sciatis q'd cum villa n'ra Dosewaldestre in Marchia Wallie tam ex concessionibus diu'sorum Antecessorum n'rorum p' diu'sa cartas sc'pta et munimenta p' nos et consilium n'rm inspecta q'm ex possessione antiqua de diu'sis lib'tatibus et franchises ville et burgo im' catorio p'tinentibus p'uilegiata extitit et adhuc existat videlicet q'd Burgenses ville n're p'd'ce p' commune consilium suu' elig'e debent duos de legalioribus et discreciioribus burgensibus eiusdm' ad custodiend' p'lita corone et alia que ad nos p'tinent in eodm' burgo sub gub'nacone Sen^u n'ri et heredum n'rorum qui p' tempe fuerit et ad vidend' q'd subballiui burgi illius iuste et legitime tractent tam paupes q'm diuites. Et q'd ijd'm burgenses p' t'nsgressionibz seu forisf'euris s'uientiu' suor catalla vl' bona sua in manibus suis inuenta seu alicubi locorum p' ip'os s'uientes deposita quatenus sua esse sufficient' p'bare pot'nt non amit-tent. Et eciam q'd si p'fati burgenses aut eor' aliqui infra terram et potestatem n'ram testati decesserint vl' intestati nos nec heredes n'ri bona nec catalla ip'orum confiscari non faciemus quin eor' heredes seu executores ip'a h'eant quatenus d'ca bona seu catalla ip'orum defunctorum fuisse constit'it dumtamen de d'cis heredibus aut executoribus noticia aut fides sufficient' h'eatur. Et q'd liceat eisdem burgensibus distring'e in burgo p'd'co debitores suos forinsecos et ext'neos p' victualibus eis venditis infra lib'tatem ville p'd'ce. Et q'd assise de victualibz facte et constitute p' p'bos ho'ies eiusdem burgi et p' ministros et balliuos n'ros teneantur et cons'uent^a sup forisfact^am n'ram. Et q'd burgenses eiusdem burgi habent lib'am et plenam potestatem faciendi burgenses eis acceptabl'es vsuros lib'tatibus et franchises burgi illius iuxta cartas et concessionem tam antecessorum n'rorum q'm p' nos ab antiquo et de nouo concessas et q'd nullus qui non sit burgensis eiusdm' burgi aliqua lib'tate burgensiali ib'm cont^a voluntatem burgensiu' p'd'corum infra villam p'd'cam nec lib'tatem eiusdm' quomodo-lib't gaudeat nec vtatur. Et q'd burgenses p'd'ci quieti sunt infra villam p'd'cam et lib'tatem eiusdm' de theoloneis lestagio et stallagio. Et eciam q'd nullus emet infra burgum p'd'em nec lib'tatem eiusdm' pannu' erudum nec coria recencia nisi sit in lotto et skotto in assissa et tallagio cu' burgensibus p'd'eis. Et q'd p'd'ci burgenses heredes nec successores sui nec eor' bona seu catalla quocu'qz locor infra t'ram seu potestatem n'ram inuenta non arestent' p' aliquo debito de quo fideiussores aut princip'les debitores non extit'nt. Et eciam q'd nullus burgensiu' ville n're p'd'ce s'uientiu' nec tenentu' suor' infra lib'tatem eiusdm' ville residentiu' impl'itet^a nec occasionet^a sup' aliquibus appellis rectis iniurijs t'nsgressionibus criminibus

calu'pnijs indictamentis seu aliquibus alijs rebus eis seu alicui ip'orum imp'oitis seu imponendis infra libtatem d'ce ville factis seu qualit'cumqz em'gentibz nisi solomodo coram Sen^{lo} n'ro et balliuis eiusd'm ville nec convincetur p' aliquos forincecos sed p' pares suos ville et lib'tatis p'd'c' nisi res ille tangant nos vl' Co'itatem eiusd'm ville et tunc in casu illo t'minent' s'cdm leges et consuetudines burgensiu ville Salopie approbatas et hactenus rac'onab'lit' vsitatas. Et q'd nullus burgensis eiusdem ville ponet^a in assisis iuratis recognic'oibz seu inquisic'oibz aliquibz, sup' aliquibz criminibz t'ngressionibz seu aliquibz alijs negocijs vl' rebus coram aliquibus ministris n'ris vl' heredum n'rorum capiendis nisi infra dictam villam n'ram Dosewaldestr' coram Sen^{lo} n'ro et balliuis eiusd'm ville, et hoc de rebus factis infra lib'tatem eiusd'm et non alibi. Et q'd ijdm' burgenses habent attachiamenta et p'sona' p'p'iam ac custodiam o'im p'sonu' attachiator' et attachiandor' seu ad p'sona' adiudicator' vl' adiudicandor' qualitecuqz infra lib'tatem ville p'd'ce eodm' modo quo habent seu h'ere debent burgenses d'ce ville Salopie nisi de illis qui attachiati seu attachiandi fuerint p' ministros n'ros vl' heredum n'rorum diebus Curiar' n'rar' fornicar. Et q'd om'ia pl'ita et querele inf^a d'cam d'cam villam n'ram seu lib'tatem eiusd'm em'gencia coram Sen^{lo} n'ro et balliuis eiusd'm ville ten'i deb'nt et non alibi du' tanem h'ui' pl'ita vl' querele in aliqua pte tangant burgenses tenentes seu s'uientes suos eiusd'm ville ex vna pte et Wallicos ex alt'a. Et eciam q'd nullus minist' nec balliuis nost' quicquz nec heredu' n'ror' ingrediatur villam n'ram p'dc'am nec libtatem eiusd'm nec in aliquo se int'mittet sup' burgenses n'c ho'ies quoscumqz ville et lib'tatis p'd'car seu eor' alique' de aliqua querela occasione t'ngressionone seu alia re quacu'qz infra dc'am villam seu lib'tatem eiusd'm em'gente nisi in defectu eord'm burgenciu. Et q'd nullus burgensis ville n're p'd'ce cogi pot'it a nobis nec heredibus n'ris fieri Rece'ptor gen'alis dn'ij n'oi Dosewaldestr' sed tantu' modo collector exitum' quoreu'qz infra lib'tatem d'ce ville em'genciu'. Et q'd burgenses eiusd'm ville fugitivu' aliquem ad ecc'liam vl' cimit'iu' fugientem p' quacu'qz causa custodire non tenent' nec ad h'ui' custodiam obligant^a p'ter tantu' p' vnu' diem et vnam noctem p'mos post h'ui' fugicom'. Infra q'd tempus ip'i burgenses tenent^a inde p'munire balliuos n'ros hundredi Dosewaldestr' qui balliui siml' cu' alijs h'oibus n'ris eiusd'm hundredi custodiam fugitiui illius recipe et extunc facere tenent^a. Et q'd burgen's ville n're p'd'ce successores sui ac eor' tenentes et s'uientes quieti sunt et esse debent imp'p'un de 'oimodis feodis constabularij hostiarj ac janitoris Castri n'ri Dosewaldestr' p' quibuscuz

felonijs tr'nsgressionibz seu occasionibz eis impositis seu impo-
 nendis ext^a lib'tatem d'ce ville factis p' quibz eos seu eor'
 aliquem contig'it imp'isonari in Castro n'ro p'd'co p'ter q'd con-
 stab'larius eiusd'm cast' n'ri p'cipiet semel annuati in festo S'ci
 Stephani martiris vnu' panem de sing'lis domibz mansionu'
 d'coru' burgensiu' et cor' tenenciu' vl' alias nu'nu denariu' de
 sing'lis aulis et vnu' obol'u de sing'lis cotagijs mansionu' eiusd'm
 ville in elecco'm d'ci n'ri Constab'larij. Et eciam q'd burgenses
 ville n're p'd'ce non deb'nt cogi posicionem alicuius pene nec alio
 modo quocu'qz ad reddend' cont^a voluntatem suam aliquod
 iud'm int' p'tes pl'itatum in p'ima nec in sed'a Curia si dicere seu
 allegare velint q'd ad illud iud'm tunc reddend' aliqua eis latet
 ambiguitas. Sed h'ere debent diem rac'onabilem ad plenu'
 auisiamentu' capiend' ad illud reddend' Ita q'd h'ui' iud'm
 t'ciam curiam millatinus p' longetur. Et q'd burgenses ville
 n're p'd'ce ex antiquo tenent mesuagia sua in ballio eiusd'm
 ville scituata ab 'oimodis prisibz et tolnetis c'uisie lib'a et quieta
 Ita q'd in eisd'm mesuagijs c'uisiam brasiare et vendere possunt
 sine aliqua prisu seu tolneto aliquo inde soluendo. Quibus
 lib'tatibus et franchisesijs p'd'cis p'd'ci burgenses n'ri et eorum
 antecessores ante hec temp'a vsi sunt et gauisi Nos autem
 p'd'cus Thom'as Comes ex mera voluntate n'ra et p' auisiamen-
 tum consilij n'ri om'es et sing'las suprad'cas lib'tatuu' et
 franchisesiar' concessionem et possessionem antiquas ratas et
 gratas h'entes p'iter et acceptas illas om'es et sing'las p' nobis
 et heredibus n'ris dilectis burgensibus n'ris p'd'cis eorum here-
 dibus et successoribz plene imp'puu' vtendas possidendas et
 congaudendas approbam' ratificam' et in om'ibus p' p'sentes
 confirmamus. Volentes q'd licet p'd'ci burgenses n'ri vl' ante-
 cessores sui aliqua vl' aliquibz lib'tatuu' seu franchisesiar' p'd'car'
 aliquo casu em'gente ante hec temp'a absque intrupe'one vsi
 non fuerint vl' eis vsi fuerint min' plene iud'm tamen burgenses
 eorum heredes et successores om'ibus et sing'lis lib'tatibz et
 franchisesijs p'd'cis et earum qual't decet'o gaudeant et plene
 vtantur sine intrupe'one seu p'turbac'one quacu'qz n'ri vel
 heredum seu ministrorum n'ror' quor'cumqz imp'puu'. Et nos
 eciam id'm Thom'as Comes de g'ra n'ra sp'iali ad releuiacom' et
 melioracom' ville n're p'd'ce Doswaldestr' p' Wallicos rebelles
 dudum combuste et deuastate volentes p'tea burgensibus n'ris
 eiusd'm ville ac eoru' heredibus et successoribus gr'am in hac p'te
 fac'e vt'iozem. Concessim' p' nobis et heredibus n'ris et hac
 p'senti carta n'ra [confirmam'] eisd'm burgensibus n'ris eor'
 heredibus et successoribus q'd imp'p'm quieti sunt de 'oimodis
 thecolonis lestagijs passagijs pontagijs stallagijs et de lene et de
 denegildes p' totam t'ram et potestatem n'ram tam in Anglia

The first of these is the fact that the
 country was not a united kingdom
 but a collection of independent
 states, each with its own laws
 and customs. The second is the
 fact that the country was not
 a united kingdom but a collection
 of independent states, each with
 its own laws and customs. The
 third is the fact that the country
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 and customs. The eighth is the
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 united kingdom but a collection
 of independent states, each with
 its own laws and customs. The
 ninth is the fact that the
 country was not a united kingdom
 but a collection of independent
 states, each with its own laws
 and customs. The tenth is the
 fact that the country was not a
 united kingdom but a collection
 of independent states, each with
 its own laws and customs.

q^{am} in Wallia et in Marchia Wallie: Et eciam concessimus eisd^m burgensibus n^{ris} cor^o heredibus et successoribus q^d om^{ia} mesuagia tenementa et burgagia sua infra d^{cam} villam suburbm^o et lib^{tatem} eiusd^m scituata imp^{pm} teneant lib^a et quieta ab ^oimodis prisis et tolnetis p^o brasiac^{one} et vendic^{one} e^{uisie} ante hec temp^a nobis solui consuetis videlicet septem denarijs de qual^t bracena e^{uisie} vendicoi^o expoⁱ ib^m eod^m modo quo tenent^{ur} ex antiquo mesuagia in ballio ville n^{re} p^dce vt sup^a. Concessim^{us} p^tea p^deis burgensibus n^{ris} q^d tam ipⁱ cor^o heredes et successores q^{am} sui tenentes et s^{uientes} quicuq^z infra lib^{tatem} d^{ce} ville vel ext^a vbilibet residentes imp^{pm} quieti sint de ^oimoda consuetudine amobragij alias dicti leyrewyte. Et eciam concessim^{us} p^deis burgensibz n^{ris} cor^o heredibus et successoribus q^d nullus ip^{or} decet^o impl^{ite}tur nec occasionet^{ur} sup^o aliquibus appellis rettis iniurijs t^{ans}gressionibz criminibz calu^pnijs indictamentis seu aliquibualijs rebus eis imp^oitis seu imponendis vbicuq^z locorum factis seu qualit^{eu}q^z em^{gentibz} nisi solomodo in curijs Anglicanis p^o iud^m et det^{minacom} anglicor^o tantum et non Wallicor^o conuincendus nisi res ille tangant nos vel heredes n^{ros}: Et eciam concessim^{us} p^deis burgensibus n^{ris} heredibz et successoribz suis q^d eu^o aliquis ext^{aneus} seu alius quicuq^z residens sup^o lib^{un} tenementu^o vel lib^{am} terram cuiuseuq^z burgensiu^o illorum heredum vel successor^o suoru^o infra villam p^deam v^l lib^{tatem} eiusd^m decesserit id^m decedens det burgensi illi sup^o cuius terram seu tenementum sic ib^m residens fuerint rae^{onabile} h^{ietum} eod^m modo quo h^{ui} residentes sup^o terram lib^{orum} tenentiu^o d^{nij} n^{ri} de hundredo Dosewaldestr^o vocat^{ur} vghelours eisd^m dare consueuerunt. Et concessim^{us} eisd^m burgensibz n^{ris} corum heredibus et successoribus q^d nulli decet^o liceat t^{hun}izare nec vendere e^{uisiam} Salopie infra villam n^{ram} p^deam nec lib^{tatem} eiusd^m absq^z sp^{iali} licencia cor^dm burgensiu^o inde ei concessa du^o tamen sufficeincia abilis e^{uisie} infra villam p^deam inve^{ri} pot^t ad vendend^o et hoc sub pena sex solidor^o et octo denarior^o argenti vnde vna medietas nobis et heredibus n^{ris} et alt^a medietas C^oitati d^{cor} burgensium h^{ui} penam fractam p^{sentanciu} Concessim^{us} eciam p^deis burgensibus n^{ris} corum heredibus et successoribus q^d nulli decet^o liceat aliquam e^{uisiam} ad vendend^o infra p^{riam} n^{ram} Dosewaldestr^o brasiare nec aliquam e^{uisiam} alibi locor^o q^{am} infra villam n^{ram} p^deam brasiatam vender^o infra p^{riam} n^{ram} p^deam sub consili^o pena sex solidor^o et octo denarior^o vnde vna medietas nobis et heredibus n^{ris} et alt^a medietas burgensibus p^deis illam penam fractam p^{sentantibz} et q^d det^{minaco} h^{ui} pene cum acciderit fiat in Cur^o lib^{tatis}

d'ce ville n're et non alibi si quis v'sus p'sentatores accom' inde p'sequi volu'it. Concessim' p'tea p'd'cis burgensibus n'ris eoru' heredibz successoribz q'd nulli decet'o liceat t'hunt'izare nec vendere c'uismam Salopie infra d'nia n'ra de Chirkeslond' Melu'dley et Kynardley nec in aliquo eoru'd'm nisi solomodo infra villam n'ram de Chire sub pena que sup^a vnde vna medietas nobis et heredibus n'ris alt'a C'oitati d'cor' burgensium penam h'ui' p'sentanciu'. Concessim' insup' p'd'cis burgensibus n'ris eor' heredibz et successoribz q'd nulli decet'o liceat cu' aliquibz au'ijs bladis victualibz m'candisis seu alijs rebus venalibz infr' d'nia n'ra Dosewaldestr', Melu'dley, Kynardeley, Eg'ley, Ruytoun seu vndecim vill' existentibus ad aliqua' feria nec aliquod m'catu' forincecum ad ea ib'm vendend' t'nsire nec ead'm p' aliu' vendenda m't'e priusq'm cu' eisd'm m'catu' d'ce ville n're Dosewaldestr' ead'm ibi vendic'oi exponendo attemptau'it ac si cu' eisd'm seu illor' aliquo ib'm sic vendic'oi expo'itis et non venditis ad aliqua feriam sive aliquod ali'ud m'catu' forincecu' extunc t'nsierit et deinde cu' eisd'm seu eor' aliquo in d'nia n'ra p'd'ca seu aliquo illor' redierit teneatur it'um m'catu' ville n're p'd'ce Dosewaldestr' attemptare tocies quociens sub consili pena vt sup^a. Concessim' eciam p'd'cis burgensibz n'ris eor' heredibz et successoribz q'd nulli decet'o liceat pon'e nec p'sentare crucem nec penam aliqua' sup' aliquem burgensem ville n're p'd'ce p' quacu'qz causa sed inde p'sequat' v'sus cu' p' accom' in Curia n'ra p'd'ca Et eciam concessim' p'd'cis burgensibus n'ris eor' heredibus et successoribz q'd nulli ip'or' decet'o indigeat nobis nec heredibz n'ris reddin' aduocarie solu'e p' saluac'one bonor' seu catallor' suor' quor'cu'qz infra quodeu'qz d'nium n'rin existenciu' Sed q'd eor' bona et catalla quecu'qz rac'one h'ui' n're concessionis eisd'm salua sint et quieta imp'p'uu'. Concessim' insup' p'd'cis burgensibus n'ris eor' heredibz et successoribz q'd si aliquis decet'o fecerit affraiam pacis infra villam n'ram p'd'cam et pt' h'ui' affraiam factam ad stand' et obediend' aresto balliuor' eiusd'm ville inobediens seu in aliquo rebellis fu'it extunc h'ui' affraiam faciens et inde conuict' inc'rat penes nos et heredes n'ros penam viginti solidor' cuius pene volum' q'd nullus Sen^{lus} nec alius Minist' nost' quicu'qz mitigacom' aliqua' fac'e valeat. Et eciam concessim' eisd'm burgensibus n'ris eor' heredibz et successoribz q'd si aliquis ip'or' cu' ad aliquid tempus oportunu' p' balliuos n'ros eiusd'm ville seu eor' aliquem rac'onabl'it p'munit' su'monit' et vocatus fuerit ad int'nd' infra muros illius ville in meliori araa sua deffensibl'i p' custodia et deffenc'one eiusd'm sie in cand'm villam intro nolu'it sed se o'ino ext^a tenuerit oi'modu' b'nficiu' lib'tatis

ville illius p' p'petuo am'tat. Concessim' p't'ea p'd'cis burgen-
 bus n'ris eor' heredibz et successoribz q'd nullus i'por' decet'o
 coget' y' nullum ministru' nec s'uientem n'rm nec heredum
 n'ror' aliquem equm ip'or' burgensiu' nec alicuius ip'orum ad
 vsum h'iu' Ministri n'ri vl' s'uientis seu alt'ius cuiuscu'qz absqz
 mera voluntate sua accomodare nec locare nisi solomodo ad
 sp'ialem vsum n'rm et heredum n'ror' p' balliuos n'ros eiusd'm
 ville tantu et non alios lib'and. Et eciam concessim' p'd'cis
 burgensibus n'ris eor' heredibus et successoribz q'd si ip'or'
 aliquis quod absit decet'o deueniat rebellis adherens et se
 annectens p'ditoribus Regis et regni Anglie vel p'ditorie p'ponat
 seu concenciat cum aliquibz p'ditoribus vel rebellis dampnu'
 decepiom grauamen seu aliud p'iud'm quodcumqz inferre ville
 n're Dosewaldestr' p'd'ce ceu alicui fideli h'oi eiusd'm seu eciam
 si quis ip'orum cum ad aliquod onus statum d'ce ville vel c'oitatis
 burgensium eiusd'm tangens decet'o ex c'oi considerac'one
 eiusd'm c'oitatis assedatus et adiunctus fuerit et h'ui' onus
 suum debite adm't'e et portare noluerit sed co'mune factum et
 iud'm C'oitatis p'd'ce oi'no contrariau'it et inde p' vtlag'iam seu
 aliam qu'acumqz debitam det'minacom' in Curia n'ra ville
 p'd'ce conuictus fuerit a lib'tate ville illius et oi' beneficio
 eiusd'm cum tota sequela sua penitus imp'puu' priuet'. Et nos
 p'd'cus Thom^{as} Comes et heredes nostri om'es et singl'as
 lib'tates et franchisesias p'd'cas dilectis burgensibz n'ris p'd'cis
 eor' heredibus et successoribus plene et pacifice imp'pm'
 vtendas possidendas et congaudendas Warantizabim' et imp'pm'
 deffendemus. In cuius rei testion' huic p'senti carte n're
 sigillum n'rm fecimus apponi Hijs testibus Johanne Boerlee
 Doud Holbache Johanne Wele Johanne Babelake Ricardo de
 Laken Johanne Bartelot Will'mo Ryman et multis alijs. Dat'
 apud Osewaldestr' vicesimo quinto die mensis Januarij anno
 regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum octauo.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE.

To all the faithful in Christ who shall see the present charter
 Thomas Earl of Arundell and Surrey Lord of Oswaldestre
 Greeting in the Lord.

Know ye that whereas our vill of Oswaldestre in the Marches
 of Wales as well by grants of diuers of our predecessors in
 diuers charters writings and muniments inspected by us and
 by our council as also from the ancient enjoyment of diuers
 libertics and franchises belonging to a vill and burgh-merchant
 has been and is still privileged to wit.

(Here follow an enumeration of the privileges granted or
 confirmed, of which the following are the principal):—

Right to levy distress.

Exemption from right of lord to seize goods on decease of a burgess dying with or without a will.

Right to levy a tax on strangers for selling provisions within the Borough.

Right to levy a tax upon provisions.

Right to elect who shall be burgesses.

Exemption from toll, lastage, pontage, stallage, lene and danegeld.

Prohibition on all who are not in scott and lott and under assessment and tallage from selling undressed hides or new cloth within the Borough.

Exemption of burgesses from liability to seizure of their goods by the Lord in certain cases of debt.

Right of Burgesses to be tried only before the Steward and Bailiffs and before their peers and not before foreigners, excepting only in matters affecting the Lord or the Borough in which cases the trial shall be according to the customs of the Burgesses of the vill of Salop.

Exemption of Burgesses from sitting on juries outside the Borough.

Right to have a prison.

Cases within the Borough to be tried before the Steward and Bailiffs.

No steward of the Lord to interfere with the franchise of the Borough.

No Burgess to be made the Lord's receiver-general for the Lordship of Oswestry but only a collector of the dues arising within the Borough.

The Bailiffs are not to be obliged to keep the custody of fugitives for more than a night and a day, but within that time to give information to the Bailiffs of the Hundred.

Exemption of Burgesses from all fees to the constable and officers of the castle in respect of offences committed outside the Borough for which persons are brought to the castle prison; nevertheless the constable may claim one penny from every mansion house and one farthing from every cottage once a year.

Rights with regard to pleading.

Exemption from tax upon beer within the Borough to wit the accustomed tax of 7 pence upon every brewing of beer.

Exemption from every kind of custom of amobragium otherwise called leyrewyte.

(This was a fee payable to the Lord of a manor on the marriage of his tenants.)

Burgesses to be tried in English Courts by Englishmen not by Welshmen.

Burgesses to be entitled to a heriot on the death of a tenant of their houses or lands in the same way that the Lord is entitled in the lordship of Oswestry to what is called "ughe-lours."

Fine of 8 shillings and sixpence of which half is to go to the Lord on the sale of beer within the Borough without a licence.

The same for brewing without a licence.

The same fine to be levied in Chirkland, Molverley and Kinnerley but Shrewsbury beer may be sold in the vill of Chirk.

No merchandise to be offered for sale within the Lordship of Oswestry Molverley Kinnerley Edgerley or Ruyton of the eleven towns until it has been first offered for sale in the Borough of Oswestry.

Penalty for affray within the Borough 20 shillings which the Steward shall not mitigate.

Any one refusing to assist in the defence of the Borough shall lose his Burgess rights.

No horse of a Burgess to be seized against the will of the owner for the use of the Lord's officers.

If any Burgess join the rebels or robbers or become an outlaw (quod absit!) he loses the benefits of his rights as a Burgess.

In testimony of which to this present charter of ours our seal we have caused to be affixed.

These the witnesses ¹John Boerley ²David Holbache, John

¹ "John Boerley, or Burley, was an eminent person in his day, and a barrister at law. He was nephew to Sir Richard Boerley, K.G., and father of William Boerley, Speaker of the House of Commons. His wife, for whom jointly with himself a chantry was founded in the Abbey of Shrewsbury in 1414, was a lady of quality, daughter of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn."—(Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*. Vol. II., p. 139.)

"He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1409. He was seated at Bromcroft in Corvedale. He was one of the standing council to the Earls of Arundell and Stafford, and in that capacity attests the charter granted by the former nobleman to the Burgesses of Oswestry in 8 Hen. IV. The family became extinct in the male line on the death of his son William, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1436."—(Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.) He was M.P. for Shropshire in 1399 and in 1410.—(Prynne's *Brevia Parl. rediviva*.)

² David Holbache, probably the same as the founder of the grammar school at Oswestry. Cathrull, in his *History of Oswestry*, says he was "a lawyer, steward of the towne and lordship, who was made a

Wele, John Babelake, ¹Richard de Laken, John Bartelot, William Ryman and many others.

Given at Oswaldestry the 25th day of the month of January in the 8th year of the reign of King Henry the fourth after the conquest.

No. V.

25 Jan. 8th Henr. IV. A.D. 1407.

Of the same date as the foregoing is this Release by the Earl of Arundell to the Burgesses of Oswestry.

Deed of Release by the Earl of Arundell to the Burgesses of Oswestry.

Vniu'sis ad quos presentes l're p'uen'int Thomas Comes Arundell et Surr' sal'tm in D'no. Cum Ric'us auus n'r nup' Comes Arundell' et Surr' p' testamentum suu' legauit C'oitati Burgensiu' et tenencium ville sue Dosewaldestre in Marchia Wallie centum libras argenti in auxilium et releuamen genciu' illius ville p' mercandis faciend' vt pro thesauro eiusdem ville ib'm p' p'petuo remansuras. Cuiusquidm' su'me Centum librar' due p'tes expendebantur p' C'oitatem genciu' pred'cor' in diu'sis arduis et necessarijs negocijs coc'm statum eor'd'm tangentibz temp'e quo Ric'us vltimus Rex Anglie D'nim n'rm ib'm occupauit et residuu' su'me suprad'ce p' maiori p'te in manibz taliu' creditor' remansit quor' quidam p' p'sentem rebellionem Wallie finalit' depaup'ati decesserunt et alij quidam in diu'sas p'tes regni Anglie p' victu eor' querendo et mendicando se retraxerunt unde nulla distrinco' capi potuit p'ut p' debitam examinac'oem inde p' nos et consiliu' n'rm factam plene concepimus Sciatis nos p'd'cm Thomam Comitem p' auisamentum consilij n'ri p'd'ci considerantes tam paup'tatem Burgensiu' et tenenciu' n'ror' p'd'cor' qm graue onus quod ip'i ad sustentac'oem et saluam custodiam ville n're p'd'ce p' tempus p'sentis rebellionis Wallie sustinuerunt et adhuc sustinent

denizen or free citizen of England." As colleague of John Boerley he appears as knight of the shire in 1410, and in 1414 as colleague of Richard Laken.—(Prynne's *Brevia Parl. rediua*.)

¹ Richard Laken, Kt., was of the ancient family of that name seated at Laken, or Lacon near Wem. By marrying the heiress of Hamond Peshall, of Willey, he greatly raised his family, as from this match a moiety of the barony of Corbet, of Caus, devolved upon his descendants. Sir Richard was ancestor in the seventh degree of Rowland Lacon, Knight of Kinlet, whose only daughter married Sir William Childe, Kt. He was knight of the shire in 1414, and sheriff in 1415.—(Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.)

Remissimus relaxauimus et om'io pro nobis et heredibz n'ris imp'pm' quiete clamauimus Coitati p'd'cor' Burgensiu et tenenciu' ville n're p'd'ce 'oimodas acciones iura clamea et demandas que nobis competebant seu compet'e deberent quouismodo in p'd'cis Centu' libris argenti seu visu ear'dm' rac'oe legacionis aui n'ri p'd'ci. Ita q' nec nos p'd'cus Thomas Comes heredes nec executores n'ri aliquod ius clamen accionem vel demandam in pred'cis centu' libris argenti nec in visu ear'dm' decet'o exig'e vel vindicare pot'imus quouismodo set ab om'i accione iuris et clamei in eisdem p' p'sentes simus exclusi imp'pm. Et nos p'terea id'm Thom^as Comes de g'ra n'ra speciali in auxiliu' et confortamen Burgensiu' quor'cumqz tenenciu et residenciu' ville n're p'd'ce p' nobis et heredibz n'ris remisim' relaxauimus et p' presentes p'donauimus p'd'cis Burgensibz tenentibz et residentibz ac eor' cuil't 'oimoda calu'pnia acciones querelas seu demandas que h'uimus habemus seu h'ere debuissim' vl' potuim' v'sus p'd'cos Burgenses tenentes seu residentes vel eor' aliquem tam r'one alicuius m'candise f'ce cum rebellis Wallensis in emendo vendendo seu excambianc au'ia victualia seu alias res quascumqz q'm alicuius insurrexionis transgreccionis colloquij seu comunicac'ois fact' cum h'ui rebellis vel eor' aliquo seu cuiuscuzqz manucap'ois vel plegiagij a principio mundi 'vsqz in diem confectionis p'senciu'. Ita q' nullus Burgensiu' tenenciu' nec residenciu' p'd'cor p' nos heredes nec Ministros n'ros quoscuzqz occasione p'd'cor' seu cor' aliquo ex p'te n'ra nec heredu' n'ror occasionetur molestetur nec quoquo modo grauetur infuturu' Sed ab oi'modis calu'pnijs accionibz et querelis v'sus eos vel eor' aliquem inde ex p'te n'ra vel heredu' n'ror' conceptis vel concipiendis que ante f'm Epiphanie D'ni vltimu' p't'itum in rotulis Curiar' ville n're p'd'ce p' plenu' et patens recordum det'minata non fuerunt quieti sint et quil't eor' quietus sit et indempnis conseruetus imp'pm. In cui' rei testi'om huic p'senti scripto n'ro sigillum n'rm fecimus apponi. Hijs testibz Joh'ne Boerly David Holbach Joh'ne Babelake Joh'ne Bartlet Ric'o Laken' et alijs. Dat' apud Oswaldest'r vicesimo quinto die mensis Januarij anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

A release of 100 pounds which the grandfather of Thomas Richard Earl of Arundell and Surrey had left to the Burgesses together with a pardon for all those who had held converse with the Welsh rebels during the late disturbances.

These the witnesses: John Boerley, David Holbach, John Babelake, John Bartelot, Richard Laken, and others.

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 one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. 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 one of the most populous in the Union. 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 one of the most populous in the Union. 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 one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. 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 one of the most populous in the Union. 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 one of the most populous in the Union. 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 one of the most populous in the Union.

Discovery of Gold in California

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was one of the most important events in the history of the United States. It led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery was made by James W. Wadsworth, a young man who had come to California in search of fortune. He discovered gold in a stream called Sutter's Creek, and his discovery led to the discovery of gold in other parts of California. The discovery of gold in California led to the discovery of gold in other parts of the United States, and it was one of the most important events in the history of the United States.

No. VI.

13 Sep. A.D. 1432.

This is a lease by the Abbot of Haughmond of the Heath mill at Ruyton to Roger Adcot. On the back of this lease is a transcript of the first charter in this catalogue. There is also on the back another defaced document, which will be here copied as far as it can be deciphered.

The Religious House of Haughmond, originally a Priory, afterwards an Abbey, was founded about the year 1130 by William Fitzalan. It was the burial place of the family of its founder, and in successive generations was richly endowed by them and by others. The patronage of the Abbey was in the gift of the Fitzalans. Richard Burnell was elected Abbot in 1421 and resigned in 1463.—(Eyton's *Ant. of Shrop.*)

The Heath mill (molendinum de Bruerio) with its fishery was given to Haughmond Abbey by John Le Strange IV. about the year 1270. One moiety of the profits was to go to the Canons of Haughmond themselves; with the other moiety they were to provide two candles to burn at the head and foot of the tomb of Johanna, the grantor's wife.—(Eyton's *Ant. of Shrop.* Vol. X., p. 115.)

From the same source we learn that in 1468 John, Abbot of Haughmond, demised the Hethe-mill for 61 years to Richard Irlonde, of Oswestry, gentleman, at a rent of 10s. for 41 years and of 13s. for 20 years.

Perhaps this last paragraph may indicate the channel through which this lease has found its way among the Corporation records, for its term was only half run out when the new lease was granted.

The site of the Heath mill-pool and dam may still be traced on the Weir brook between Pradoc and Hanley Hall. The mill was taken down late in the last century, the embankment was levelled early in this, and cattle now graze where the swans used to swim. The mill-stones form part of the

pavement in front of a cottage which stands where the mill-house probably stood.

Lease by the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond to Roger Adecot, of Hethe Mill, in the Lordship of Ruyton.

Sciant p'sentes et fut^ui q'd nos Ric'us Burnell Dei g'ra Abbas Monast'ij S'ci John'nis Eu^angl'iste de Haughmond' et eiusd'm loci conuent' ex vnaie' concessu concessim' et hac p'senti carta n'ra indentata ad firman t'adidimus Rog'o Adecot Molendinu n'rm aquaticu' vocatu Hethe Mulle cu' stangno et c^usu aque eiusd'm Mol'i infra D'nm de Ruyton. Hend' et tenend' p'd'e'm Molend' et stangu' eiusd'm cu' c^usu aque et om'ibz p'tin' suis de nobi et successoribz n'ris p'd'co Rog'o Adecot et suis a festo S'ci Mich'is Arch'i. Anno D'ni Mill'imo Quadringentesimo Tricesimo s'edo vsqz ad fine' sexaginta annor' p'x'ior sequenciu' et plenarie completor'. Reddend' inde annuati' nobis et successoribz n'ris quatuordecem solid' Reddit' annual' ad festa Sci Mich'is Arch'i et Anunciacionis beate Marie p' equales porc'ones. Et edificando rep'ando manutenendo et sustentando p'd'em Molend' et gurgite' eiusd'm Mol' cu' stangno p'd'co et pisces eiusd'm stangni sup'tubz suis p'p'is et expensis m'emio D'ni d'co Rog'o et suis ad hoc lib'ato tociens quociens necesse fuerit t'm'io durante sup' d'co. Et utlerius res'uand' nob' et successoribz n'ris medietate oi'm pisc'm et Angillar' eiusd'm stangni et g'gitis ib'm. Et cu' stagnu' fuerit fractu' et ad pisces capiend nos et successores n'ri nec ne et ip'e Rog'us seu sui facient et rap'abu't d'em stangu' adeo b'n et secure sicut erat p'antea. Et ecia' p'd'eus Rog'us et sui custodiant duos vet'es cignos sup' stangu' ib'm ad cust' sustencom' ip'i' Rog'i et sui t'm'io p'd'co durante res'uand' nob' et successoribz n'ris vna' medietatem anu' et pullor' eor'd'm de anno in annu'. Et si d'eus reddu's aret^o fuerit in p'te vel in toto ad aliqua' t'mu' quo solui debeat q'd tunc b'n liceat nob' et successoribz n'ris in p'd'co Molend' cu' p'tiu' p' reddu' sic aret^o distring'e et distrinc'oes captas retinere q'usq^e de d'co reddu' sic aret^o vna cu' Arreragijs si que fuerint plenar' fuerit satisfac'm vel p' solut'. Et si sufficiens distrinc'o in d'co Molend' inueniri non pot'it post vnu' quart'iu' anni q'd tunc b'n liceat nob' et successoribz n'ris in p'd'co Molend' cu' p'tiu' reint^{are} et in p'st'iuo statu rehabe'r. Concionibz p'd'eis in aliquo non obstantibz Et ecia' ip'e Rog'us et sui in fine t'm'j p'd'ci lx annor' p'd'em Molend' cu' 'omi ap'patu eiusd'm Mol'i edificac'oe Molaribz ferris ac alijs om'ibz p'tiu' suis s^usum reddet et dimittet in adeo bono statu seu meliori qua' illud aliquo temp'e factu' fuerit pena C's D'no seu successoribz suis inc^urenda vn' t'cia p's pene p'd'co

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leuab'lis D'no Curie in qua Cur' placitu fuerit. Et nos v's p'd'ei Abbas et Conuentus p'd'cm Molend' stangu' et cusu'. Aque cu' om'ibz suis p'tiu' p'd'eo Rog'o Adecote et suis vsq' ad fine' p'd'ei t'nij sexaginta annor cont'a om'es gentes. Warrantizabim' et indampne deffendem'. In cui' rei testiom' vni p'ti hui' carte indentate penes p'd'cm Rog'm' remanenti nos p'd'ei Abbas et conuent' sigillu' n'rm co'ie apposum'. Alt'i vero p'ti eiusd'm carte indentate penes nos res'uat'i p'd'cus Rog'us sigillu' suu' apposuit. Dat' in co'i cappit'lo n'ro die Martis p'xi'a ante festu' Sci Mich'is Arch'i Anno D'ni sup'a'd'co.

[On the dorse of the foregoing document there is a copy of a charter from the Earl of Arundel to the Burgesses in 47 Henry III., A.D. 1262-3. Also of certain "Compositions."]

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

Richard Burnell, Abbot of the Monastery of St. John the Evangelist, of Haughmond and the Convent of the same place, to Richard Adecot.

Lease of Heath Mill with the mill-stream and stank, within the Lordship of Ruyton, for 60 years at 14 shillings a year rent.

Agreement by lessee to repair, etc., and to preserve the fish at his own cost.

Half of the fish and of the eels to go to the lessors.

Two full-grown swans to be kept on the pool, and half the cygnets to be reserved for the lessors.

Power of re-entry in case of arrear of rent.

Premises to be returned on expiration of the lease in as good or better state under penalty of 100 shillings.

No. VII.

This document, which is on the same parchment as the preceding, is so greatly defaced, that we merely print what can be deciphered without note of any kind.

Incip^t composiciones confect' Burgenc' vill' dos' In p'mis q^d Caritas D maneat int' nosmetip's in et'na vna in assensu in nostris act'. Et q^d balliui n'ri vident o'e's cap'nos eccl'ie re sint et gerunt de bona gest et g ad exercend' diuinis suie' sed'm ordine' clerical' et spiritual' et qd cap'ns s'ce Marie V'ginis q' p' tempore fu'it sit paratu' cotidie aselebrand' missa' in ca'e rio b'te Marie q^d (sic) hora' sexta' in aurora p't' in autu'pno tempore celebra ap^d horam qu'ita' et q^d sacrista et aquarij pulsent campanas igniteg' diatim dimid, hor' anto hora'

viiij^o et dimidiu' post in vesp'e viatores att'at' ac
 alienigene p unt defendere hospiciu' et om'es artifice'
 cessare de labore . . mpana' die' in te'pore hyeme' et ver viz' de
 festo S'ci Luce euangelist' us^o fest S'ci c^ogorie' pape et alicuigene
 et artifice' p unt ut sup^a et q^d sac'ist custon'
 horitud' sic^t qseut' fuerit p' stipendis xx^{ti} solid' It
 q's de g^a statu erit moverit ac temptau'it mat'ia causa' l' aliq^u
 aliam reur sona't' et tangent' int'upe'one' et p'turbac'o
 confribz n'ris resident' l' libertat' et vtilitat' n'ra p tue
 balliui ac om'es 'fres congreg' aule sue p'
 nicone' dat ex 'satelit n'ror' hora' assignand' ad avisame
 p'pt' deffenc'one' abinde It'm cat alicui
 burgene' h'ent' neq^o terras tenement' descendere in ope'
 ut non possit ad honest can'ribz suis et libe vill'
 opportun' erit de quilibet tenec' es de ad
 suu' supportand' vnu' denariu' soluend' quilih't quatu
 ig'e vnu' honest' hoie'm forine' de artifice'
 erit p't' mercat' de grossar' Et ille forincie' sit lib
 occupand' libertat' burgene' p't' durant' vit diet'
 confris p veniet voc t' honest
 confratri.

The following is also on the dorse :—

Molin' dimitti'bat^u Edward Slym a^o xxxvrij^o Reg'
 Henric' vj^{ti} Et redd'us ij^{is} dimitt' Ric'o p
 a^o p^{mo} Edward iij^{ti}

Et t'min' fuiet in a^o D'ni Mill'mo CCCC^{mo} monagesimo sed'o
 Et sic rem' aretro a^{or} xij an'i.

Also endorsed :—

Pertinet' Abbat Haugmond'.

(To be continued).

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
 RUCKLEY GRANGE ESTATE, SALOP,
 AND THE FAMILIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN.

THE following account has been drawn up principally from deeds relating to the estate and notes given by Rev. R. W. Eyton to a family formerly resident at Ruckley Grange. Other sources have been searched for information too numerous to mention, and since constant reference to each authority would break the continuity of the narrative, it has been thought best to omit them, with this explanation on the part of the writer, who is rather a compiler than an author. The use of the above-mentioned notes and other documents was placed at his disposal some years ago, in order that he might draw out from them a short history of this beautiful little estate for the owners of it.

Rokeley, Rocley, or Ruckley as it is now called, is a property of some 400 acres, partly in the parish of Tong and partly in that of Shiffnal, from which latter town it is distant about three miles. It originally formed part of the manor of Tong, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was held by Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, and is traditionally said to have been the seat of Hengist, the Saxon leader, who was invited by Vortigern, the British King, to assist him against the inroads of the Picts and Scots. In this tradition there is probably, as in most, a residuum of truth; but, like so many of those relating to the British Kings, which have been imported into Britanny and there localized, this also

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The following account of the life of the late
 Mrs. Mary Jane (née) [Name] is based on the
 information furnished to me by her daughter,
 Mrs. [Name], who has kindly permitted me to
 use the same for the purpose of this book.
 Mrs. [Name] was born on [Date] at [Place].
 She was the daughter of [Name] and [Name].
 She was educated at [School] and [College].
 She was married to [Name] on [Date].
 They had [Number] children, [Name] and [Name].
 Mrs. [Name] was a devoted wife and mother.
 She was also a member of the [Church].
 She died on [Date] at [Place].
 She is buried in the [Cemetery].

was probably imported from Kent, which we know was given by Vortigern to the Saxons he had invited to assist him, and where also there is a Tong Castle, surrounded by very ancient earthworks, which may have formed the stronghold of the British King's brave but treacherous ally. At the Norman Conquest Tong was taken from its Saxon possessor, and conferred by William on Hugh de Montgomery in 1071. It must not, however, be supposed that the Saxons quietly acquiesced in the forfeiture of their estates, since they held out against the Norman rule, both in the Fen Countries and in the Western Counties; and even towards the end of the first William's reign, the Earls Morcar and Edwin were sufficiently formidable to make William Giffard, then Chancellor, induce the Sovereign to emancipate the Saxons from some of the most trying disabilities under which they were suffering, and restore some of the laws of Edward the Confessor. Earl Morcar survived until the reign of William Rufus, though then a prisoner on account of his having become an outlaw and being captured at Ely. William, however, acting upon the dying wish of his father the Conqueror, released him with others, but he again fell into captivity, and was finally killed by some of his own people. Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Lord of Tong, was one of the most powerful of William's friends, and connected with the Conqueror by his father's marriage with Joscelina, niece of Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, who was great-grandmother of the Conqueror. He was created Earl of Arundel, and married twice. By his second wife Adeliza, daughter of Ebrard de Pusaic, he had a son, Ebrard, a priest and chaplain to King Henry I., and by his first wife Mabel, daughter and heir of William Talvace, Lord of Belesme in La Perche, he had, with other issue, Robert de Montgomery, generally called from his mother Robert de Belesme, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, to which he succeeded on the death of his brother Hugh in 1098. This Robert de Belesme was the most powerful subject of his day, and, according to Orderic,

The first of these is the fact that the
 British government had been for some
 years past, in consequence of the
 late war, in a state of great
 weakness, and that the
 French government, on the other
 hand, was in a state of great
 strength. This was the case
 in 1793, when the French
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cruel and rapacious. He does not seem to have resided at Tong, though there was apparently a castle there at that date, (on a different site from the present one, however, and from which the name of Castle Hill is derived); but it was during his tenure of these lordships that the Churches of Donington and Tong were built. His principal foundation was the Castle of Bridgnorth, whither he fled when accused of treasonable conduct in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, against Henry I., calling around him his adherents, and bidding defiance to the King. Three months served to reduce Arundel Castle, and immediately, the monarch, pursuing his rebellious subject into Shropshire, laid siege to Bridgnorth, which contained a garrison of 700 men. The inhabitants of the town, however, at the invitation of the King, and probably also fearing the consequences to themselves if they abetted Belesme's treason, turned upon their defenders and delivered up the town. Thence Henry marched to Shrewsbury through a thick wood, which was felled to afford a passage to his troops, and upon his arrival the Earl in despair gave himself up. His life was spared, but he was compelled to quit the kingdom, and retired to Normandy, where he still possessed thirty-four castles after the forfeiture of his English estates. Here he continued to espouse the side of Duke Robert, until again falling into the hands of Henry, who was then trying to obtain possession of the Norman Dukedom, he was imprisoned for life in Wareham Castle, thus sharing a similar fate to that of the Royal Duke whom he had served. Belesme's connection with Tong ceased in 1102, when his English estates were declared forfeited, and his castle of Arundel was conferred on the Queen, Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey Lorraine, Duke of Brabant, who after the death of her first husband married William de Albini, in her right Earl of Arundel, and their great grand-daughter and co-heiress, Isabel de Albini, carried the Earldom and estate to the family of Fitzalan, by her marriage with John, son of William Fitzalan, Lord of Oswestry,

who married the great Shropshire heiress, Isabel, Lady of Clun, daughter and heir of Ingelram de Say, and with their representatives it remains to the present day. Henry Plantagenet did not long retain the manor of Tong in his possession, but conferred it upon an aspiring Churchman, Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London. This family of Belmeis has been represented as belonging to that of Belesme, of which, however, there is no proof; but they certainly were in high favour with the Earl, and attest many of his charters. They may very probably have been stewards for his estates in this part of Shropshire, and took their name from their seat in the parish of Donington, now called Beamish. There was a most interesting and picturesque old house there called Beamish Hall, standing within the memory of man, but the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway passing over its site, it was pulled down, and a commodious, but ugly, farm-house built in its stead. Bishop Belmeis was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1102, and dying in 1127, was interred in the Priory of St. Osyth, the following inscription being upon his tomb:—

Hic jacet Richardus Beauveis cognomine Rufus London Episcopus, vir probus et grandævus, per totam vitam laboriosus, fundator noster religiosus et qui multa bona nobis et ministris ecclesiæ suæ Setⁱ Pauli contulit. Obiit XVI. Januarii MCXXVII. Cujus animæ propitietur Altissimus.

He was succeeded by Philip de Belmeis, the son of his brother Walter de Belmeis, in his Lordships of Tong and Donington. It is difficult to say when these two lordships were divided, but the family of De Belmeis were Lords of Donington after the Lordship of Tong had passed away with an heiress of the elder branch. Philip de Belmeis took the side of Stephen in the civil war of that period, and was present at the siege of Shrewsbury. He was also a great benefactor to the church, being a co-founder of (or at least greatly enriching) Buildwas Abbey on the banks of the Severn near Ironbridge, and subsequently, having received a company of Canons of St. Augustin from Dorchester, about nine

miles from Oxford, where they had located themselves after their introduction into England in 1140, he gave them a temporary domicile at Lizzard Grange in Shropshire, and afterwards built for them—about 1150—the magnificent Abbey of Lilleshall, whose ruins still serve to beautify the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, at that place. It may be remarked in passing, that another author states that, on the death of Bishop Belmeis, the Lordship of Tong passed to his nephew Philip, that of Donington to Richard de Belmeis. Here the history of Ruckley becomes distinct from that of its parent estate of Tong, for it was this Philip de Belmeis who, in conjunction with Richard de Belmeis, gave the Ruckley estate to Buildwas Abbey, whence it became church land and a Grange, as Abbey farms were called. The following is the deed of gift :—

Notum sit omnibus ecclesie Christi fidelibus, clericis et laicis modernis et posteris quod ego Ricardus de Belmeis cum consensu et consilio uxoris meae et fratrum meorum concessi et dedi Abbati et Monachis de Bildwas totam communem pasturam per totam terram meam ovibus suis et ceteris animalibus quae habent apud Rochele. Et ut ad illam pasturam sine ullo impedimento possint venire dedi eis in perpetuum tres acras de terra mea juxta rivulum subtus Chalfesford, ubi pontem suam ultra aquam ponant. Hanc itaque terram cum predicta pastura dedi Deo et Sanctae Mariae et predictis Monachis in perpetuam elemosinam pro salute animae meae et patris et matris meae et ceterorum parentum meorum ita libere et quiete ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari ut nihil mihi nec meis in ea retinuerim nisi tutelam et protectionem contra omnes qui eis in aliquo adversari voluerint. Hujus meae donacionis et confirmacionis isti sunt testes, Barnardus de Saint, cum Alano de Bildwas, et Adâ Sacerdote, Philippo fratre ipsius Ricardi, Radulfo Venatore, Humone de Shakerlaw, De Monachis Adam et Gaufridus cum fratre Rogerio, totusque conventus.

This Richard Belmeis is supposed to have been cousin to Philip Belmeis, Lord of Tong, though he calls him frater and apparently had other fratres. Indeed Philip, the donor of the Buckley estate, though he left two sons, viz., Philip, who died in 1159 without issue,

and Ralph or Ranulph, who died without issue in 1167, was ultimately represented by his daughter Adelia, the heiress of her brothers and wife of Alan la Zouche. And yet, we have the following notices of members of this family at subsequent periods. Robert de Beaumes was a vassal at Tong in 1255, whose son, Hugh de Belmeis, fought for Henry III. at Kenilworth, where he had two horses killed. He was an attendant on that monarch, who granted him permission to hunt the fox, badger, and wild cat in the royal forests of Shropshire and Staffordshire, and in 1267 gave him the marriage of Isabella, widow of Robert de Beysin, as a recompense for his good services, and again somewhat later, viz., July 5th, 1270, the fine arising from Hillaria de Harcourt's marriage. Walter de Beaumes also appears as defendant in a suit at the assizes of 1221, for stopping up a road in Brewood to the injury of Leticia, relict of William de Omfreiston of Omfreston.

The Abbey of Buildwas, the ruins of which are beautifully situated on the river Severn, and attract the attention of passengers in the Severn Valley Railway, was founded in 1135 by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester. It has, however, been asserted that the Bishop only gave the site, and that Matilda de Bohun, wife of Sir Robert Burnell, was its true founder, though this seems not to have been the case. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad, and was of the order of Seigny, which was subsequently united to that of the Cistercians. The Abbeys of Ystrad Marchal in Montgomery, and St. Mary in Dublin, were subject to its Abbot as visitor. It will be seen, that the gift by Philip and Richard de Belmeis, of Ruckley, was amongst the earliest benefactions to the newly founded institution, the date of the above deed being about 1139, but it was not a very valuable gift so far as the land was concerned, since at that time it was probably little more than uncultivated common land, and being very sandy, its produce on the higher parts would not keep many sheep or other cattle; the valleys, however, near the streams

which after their union form the river Werf, would be much more productive of good pasturage. The monks are known to have been very good landlords, and in many instances studied agriculture with the intention of improving their lands, while the fact that their estates were preserved by the ban of the Church, before which, at that time, even kings trembled, enabled their tenants to live in peace, and expend with security far more labour and wealth on their holdings than the vassal of any lay lord dare attempt. There is no doubt that Church tenants were somewhat despised by those of the neighbouring Barons, who were more warlike, but the lands of the Religious must have been nearly the only ones which received proper and regular cultivation in that rude state of society, and they performed a valuable service to the community at large by the abundance and excellence of their produce, while they also enriched their immediate owners. It was probably from this cause that Ruckley has been always in a state of high cultivation, while the neighbouring land of Upton continued a wild common until within the memory of man. The only persons in those days who could in any sense be said to enjoy a peaceable possession of their property were those who were either themselves Churchmen, or held under some monastic body, and there are not wanting cases in which hard-pressed families resorted to the expedient of giving up their lands to a neighbouring Abbey and receiving them back as tenants, thus rendering them more secure than they would otherwise have been. The Cistercian Order was really a reformation of the Benedictine rule, which had been gradually relaxed, and numbers among its members many eminent men, such as the Abbots Stephen and Bernard. One of the rules of the Order was, that its houses should not be in cities, but that spots in the country should be selected, where the brethren might live a life of contemplation away from the world, and since a considerable portion of the time not employed in singing the Divine Office was given to manual labour in the fields, the lands

of the Religious were well cared for, and from their own knowledge of agriculture they were likely to introduce all possible improvements amongst their tenantry. We have only the names of the following Abbots of Buildwas: Nicholas in the time of Walter de Dunstanville, Simon, Henry II., Ed. II., and Stephen the last Abbot. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas the Abbey and its lands is valued at £104 18s. 7d., by the Commissioners of Henry VIII. at £129 6s. 10d., or a net income of £110 19s. 3½d., and at the dissolution it contained 14 monks. Before passing on to the tenants of Ruckley, the following charter referring to the estate will be found interesting, marking as it does a subsequent grant of land on the Upton side, by Alan la Zouche, and this probably bears reference to the land near what is now called Monk's pool, and other parts which are in the parish of Shiffnal.

Noverint universi quod ego, Petronilla de Monteforti domina de Ideshale, filia quondam de Walteri de Dunstanville inspexi et sensibilter inspexi, cartam patris mei quam fecit viris religiosi Abbati et conventui de Bildewas &c. in hæc verba, Hæc est conventis facta annis regni regis Henrici xxxij inter Nicholaum abb et conventu de Buldewas et Dominum Walterum de Dunstanvile, dominum de Ideshale, videlicet quod prædictus abbas et conventus remisit et concesserunt dicto Waltero et hæredibus suis villam de Upton cum pertinentiis suis quam habuerunt de Alano de la Zuche tenendam et habendam sibi et hæredibus suis de dicto Abbate et successoribus suis pro xl sol argenti annuatim ad duos terminos scilicet ad Festum Beate Mariæ in Martio xx sol et ad Festum Stⁱ Michaelis xx sol apud ecclesiam de Ideshale dicto Abbati et successoribus suis, vel eorum nuncio, de liberis hominibus suis subscriptis et eorum hæredibus imperpetuum, videlicet de Hereberto de Wyke xvij sol pro una virgata terræ quam habet in Wyke, de Ricardo de Castello octo sol et dictus etiam Walterus remisit et quietam clamavit imperpetuum de se et hæredibus dicto Abbati et conventui et successoribus suis redditum iij quam ab eis annuatim percipere consuevit pro brueria de Hathtone. Dedit etiam et concessit prædictus Walterus præfatis Abbati et conventui pasturam habendam ad ccc oves per majus centum cubantes et levantes ad grangias suas de Hathtone et de Roelege per totam infra has di-

visas, exceptis bladis et fratis scilicet a terra de Haltone per viam regiam quæ ducit de Bipeswic usque ad Villam de Upton, et de Upton per eandem viam usque ad Stauntone et sic subtus Stauntone per Sighetum quod vocatur Sparkmore descendo usque ad Wornh et inde usque ad pontem de Roleg sine impedimento alicujus. Et sciendum quod bene liceat dicto Waltero appruare sibi et suis infra dictas divisas, ita tamen quod iidem Abbas et conventus et successores sui habeant liberum et largum ingressum et regressum et sufficientem pasturam omni tempore anni ad prædictas ecc oves, et postquam blada et fæna levata fuerint habebunt pasturam per totum infra prædictas divisas. Et prædictus Abbes et successores sui prædictam villam cum pertinentiis prædicto Waltero et hæredibus suis contra omnes homines warintizabunt &c. Hiis testibus, dominus Henrico de Penneburg, Waltero de Pedwardine, Johanne filio Philippi, Hugone de Westone militibus, &c.

This charter, confirming a previous one, was made by Petronilla de Montfort, who was the daughter and finally heir of Walter de Dunstanville, 1270, Lord of Idshale. The pedigree begins with Reginald de Dunstanville, 1124, the second husband of Adelina de Insula, daughter of Humphrey de Insula, a person of distinction in Wiltshire. They had issue, Alan de Dunstanville, Lord of Idshale, 1156, whose son Walter married Hawise des Priaux, 1195, and had issue Walter de Dunstanville, 1240, who married Petronilla, daughter of William Fitzalan, by whom he was father of another Walter de Dunstanville, 1270, who by his second wife Rohesia left a daughter and heiress Petronilla de Dunstanville, the wife of Robert de Montfort, whose son William de Montfort sold Idsall in 1310 to Bartholemew de Baddlesmere, and from that time, it has been said, it was generally called Shifnal. The above Reginald de Dunstanville is also called Fitzroy, from being one of the numerous illegitimate sons of Henry I., by Adela or Sibil Corbet, the daughter of Robert and niece of Roger Corbet, Baron of Caus. This family of Montfort must not be confused with the family of the celebrated Earl of Leicester, who was descended from the Kings of France. The De Montforts of Shifnal were akin

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlements to the present day, the nation has expanded its territory and diversified its economy. The early years were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule, followed by a period of territorial expansion and the development of a federal government. The mid-19th century saw the Civil War, a pivotal moment in the nation's history that resolved the issue of slavery and strengthened the Union. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by industrialization, urbanization, and the rise of a powerful middle class. The 20th century has been a period of global leadership, technological innovation, and social progress. The United States has played a central role in shaping the modern world, and its influence continues to be felt across the globe.

to Peter de Montfort, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1259, and their chief residence was at Beldesert near Henley, in Warwickshire; they took the side of the Barons, it is true, and the head of the family fell at Evesham under the Earl of Leicester's banner. The Alan la Zouche mentioned in the deed was Lord of Tong, which came to him through Alicia, the sister and heir of her brother Ranulph or Ralph de Belmeis, last Lord of Tong of that race. He was himself descended from Geoffrey Viscount Rohan, whose son, Alan la Zouche, is called Earl or Count of Brittany; he was father of Roger la Zouche, father of another Roger la Zouche, whose son Alan is the person before us. He was in high favour with the King, who made him Chief Justice of Chester, and North Wales was committed to his trust. It is related of him that about the year 1268, John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, had a grievous quarrel with him about some land, and the Earl when worsted in his suit, finding he would have to submit to the law, overcome by passion, vented his rage in foul language, and at length rushed upon Sir Alan and his son in Westminster Hall so violently, that he almost killed the one and wounded the other, immediately after which he fled to his Castle at Reigate, where, being too hotly pursued by Prince Edward and a large force, to remain in safety, he humbled himself and promised to make satisfaction. He was fined 10,000 marks, but the amount was subsequently considerably reduced. It is also recorded that during the Abbacy of John, the 23rd Abbot of St. Albans, in 1252, Queen Eleanor and her children visited that Abbey, and during her stay there a violent thunderstorm took place, the lightning striking and shivering to pieces the mantel piece of the room wherein the Queen was sitting. The laundry of the Abbey burst into flames, and such terror was caused by the elements, that Alan la Zouche, the King's Chief Justice of Chester and of the Welsh district (who was at that time escorting two carts full of treasure and had stopped to rest at the Abbey),

The first of these is the...
 and the second is the...
 and the third is the...
 and the fourth is the...
 and the fifth is the...
 and the sixth is the...
 and the seventh is the...
 and the eighth is the...
 and the ninth is the...
 and the tenth is the...
 and the eleventh is the...
 and the twelfth is the...
 and the thirteenth is the...
 and the fourteenth is the...
 and the fifteenth is the...
 and the sixteenth is the...
 and the seventeenth is the...
 and the eighteenth is the...
 and the nineteenth is the...
 and the twentieth is the...
 and the twenty-first is the...
 and the twenty-second is the...
 and the twenty-third is the...
 and the twenty-fourth is the...
 and the twenty-fifth is the...
 and the twenty-sixth is the...
 and the twenty-seventh is the...
 and the twenty-eighth is the...
 and the twenty-ninth is the...
 and the thirtieth is the...
 and the thirty-first is the...
 and the thirty-second is the...
 and the thirty-third is the...
 and the thirty-fourth is the...
 and the thirty-fifth is the...
 and the thirty-sixth is the...
 and the thirty-seventh is the...
 and the thirty-eighth is the...
 and the thirty-ninth is the...
 and the fortieth is the...
 and the forty-first is the...
 and the forty-second is the...
 and the forty-third is the...
 and the forty-fourth is the...
 and the forty-fifth is the...
 and the forty-sixth is the...
 and the forty-seventh is the...
 and the forty-eighth is the...
 and the forty-ninth is the...
 and the fiftieth is the...
 and the fifty-first is the...
 and the fifty-second is the...
 and the fifty-third is the...
 and the fifty-fourth is the...
 and the fifty-fifth is the...
 and the fifty-sixth is the...
 and the fifty-seventh is the...
 and the fifty-eighth is the...
 and the fifty-ninth is the...
 and the sixtieth is the...
 and the sixty-first is the...
 and the sixty-second is the...
 and the sixty-third is the...
 and the sixty-fourth is the...
 and the sixty-fifth is the...
 and the sixty-sixth is the...
 and the sixty-seventh is the...
 and the sixty-eighth is the...
 and the sixty-ninth is the...
 and the seventieth is the...
 and the seventy-first is the...
 and the seventy-second is the...
 and the seventy-third is the...
 and the seventy-fourth is the...
 and the seventy-fifth is the...
 and the seventy-sixth is the...
 and the seventy-seventh is the...
 and the seventy-eighth is the...
 and the seventy-ninth is the...
 and the eightieth is the...
 and the eighty-first is the...
 and the eighty-second is the...
 and the eighty-third is the...
 and the eighty-fourth is the...
 and the eighty-fifth is the...
 and the eighty-sixth is the...
 and the eighty-seventh is the...
 and the eighty-eighth is the...
 and the eighty-ninth is the...
 and the ninetieth is the...
 and the ninety-first is the...
 and the ninety-second is the...
 and the ninety-third is the...
 and the ninety-fourth is the...
 and the ninety-fifth is the...
 and the ninety-sixth is the...
 and the ninety-seventh is the...
 and the ninety-eighth is the...
 and the ninety-ninth is the...
 and the hundredth is the...

rushed out with his attendants into the highway, imagining the Abbey would be destroyed. Roger la Zouche had sided with the Barons against King John after the murder of his nephew Arthur, son of Geoffrey Duke of Brittany, and on this account the Lordship of Tong had been seized into the king's hands and given to Breose; it was, however, recovered upon payment of 100 marks. Alan la Zouche gave this lordship in frank marriage with his sister Alicia la Zouche, 1267, to William Harcourt, by whom however it was again forfeited, he having adhered to the king's enemies, and only restored after his death to his two daughters, at the intercession of their uncle, Alan la Zouche. By his wife Helen, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, Alan la Zouche had issue two sons, Eudo or Ivon, ancestor of the Zouches of Harringworth, Codnor, &c., and Roger whose son Alan left three co-heirs; 1. Elene wife of Alan de Charleton, whence the Charltons of Apley; 2. Maud, wife of Robert de Holland, and 3. Elizabeth, a nun of Brewood. Returning from this digression, which however seemed necessary to shew the last connection for some time between the lords of Tong and Ruckley, we must take notice of the tenants of Ruckley under the Abbot of Buildwas, but of these there is less known than even of the Abbots, since apparently none of their names survive until the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. That event is looked upon as a calamity or otherwise, for the most part, according to the animus of individuals, but the temperate and unprejudiced must confess that their destruction was not an unmixed good, nor the way in which it was done a legal act of unmixed justice, though there can be no doubt that the clergy of that day brought it upon themselves by their overbearing pride, self-indulgence, and covetousness, all characteristics directly opposed to their duty as Christians and vows as monks. The last Abbot of Buildwas, Stephen, had granted a lease dated April 14th, 1521, of Ruckley Grange, and

some other land in Buildwas, to John Foster of Wellington and Isabella his wife, for the space of 99 years, at the rent of £6 13s. 4d. for the land in Buildwas and 10 shillings for Ruckley per annum, with a heriot, however, upon the death of each possessor, of 20 shillings, in addition to the rent. It is not certain whether the Foresters or Forsters had any previous connection with Ruckley, or whether the deed of gift was not signed by one of them under the Latin form of Radulfus Venator. The family is undoubtedly of very ancient date in the county, and has been said to derive its name from a common source with the Welds of Lulworth and Willey, that is, from Edric the Forester, called in Latin Edric Sylvaticus or the Wild, who was Lord of Wigmore and son of Alfric, brother of the celebrated Edric Streone or Stretton, Earl of Mercia, of whom it is related, that desiring the death of Alfhelm, one of the blood royal, he invited him to hunt with him near his residence at Shrewsbury, having previously placed in ambush in the thickest part of the forest, one Godwin Porchund, or master of the boar hounds, to kill him as he passed. Upon hearing of this treacherous murder of his relative, Ethelred, the Saxon King, put out the eyes of two of Edric's sons as a punishment for the deeds of their father. The first of the name of Forester mentioned is Hugh, son of Robert, in 1214, who at the request of King John, had married a niece of John le Strange, for which he was recompensed by a remission of certain sums of money which he owed. Robert le Forester of Wellington appears in 1287, and in 1319 his son Roger was made a Burgess of Shrewsbury. His son (or grandson) Roger was made keeper of the Chase of Wellington in 1416 by the co-heirs of Thomas Fitzalan, viz., his sisters Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk (at that time, for she had four husbands), and Joan, who had married George Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny. Richard, the son of William and grandson of the last mentioned Roger, was father, by his wife Alice, of William Forster, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Roussford of

Butlos in Herefordshire, and had issue John Forster, who by Anne, daughter of Thomas Bannester of Hadnal, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1403, was father of two sons, Richard, whose issue died out, and John, who was the John Forster mentioned in the Abbot's lease. It is evident, from the alliances above and those which succeed, that the family of Forster ranked amongst the best in the county, and it is more than might have been expected from the various changes and chances of life, to find their descendants and representatives still holding a good position and ranking amongst the largest landed proprietors of Shropshire. John Forster married Isabel, daughter of William Lyster of Rowton Castle; she, however, was his second wife, his first being Alice, daughter of Thomas Charlton, by whom he had a daughter, Alice, wife of John Shee. The Lysters of Rowton Castle are a family still known in Shropshire. William Lyster, the father of Mrs. Forster, had married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Leighton by Angharad, one of the co-heirs of De Burgh. It will have been observed that the Abbot's lease of Ruckley, &c. would end in 1620; before that date however the Reformation had taken place, and the dissolution of religious houses, so that the Abbots had ceased to be owners of land, and the estates of Buildwas had passed into the possession of Henry VIII. He thus acquired the rights of the Abbot of Buildwas, but the rights of the tenants of the Abbey remained in force, and thus the Abbot's lease held good after the lordship of the estates had passed into the hands of a layman. The accounts of the Abbey of Buildwas had been sent to the King in 1536. In the following year the lands of the Abbey were conferred upon Edward Grey Lord Powis, and on July 4th, 1545, he received also the lands of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchall, so that John Forster was now tenant at Ruckley under Lord Powis, of whom we must say a few words. Sir John Grey, Kt., son of Sir Thomas Grey of Berwick, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Lord Mowbray (a descendant of the Albinis), was created in 1418 Earl of Tankerville,

in Normandy, on account of his great services in the French wars, and was also invested with the Order of the Garter. He married Joan, the elder co-heir of Edward Cherleton Lord Powis, who had died on March 14th, 1421, and thus left to his descendants a claim to that Barony, but he himself predeceased his wife, being slain in a marsh near the Castle of Beaufort, April 3rd, 1421. His son, Henry Grey, succeeded him as Earl of Tankerville, and was apparently a strong adherent of the house of Lancaster, since he is said to have beheaded Sir Griffith Vaughan in the courtyard of Powis Castle, at the order of Margaret of Anjou, without any trial and in violation of a promise of safe conduct which had been given in his name, because Sir Griffith was suspected of corresponding with the Yorkist leaders. Others have said that family motives influenced him in this, since Sir Griffith's grandmother was 4th in descent from Gwenwynwyn Prince of Powis, and stood on an equal footing as an heiress of Powis with Lord Tankerville's ancestress, Hawise, wife of John Cherleton. He married Antigone, the natural daughter of Humphrey (surnamed the Good), Duke of Gloucester, 4th son of Henry IV. by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and by her had issue Richard, Humphrey, who died without issue, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Kynaston. Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, died on the feast of St. Hilary, 1450, having never been summoned to Parliament. Richard succeeded his father, and is said to have taken his seat in Parliament between Lords Lovell and Stourton, the position which his ancestors the Cherletons Lords Powis had held; he then swore fealty to Henry VI. Indeed, Richard Lord Powis lived in difficult times, for the struggle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster was at its height. At the battle of Blore Heath, 1449, Sir Roger Kynaston, who had married the sister of Lord Powis, slew with his own hand (it is said) James Lord Audley, the leader of the Lancastrians. A few years afterwards we find Lord Powis and Sir Roger Kynaston together

with Walter Hopton and Roger Eyton, Esquires, redeeming their heads with their lands. In July, 1460, the battle of Northampton changed the aspect of affairs, and two years later Lord Powis was at the siege of Alnwick Castle with the Earl of Warwick. He married Margaret, daughter of James Lord Audley, and relict of Vaughan, by whom she had had two daughters. By Lord Powis she had a son, John Grey, six years old at his father's death, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Ludlow of Stokesay. John Grey served in the French wars, and having married Anne Herbert, daughter of William, first Earl of Pembroke of that family, left at his decease in 1497 a son and heir, John Grey Lord Powis, who died at the early age of 19 years in 1504, having married Margaret, daughter of Edward Lord Dudley, K.G., son of John, who was son of Sir Edmund Lord Dudley by Joyce, sister and co-heir of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, and daughter of John Lord Tiptoft by Joyce, the younger co-heir of Edward Cherleton Lord Powis. Edward Grey Lord Powis succeeded his father, and through his mother represented the other co-heir of the Cherletons, thus uniting the blood of the old Lords Powis in himself. During his youth he had spent much of his time with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to whose care he had been committed. It will be remembered that this Charles Brandon had married Mary, daughter of Henry VII., and relict of Louis XII. of France, and was a person of great distinction, which points out the importance which was thought to attach to the education of young Edward Grey. He frequently visited Shrewsbury and spent his time at his house there, called from its builders, Charlton Hall. By his marriage with Anne, daughter and co-heir of his former tutor, he connected himself with the royal family, but died of the sweating sickness July 2nd, 1551, without any legitimate issue, his wife surviving him and marrying as a second husband Randle Hanworth. Lord Powis had, however, contracted an intimacy with Jane, daughter of Sir Lewis Orwell by Elizabeth,

daughter of Morris Ludlow of Stokesay Castle (or perhaps a former wife), and by her had several natural children, viz., Edward Grey of Buildwas, &c., Jane, wife of William Booth of Dunham Massey, Co. Chester, Anne, wife of Christopher Haywood, Joyce, wife of Humphrey Freewood, and Cecily, wife of Humphrey Freere of Charlton, Co. Worcester. This brings us down to the time of our History, for it was to his connection Edward Grey Lord Powis, that Henry VIII. granted the lands of the Abbeyes of Buildwas and Ystrad Marchell as related above, at a rent for the former of £55 8s. 8d. After the death of Lord Powis, Jane Orwell married John Herbert, and survived until 1596. Edward Grey, the natural son of the last Lord, came of age in the year 1568, having been an infant at his father's death, but succeeding under a will dated June 11th, 1544, to the Barony and Manor of Powis, the Castle and Manor of Poole and other estates of his father, with the exception of the Castle and Manor of Cherleton and Manor of Pontesbury, which were settled on his mother for her life, but came to him in reversion. We may anticipate events so far as to say that immediately upon his succession, he was attacked upon all sides and entered upon a series of legals truggles with his opponents, of so costly a nature, that probably on this account he sold the Lordship and Castle of Powis in 1587 to Sir Edward Herbert, 2nd son of William Earl of Pembroke, and took up his residence at Buildwas. Having married Grisagona, the daughter of John Giffard of Chillington, by his wife Joyce, daughter of James Leveson of Lilleshall, he had issue five sons, Edward, Walter, Andrew, Thomas and Devereux, and four daughters, Jane, the wife of William Seldon, and afterwards of William Leighton, Lettice, Cecily and Grisagona, wife of Sir Moreton Briggs of Haughton (created a Baronet August 12th, 1641), by whom she was mother of Humphrey, Morton, Robert, Anne wife of Thomas Draper, Priscilla, Frances wife of Ferrers Fowke of Little Wyrley, and Martha. The family of Grey, so far as the representatives of Edward

Grey are concerned, seems to have melted away, and left only a trace behind in those descended from the daughters. Indeed most of the estates were sold during Edward's life time, or granted to claimants to secure peace. It is thus that in 1600 we find him joining with Vernon to sell Charlton Hall, the old family house in Shrewsbury, to William Leighton of Stretton, though it was then, and had been for more than two centuries previously in the occupation of the Waring family, and it finally came to the Warings and descended through their heiress Dorothy Waring to Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury, her son, who by Mary, daughter of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, was father of John Scott-Waring and other sons, and Dorothy, his only daughter, wife of Henry Stokes. It will be necessary here to enter upon some explanation of the different claims and claimants on the estate of the last Lord Powis. Foremost amongst these, of course, stands his natural son Edward Grey, who claims under his father's will; then come the Vernons, who claim through their ancestress Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Grey Lord Powis, and finally come the Kynastons, who claim as representatives of Lady Elizabeth Grey, sister of Richard Lord Powis and daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville. It will be remembered that the last Lord Powis died in 1551 or 1552, and as early as 1554, Thomas and George Vernon began to prefer claims to the estates and title of Powis, especially the latter, since the former might follow the will of the deceased peer, and of right pass to his son Edward Grey. From which, it is evident, that there was no secret as to the Vernon claims, nor were they preferred after so long an interval that any reasonable doubt of their justice could arise. Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard Grey Lord Powis, who died in 1466, by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Lord Audley, married Sir John Ludlow of Stokesay Castle, and was by him mother of two daughters and co-heirs, Anne the elder, and Alice the younger. Anne married Thomas Vernon, a younger son

of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle, and was in her right of Stokesay Castle. They had issue a daughter, Elinor, wife of Francis Curzon, and a son and heir, Thomas Vernon, who married Dorothea, daughter of Sir Francis Lovell of Norfolk (whose mother was aunt of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk), and was father of a son, Henry Vernon, claimant to the Barony in 1584, and a daughter, who on the death of her brother without issue became his heir, named Dorothy, the wife of Humphrey Ludlow, by whom he had a daughter and heir Elizabeth Ludlow, who married Humphrey Hill of Hill's Court, and was by him mother of George Hill and other sons, and a daughter Anne Hill, wife of Charles Adams of Caynham, and subsequently of Cleeton, by the marriage of his grandson Francis Adams with Anne, daughter and heir of William Adams of Cleeton. Anne Adams survived her husband, and was living as a widow at Broseley in 1637. The younger co-heir of Sir John Ludlow and Elizabeth Grey, Alice Ludlow, married Humphrey Vernon, in her right of Hodnet (also a son of Sir Henry Vernon's), and was mother of George Vernon of Hodnet, father of Richard Vernon, who died without issue, and John Vernon, who succeeded to Hodnet, and was father of Sir Robert Vernon of Hodnet, the father of Sir Henry Vernon of Hodnet, from whom derived the Vernons of Hodnet. It would take us too long and draw us too far from our subject to enter on the various proofs adduced by Henry Vernon of his right to the Barony of Powis; one however must be noticed, namely, certain books of pedigrees shewing his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Powis, as above related. These books were referred to the Heralds' College for their opinion upon the subject, and the answer of the Heralds was to the effect that though their own books contained no record of any daughter of the later Lords of Powis except Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Kynaston, yet the documents sent up showed that there was a daughter of Richard Lord Powis, called also Elizabeth, and that they considered

The first thing that I saw when I
 stepped out of the boat was a
 vast expanse of water, and I
 felt as if I were in a new world.
 The air was fresh and the
 sun was shining brightly. I
 looked around me and saw
 many people who were
 looking at me with interest.
 I felt a little nervous, but
 I knew that I had to
 face the world as it was.
 I walked along the shore
 and saw many beautiful
 things. The water was so
 clear that I could see the
 bottom of the sea. I saw
 many fish and other
 creatures. I felt as if I
 were in a paradise. I
 stayed there for a few
 days and then I went
 back to my home. I
 felt as if I had been to
 a new world. I was
 glad that I had seen
 it. I will never forget
 it.

them worthy of credit in that behalf. There would appear then every reason to believe that Henry Vernon of Stokesay would duly have received his summons to Parliament as Lord Powis, but unfortunately he died at this time without issue, and nothing further was done. So far the Kynastons seem to have made no claim; indeed the matter rested for more than a century after the death of Henry Vernon, but upon being revived in 1729 by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, he was opposed in January 1730 by John Kynaston (a descendant of Sir Roger Kynaston and Lady Elizabeth Grey), who in 1731 claimed the right to the Barony of Powis, asserting that there was no such person as Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Powis and wife of Sir John Ludlow. He accounted for none of his ancestors having laid claim to the Barony, by saying that though of good birth and position they were too poor to do so effectually. It is certain, however, that from the first the Vernons and Kynastons were interested in the Powis estates, which at the accession of Edward Grey were estimated to be of the value of £5,000 or £6,000 per annum; and he undoubtedly gave the Manors of Plas y Dinas and Trewern, Co. Montgomery, to Edward Kynaston in 1568, in satisfaction for any claims of his on the Powis estates, and thus bought his interests against the Vernons; but it must also be remembered that a moiety of the Manors of Charleton and Pontesbury descended to the Vernons, and that, when the latter was alienated by Edward Grey to William Leighton, the title to the estate was not considered secure without the confirmation of Henry Vernon. There is extant a letter from Edward Grey to his loving cousin, Edward Kynaston of Hordley, dated at Buildwas 29th Sept., 1597, which says that Vernon intended to indict him, his cousin, Mr. Leveson, and their servants, for an affray at Bridgnorth, in revenge for their having indicted some men of Vernon's. From what has been said it is evident that, as previously observed, Edward Grey, upon entering into possession of his father's estate, found that he had

only entered upon a disputed title, and was obliged to buy off his opponents or make some compromise with them. This bears considerably upon the History of Ruckley, which formed part of the disputed possessions, and it would be impossible to understand it without some explanation of the claims of the claimants, and of these persons themselves a short account may not be uninteresting. The Vernons became connected with Shropshire through marrying the heiress of Tong. It will be remembered that that estate passed from the family of Belmeis to that of Zouch. Alan la Zouch and his wife were succeeded by their son William, who died in 1199, when his brother Roger succeeded, during whose tenure Tong was forfeited and given to De Breose. He died in 1238, when his son Alan la Zouch became Lord of Tong, which he settled as a marriage portion on his sister Alice, wife of William de Harcourt, by whom it was again forfeited, but restored, as previously stated, at the intercession of their uncle Alan la Zouch, on his daughters and heirs, of whom the younger, Margery de Harcourt, married John de Cantilupe of Snilfield, brother of Walter Bishop of Worcester, and uncle of S. Thomas of Hereford. She, however, died without issue. The elder co-heir, and finally sole heir, Orabel de Harcourt, married Henry, son of Henry de Pembruge by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Godfrey de Ganages, and grandson of another Henry de Pembruge of Pembruge, Co. Hereford. The father, Henry de Pembruge, was an adherent of De Montfort's party, even after the battle of Evesham, and is said to have insulted Prince Edmund and set fire to Warwick. He was, however, taken prisoner and handed over to the Mortimers, who consigned him to the dungeons of Wigmore Castle and took possession of his lands, from which they refused to part even upon the release of Pembruge, who never regained the whole of them, though his estate was considerable; and we find that his son, besides his wife's dower, had lands in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Wiltshire, and Leicestershire. King

Henry III. granted to Henry de Pembruge a charter for a market at Tong on Thursdays, and an annual fair to be held on the Vigil, the Feast Day and the morrow of St. Thomas the Apostle. At his death in 1296, he left his son and heir, Fulk de Pembruge, an infant five years old, who afterwards took part with the Barons against the King's favourites under Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and was amongst those who received a pardon for the execution of Gaveston. There is some difficulty as to the exact descent of Tong here, but a third Fulk de Pembruge, his son probably, succeeded him in 1326, who died without issue in 1334, when his brother Robert succeeded, father of Fulk de Pembruge, Lord of Tong in 1371, who married firstly, Margaret, sole heiress of William Trussell of Cublesdon, and secondly Isabel or Elizabeth Lingen, who is sometimes called the Foundress of Tong Church. Fulk de Pembruge died in 1408, leaving no issue by either wife, the latter of whom indeed survived him and had a grant of the Church of St. Bartholemew at Tong in 1411, for which she paid £50, and being piously disposed rebuilt to a great extent the church (the arcade of the south aisle being part of the original structure), to which she added a College consisting of a Warden and Canons. Henry V. subsequently endowed it with the Manor of Lapley and lands in Leicestershire. In 1446 Tong came into the possession of Sir Richard Vernon as heir, being the grandson of Juliana de Pembruge, sister and heiress of Fulk de Pembruge, with Richard Vernon of Harlaston, in Staffordshire, which he derived from an heiress of the family of Fraunceys, and of Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, which he derived from heiresses of the families of Avenel and Peverel. This Richard Vernon had by his wife Juliana a son and heir, Richard Vernon who married Joan, the sole issue of Sir Rhys ab Griffith of Wichnor, and his first wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Stackpole. It was thus that the Vernons became representatives of the Stackpoles, though not of the Griffiths of Wichnor, which estate passed on to the descendants of Sir Rhys by his 2nd wife Margaret.

daughter of Nicholas Zouche of Codnor, now represented by Sir Henry Boynton, Bt., of Burton Agnes. Richard Vernon and his wife Joan had issue Sir Richard Vernon, who succeeded to the Tong estate, and married Benedicta, daughter of Sir William (or John) Ludlow of Stokesay Castle and also of Hodnet through an heiress of the De Hodnet family, they had issue Sir William Vernon, who married Margaret Swynfen, heiress of Pipe, her grandfather, Robert Swynfen, having married the daughter of William and sister and heir of Sir Robert Pipe of Pipe Ridware, Co. Stafford. William Vernon and his wife lie in a tomb erected to them, of free stone, with a grey marble slab inlaid with figures and scrolls of brass, near the south-west pier of the tower in Tong Church. He died in 1467, and his wife in 1460. They were succeeded by their son Sir Henry Vernon, K.B., 1467, Lord of Tong, Haddon, &c., &c., and governor or tutor of Prince Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII., who resided with him both at Tong and Haddon, and subsequently held a miniature Court at Ludlow Castle. Sir Henry Vernon rebuilt his Castle at Tong about 1500, and it substantially forms the present edifice. Prints of the building as it stood last century show that it consisted of a centre, wherein was the great Hall, and two projecting wings, all of brick with stone facings and mullions, many of the principal corners being ornamented by octagonal turrets; the chimneys were also of brick, some twisted, some constructed with other ornamental devices, so that the whole formed a mass of most picturesquely broken buildings, though rather a castellated mansion than a castle. It was probably the second castle built upon the present site, since in Fulke de Pembruge's time, circa 1320, mention is made of land called "The Olde Castle." Sir Henry Vernon married Lady Anne Talbot, the daughter of John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury (who was killed in 1460), by Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, 4th Earl of Ormcnd. (This line of Talbot died out with Edward Talbot, the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury). Both Sir Henry and Lady Anne

are buried under a richly carved alabaster tomb in Tong Church, which partly forms a screen between the Golden Chapel (which was a chantry of the Vernons) and the chapel at the east end of the south aisle. He died in 1515, and Lady Anne in 1530. There seems some difficulty as to his issue, since for the most part he is called the father of:—1st. Sir Richard Vernon, his heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dymoke of Scrivelsby. 2nd. Thomas Vernon, *jure uxoris*, of Stokesay. 3rd. Humphrey Vernon, *jure uxoris*, of Hodnet. 4th. Sir John Vernon, of Sudbury. 5th. Sir Arthur, a priest, Rector of Whitchurch, and some daughters, of whom Elizabeth was the wife of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet; but another authority calls Thomas and Humphrey Vernon younger sons of Sir Richard Vernon, and so grandsons of Sir Henry, which seems very probably correct. The arms of Vernon were, *argent fretty sable*; those of Pembruge, Barry of 6 *or* and *azure*; those of Harcourt, *or* two bars *gules*; those of Zouche, *gules* 10 bezants 4, 3, 2, and 1. These last arms surmounted by a chief *or*, are also given as those of Belmeis. The arms of Ludlow were *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*. With this knowledge of the persons mentioned before us, we may return to the Ruckley estate, which had been leased to John Forster by Stephen, last Abbot of Buildwas. Through the contentions of the various competitors for Lord Powis' estate, Ruckley became divided into two moieties. On June 22nd, 1599, Henry Vernon gave a lease on Cosforde or Gosforde, Byldwas Hayes and Ruckley Grainge (late in the occupation of John Forster), to Thomas More of Reding, Berkshire, gent., at the rate of £4 per annum. It has been supposed that this lease was given principally to strengthen Henry Vernon's position, but his right to give it was questioned in 1657. It would itself have expired June 10th, 1679, but could not take effect until the expiration of the lease given by the Abbot. This latter lease had descended after the death of John Forster, by gift and grant to Richard

Forster of Brockton and Ruckley Grange, who however was sued for it by Robert Cressett, gentleman, though without success. Cressett seems to have been connected with the Forster family, though it is rather difficult to see how he had any claims in the matter. Richard Forster of Brocton, Ruckley Grange and Sutton Madoc, was the son of John Forster and Isabel Lyster, and brother of John Forster of Upton and Easthope, 1544, an attendant on Henry VIII., who granted him a license in 1520, "to use and were his bonet on his hede at all tymes and in all places, as well in our presence as elsewhere." This John Forster married Joyce, the daughter and heir of Philip Upton, called in one place of Upton under Haghmond, in another of Oteley, Co. Salop; and left a numerous issue, of whom Edward, the 5th son, had by his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bostock, a daughter, Isabel, who married her cousin John Forster. The eldest son of John Forster, of Upton, was William, who by Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Weaver of Strangford, Co. Hereford, was the ancestor of the present Lords Forester of Willey, who still retain the right of appearing covered in the royal presence. On February 6th, 1603, Thomas More of Reading, Berks, entered into a bond for £60 to Gilbert Watkis (probably Watkins) of Peplowe, in the County of Salop, yeoman, binding himself to keep certain agreements, the purport of which is that by a deed dated February 15th, 1604, More should sell to Watkis for the sum of 40 marks *i.e.* £26 13s. 4d., his interest in Gosforde Grange, &c., and other lands in the occupation of John Forster of Sutton Madoc, for the residue of the term of 80 years then unexpired, that is, his interest in the lease given by Henry Vernon, and which would, if undisputed, come into operation after the convent lease of 99 years (under which John Forster held those lands) had expired. It is evident from what has been said, that this interest which was bought by Watkis could not be of any very great value at some sixty years before it could come into operation; and, indeed, the whole of such an interest seems to have been

created by Henry Vernon for his own purposes. However, it seems subsequently to have been deemed of some value, or if not of much value in itself, still the possession of it might prevent further disputes. It also speaks well for the improving state of the Ruckley property, when we find the tenants, John Forster and his heirs, anxious to obtain the lease, and thus extend their right over it. This was done by a deed dated June 16th, 1604, wherein Gilbert Watkis of Peplowe assigns to Francis Forster, eldest son of John Forster of Sutton Maddock, the remainder of the term of 80 years, reserving however to himself Cosforde Grange. To this deed is added a memorandum, stating that Gilbert Watkis having purchased the lease from Moore, subject to a rent of £4, payable by him for all the lands to Henry Vernon, Francis Forster would be liable to the same rental, but in consideration of the reduction of Gosforde Grange, he should pay to Henry Vernon, his heirs, and assigns, the sum of £3 11s. 8d. during the time he should enjoy the premises. But before going further we must speak of Richard Forster, the son and heir of the John Forster to whom the Abbot's lease was given. He married Margery, daughter of Wildgose or Wildgote of Wolverhampton, by whom he had several children, viz., John, his heir, born 1554; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bowyer; Anne, wife of Richard Baxter, and Frances, wife of William Adams of Clecton, some of whom were born before the marriage of their parents. This John Forster, son and heir of Richard, who also succeeded to the Abbot's lease, states that in the year 1604, June 16th, his grandfather John Forster, the original lessee, was dead, and he himself was in possession of the lease of a moiety of Ruckley, the reversion of which would rest in Henry Vernon and his heirs expectant. He, therefore, promises to pay to Henry Vernon half the sum of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, and also to defend his title to that moiety of the estate; and Henry Vernon promises upon his part to pay back

to John Forster the rent if he be evicted of his title, and also to acquit John Forster of all arrears due, either to himself or to his grandfather Thomas Vernon. This agreement was, of course, entered into on account of the disputes affecting the estate of the last Lord Powis, and indeed legal disputes and litigation seem an heritage entailed upon the Ruckley estate and its possessors. In 1606 Henry Vernon died without issue, and we hear little more of him, until at a later date a claim to the Barony of Powis was taken up by the Curzons, the descendants of his aunt. It is worthy of remark, however, that on the very day on which John Forster entered upon the above agreement with Henry Vernon, *i.e.* June 16th, 1604, he also entered upon a similar agreement with Sir Robert Vernon as to his moiety of Ruckley, and the same conditions are recited with respect to Sir Robert's father, John Vernon; so that it is evident the two Vernons acted together, deriving their rights from the same source, their ancestress Elizabeth Grey, wife of Sir John Ludlow. They had both given leases on Ruckley, and both these leases were vested in their joint tenant John Foster, son of Richard, son of John Forster, the Abbot's lessee. He seems to have had so great an affection for the place that he was desirous of extending the period of his holding there, after the expiration of the Abbot's lease, which would expire, be it remembered, on April 4th, 1620; and so he obtained from Sir Robert Vernon for the sum of £50 a further lease of his lands in Buildwas Hayes, Ruckley Grange, &c., for 21 years beyond the term of the Convent lease, at a yearly rent of £3 11s. 8d. The death of Henry Vernon, without any issue, seems to have simplified matters, and Sir Robert Vernon was able in September, 1609, to come to an agreement with Edward Grey of Buildwas, who was the son of Edward Grey, the natural son of Lord Powis; and on Dec. 2nd, 1610, there is a deed between Thomas Harryes, Sergeant-at-Law, Rondle Crewe of Lincoln's Inn, Edward Grey of Buildwas, Esq., William Jones of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and on the

other part John Forster of Sutton Maddoc, gentleman. The object of this deed is, that Edward Grey should guarantee John Forster against all claims made by him or by Henry Vernon, deceased, and renew the Abbot's lease of 99 years for 21 years more, at the rate of £6 13s. 4d. per annum. In fine it covenants that nothing shall bind to further warranty Harries, Crewe, or Jones. The leases given by Henry Vernon and Sir Robert Vernon included Buildwas Hayes, Abbot's Orchard, and Ruckley, but though their joint claim upon Ruckley was allowed, that upon Buildwas was conceded to Grey, no doubt by an arrangement of compromise. Forster then would receive from the Vernons only the renewal of the lease upon Ruckley and would have to look to Edward Gray for the renewal of that upon Buildwas; he may have obtained the foregoing deed as a precaution against any claims of Edward Grey on the Ruckley estate. It is remarkable that John Curzon (son of Francis Vernon by Eleanor, aunt of Henry Vernon) unites with Sir Robert Vernon in alienating their claim upon Buildwas in 1612 to Thomas Chamberlain. On the 3rd November, 1634, Sir Robert Vernon, Kt., obtained from the Crown a permission to alienate the fee simple of his portion of the estate of Ruckley Grange to Francis Forster, gentleman; the deed is signed by Lord Bacon under the great seal of England. The Francis Forster here spoken of was one of the sons of John Forster previously mentioned, who was the only son of Richard Forster, to whose property he had succeeded, and had married his cousin Isabel Forster, daughter of Edward Forster, 5th son of John Forster of Upton, by whom he had issue three sons, Francis, Basil, and Edward. Sir Robert Vernon soon acted upon the permission he had obtained, for by a deed of Nov. 8th, 1634, he, for the sum of £100, enfeoffed Francis Forster of Sutton Maddoc, gentleman, in the moiety of Ruckley Grange, which belonged to him, and John Huxley of Broseley, gentleman, acted as Vernon's attorney in this matter, so that Francis Forster

thus became actual possessor of a portion of the Ruckley property. But on the 5th of November in the same year Francis Forster assigned Ruckley Grange, as held by him by virtue of two several indentures of demise, to his brothers Basil Forster and Edward Forster, gentlemen. On the following tenth of November, seizin was given to Francis Forster by John Huxley in the capital house, so that he now entered on possession of his property. The capital house here spoken of was doubtless old Ruckley Grange, a farm house facing the south, and of which some vestiges remain in the kitchens of the present mansion, though the greater portion was pulled down. Francis Forster married Mary, daughter of Thomas Scott, but died Dec. 17th, 1652, apparently without issue, and she married again. The family of Scott became much connected with Shropshire, probably through an early intermarriage between one of them and Lord Wenlock. The principal branch of the family, which came from Scot's Hall, in Kent, was that seated at Shrewsbury and Betton Strange, through a marriage of their ancestor with the heiress of Betton. Mary Scott, the wife of Francis Forster, and who subsequently bought up the interest of her nephews in the Ruckley property, was the daughter of Thomas Scott of the Heath, Shiffnal, who died about 1630, by Elizabeth Mitton, his wife. This family of Mitton were owners of Weston, which had come to them by the marriage of Richard Mitton (son of Reginald Mitton of Shrewsbury) with Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Adam Peshale, whose great-grandfather, Sir Adam Peshale, had married as his first wife the heiress of John Weston of Weston-under-Lizzard. The Mittons of Weston finally vested in the Wilbrahams, whose heiress married a Newport, and the estate thus passed to Sir Henry Bridgman, ancestor of the Earl of Bradford, the present possessor. Thomas Scott was the son of Anthony Scott, who is stated, in a manuscript formerly belonging to Scot's Hall, Kent, to have married the heiress of Betton Strange, Co. Salop. Anthony was son of Charles Scott of Egerton, in God-

mersham, who died 1617, and Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington Castle, who was beheaded in the second year of Queen Mary's reign. Charles was the son of Sir Reginald Scott of Scot's Hall, by Mary, daughter of Sir Bryan Tuke, who had formerly been a secretary of Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Reginald was son of Sir John, Sheriff of Kent, by Anne his wife, daughter and co-heir of Reginald Pympe of Nettlestead, who was attainted in 1483 for assisting the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III., but the attainder reversed by Henry VII. Sir John Scott was the son of Sir William, and Sybella his wife, daughter of Sir John Lewkenor, slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471. Sir William was son of Sir John Scott, by Agnes, the daughter and heir of William Beaufitz, son of William Scott, by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Vincent Herbert or Finch of Netherfield, son of John Scott by the heiress of De Cumbe, son of William, son of Michael, son of Sir William, son of John le Scot, of Brabourne, Co. Kent, son of Sir William Baliol le Scot, youngest brother of John Baliol, King of Scotland; he died circa 1313, and is buried at the Monastery of the Whitefriars, in Canterbury, being the son of John le Baliol, Lord of Bernard Castle, and founder of Baliol College, Oxford, who died 1269, by Devorgilda his wife Countess of Huntingdon, and Lady of Fotheringhay Castle, foundress also of the Abbey of Dolce Cor, where she was interred in 1288, together with the heart of her husband. The Lady Devorgilda was heiress of the Crown of Scotland, through her mother, Margaret, who was the direct descendant of the Kings of Scotland and Saxon Kings of England. It must, however, be observed that these Scotts who were of Cosford and Tong Norton were not the eldest branch of the family, which was seated at Shrewsbury, and which has previously been noticed as representing through marriage the very ancient family of Waring. We must now turn our attention to the other moiety of Ruckley, concerning which changes also were shortly made, for on October 1st,

1656, Sir Humphrey Briggs, of Haughton, Kt., and Bart., gave to John Smith for the sum of £90 the moiety or half of Ruckley Grange, all which premises were given to Sir Humphrey for 500 years from the date Novr. 6th, 1654, by Thomas Grey, Anne, his wife, and Walter Grey, of Hatton Grange, to be held by the said John Smith, during the remainder of the 500 years, i.e., until Novr. 6th, 2154, and that he shall have all the rents, &c., during that term of years after the expiration of the interest in the estate now claimed by the executors of Frances Forster, deceased, who died Decr., 17th, 1652. On the 2nd of October, 1656, John Smith granted all his interest in the said Grange to his brothers Thomas and William Smith. Sir Humphrey Briggs was acting as trustee of Walter Grey, when he granted the above lease. He was connected with the Grey family through the marriage of his son, Sir Morton Briggs, with Grisagona, the daughter of Edward Grey, of Buildwas, by Grisagona, daughter of John Giffard, of Chillington, and grand-daughter of Edward Grey, the last Lord Powis. He was also connected with the Forster family, through his wife Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Robert Morton, whose sister Elizabeth married George Forster, great grandson of John Forster, of Evelith. Sir Humphrey Briggs was the son of Oliver Briggs, of Ernestree, by Ann, daughter of Humphrey Coningsby, of Neen Sollers, son of Brian Briggs, by Cecilia, dr. and h. of Oliver Gilpin, of Westmoreland, son of Simon Briggs, son of Thomas, son of Simon, son of John, son of Edmund, son of John Briggs, Lord of Sall. They are represented in one branch by the family of Brooke, of Haughton, near Shiffnal. Walter Grey is called the son of Thomas Grey, of Hatton Grange, and is (probably erroneously) said to be of Enville or Enfield; his mother's name was Anne, and he himself, is said to have married Dorothy (probably Briggs). Thomas Grey was one of the sons of Edward Grey, of Buildwas, and may have named his son Walter after his brother, but there is evidently a

confusion between this family of Grey and the Greys of Enville, which are an entirely distinct family. The Greys, Lords Powis, were a Northumbrian family, and bore as arms, *gules* a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed *argent*. The Greys of Enville, were the descendants of Reginald, 2nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn (a descendant of John de Croy), by his wife the Honble. Joan Astley, daughter and heir of William Lord Astley. Robert Grey, the third son of the above Reginald Ld. Grey, married Eleanor, the daughter and heir of Humphrey Lowe of Enville, and thus brought that property into his family, where it continued until it was purchased from them by their cousin Henry Lord Grey, of Groby, father of Henry, 1st Earl of Stamford, and Ambrose Grey, whose daughter Mary married Sir Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley. The Greys of Enville, now represented by Lord Stamford, bear Barry of 6 *argent* and *azure*. By a Deed dated October 6th, 1650, Walter Grey, for the sum of £120, to be paid at once, and £90 which had been previously paid to Sir Humphrey Briggs by his appointment, enfeoffs John Smith, yeoman, in his moiety of Ruckley Grange for ever, and promises that he and Dorothy Grey, his wife, will duly deliver the said premises to John Smith. It will be remembered that Sir Robert Vernon had sold his part to Francis Forster, for the sum of £100, and thus it is evident that about the year 1640, the whole estate, consisting of Ruckley Grange and Ruckley Wood, was sold for the sum of £310; the possessor of Ruckley Grange, being Francis Forster, gentleman, and that of Ruckley Wood, being John Smith, yeoman. In the same year in which he acquired his new property John Smith gave Walter Grey a lease of 98 years, on a messuage called the Hole or Heath House and Cosford Leasows (i.e. the portion of Ruckley Wood which adjoins Cosford, now called Hell Bank), the rent to be £10 per annum so long as the interest of the assigns of Francis Forster, in Ruckley shall continue, and after that at a peppercorn rent. There were evidently

cross interests in the two moieties of the Ruckley property, of which more is evident hereafter, but in order to preserve the sequence of events we must here return to Mary, the daughter of Thomas Scott, who had married 1st Francis Forster, of Ruckley Grange, but had by him no issue; she married subsequently, Sir William Glascock, of Hertfordshire. Basil Forster, her first husband's brother, had married a wife whose Christian name was Frances, and had by her a son Francis Forster of London, named after his uncle. This Francis Forster (the nephew) sold his property in Ruckley Grange, on June 26th, 1657, to his aunt Mary Forster, of Wornley, Co. Herts, relict of Francis Forster, of Sutton Maddoc, for the sum of £60 paid, and £140 secured; the whole affair was concluded upon the same day, the receipt for the £60 and security for £140 bearing that date. It is evident that the value of the property was increasing, since this is double the sum paid to Sir Robert Vernon for it. But the troubles arising from the disputed state of Lord Powis's Estates were not yet over, for about this time Walter Grey as complainant instituted a suit in Chancery against Mary Forster, widow, defendant, pressing her to produce a title to her Estate of Ruckley Grange. This suit has been supposed to have been instituted in favour of John Smith, to whom Walter Grey had sold his moiety of Ruckley, but who found his claims met by the counter claim of Mary Forster, the widow, who declared her rights to include the fee simple of one part of the estate, and a term of years on the other part. We next find a tripartite Deed dated July 26th, 1659, between firstly John Smith, of Ruckley Grange, yeoman, secondly William Salter of Tong Norton, gentleman, and Edward Jobber, of Woodhouses, gentleman, and thirdly Thomas Smith, of the Hem, yeoman, by which John Smith, for the sum of £210 paid by Thomas Smith, grants half of Ruckley Grange to William Salter and Edward Jobber, firstly to the use of John Smith and Mary his wife, or the survivor of them, at £10 per annum. Secondly after the decease

of John and Mary Smith, or in default of payment for 20 days to William Salter and Edward Jobber, to the use of the said Thomas Smith and Anne, his wife, and their heirs. The contending claims between the owners of the two moieties make it necessary again to refer to the other part. Mary Forster, the widow, had married as her second husband, Sir William Glascock, of Wormley, in Hertfordshire, and by a deed of April 4th, 1664, devised all her interest in the Ruckley property to Henry Dunster, of London, Esq., John Easby, of London, merchant, and John Bruere, of Wormley, Herts, gentleman, in trust for her husband after her death. She died before him, on March 31st, 1670, when the Trustees conveyed the property to Sir William, by a deed bearing date May 5th, of the same year, and therein is a declaration that her rights in the Ruckley Estates are—the fee simple of one moiety and a term of years on the other moiety; these rights, therefore, passed to Sir William Glascock. On the 12th of November, 1671, some further trouble seems to have fallen to the lot of John Smith, of Ruckley Wood, for a Latin deed is still extant by which John Smith, and William Smith, 'quer' (sic) agree to give Walter Grey, armiger, and Richard Basnett and Margaret his wife, the sum of £100 for full and quiet possession for themselves, and their heirs in perpetuum. This would seem rather unjust to the Smiths, if it referred in any way to the fee simple which they had already purchased, but it may have had reference to some other interest which had been created in John Smith's estate as that by the deed of October 14th, 1656. However, they seem at length to have had a better prospect of peace, for on December 12th, 1673, Sir William Glascock, and Anne Smith of the Hem, let Ruckley to John Smith, of Ruckley, yeoman, for the space of 14 years, at the rent of £20 per annum, reserving timber, &c., of which £10 was to be paid to Sir William and £10 to Anne Smith, widow. A note on the agreement says that until 'June 10th, 1679, (which evidently

refers to Henry Vernon's lease of 1599, for 80 years), Smith is to pay all his rent to me W. G.' There were numerous claims upon the Ruckley Wood property (the portion of land held by John Smith). The original John Smith, named in the deed of July 26th, 1659, and also his wife Mary, were dead. Thomas Smith, who is mentioned therein, was also dead, so that the fee simple vested in his widow, Ann Smith; but Sir William Glascock had derived from his late wife certain interest in the property during a term of years, and hence we find him uniting with Anne Smith to grant the above lease. Land had rapidly risen in value, since an estate, which in 1521 was let for ten shillings was worth so much higher a price rather more than a century later, that the half of it produced a rental of £20 per annum. It is also curious to observe the fate of the two moieties of the Ruckley property, one of which was transmitted through the hands of gentlemen while the other became the property of yeomen, and this may account for the fact of the former receiving the name of the whole estate, and being in after times the seat of the owner's residence, while Ruckley Wood sank in importance, and became a dependent farm. Sir William Glascock, at his death, bequeathed the property given him by his wife to their son, William Glascock, of Barton Mills, Co. Suffolk, who married a wife also named Mary. This latter William Glascock is called esquire, and bore as his arms *ermine*, a chevron between 3 (crescents?) Crest, a stag's head. There can be little doubt but that these arms should be, *ermine*, a chevron between 3 cocks, *azure*. The Glascocks were an Essex family, and their pedigree is traced to John Glascock, who was living in the 38th year of Edward III. On the 27th Novr., 1691, William Glascock, of Barton Mills, sold to Goldsmith Mills, Proctor of Doctors Commons, for the sum of 10 shillings, his moiety of Ruckley Grange, to be held for one year, and next day (Novr. 28th) he sells it for ever for the sum £200, and enters into a bond of £10 to perform the above contract, and also gives

a receipt for £100, having received security for the other £100. Thus the Ruckley estate became entirely estranged from the Forster family and its connections, after they had held it for about 200 years, and their only interest remaining in the neighbourhood was what they possessed in Ruckley Wood. This, however, did not long continue, for John Smith had already sold the fee simple of that farm to Roger Roden, and on February 9th, 1692, there is an agreement of sale of certain lands between Roger Roden, plaintiff, and Goldsmith Mills, gent., and Francis Forster, gent., for which acknowledgment Roden pays £100. These lands are marked on the Duke of Kingston's map as acres 142 3 24, being the Ruckley Wood Farm, and thus it is to be presumed Roden became quietly possessed of Ruckley Wood, having bought up all the Forster interest in that property. Before quitting this name, which has been so long before us, it may be allowable to mention some members who are distinguished, in both branches of the family, for the Forsters of Evelith and those of Ruckley are evidently of the same family, though the connection between them is not known. Isabel Forster, of Tong, daughter of Thomas Forster was so handsome and engaging as to captivate Edward, 12th Baron Stafford, and it is she of whom Rowland White peevishly writes to Sir Robert Sidney, 'My lord Stafford's son is basely married to his mother's chambermaid.' Though the Forster family was not so illustrious as the great House of Stafford, still it was of no mean antiquity and was of good standing in its own county as its connections prove. It is true that her immediate forefathers may have been poor, and indeed her grandfather, Robert Forster, of Tong (Evelith), is called a 'yeoman,' yet he married the daughter of William Barker, of Coulshurst, what we now call a good family, and her uncle, Robert Forster, married Joane, daughter of Edward Mitton, of Weston, who was undoubtedly of a good family. Another member of this family has been written down by a more illustrious person than Rowland

White, being none other than Anthony Forster, of Cunnor Hall, in Berkshire, whose name Sir Walter Scott has introduced into his tale of Kenilworth. He was the son of Richard Forster, of Evelith, by Mary Groseley, and grandson of John Forster, of Evelith, by Isabel Kyffin, of Abertanat. Anthony Forster would appear to have been a second son, his elder brother being Thomas Forster, who by Frances Giffard, his wife, had a son George, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morton by his wife Cecilia, daughter of William Charlton. This Elizabeth had a brother, Robert, who by Jocosa, daughter of Thomas Lee, of Langley, had two co-heiresses, Anne, wife of Humphrey Briggs (vide supra), and Jane, wife of Thomas Corbet. She had also a sister, Margaret Morton, wife of Roger Fowke of Gunstone, whose daughter Joan married Roger Fowke, of Brewood, the grandfather of Ferrers Fowke, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Morton Briggs, by Grisagona, daughter of Edward Grey, of Buildwas. Anthony Forster probably became connected with Oxfordshire (on the borders of which county Cunnor is situated) through his wife, Anne, niece of Lord Williams, of Thame, by whom he had three sons, John, Robert, and Henry. His connection with Leicester, and the fact of his possessing the house wherein the unhappy Amy, Countess of Leicester, passed some years of her life, suggested the idea of introducing his name, though with a fictitious character, into the romance. It is singular that Amy Robsart's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Scott, of the Mote, Iden, son of Sir William Scott of Scot's Hall, by Sybilla Lewknor. There is also the tomb of one of this family under an arch on the North Side of the Chancel of Shiffnal Church, with the arms, quarterly per fess indented *sable* and *argent* in the first and fourth quarters, a pheon point downwards, second and third a hunting horn stringed, all counterchanged. He is lying on an altar tomb, in the sacred vestments, above which is the inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Thomas Forster,

sometime Prior of Wombridge, Warden of Tongue, and Vicar of Idsall, 1526." Francis Forster went up to London after selling his interest in Ruckley to his aunt, and his third brother Edmund is stated to have been one of the City Captains in 1633, and to have married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Rawdon, another of the City Captains. It will be remembered that Roger Roden had made himself entire master of Ruckley Wood, having purchased up everybody's interests therein, but in order to do this money had to be borrowed, consequently William Roden (whose interest appears to have been identical with that of Roger Roden) gave a deed of mortgage on the Ruckley Wood property for the sum of £200 to John Smith of the Hem. The deed is dated Nov. 25th, 1718, and recites that the estate was to be held at a peppercorn rent for 200 years, unless the sum borrowed were returned before Nov. 25th, 1719. The above William Roden, together with John Roden, were executors of Roger Roden's will, and we find them constantly acting together in matters connected with Ruckley Wood. William Roden gave a note of hand for £3 12s. 9d to Mr. Humphrey Pitt on Oct. 30th, 1731, the receipt for which was given by Mr. Pitt, on Nov. 11th, 1746, probably by Roden's executors, for his will is dated July 1st, 1735. This was a long time to take for the payment of so small a sum, and we are not surprised to find that the Ruckley Wood Estate was at this time purchased from Roden, by the Duke of Kingston, and so reunited to its parent estate of Tong. The family of the Rodens, who were yeomen, had members living in the neighbourhood of their former property, the Ruckley Wood Farm, as late as 1860, when one of them was tenant of the Neachley Farm, which borders upon it. It may be remembered that we left Tong in the possession of Sir Richard Vernon, the son and heir of Sir Henry Vernon and Lady Anne, daughter of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, and its history from that time until it came into the hands of the Duke of Kings-

ton is as follows : Sir Richard Vernon had issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, Sir George Vernon, of Haddon and Tong, who lived in great magnificence, and married Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, by whom he had issue two daughters and co-heiresses, Margaret and Dorothy, the latter so well known for her escapade with Sir John Manners, whom she married, and to whose family she carried the Haddon Hall property. Margaret Vernon, the heiress of Tong, married Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, third Earl of Derby ; he was reported by the Puritans to be "a great and notable papist," but now lies quietly in Tong Church, where is a very fine monument to himself and his lady, formerly placed in the chancel, but afterwards removed, by Mr. Durant, to the East end of the South aisle. Sir Thomas Stanley died Dec. 18th, 1576. They left issue Henry, who died young, and Sir Edward, who succeeded to the estates in Shropshire, and also to that of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire. He married Lady Lucy Percy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, seventh Earl of Northumberland, and by her had several daughters, of whom Frances married John Fortescue, of Seldon, co. Bucks, and Venetia married Sir Kenelm Digby, of Drystoke, Rutland, but, before his death, he sold Tong Castle (circa 1610) to Sir Thomas Harries, an eminent lawyer of Queen Elizabeth's time, son of John Harries, of Cruckton, co. Salop, which estate was in the family two centuries earlier, and still continues in their line. There are two families of Harries, of some distinction, in Shropshire, not at all related to each other, but much connected ; one is the ancient family of which Sir Thomas, of Tong, was a member, and which bears as arms : Barry of 8 *ermine* and *azure*, over all 3 annulets *or*. This Sir Thomas was created a Baronet in 1623. The other family, however, which bears *or* 3 hedgehogs, 2 and 1 *azure*, had also a Sir Thomas Harries, who was created a Baronet in 1622, and was

also a lawyer. The two families owned property in the same parishes, and seem to have been occasionally executors of each other's wills; they became indeed subsequently connected by marriage with the same families, so that there is considerable danger of confusion between the two. Sir Thomas Harries, of Tong Castle, and Dame Ellinor, his wife, had two daughters and co-heiresses, the elder of whom, Ann, married John Wilde of Droitwich, Co. Worcester, and died after the birth of her first child, May 6th, 1624, being then in her sixteenth year; she was buried in Tong Church, where there is a monument to her. Elizabeth, her sister, and finally sole heiress of her father, succeeded to the Tong Estate about 1640, having married the Honble. William Pierpont (second son of Robert, first Earl of Kingston), who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1638. His arms are *argent* semée of cinquefoils *gu.*, a lion *rampt. sable.* William Pierpoint's brother George married Mary, daughter of Isaac Jones, Esq., of Berwick Park, near Shrewsbury, whose sister Sara married Sir Thomas Harries, of Boreatton, and William's aunt, Grace Pierpont, married Sir George Manners, of Haddon, thus making a sort of connecting link between the Vernons (Dorothy Vernon being mother of Sir George) and the Pierponts. The first Earl of Kingston had been a zealous royalist, and lost his life in the service of Charles I., but his son William was more inclined to the principles of the Parliamentarians, and there are several notices of his having troops at Tong. The north side of the church bears traces of the small cannons of that period, probably owing to a few stray shots from a passing troop. Indeed, parties were much divided in this part of the country at that time, Tong being in the hands of a Parliament man, while in the neighbourhood were the Royalist Giffards, and the Humphrestons, whose old moated Hall in the neighbouring parish was nearly destroyed between the contending parties, though a Mr. Waring settled himself there, having expelled the old family, and

became Sheriff of Shropshire. Tong Castle itself does not seem to have sustained any very great injury, and William Pierpont was a very moderate man, apparently no great enemy to either side. By Elizabeth Harries he had a large family, of whom Gervase Pierpont, a younger son, was created Baron Pierpont, of Hanslop, and took much interest in Tong. He gave a large and valuable library to the church there, for the use of the Curates, who were then Chaplains at Tong Castle. His only daughter, who died September 1st, 1697, in the eleventh year of her age, was buried in the church, and he himself was also placed in a vault there, upon his death, which took place on May 22nd, 1715, in his sixty-sixth year. The eldest son of William Pierpont, Robert, married Elizabeth, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Evelyn, but died during the lifetime of his father, leaving Robert his eldest son, who succeeded his great uncle, as third Earl of Kingston, but dying in 1682, unmarried, his honours passed to his brother William fourth Earl, who also died unmarried in 1690, when his youngest brother, Evelyn Pierpont, succeeded as fifth Earl, and was created Duke of Kingston, by Queen Anne in 1715. It was he who purchased the Ruckley Wood property from William Roden, and reunited it to the Tong Estate after a separation of about 580 years, and there for the time we must leave it, and return to the other moiety of the property. Ruckley Grange, which was at the time we last spoke of it in the hands of Goldsmith Mills, next became the possession of a family named Wightwick, which is of very ancient date on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire. Alexander Wightwick, of this family, was great grandson of John Wightwick, uncle of Richard, co-founder of Pembroke College, Oxford. The daughter of Alexander Wightwick married Edward Jorden, and had issue, Edward Jorden, who married the daughter and heiress of John Wyke of Prior's Lee, near Shiffnal, by whom he was father of another Edward Jorden, of Prior's Lee, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1720. At his death

he left a daughter and heiress Sarah, who carried that estate by marriage to Humphrey Pitt, the original possessor of the old Ballads which now bear the name of *Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, from the clergyman who arranged and edited them. This no doubt was the way in which Humphrey Pitt became connected with the Ruckley property, and accounts for William Roden's note of hand to him. On Dec. 9th, 1802, a lease for 60 years was given by Sarah Wightwick to Thomas Wightwick, at the rental of £105 per annum, and his name occurs in deeds of 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1810. On November 23rd, 1805, George Durant, of Tong Castle, gave a lease of the small tithes of Ruckley to Anthony Titley, of Seighford, Co. Stafford, and upon the same day we find Thomas Wightwick making arrangements by which Titley had power to erect some flood gates. Titley's lease was to last for 21 years, from March 25th, 1805, at a rental of £18 per annum. And now we must take leave of old Ruckley Grange, which stood upon part of the same ground as the present house, but faced the south. The farm yard which was attached to it is now occupied by part of the walled gardens, and indeed part of the wall on the south-east side seems to be identical with that of the old farm yard. Mrs. Wightwick, a widow, was the last inhabitant of the old house, and was living within the memory of some who were alive in 1860. On June 19th, 1810, Thomas Wightwick sold Ruckley to Moreton A. Slaney, a gentleman remembered in the neighbourhood as the last who wore a pig tail. The old house of Ruckley received many improvements, and was fitted up as a gentleman's residence, to receive the new owner and his wife, Mary daughter of Richard Prince Corbet, by Mary, daughter of John Wickstead, of Wem. The Slaneys are traditionally said to have come from Bohemia. Their seat, however, before coming into Shropshire was at Mytton in the neighbouring County of Stafford, where they resided for several generations. Robert Slaney, in 1672,

married Anne, daughter of Thomas Moreton, of Brocton Grange, son of Richard Moreton, whose elder brother Robert had, as previously mentioned, two daughters and co-heirs, Anne, wife of Humphrey Briggs, through whom he got Haughton, and Jane, who in 1588 married Thomas Corbet of Longnor. Robert Slaney had two sons; the elder, Robert, had a daughter and heir who married William Mackworth Praed, but died without issue. The younger son, Moreton Slaney, married the daughter and heir of John Aglionby, of Knoll, in Warwickshire, and had issue by her, Robert Aglionby, Moreton and Elizabeth, wife of John Wallhouse, of Hatherton, Co. Stafford. The eldest son, Robert Aglionby Slaney, married Frances Teresa, daughter of William Plowden, of Plowden, by Mary, daughter of John Stonor, of Stonor, and had issue, Plowden Slaney, of Hatton Grange, and Richard, of Shiffnal, whose son Moreton Aglionby Slaney, is the gentleman mentioned above as purchaser of Ruckley, who married Mary Corbet, by whom he had an only child, Mary, wife of John Somerset Packington, of Westwood, Co. Worcester. Plowden Slaney married Martha, a daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Pitt, of Prior's Lee, by whom he was father of Robert Slaney, the father of Robert Aglionby Slaney, and William Henry Slaney, of Hatton. It will thus be seen that the Slaney family were connected with Ruckley, not only through the Moretons but also through the families of Wightwick, Jorden, and Pitt. On December 1st, 1810, there is an agreement between Robert Slaney and Moreton Aglionby Slaney for making floodgates, stank, and weir in Far Moor and New Moor, and this is the beginning of the large sheet of water at Ruckley. Moreton Slaney laid out money upon the estate with a more lavish than prudent hand, and his affairs becoming embarrassed the estate was sold on March 25th, 1813, and purchased by Thomas Bishton, on behalf apparently of John Bishton, who was born in 1802, and was hence quite a boy at the time of the sale, but he subsequently lived

here, and made Ruckley the beautiful place it is at the present day. The Bishtons had held land in Donnington, the neighbouring parish, for three centuries, and were descendants of the ancient Cheshire family of Beeston, of Beeston Castle. Their arms are *argent*, a bend between six bees *sable*. John Bishton, of Ruckley, enlarged the sheet of water in the valley below the house and planted the woods which now adorn the estate; he also built nearly a new house, only reserving a portion of old Ruckley Grange, for the kitchen and scullery of his new mansion, which had its principal fronts to the North and the West. The new house was built about 1820, all the farm buildings of the old Grange giving way to grassy lawns and pleasure grounds. Traces of former buildings were found in 1865, when a mound of earth on the west side of the house was cleared away. It is evident that though Mr. Bishton thus formed the nucleus of a lovely spot in future days, and a memorial of his excellent taste, yet the sums of money expended upon the place were large, and the returns very small in comparison. He consequently found himself like his predecessor involved in difficulties, and having sold the Ruckley Grange Estate, emigrated with his family to Van Dieman's Land. Ruckley now became the property of the Rev. Ralph Harvey Leeke, sometime Rector of Longford. This kind and amiable gentleman, was the brother of Thomas Leeke, of Longford Hall, and son of Ralph Leeke of the same place (which he had purchased in 1786 from the Earl of Shrewsbury), by Honoria Frances, his wife, daughter of the Rev. George Augustus Thursby, Rector of Abington, and Vicar of Penn. Records of the Leeke family appear as early as 1324, and the line is regularly deduced down to the time of Thomas Leeke, of Wellington, a lawyer, who went out to India, under the auspices of his relative, the Governor of Calcutta, where he amassed a large fortune, and upon his return purchased Longford as previously related, from Lord Shrewsbury, to whose forefather it had descended upon

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 The forty-ninth was the...
 The fiftieth was the...

the death of the last of the Talbots, of Longford, in 1743. Mr. Leeke had delicate health and lived a somewhat retired life with his sister at Ruckley, taking an interest in the beautiful Parish Church of Tong, to which he presented some handsome service books. He died at Ruckley about 1849, when the estate was again sold, and purchased by George Jones, of Shackerley Hall, in the Parish of Donnington, who was the descendant, and upon the death of John Jones, of Chilton, in 1816, the representative, of a family seated for many generations in the Parish of Atcham. He was the son of John Jones, of Broseley, by Anne Adams, his wife, and grandson of William Jones, whose father-in-law, Mr. Kyffin, of Oswestry, was an agent for Lord Bridgewater. Mr. Jones, in the early part of the present century, purchased estates in the parish of Donnington, and its neighbourhood. The greater portion of his property and wealth he left to his only son, but the Donnington estates he entailed upon his descendants, giving his son only a life interest in them. By his wife Catherine, born 1775, daughter of Daniel Turner of the Brownhills and his wife Sarah, daughter of William Hanbury, of Norton Caines, whose wife was grand-daughter of Ferrers Fowke, of Little Wyrley, Mr. Jones had issue, besides two daughters, Theodosia and Eleanor, an only son, John Jones, of Ruckley Grange. George Jones purchased the Ruckley Grange Estate for about £15,000, and upon the sale of the Tong Estate by George Durant in 1855, though unsuccessful in securing the bulk of that property, he bought the Ruckley Wood Farm, which was sold separately, for about £4,000, and thus these two portions of the Ruckley Estate were conjoined, which had formed distinct properties since the time of the Abbots of Buildwas. It will be remembered that the Ruckley Wood Farm had been sold by Roden to the 1st Duke of Kingston, and so was united to the Tong Estate. The Duke married twice; by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of William, Earl of Portland, he had issue, Anne,

who died unmarried, and Carolina, wife of Thomas Brand; by his first wife, Mary, daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, he had issue, Mary, wife of Edward Wortley Montague, Frances, wife of John, Earl of Mar, Evelyn, wife of John, Lord Gower, and a son William, who died during the lifetime of his father, but by his wife Rachael left a son, Evelyn, who succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Kingston, and a daughter Frances, who married Sydney, son of Sir Philip Meadows, and ancestor of the Earl of Manvers. Evelyn, the second and last Duke of Kingston, was famous, not only for the extravagance of his own character, but also as being the husband of the unfortunate lady who was tried for bigamy, she having married the Duke during the life of her first husband, Captain Harvey, who afterwards became Earl of Bristol. His Grace seems not to have lived much at Tong Castle, which was let at one time to the Hon. Henry Willoughby, youngest son of Lord Middleton, who died here in 1734, and was buried in Tong Church. There was in the dining room of Tong Castle, in the time of the last Mr. Durant, a magnificent suite of carved ebony furniture, which had belonged to the Duke of Kingston, and also what then were used as two side tables, but were said to have originally formed the cover of a large silver punch bowl, which had belonged to the Duke. Besides Tong, and the Nottinghamshire estates, he possessed others at Bradford, in Wiltshire, where there is on the banks of the river Avon a house of his, a singularly beautiful specimen of Elizabethan architecture, and admirably restored by its present owner. Evelyn, second and last Duke of Kingston, who had succeeded his grandfather in 1726, died without issue in 1773, when his sister became sole heir of what was left of his great possessions. He had sold the Tong Estate in 1762 to George Durant; but before speaking of this family it may be interesting to revert to some facts connected with the Church and Tithes of Tong. Gervais Lord Pierpont granted an annuity of £30 out of the Manor of Tong, on trust for

the use of the Minister of Tong, so long as he was unable to enjoy the small tithes of the parish. He had also the privilege of holding a certain chamber in Tong Castle, with its furniture and presses of books, and also stabling in the Castle stables, for one horse, with pasture for it in the Park. In order to ensure the performance of these grants Lord Pierpont gave the trustees three other annuities of £5, forty shillings, and forty shillings, issuing out of the said Manor, Castle, and premises, to be respectively forfeited and to continue payable so long as the Minister should not enjoy the aforesaid chamber, stabling, and pasture. By an Indenture of August 11th, 1725, it is recited that the premises had descended to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, upon the death of Gervais Lord Pierpont, and that the Castle had been for a long time uninhabited, and the Park disparked and enclosed, and that the said Duke at his own charge had built with brick a strong, handsome, and convenient house in Tong with a room for a library and stable, &c., for the habitation of the Minister, and had delivered the books to him and his successors, so that the covenants made by Lord Pierpont were no longer necessary, and the annuities granted to enforce them should be repealed, and that the common fields of Tong having been enclosed and converted into pasture, the revenue of tithes granted to the Minister had been reduced to £12 per annum, but that the Duke was willing, on condition that the said small tithes should be vested in himself and heirs, to be discharged from the trust, that the said annuity of £30 should be absolutely and indefeasibly settled and assured to the said Minister and his successors for ever, which together with the annuities of £30, £14, and £6, make altogether £80 per annum. George Durant, who purchased the Tong Estate from the Duke of Kingston, was a military man, and the son of a clergyman. Having been asked when a young man, by the first Lord Holland, to allow a friend of his to succeed to a position which would have come by rotation to Mr. Durant, Lord Holland never

forgot his acquiescence, and subsequently obtained for him a most lucrative post at the Havannah, where he speedily amassed so large a fortune, that upon returning to England, and looking out for some estate in the neighbourhood where his family had been long seated, he was able to make terms with the Duke of Kingston for his property at Tong, of which he desired to dispose. The Durant family was of Norman extraction, and the name appears among those of William the Conqueror's companions. They seem to have settled in the South West of England, and we find Sir John Arundell married Jane, daughter of Lupus, of Carantoch, and heir of her mother, who was a daughter and heir of Durant—*sable*, a fess indented and in chief three fleurs de lis *argent*; and again, three generations later, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Durant (she died January 1st, 26. Henry VIII.), married James Erisey, of Cornwall, whose daughter Julian married John Arundell, of Trerise. The branch of the family with which we are concerned were settled in Worcestershire, and it is related that one of them, who was Vicar of Barcheston, Co. Warwick, during the civil wars, was ejected from his home during an inclement winter night, with his wife and eleven children, by some of Cromwell's soldiers. The Durants had been at Barcheston for some time, since John Durant bought it in the eighth year of Henry VI., who was succeeded by Thomas Durant, in the time of Edward IV., then William in the time of Henry VII., whose son, Henry Durant sold the Manor to William Willington, on September 14th, 23 Henry VII. In the market place, at Worcester, is a curious half-timbered house, bearing over its entrance the inscription "Love God [W.B. 1577. R.D.] Honor the King." In this house Charles II. is said to have stayed before the disastrous battle of Worcester, and here he retreated with Lord Wilmot when all was lost, but so closely pursued by Colonel Corbet that he only just effected his escape by the back door, as his enemy entered by the front. The house was at that time the residence of Richard

Durant, to whom the second part of the Inscription applies, the first part having reference to William Berkeley, who built it at that date. The father of George Durant, who purchased the Tong Estate, was Rector of Hagley, and the Lord Lyttleton, known by the ghost tale attached to his memory, speaks somewhat slightly of the young man who was so happily patronized by Lord Holland, but there had been some unpleasantness arising out of Mr. Durant's official duties, which may account for the animus exhibited in Lord Lyttleton's words. He returned to England, while still a young man, and after acquiring the Tong Estate spent a large sum in embellishing it; indeed it is said on good authority that £100,000 was spent on the Castle, and improvements on the estate. It was he who made the place what we now behold it, though he never lived to see the fruits of his outlay, dying at the early age of 48 years. There can be no doubt that judged from our point of view, much of Mr. Durant's work would be condemned; it must indeed be allowed that the present Castle, imposing as it is, is very incorrect in detail, and scarcely recompenses us for the turrets, twisted chimneys, and mullioned windows of the old brick and stone castellated mansion of Sir Henry Vernon, which is enclosed within the present structure, and portions of which are still visible. And again in the beautiful old parish church, though there is a gain in the removal of the Stanley Monument from the chancel to its present position, near the Vernon Chapel, yet, to say the least, the propriety of stripping Richard Vernon's tomb of its carved alabaster work in order to ornament or make the communion table, is very questionable; and when we know that the vaults below were invaded, and the dead removed from their places in order to make way for the family place of sepulture of the Durants, it becomes difficult to withhold strong censure. The first George Durant, of Tong Castle, married Miss Beaufoy (whose family still live in Lambeth), and was succeeded at his death, which is said to have resulted

from his physicians having mistaken his symptoms, by his son, George Durant, then a minor, and it was during this period that Mr. Plowden was tenant of the Estate. Tong, like Holyrood, has its tragedies, and its oaken floor like that of the northern Palace, is stained with the deep and ineffaceable traces of human blood, though the story has less of romantic interest than that of the death of the ill-fated favourite of the lovely Scottish Queen. The incident, as related to the writer by his friend, the late Madame Durant, was as follows:—Mr. Plowden had a companion who had been brought up with him, been to the same college with him, and lived with him at Tong Castle. One day Mr. Plowden was sitting in one of the reading rooms or studies which adjoin the Library, and the windows of which look out to the south across a path to the flower gardens, and then over the Castle Pool on to the lands and woods of Neachley and Kilsall Hall. His friend who had been out shooting came with loaded gun along the garden walk and so must pass the windows of the study, when presently a scuffle was heard, then a loud report, and the servants rushing into the reading room to ascertain the cause, found the body of the unfortunate man streaming with blood, lying lifeless upon the floor while near stood Mr. Plowden, who explained that he had attempted to get through the window with his loaded gun, which had exploded with fatal effect; hence the dark stains which at least a few years ago were still visible on the floor of one of the reading rooms. The second George Durant, of Tong Castle (who gave the lease of the tithes of Ruckley Wood to Anthony Titley), married Marianne, daughter of Francis Eld, of Seighford, Co. Stafford, in 1779, by whom he had a numerous family, but their life was not a happy one, and resulted in a separation, after which Mr. Durant spent his time principally upon the Continent, near Paris, where he had a villa, over the gates of which were the family Arms and Crest, the fleur-de-lis. In the revolution of 1830 the mob tore down these emblems, and broke

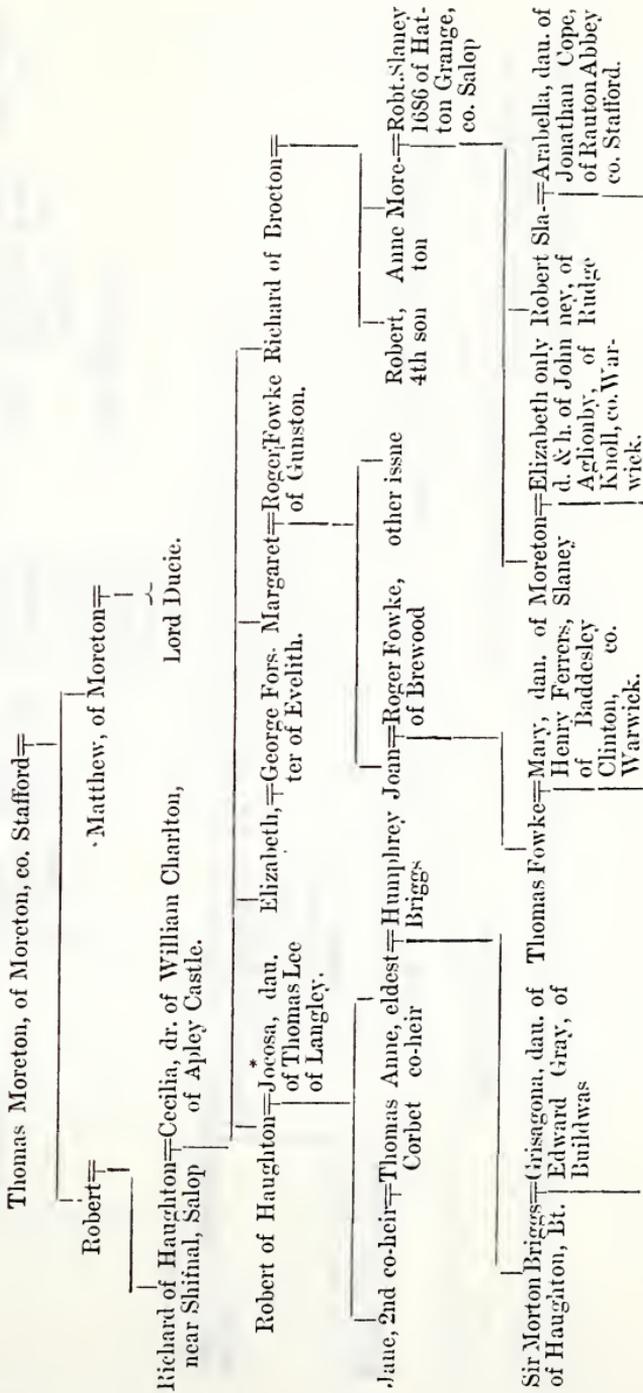
them to pieces, at the same time plundering the villa of its wines and its plate, and carrying off as a trophy the state carriage. It was the fate of the building itself to survive until the Franco-German war, when it was blown up by the Prussians. The first Mrs. Durant died in 1829, and Mr. Durant subsequently married Madlle. Celeste, daughter of Monsr. Cæsar Lefavre, of Lorraine. This amiable, handsome, and accomplished lady preferred their continental home, or their town house in Kensington, to the country which had been the scene of so much which was painful, and consequently they resided little at Tong Castle, which, however, was kept ready for their reception whenever they might wish to visit it, though the fishing and shooting of the estate had been let by Mr. Durant to his neighbour and friend, John Jones, of Kilsall Hall, the only son and heir of Mr. Jones, of Shackerley, who was devoted to field sports. The grounds of Kilsall, adjoining those of Tong Castle, with only a stream to separate them, made this arrangement convenient. Mr. Durant had by his second wife seven children, and settled upon their mother and them his property at Childwick Hall, near St. Albans. His eldest son, George Stanton Eld Durant, predeceased his father in 1831, but left an only son named George, who succeeded to the Tong Estate, upon the death of his grandfather, on November 29th, 1844, and having no pleasant associations with the place, and little interest in it, he sold the Estate in two lots, the chief competitors being the second Earl of Bradford, whose Weston Estate joined the Tong property, and Mr. Jones, of Shackerley Hall, whose Estate also adjoined that of Tong, on two sides, and who desired it as a family seat. The former was successful, and obtained Tong for about £190,000, while the second lot, which, as before stated, consisted of Ruckley Wood, became the property of Mr. Jones. Many of the paintings, and most of the beautiful inlaid cabinets which Mr. Durant had taken an interest in collecting at Tong Castle, remained in London for some years until a large sum of the purchase money of

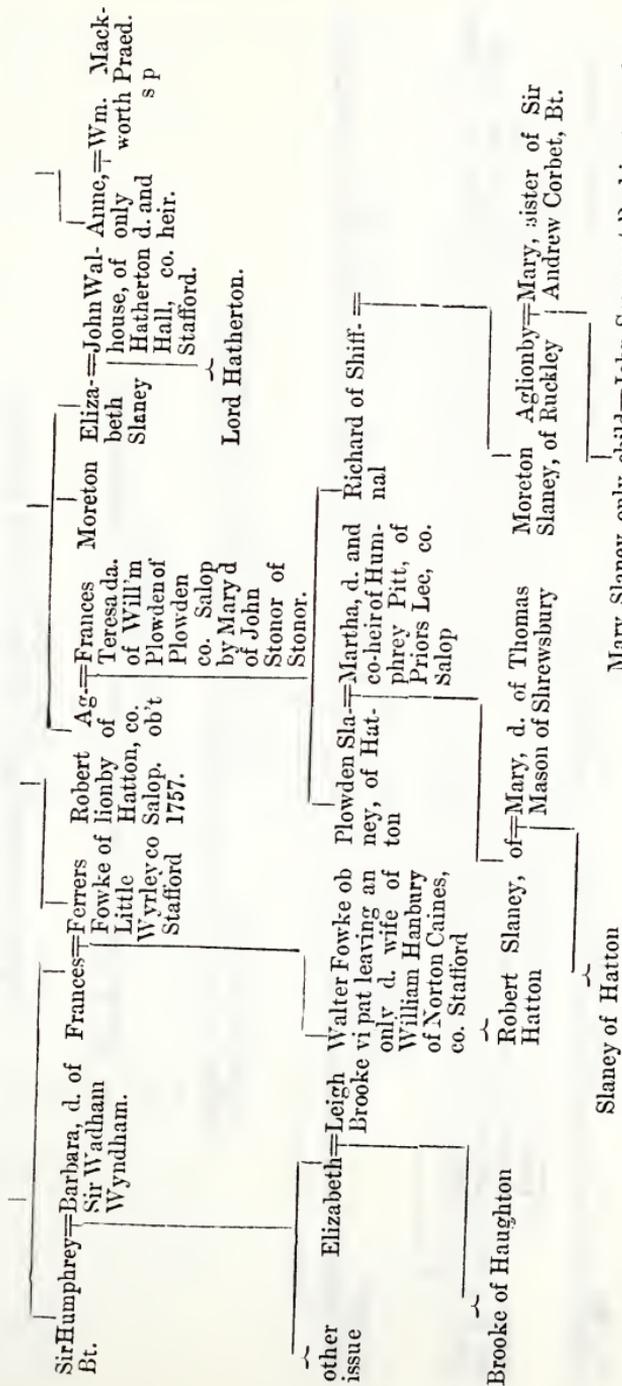
the Tong Estate being lost in an unfortunate speculation, and the George Durant, who sold the Tong Estate dying without male issue, they were all disposed of to various collectors. We have seen the Ruckley Estate again united in one owner by the purchase of Ruckley Wood, in 1855, after a division of about three Centuries. George Jones, of Shackerley Hall, lived a quiet and retired life on his Donnington Estates until his death, which took place in March, 1857, employing his time and wealth in works of charity, but his only son, John Jones, of Kilsall Hall, removed to Ruckley in 1851, and upon succeeding to the estates at the death of his father prepared to make that the future seat of the family, with which intention he laid down much of the estate in turf, altered the arrangement of the woods, and had plans prepared for considerably extending the house, building also a wall as a boundary, near the high road, where formerly there had been a dilapidated fence; thus he quite changed the character of the place. Being so ardent a lover of field sports, he kept the coverts well stocked with game for shooting, and foxes for hunting, but like his predecessors his affairs became entangled, and he lost large sums of money; then numerous law-suits ensued, when Ruckley seemed to vacillate between its former owners and a new one, George Jones, of Shackerley Hall, having entailed his Donnington property on his descendants, but left Ruckley with the bulk of his wealth and other estates absolutely to his son. Finally, however, it was ordered by the Court of Chancery to be sold, and was purchased on July 28th, 1874, by T. E. Horton, of Prior's Lee, near Shiffnal, for the sum of £15,700, who also at a subsequent period purchased the Ruckley Wood Estate, and is the present possessor of the whole. There is a superstition in the neighbourhood that the Ruckley Estate brings "ill luck," but the foregoing account shows that there was a considerable connection between the several persons and families owning the property, up to the present century, and when it is considered that some of those who came

in later times were not rich men, but expended the bulk of their capital upon a property which afforded a very low rate of interest, and further, laid out considerable sums in ornamental woods, sheets of water, and buildings, it is not surprising to any prudent man that their affairs became embarrassed; such would probably be the case under any circumstances, and such "ill-luck" cannot be laid to the account of the Ruckley Estate in particular. We may hope, therefore, that the future of this property will prove the folly of the popular impression.

For the sake of reference and making the foregoing account more perspicuous and intelligible, a few Pedigrees of the principal families mentioned are added.

PEDIGREE OF MORETON.





* The mother of Jocosa was Jane dr. of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet by Anne dr. of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle.

... the ... of the ...



... the ... of the ...

PEDIGREE OF GREY.

Hawise, sister and co-heir of Sir John Cherleton, Lord of Charlton and Gruffudd ab Owain of Powys Pontesbury, co. Salop, obt. 1358.

John de Cherleton = Maud, daughter of Roger Mortimer;
1st Earl of March.

John de Cherleton, obt. 1374. = Joan, daughter of Ralph Stafford,
1st Earl of Stafford.

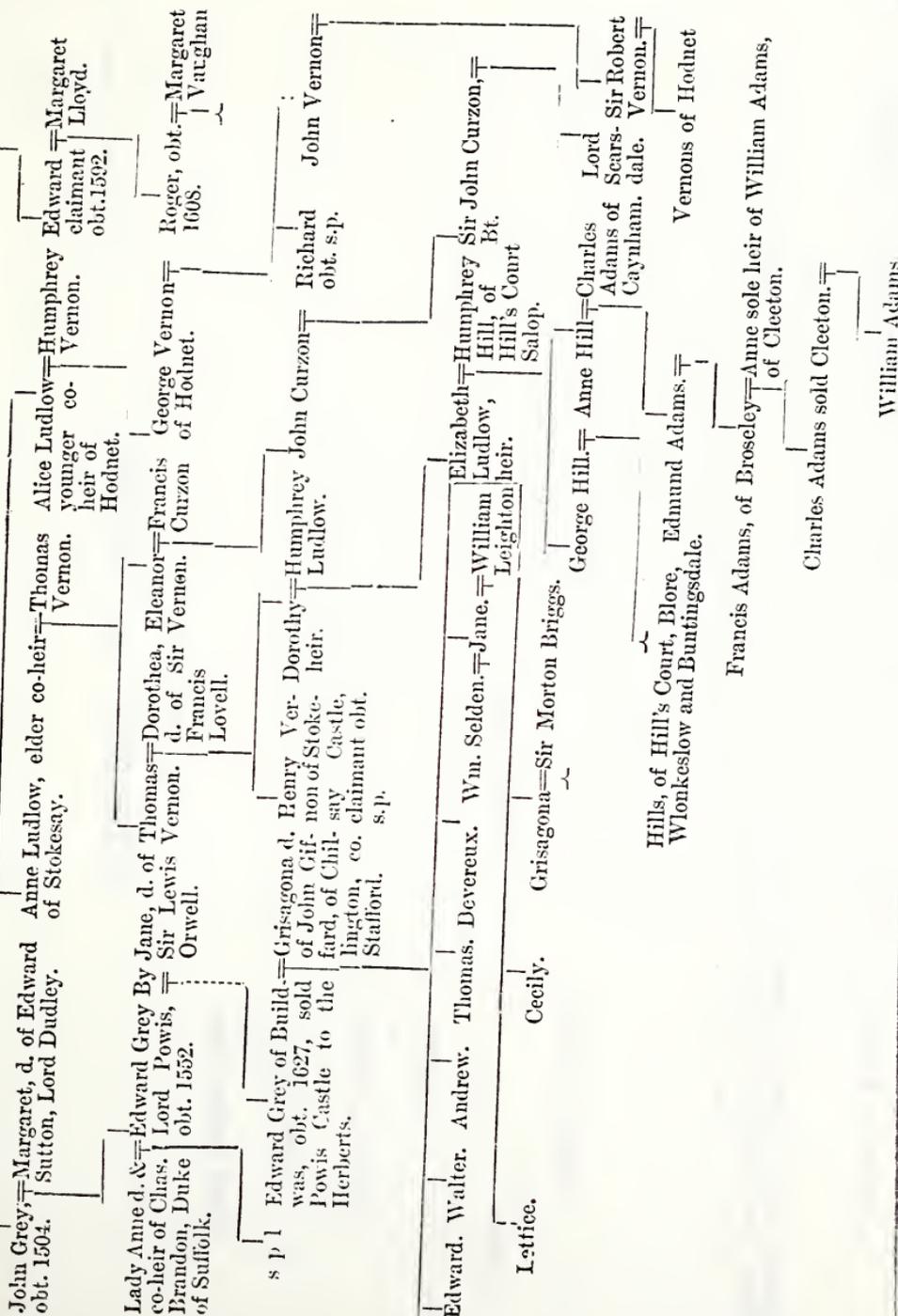
Edward de Cherleton succeeded = Elianor, d. and co-heir of Thomas Holland,
his brother, obt. 1422. Earl of Kent, by Alice, d. of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

John, eldest dau. and co-heir, = Sir John Grey, son of Sir Thomas Grey of Joyce, 2nd dau. and co- = John Tiptoft, Lord Tiptoft
obt. 1426. Northumberland, by Jane, d. of John, heir, obt. 1446. obt. 1443.

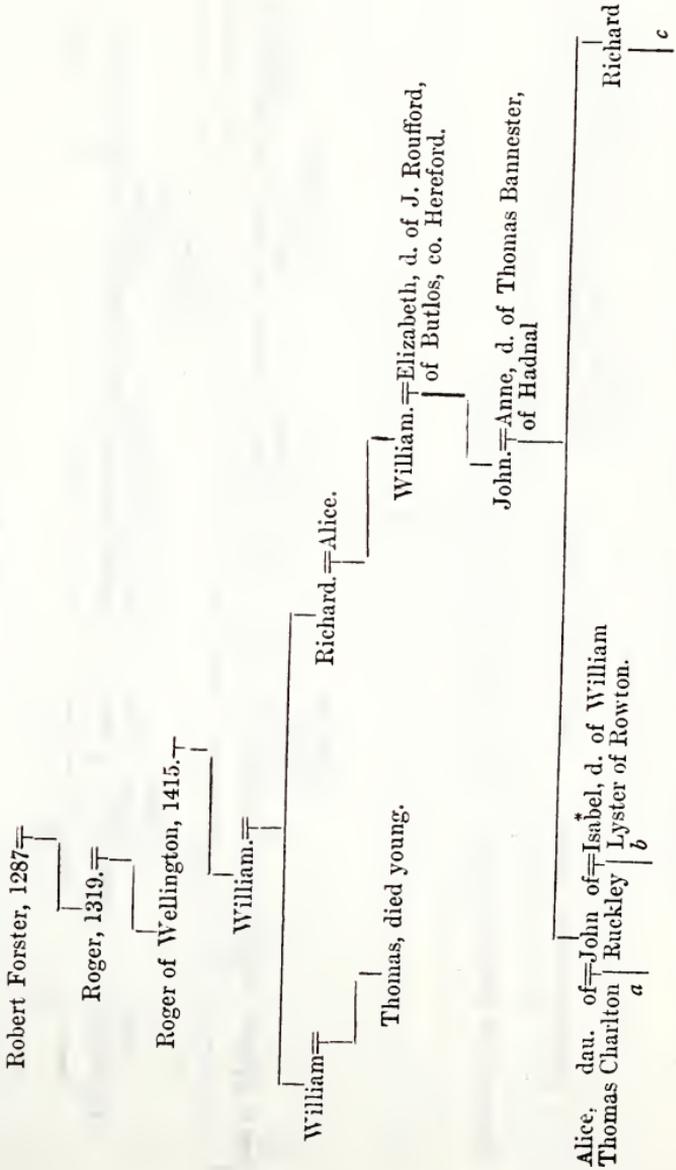
Henry Grey = Antigone, nat d. of John, beheaded. Philippa = Thomas, Joan = Sir Edmund Joyce = Edmund, son Margaret
Earl of Tan- Humphrey Duke of He marr'd three co-heir = Lord Roos. co-heir. = Ingoldsthorp co-heir. = and heir of a nun.
kerville. Gloucester, 4th son times but left no John Lord
of Henry IV. surviving issue. Dudley.

Richard Grey, Lord Powis, = Margaret, d. of James Humphrey Grey, Lady Elizabeth Grey = Sir Roger Kynaston
obt. 1466. Lord Audley. obt. s.p.

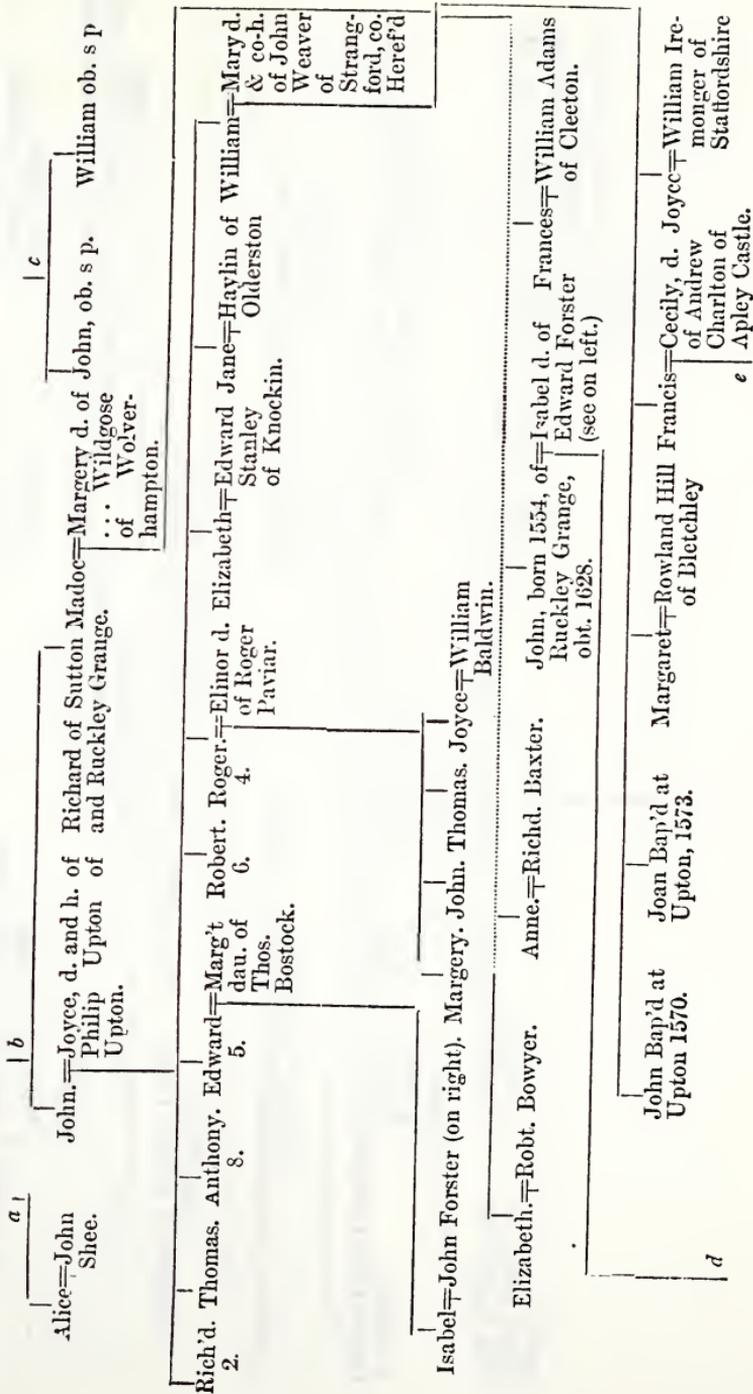
John Grey, Lord Powis, = Lady Anne, d. of Elizabeth Grey = Sir John Ludlow, of Stokesay Humphrey, = Isabel Howel
obt. 1497. William Herbert Castle, co. Salop. obt. 1534.

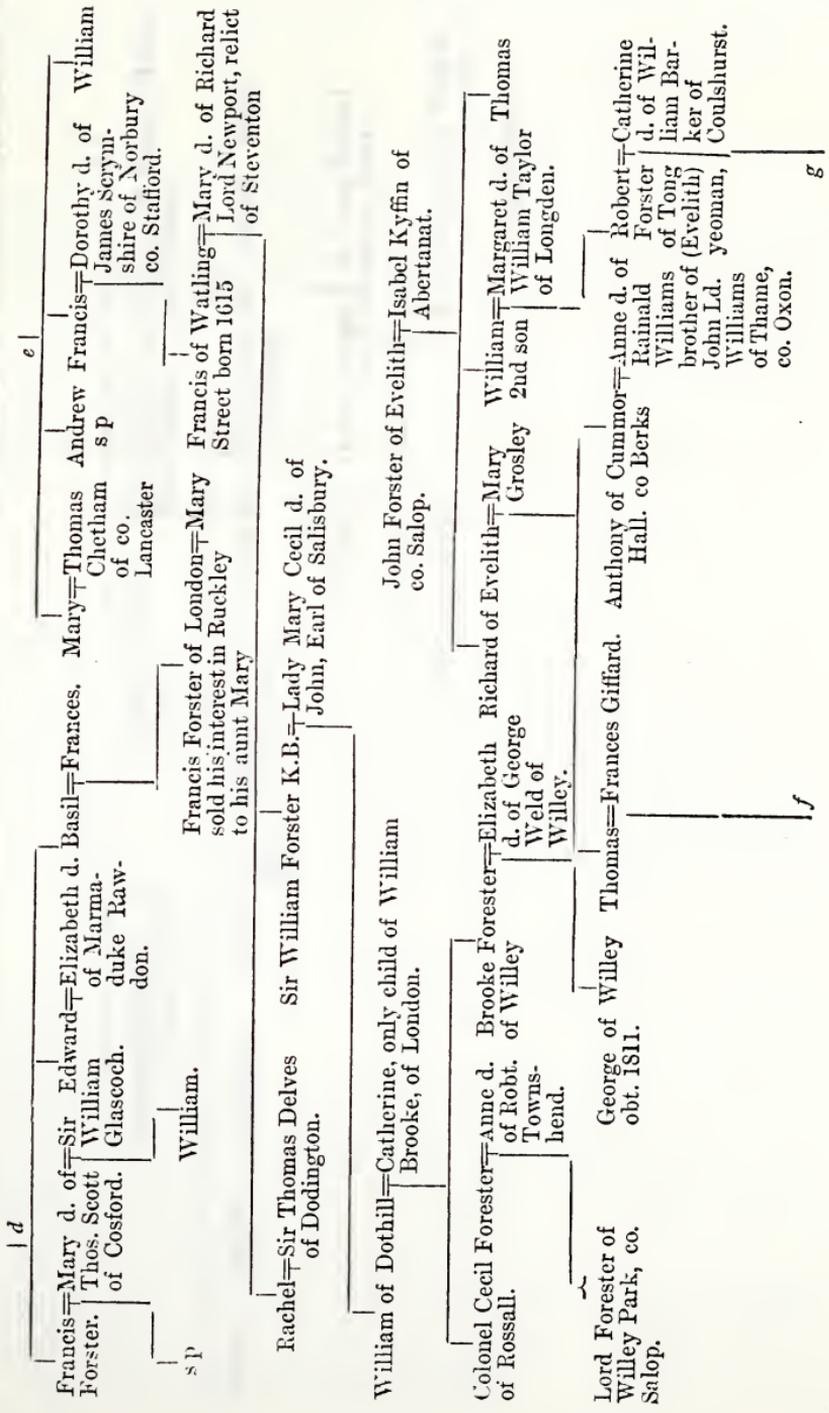


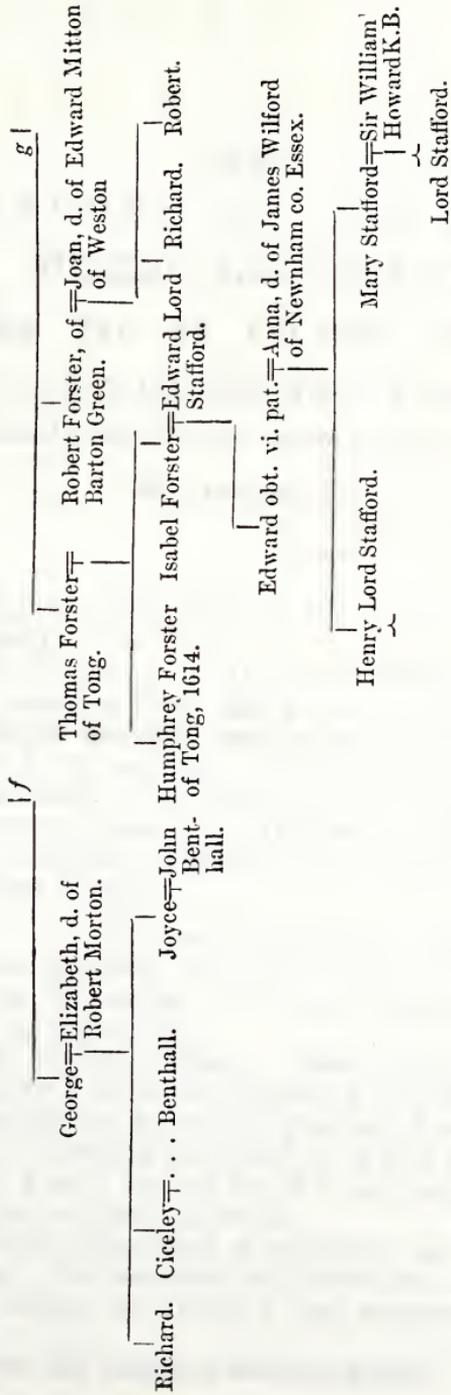
PEDIGREE OF FORSTER.



* The mother of Isabel was Elizabeth dr. of John Leighton by Angharad dr. and coheir of St. John de Burgh.







DIARY OF THE
 MARCHES OF THE ROYAL ARMY
 DURING THE GREAT CIVIL WAR

(SO FAR AS RELATES TO SHROPSHIRE),

KEPT BY RICHARD SYMONDS, A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL ARMY.

[Published from MS. in British Museum, by the Camden Society,

1859, from which book it is extracted].

1645.—Colonel Michael Woodhouse governor of Ludlow.
 (p. 168.)

Saturday May 17, 1645.—His Majesty marched by Tong, com. Salop, a faire church, the windows much broken, and yet divers ancient coates of armes remayne. [Vide for these C. 35, f. 18, 39, etc., Coll. Arm.] A fayre old castle neare this church called Tong Castle, belonging to Pierpoint this 18 yeares; it was the antient seate of Stanley, who came to it by marrying Vernon of the Peake at Haddon. Thence thorough Newport.

Newport Church, com. Salop. (p. 170).

North window, north yle, these two, old. *Az.* a chevron between 3 mullets *or.*—*arg.* a chevron *gu.* bet. 3 leopards' faces *sa.* [Newport].

East window, *ibidem.* Quarterly France and England—Quarterly France and England within a bordure *arg.*

East window, same yle—Quarterly 1. *or.* 3 roses *gu.* [Younge]; 2. *arg.* 7 lozenges conjoined *sa.* 3. 3. & 1; 3. *or.* a pale nebuly sable; 4. *or.* a fess *gu.* bet. 3 lions rampant. Younge's coate of Keynton, within 2 myle off.

An altar monument of alablaster, two statues of a man and woman. An escocheon within an orle of martlets; inpaling barry nebuly, on a chief, a lion rampant. For Judge Salter, 1492.

Divers flat stones of common people.

His Majesty lay at Mr. Pigott's at Chetwynd, one myle beyond Newport. The two troopes at Edgmonde.

In Edgmond Church, com. Salop.

South window, chancel, very old:—*gu.*, a lion rampant *or.*—*or.* fretty *gu.* North window, *ibidem*:—*az.* a stag's head caboshed *arg.*—Checky *or.* and *az.* [Warren] Mortimer.

(p. 171). In north window, north yle church, and yle belonging to Mr. Young of Keynton, in this parische:—Quarterly, shield defaced, third quarter apparently, *gu.*, 2 bars *erm.* impaling, *arg.*, a chevron between 3 martlets *sa.* Quarterly 1. "gone." [Younge]; 2. 7 lozenges conjoined; 3. *arg.*, a pale nebuly *sa.*; 4. *or.*, a fess bet. 3 lions ramp^t. *gu.*

In the upper south window of the church, these two coates and inscription at bottome of the window:—*az.*, a chevr. bet. 3 roses *or.*,—quarterly, 1 and 4, *sa.*, 6 martlets *arg.*, 3. 2 and 1. *Arundel*; 2. *Scrope*; 3. checky, *or.* and *sa.*, a chief *arg.*, gutty de sang. Orate pro sta'tu Joh'is Pigot de Chatwyn Arqui hanc fenestram an'o D'ni, 1501.

This second coate is in 2^d. and 3^d. south window church, with this miter. As also in the east window of the church.

The same quarterly coats, surmounted by a mitre. [John Arundel b'p. of Lichf. 1496, transl. to Exeter.]

Upon a large flat stone in the middle yle of the church, the statues of a man and woman inlayed in brasse, two shields, and this inscription:—Quarterly, 1, Younge; 2, seven lozenges conjoined, 3, 3 and 1; 3, a pale nebuly; 4, a fess bet. 3 lions ramp^t.; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, a fret [Eyton]; 2 and 3 two bars *ermine*. Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion ramp^t., debruised by a bend; 2 and 3, ten roundles 4, 3, 2 and 1; impaling, 1 and 4, two bars; 2 and 3 checky.

Of your charite ye shall pray for the sowle of Francis Young, sometye of Caynton, Esq., son and heire of Sir William Young, Knight, and dame Margaret his wife, daughter of Nich. Eyton, of Eyton, Esq., ob. 1533, &c.

Mr. Corbett is lord of this manor, 300*l.* per annum.

At Longford, the parish adjoining, and neare Newport, the Earle of Shrewsbury has a large brick house and seate, spoyld and abus^d.

A garrison of the rebells, 1644, delivered up to Prince Rupert.

(p. 172). Garrisons in com. Salop.

K.—Tong Castle; first the King had it; then the rebells gott

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.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of the search for a better world.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the search for a better future.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the search for a better life.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the search for a better world.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the search for a better future.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the search for a better life.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the search for a better world.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the search for a better future.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the search for a better life.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the search for a better world.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the search for a better future.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the search for a better life.

it; then Prince Rupert tooke it and putt in a garrison, who afterward burnt it when he drew them out to the battaile of York.

K.—Longford Howse, the Earle of Shrewsbury; first the rebels made a garrison 1644, and held it till Prince Rupert tooke it at the same time he did Tong Castle. Colonel Young is Governour. Young's Estate 300*l.* per annum, his wife a clothier's daughter.

K.—Lindsill, three myle from Newport, a howse of Sir Richard Leveson's. (Lindsill Abbey.) Sir Richard L. made it himself aboute hallowmas 1644, and still remaynes so pro Rege, 160 men in it. (He lives in the lodge.) Bostock Governour obiit.

K.—High Arcall [Erecall]; a howse belonging to the Lord Newport, made a garrison about the same time that the former was, made a garrison by my lord himselfe. 200 men in it. Captain Nicholas Armer is Governour.

R.—Wemme, a towne pro Parl.; King, a chandler in Chancery Lane, is Governour.

K.— Castle, Sir Henry Fred. Thinne owes it.

R.—Morton Corbet Castle. Sir Vincent Corbett owes it. Pro Rebels. 4 myles from Shrewsbury.

R.—Shrewsbury, betrayed to the rebels in winter 1644.

K.—Bridgnorth Castle, Sir Lewis Kirke Governour: 300 foot.

K.—Ludlowe towne and castle, Sir Michael Woodhouse.

K.—Stoake Castle, Captⁿ Danet commands it under Woodhouse. (Lost in June following.)

K.—Shraydon [Shrawardine] Castle. An Irishman under Sir W^m Ball commands it.

K.—Chirke Castle, Leift Colonel Watts, Governour.

R.—A howse within three myles of Bridgnorth.

(p. 173. 174). Chatwyn [Chetwynd] Church com: Salop.

East window chancel, this, very old: A male figure, having apparently wings depending from the shoulders, holding in the right hand a sword, and bearing on the left arm a shield, charged with *arg.*, a cross flory *sa.* [Peshall.]

Sa., a chevron bet. 3 crosses flory *arg.*, "old." [Chetwynd.]

Az., a chevron bet. 3 mullets *or.*, "newer."

Upon the ground in the chancel, against the north wall, lies a knight crosse-legged, with a shield on his left arme. They call it the monument of —— Chetwyn, ante Conq.

In the middle of the chancel a flat stone, thus:

An ancient cross, with floreated staff, resting on a lion; on

The first of these was the...
 The second was the...
 The third was the...
 The fourth was the...
 The fifth was the...
 The sixth was the...
 The seventh was the...
 The eighth was the...
 The ninth was the...
 The tenth was the...
 The eleventh was the...
 The twelfth was the...
 The thirteenth was the...
 The fourteenth was the...
 The fifteenth was the...
 The sixteenth was the...
 The seventeenth was the...
 The eighteenth was the...
 The nineteenth was the...
 The twentieth was the...
 The twenty-first was the...
 The twenty-second was the...
 The twenty-third was the...
 The twenty-fourth was the...
 The twenty-fifth was the...
 The twenty-sixth was the...
 The twenty-seventh was the...
 The twenty-eighth was the...
 The twenty-ninth was the...
 The thirtieth was the...
 The thirty-first was the...
 The thirty-second was the...
 The thirty-third was the...
 The thirty-fourth was the...
 The thirty-fifth was the...
 The thirty-sixth was the...
 The thirty-seventh was the...
 The thirty-eighth was the...
 The thirty-ninth was the...
 The fortieth was the...
 The forty-first was the...
 The forty-second was the...
 The forty-third was the...
 The forty-fourth was the...
 The forty-fifth was the...
 The forty-sixth was the...
 The forty-seventh was the...
 The forty-eighth was the...
 The forty-ninth was the...
 The fiftieth was the...

the right side of the cross is a circular shield bearing the coat of Chetwynd.

This flowery cross is wrought handsomely and embosses out.

Against the south wall of the chancel two monuments, statues lying in armour about Henry 5 or 6 time. Alabaster, very curiously wrought. Under their heads upon a helme, forth of a wreath, a fox head. He next the east end oldest, and a chayne about his neck. The other in a different fashiond armor, and a chayne of collar of S and a rose at the end hanging about his neck. Two angels support at west end these two shields: Quarterly, 1. *Ermine*, 3 fusils conjoined in fess *sable*. [Pigott]; 2. *az.*, a chevron *or.* bet. 3 mullets *or.* [Chetwynd]; 3. *arg.*, a cross flory *sa.*, on a canton *gu.* a lion's head erased *arg.* [Peshall]; 4. *vert.*, two lions rampant. *or.* Quarterly, but arranged perpendicularly, 1. Pigott, 2. Chetwynd, 3. Peshall, 4. *Vert.*, two lions rampant in fess *or.*; with two impalements, 1. *arg.*, a lion ramp^t *gu.* within a bordure engrailed *sa.*, bezanty [? Cornwall]; 2, Barry nebuly *or* and *sa.* [Blount].

In the parlour windowes of this pretty howse of Mr. Pigott's:

A blank shield quarterly, above which is written "former quarterings."

Pigott; impaling, *az.*, a fess nebuly per fess *arg.* and *sa.*, bet. 3 laurel leaves slipped, *or* [Leveson].

Or, a raven *sa.*, [Corbett]; impaling Pigott. "And many more."

(p. 175). Tuesday, May 20, 1645. His Majesty with his army removed from Chatwyn through Drayton com. Salop, and lay a myle farther. Earl of Lichfield &c., at Norton, at a howse sometimes the habitation of Grosvenor, now Cotton's.

The King lay at Church his howse in Drayton parish.

This Grosvenor built it [*i.e.*, the house at Norton] temp. Qu. Mary.

Az., a garb *or*, a crescent for difference [Grosvenor] "This garb is impaled often in this howse, lately."

The elder howse of Grosvenor in this county is Bellaport in the parish of Norton, com. Salop.

These are painted in a chamber window of this howse:

A large crucifix, before which kneel the effigies of a male and female. The male is habited in armour, but without the helmet, and wears a surcoat embroidered with his arms, *viz.*, *arg.*, a cross flory, *sa.* In the upper part of the surcoat there is

a slight difference in the charge, being per saltire and a cross flory, counterchanged. Over his head is a talbot's head erased *or.* for crest. Upon the lady's mantle is this coat, *az.* 3 water-bougets *or.*

[in black letter.] Thomas Grosvenar Esq. and Margery his wife, da: of John Cottes of Woodcott, Esq.

[This must be an error. The male is a Peshall, and the female coat is not that of Cotes. Thomas Grosvenor of Bellaport marr^d Isabella d. and coh. of Richard Peshall.]

Wednesday the army rested, because Sir Marmaduke Langdale, the Major-Generall, was sent the night befor with a party of horse and foot to surprise Wemme, which then had but 150 men in it, but coming too late, failed.

Thursday May 22 Wee marched from Drayton to Stone in com. Stafford.

(p. 218). Thursday [1645 Aug. 7] to Ludlowe. In this march he was accompanied by these horse: General Gerard's. His Life-Guards 300. Sir Marmaduke Langdale's—Sir W^m Vaughan's.

(p. 219). Friday 8 to Bridgnorth, a pretty towne, one church beside that in the castle. Sir Lewis Kirke is governour.

In the hall windowes of Ludlowe Castle:

Quarterly France and England, a label of 3 points *arg.*; impaling *gu.*, a saltire *arg.* [Neville.]

Arg., a fess bet. 4 barrulets *gu.* [Badlesmere.]

Or., a fess *gu.*

(Blank)

[*Azure*], three barnacles extended in pale *or.*, on a chief *or.* a demi lion ramp^t *gu.* "Penbridge" [an error—Genesnell].

Sunday to Lichfeild 24 myles.

Three garrisons of the enemies lately erected in com: Salop, since Shrewsbury was lost—R. Stoke Castle. R. Broncroft, the howse of Mr. John Lutley in Dilbury parish. R. Benthall.

(p. 244). 1645 Monday Sep. 29. Leaving Oswestree (a garrison of the rebels) on the left hand, to Llandisilio and Llandrenio in com. Montgomery, where the army lay in the feild; some chief in some howses.

Tuesday, from thence early at day breake, marched, leaving Shrewsbury three myle on the left hand; that night late and teadiously to Bridgnorth; the rere guard gott to Wenlock Magna com. Salop. In this marche 3 or 4 alarmes by Shrewsbury horse, and 5 or 6 of them crosst the way and killd and took some.

Thursday 2nd The King marched to Lichfeild. Upon the rendezvous going to Lichfeild the King knighted Sir ——

The first of these was the...
 second...
 third...
 fourth...
 fifth...
 sixth...
 seventh...
 eighth...
 ninth...
 tenth...
 eleventh...
 twelfth...
 thirteenth...
 fourteenth...
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 twenty-seventh...
 twenty-eighth...
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 ninety-first...
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 ninety-sixth...
 ninety-seventh...
 ninety-eighth...
 ninety-ninth...
 hundredth...

Horwood [not mentioned in list of Knights Coll. Arms, nor is his pedigree in Vis. Shrop.] of com. Salop. no soldier, nor in armes. This day General Gerard's regiment returned from the rendezvous *quia* tired, to have refreshment under Bridgnorth garrison. *Ego etiam*. This day, by reason of the long and tedious marches, divers fell off, some, as six went into Bentall howse. Prince Maurice this morning, with his owne troope (partly commanded by Lord Molineux, and partly by Sir Thomas Sandys) went towards Worcester.

(p. 247). Alveley Church com. Salop, 5 myle from Bridgnorth.

In a south window, next the south dore of the church, three times this escocheon, and underneath coat, helme, mantle, and creast.—

A shield surrounded by a "glory," two coats one above the other; 1. Barry nebuly of 6 *or* and *sa*. [Blount]; 2. *arg.*, a lion ramp^t *gu.* within a bordure *sa.*, bezanty [Cornwall]; impaling, quarterly per fess indented *az.* and *arg.* a lion passant in the first quarter [Croft]; the whole surmounted by a helmet, with, for crest, Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi lion ramp^t *gu.*, crowned *or*, bet. 2 human arms embowed, "armes *gules* hands proper;" "mantle *gules*, doubled *argent*."

(p. 248). In the chancel, an altar tombe for Grove, a mercer of London. (Grocer *added*.)

Ermine, on a chevron engrailed *gu.* 3 escallops *or*, a crescent for difference, [Grove] of London.

Now Mr. Grove lives here.

Quatford Church com. Salop, a myle from Bridgnorth.

South window and north window of this church, this is old and small:—

Mortimer.

The same, the inescoccheon charged with 3 [? nails *sable*, *or*, a mistake for ermine].

An altar tombe against the north wall chancel; incription in brasse circumscribed.

Quatt is the next parish, wher Sir Thomas Wolrich has an old seate.

Garrisons in com. Salop, 15 October, 1645.

K.—Ludlow. Sir Michael Woodhowse, Governour; *quond.* pag o' Marq. Hamilton.

K.—Bridgnorth. Sir Lewis Kirke, Governour. Sir Tho^s Woolrich was first Governour 3 years since; then Sir L. Kirke. 200 in the Castle.

Leift. Governour Thomas Wyne, Sir Rob^t W. [Wynne's] son. Major F^r Billingley junr. com. Salop.

K.—High Arcall, the house of Sir Rich^d Newport, now Lord Newport. Armorer is Governour.

R.—Shrewsbury governed by a Committee.

R.—Oswestree.

R.—Wemm. Major Bryan is Governour.

R.—Lindshall [Lilleshull] Abbey. Sir Rich^d Leveson owes it; Major Duckenfeild lost it.

R.—Dawley Castle, 7 myle from Bridgnorth, 4 myle from Wellington. Fouke is Governour; Duckenfeild was, and lost it.

R.—Bromcroft Castle. Mr. Lutley owes it, the Lord Calvyn *Scotus* is Governour.

R.—Benthall. Mr. B. howse, 5 myle from Bridgnorth. Tho^s Brereton is Governour.

R.—Stokesay, a house of the Lord Craven's, 4 myle from Ludlow.

(p. 250). Captain Gatacre, of the county of Salop, killed in Bridgnorth by a quartermaster, the quartermaster killed too by him. One endeavored to hang himselfe the next day here.

Bridgnorth Church.

East window, north yle, church :

The kneeling figure of a knight in chain armour, over which he wears a surcoat marked "*or*;" round the waist a belt "*sable*" from which the "*sword*" is suspended "*on the right side*." In front of him is a shield *azure*, a cross *moline or*.

North window, north yle, towards the west end:

Two shields erased.

Gules, fretty *or*.

Azure, a chevron *gules*.

. . . . , on a chief *gules* three plates.

Gules, a chevron *or*.

Against the north wall, same yle, upon an altar tombe, lyes the statue of a man in armour and a woman. Many escocheons painted on the side:

Gules [Argent] on a chief *or* a hawk *sable* "Hoord."

The same impaling a crescent bet. 3 roses.

The Hoordes lived in this parish. Hoord's park still.

Neare the former monument, and against the north wall, upon an altar tombe, lyes the statue of a woman fairely guilt in alabaster. This inscription is circumscribed and coate of armes:

Here lyeth the body of Frances Fermer, daughter of Thomas

Hoorde Esq. and wife of Thomas Fermer Esq. who dyed 10 day of July 1570. On w. s. l. h. m.

Quarterly; 1 and 4, *or*, on a fess *sa.* bet. 3 lions heads erased *gu.* 3 anchors erect [of the first, Farmer]; 2 and 3. a chevron bet. 3 escallops, impaling, 1, Hoord; 2, an inescoccheon charged with 3 roundles *or* within a bordure. [For the coat of Palmer see this and 6 other coats not here given, in Vincent's Salop. Coll. Arm.]

(p. 251). In the north window, neare the former monument very small:

Or, on a cross *gules* a hurt.

Or, a fess *gules*.

Or, three chevronels *gules* [Clare].

Quarterly *or* and *gules* [Verc].

Gules, three fleurs de lis within a bordure *or*.

Gules, a crescent subverted *or*, in base an escallop of the last.

In the same north window this picture of a saint:—

Rude sketch of a male figure, habited in a long robe marked "*or*." With his right hand he supports a staff having a cross pattée at the top, and on his left arm is a shield, bearing *arg.* a cross pattée *gules*.

In the middle yle of the church a flat stone, and these fashioned and numberless shields are embossed upon it, and worne: A sketch of the stone is given, upon which is sculptured the shaft of a cross raised upon 3 steps, at the top a shield, and on either side 6 other shields, all blank.

This coat in the west window, church:

Arg. on a bend cotised *sa.* 3 cross-crosslets fitchy *arg.*

In the church within the castle of Bridgenorth is nothing of observation.

Medeley. Upon this river of Seaverne they use here a little boate for one to sitt in; they call them corricles, laths within and leather without, from *corium*.

Friday, Oct. 17, came intelligence to Bridgenorth the King had left Newarke, and gone towards Scotland to Montros the Sunday before.

(p. 252). A parson may be tryed at a councill of war, and was so at Bridgenorth.

A Scott was tryed at a council of war there, and he putt on his hatt before them, and being reprehended for it by the Governour, he told them he was equall to all except the Governour, and they committed him for it.

20 Oct. Severall Colonels whose regiments were in Bridgenorth,

Foot.

Sir Lewis Kirke's, Governour; Colonel John Corbett's, Colonel Billingsley's, the trained band,—this regiment watches in the towne; Sir Mich. Earnley's, one company of them; Sir Charles Lloyd's came hither from the Devizes, 60.

Foot about in all, of all these 260.

Horse.

Sir Francis Ottley the high sheriffe, Sir Edw^d Acton 10, Governor's troops 60;—Horse not 100.

Wednesday Oct. 22. Leift. Colonel Slaughter marched out of Bridgnorth about 2 of the clock afternoon. Governour's troope commanded by Captⁿ Singe 40, Sir Francis Otteleyes &c. That night by eight to High Erceall. Thence marched 30 horse and 20 dragoons with us about 12 of the Clock that night. By nine next day to Chirke.

(p. 256). An. Dⁿⁱ. 1644. Sir W^m Vaughan was Generall of Shropshire. In the winter he made these his garrisons to quarter his owne regiment:—Shraydon Castle, commanded by Sir W^m his brother, a parson; lost it to the counties of Salop, Chester &c. Cawes Castle, Davalier. High Arcall, Armorer. Linshull and Dawley, Major Duckenfield.

Oct. 1645. When the King was at Newarke, he made Sir W^m Vaughan Generall of the horse in the counties of Salop, Wigorn, Stafford, Hereford, South Wales and North Wales.

(p. 267). Leominster Church, com. Hereford.

An old altar-tombe with alablaster on the topp, in black lynes the two pictures, and in a large forme the effigies of our Saviour on the crosse.

Thome Phillips, ob. 1530, and Isabela ux. ejus.

(p. 276).

Bard Kye at Oswestree.

Mr. Jones of Caus, com. Flint, now prisoner in Chester Castle.

1645 Friday Dec. 3 to Kinver between Kiderminster and Bridgenorth.

Saturday 5 to Bridgnorth. Here Lt. Col. Slaughter's troope and Col. Dixies stayed, and Col. Gradyes.

Sir W^m Vaughan with his troope to Ludlow, but his men not admitted.

Capt. Bowmer and Capt. Vaughan to Arcall, which was shutt up by 3 or 4 petty garrisons.

Thursday Dec. 18 Sir W^m Vaughan drew out the horse he had with him afore, and some of Dudley and Ludlowe, 6 or 700 foot commanded by Lt. Col. Smyth, horse 5 or 600; marched from Bridgnorth, and had a rendezvous towards S.

Friday morning came intelligence to B. that Hereford was lost.

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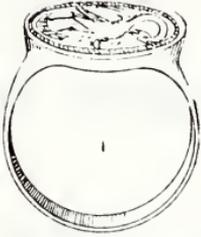
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REAL SIZE



Nº 1 ENLARGED

2



REAL SIZE



Nº 2 ENLARGED

3



REAL SIZE



Nº 3 ENLARGED



ON THREE ANCIENT RINGS FOUND IN SHROPSHIRE.

BY REV. W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A., CAMB., F.L.S., F.B.S., ED.

1.—THE COLE HALL RING (*See fig. 1*).

A PLAIN massive gold seal-ring, bearing on its oval face an incised figure of a pelican standing up in her nest, with wings displayed, and feeding a young one with drops of blood, which she is pecking from her breast, encompassed with an incised fretted border. This device is emblematical of the Blessed Saviour feeding the members of His Body with His own most precious Blood in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. This ring was found many years ago on the site of Cole Hall, Shrewsbury, and is now in the possession of Samuel Wood, Esq., F.S.A., of St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury.

The family of Cole is one of the most ancient of those who lived in Shrewsbury, and members of it occur amongst our earliest Provosts in the time of Henry III. Their mansion was called Cole Hall, and with its appendant court, out-offices, and garden, occupied the space or "block" now and then bounded by Barker Street, Dog Lane, Mardol, and Hill's Lane, and was separated from Rowley's Mansion by the narrow shut or passage leading from Barker Street to Hill's Lane. The entrance was probably through the archway of the Trumpet Inn, in Mardol.

These ancient Mansions were not simply large houses

OF THE ... IN ...

...

...

...

...

...

in or near a street, but were detached inclosures comprising large spaces of ground similar to what in India are termed "compounds." We have in Shrewsbury several of these Mansions, *e.g.*, Charlton's Mansion (now the Theatre) in Shoplatch, whose domain was bounded by the Lee Stalls, Swan Hill, Cross Hill, and St. John's Hill. The entrance was through a pointed arch nearly on the spot now occupied by the hall of the George Hotel—and the gateway to the inner court was through what is now called Scotland Yard. Vaughan's Mansion on College Hill (part of which is now our Museum and part the Music Hall) is another example, and enclosed a space bounded by the Talbot Chambers, Swan Hill, and College Hill, and by the attendant Coffee-House Shut. The chief entrance was on College Hill, into a vestibule from which a very fine pointed and elegantly moulded arch opened into the hall, now the Museum. The court-yard entrance was through the Fire-Office passage—and the Talbot Chambers were the principal out-offices, underneath which were the singular and intricate stone-vaulted cellars and their long passages. I can myself well recollect the boundary-wall along Swan Hill, from the Talbot Chambers up to the Museum on College Hill, and which had on the interior a row of timber trees whose branches overshadowed the adjoining street. Ireland's Mansion in the HighStreet, Shutte Place, between Shoplatch and the Market Square, and Bennett Hall at the bottom of Pride Hill, are also similar examples. And I suspect we have another in the Turf Tavern on Claremont Hill, whose large court-yard was entered by a gate or archway near the top of Claremont Hill, and extended down to St. Romald's Chapel in Barker Street, which probably was the domestic chapel. This was most probably the Mansion of the old family of Gamel, of Romaldesham, of 12th century period.

We must be careful not to confound these Mansions with the ancient hostelries of which we have

many examples still traceable, as in the Old Fox Inn (which stood on the site of the present Working Man's Hall), the Raven and Bell, the Lion Hotel, the Unicorn Inn, and Elisha's Passage. All these had a wide entrance or approach from the street into a large open court, around which were the buildings of the hostel, and whose upper story was surrounded by an open balcony or corridor, from which access was obtained to the upper rooms, precisely as in the old Belle Sauvage and Four Swans, Bishopsgate Street Within, in London.

Again we must be careful not to confound the owners and occupiers of these Mansions with the tradesmen burgesses. They were not retired or wealthy tradesmen, but in reality the gentry and freeholders of the town, possessors of large or considerable freehold landed property, and having, as was required by the law and usage of early days, as freeholders, a special seal of each family, which they attached to all deeds or transfers of the patrimonial estates. Such were the Shutts, the Prides, the Bernards, the Gamels, and the Coles, and many others.

The Cole family, according to deeds, temp. Charles II., which I have seen, were possessors of the manors or lordships of Uprossall *alias* the Isle of Rossall, Yeaton, *alias* Yetton, Yagdon *alias* Jagdon, and Wigmore, co. Salop, and also other considerable property in Wigmore, Salop, Monkforgate, Oxton, Shelton, Montfort, Forton, Hunkington, Child's Ercall, Sarefeld *alias* Shutfeld, Old Wood, Udlington, and Frankwell, co. Salop. In 6 Elizabeth, 1564, they also owned "All that voyde place or ground upon the whyche heretofore was founded and builded a chappell dedycated to Sainte George commonlye nomynated Saint George's Chappell wythe all emoluments comodytyes and profites thereof to be taken, sett seyтуate and beinge in Frankewell within the suburbes of the towne of Salop nigh the Walshe gate of the sayd towne and is in lengthe from

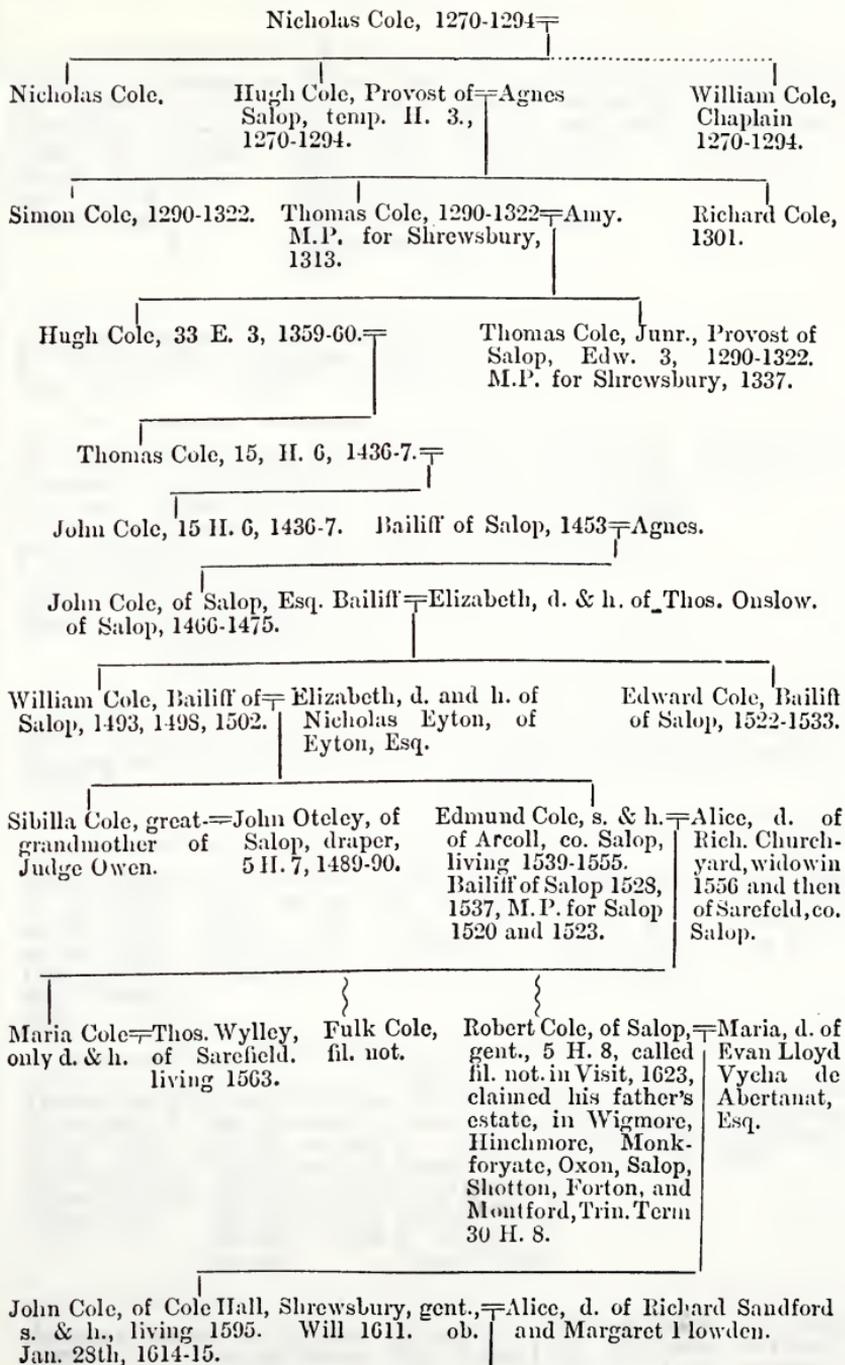
the howses or tenemets erected of charitye for the reliefe of the poor people co'monly called Coles Alms-houses to the King's highe waye leading towards Severne eighteen yards, & is in bredthe from a tenemēt or howse now in the tenure of Hughe ap Yevan to the hyghe waye fowrete yards." A deed, 32 Elizabeth, 1590, informs us that John Cole obtained by purchase from Edwd. Mynton, draper, Richd. Mynton, his eldest son, and Richard Heynes, sherman, "All that one messuage, tenement & Chappell with the appurtenances called Saincte John's Chappell lyinge and beinge in Franckwell aforesaid nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Edward Mynton & Richard Mynton, and also all those three messuages or tenements called Saincte Johns Almeshouses to the saied tenemente and Chappell called Saincte John's Chappell adjoyninge now or late alsoe in the tenure of the said Edwd. & Ricd. Mynton."

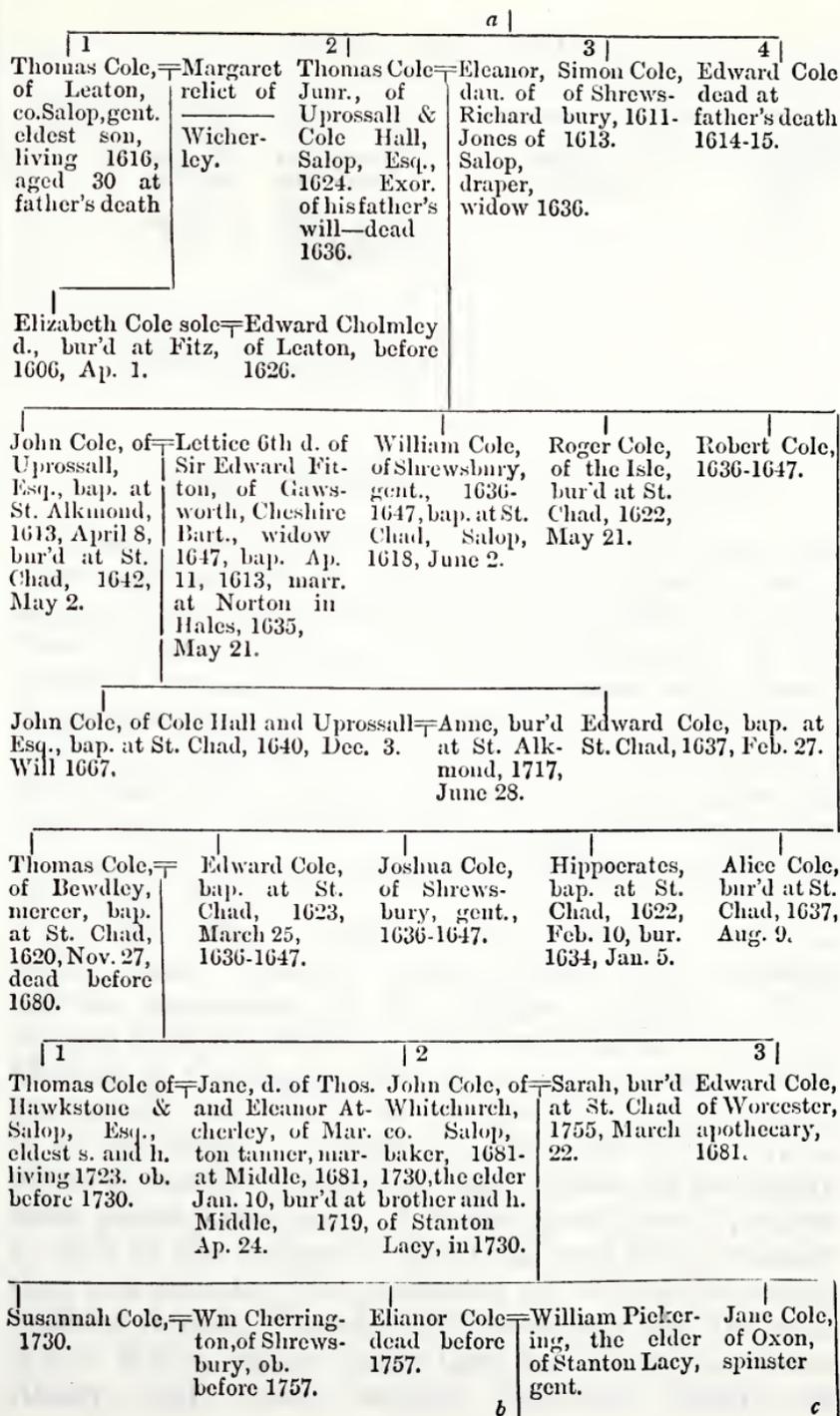
The Coles appear to have resided at Cole Hall until the year 1681, when it is stated in a deed to be in the occupation of Edward Grinshill, and perhaps their residence was continued even to 1751 when the last male Cole died. The hall itself has long ago disappeared, and we know nothing of its appearance or architecture. But of the extent of the domain around the mansion we have evidence in a deed of 14 James I., 1616, whereby Thomas Cole, the younger, grants a lease of a parcell of ground, being part of an orchard called Cole Orchard, situate in Shrewsbury aforesaid, in or near a certain "street called Dog Lane."

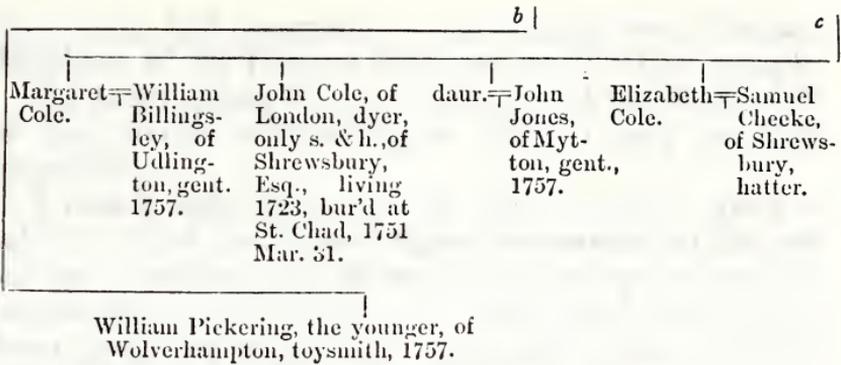
The arms of Cole were *arg.* a chevron *gu.*, between three scorpions reversed 2 and 1, *sa.*

The following imperfect pedigree is drawn up from *Heralds' Vis. Shropshire*, 1623, Parish Registers, family deeds, &c.

The family is believed to be now extinct in Shrewsbury.







2.—THE LEIGHTON RING (*See fig. 3*).

Among the ruins of Haghmon Abbey, co. Salop, some years ago, was found a gold seal-ring, massive, but of clumsy form, the broad rounded oblong face of which bore in shallow incisions the following device. In the centre a human skull, frontal view, below which was a thigh-bone lying horizontally, and on the right side a pick-axe and on the left a shovel; above the skull an hour-glass with a candlestick and taper on either side and a pair of expanded wings; around the verge the motto QUAVLIS. VITA. FINIS. ITA. Within the hoop were the initials W.L.

As the above emblems of mortality and the motto were identical with similar ones existing on the monument of Sir William Leighton, Chief Justice of North Wales in the time of Elizabeth, in the Chancel of Cardington Church, co. Salop, coupled with the initials, there could be no doubt in appropriating it to the Judge. It was no doubt one of the rings which it was the custom of those times for Baristers when raised to the rank of Serjeants-at-Law to present to each of the Judges of that time, and this particular ring was probably that presented to his contemporary Richard Barker, Recorder of Shrewsbury and Judge of North Wales, whose family then resided at Haghmon Abbey, and whose brother, Rowland Barker, of

Haghmon, had married for his second wife, Cecilia, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough.

The large alabaster monument against the South wall of the chancel of Cardington Church may be thus described :—

A round arch, adorned with gilt roses, &c., spans a table on which is a life-size figure, recumbent on the left side on a cushion, the left-hand supporting the head, in scarlet gown, black tunic, ruffs round neck and wrists, head covered with black cap, the right-hand has held something now broken off. Emblems of mortality, as skull, spade, scythe, hour-glass, and flowers at the back of the recess, against which, on a black oblong tablet, is the inscription.

The panels of the table in front have figures of males kneeling on cushions, with hands clasped, as in attitude of prayer, the first in plate armour and spurs, the other two in civilians' gowns, all bare-headed: Four figures of adult females with black gowns and headdresses, kneeling in prayer, and the figure of a chrysom child in shroud, swathed and cross-banded, reclining on a skull. Above the centre of the arch are the arms and crest of *Leighton*, quarterly, per fesse indented, *or* and *gules*, with a crescent for difference. On either side of the arch is a square pilaster, bearing at the top within scroll work a shield of arms, terminated above by an apex formed of inverted scrolls converging. Dexter shield emblazoned with *Leighton*, as above, impaling *Onslow*, *arg.*, a fesse *gules* between 6 crows *proper*. Sinister shield *Leighton* impaling *Corbet*, *or*, two crows in pale *proper*.

The whole has been originally painted in proper colours and gilded, and these original colours, having by damp and neglect become defaced, have by the liberality of Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., been restored to their primal brilliance.

The inscription is as follows :—

QVALIS. VITA. FINIS. ITA.

Here lieth the body of William Leyghton of Plasho Esq. Chief

Justice of North Wales & one of the Council of the Marches of Wales w^{ch} places he exercised by the space of above 40 y^{rs} wth greate sinceritie & wthout complaint. he was humble in prosperitie, in hospitalitie genial, to the poor bountiful, loving to his familie & to his friendes ten^{ts} & neighbours comfortable and to all courteous and affable, contented wth competence wherewth God blessed him sufficiently for his calling,

He had 2 wives, the first Isabell daughter of Mr. Thomas Onslowe of London, Merchant, by whom he had 2 sons, William Leighton, Knight, & Richard & 4 daughters Dorothy, Ellinor, Mary & Elizabeth. The second wife was Ann d. of Renold Corbett of Stoke Esq^r one of the Justices of the King's Bench, the familie famous and antient, by whom he had Henrye and Penelope, in whose memorie the said Ann to shew the true affection of a vertuous good wife and S^r Roger Owen of Condober Knight and Edward Lutwich & Edward Vernon Esq^{rs}, his Executors, have caused this monument to be made.

He died the 20 of December 1607.

Nemo ante obitum beatus.

The entry of his burial in Cardington Register (which commences 1594) is thus:—

Ornatissimus ille vir Gulielmus Leighton, munificus hujus Ecclesie patronus, prudentissimus jurisconsultus, et aevi nostri judex antiquissimus vicesimo die Decembris e vita excessit, solemniter in hac Ecclesia ritu sepultus fuit vicesimo tertio die mensis p^dicti 1607.

Vir bonus et prudens jacet hic sepultus in arcâ

Cujus post mortem fama perennis erit.

Fallax forma perit, pereat, fallacia fallax,

Flos decus et species quæ speciosa cadit.

Pulvis et umbra sumus, mens divi filia summi

Missa locis superis evolat ad superos.

His will is extracted from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury:—

In the name of God Amen. The eighteenth daie of December one thousand sixe hundred and seaven I William Leighton of Plaish in the County of Salop and Dioeces of Hereford sicke in bodie but of sound and perfect memorie thanks be to God doe make my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge *First* I bequeath my Soule to God my Creator and Redeemer and my body to be buried in the Chancell of Cardington And touching those worldlie goodes wherewth God hath blessed me I give and bequeath as followeth *First*

I give and bequeath to Anne my Wief the moyetie and one half of all my plate money goodes cattels and debts whatsoever moveable and immoveable of what nature soev^r *Item* I give unto my sonne Henry Leighton one piece of plate being a guilte salte whereuppon his name is written wh^{ch} salte was given to my Son Henrie by John Thynne deceased *Item* I give and bequeath fiftie poundes for the making of a Tombe over in the Chauncell of Cardington *Item* All those several parcell of Lande comonlie called Church Land wh^{ch} I boughte of Mr. Tipper and Mr. Dow aboute twelve years last past I give and bequeathe to the Church wardens and Parishioners of Cardington their heires and successors for evir the one moyetye yearlie to the use of the Poore of the Parishe and the other moyetye to the reparations of the Churche of Cardington. *Item* I geve and bequeathe to Dorothea Leighton daughter of Sr William Leighton my Sonne the some of one hundred poundes of lawfull English money yf shee be ruled and ordered by my now wief to be payde her owte of the other moytye of my goodes not formerlie given and bequeathed *Item* I geve and bequeath the moyetie or one half of all suche plate as is not formerlie given to my Wief and my Sonne Henrie Leighton to Harecourt Leighton my Sonnes Sonne Provided that if Sr William Leighton my Sonne doe put in good and sufficient sureties to my Executors that the same moyetye shall descend and come to Harecourt Leighton his Sonne when the said Harecourt shall come to the fulle age of one and twentye yeares then the sayde Sir William to have the use of the same in the mean tyme *Item* I geve all the residue of my plate goodes and cattels my debts funeral and legacies discharged to Henrie Leighton my Sonne *Item* I geve and bequeath to Mr. William Griffithes Vicar of Cardington the some of five poundes. *Item* I geve and bequeath to my Cozen Mr. Edward Vernon five poundes as a token of my Kinde remembrance of him *Item* I constitute and appointe Sr Roger Owen Knighte Edward Lutwich and Edward Vernons Esqrs my *Executors* to see this my last Will and Testament performed and fulfilled And lastly I revoke disannull and adnihilate all former Wills whatsoever In Witness hereof I have subscribed my name and putt to my Sealle the daie and yeare first above written. W. LEIGHTON.

Published and sealed in the presence of Guliel Griffithes
 —Thomas Hicks his marke—Robert Morther—Foulke
 Langley—Frances Smithe—John Davies marke—Tho Hasolle
 his marke

(Proved in Canterbury 1 June 1608 by two first Executors.)

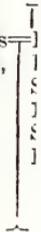
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John Barker, o

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Henry Leighton.

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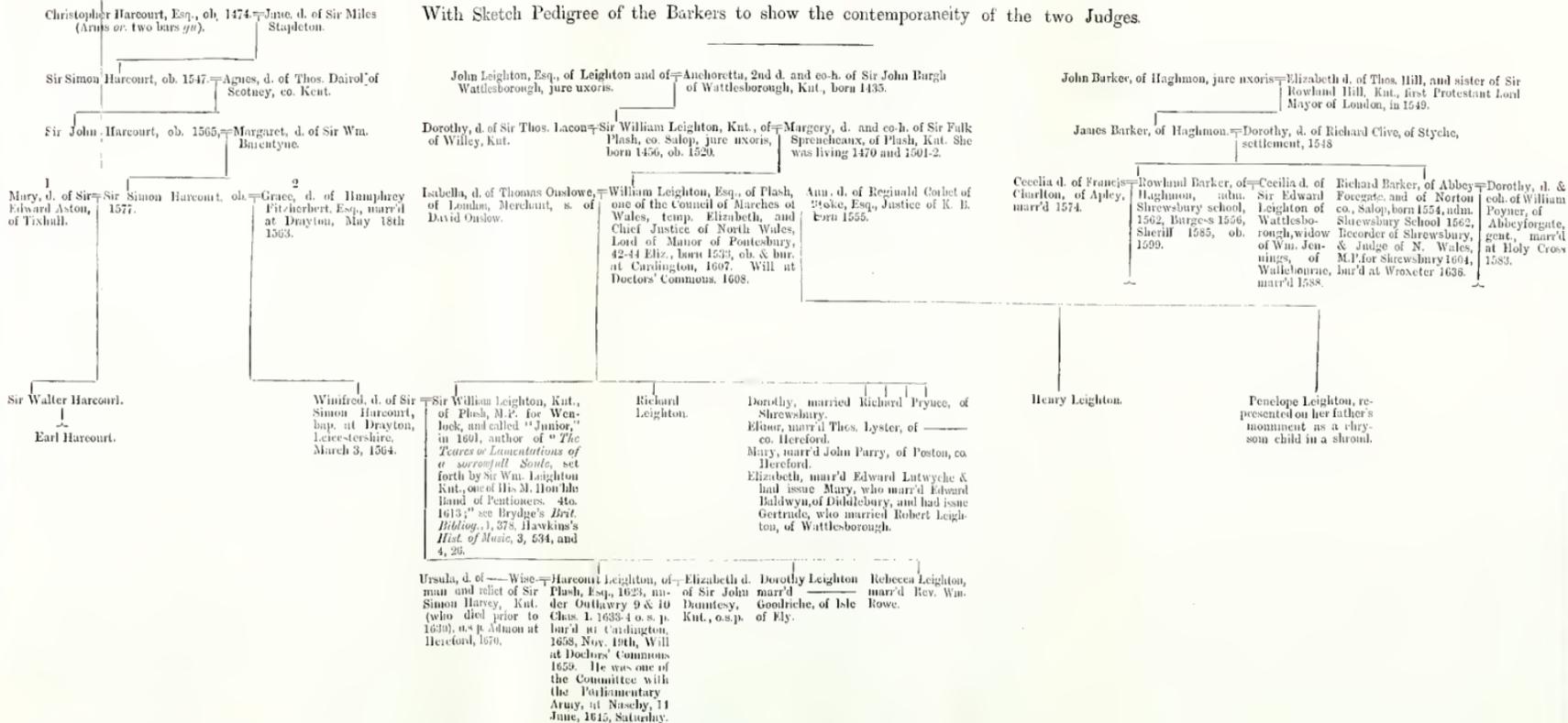
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PEDIGREE OF SIR W. LEIGHTON,

With Sketch Pedigree of the Barkers to show the contemporaneity of the two Judges.



Plash Hall, the residence of the Chief Justice, was in the possession of and the residence of the Sprengheaux, a branch of the family of that name of Longnor, about 1255. With them it continued until the time of Henry VII. (1422—1461) when the last Sir Fulke Sprengheaux of Plash died, leaving four daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom married Wm. Acton, of Aldenham; the 2nd married Wm. Sandford, of Lee, near Whitchurch; the 3rd married — Tindal; and the 4th married Wm. Leighton, a younger son of John Leighton, of Wattlesborough, Esq. The original mansion was of stone, portions of which still exist at the back of the brick edifice which the Chief Justice erected in front, and with which he incorporated portions of the ancient edifice. The present house is of brick, in variegated patterns, with especially fine and remarkable chimneys of moulded brick. The drawing-room is wainscotted with oak or sweet-chestnut, and the panels are exquisitely inlaid with paler and darker woods in geometrical and floriated patterns. The hall is evidently that of the older house, and has a music gallery at one end communicating with a corridor leading to the upper rooms. The divisions of the attic storey are singular and complicated. Plash now belongs to the Hunts of Boreatton, who obtained it by purchase, and is now a farm house. Views of it are given in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Mansions of Shropshire*.

This interesting ring was purchased by the Salopian Lodge of Freemasons, to be used as an Official Seal, but was unfortunately soon after lost. It was exhibited in the Museum, formed by the Archæological Institute, on their visit to Shrewsbury in 1855, when I fortunately obtained a wax impression, from which an electrotype was made, which is now the only existing representative of the lost seal.

THE PRESTON-GOBALDS RING (*See fig 2*).

A silver decade ring, chased with figures in low relieve. The central compartment has B. V. M. full-faced, seated on a chair, a portion of which is seen on her right. A plain circular nimbus surrounds her head which is covered with a double veil flowing down to the feet, and on the right looped up to the knee under the book on her lap. A tight fitting boddice or tunic clothes her body and right arm, with a simple border around the neck. This vest is gathered into folds at her banded waist and is continued in foldings to the feet. Her right hand rests on a large open book on her lap, to which she is pointing with the forefinger. On her left stands a boy, three-quarters front, without nimbus, similarly vested, and whom the Virgin's veil entirely envelopes on the left side; his left hand resting on the open book. Under the simple pedestal on which the figures rest is a full-front head of a demon with outstretched wings. The back-ground is punched with a minute delicate round crenated raised scale-like floweret, and is surrounded by a plain simple raised border.

If this groupe be intended for the B. V. M. with Christ as a boy and not as an infant, it is after the Byzantine fashion of the 9th century, as may be seen in Parker's *Catacombs of Rome*, plate 27, in fresco in the Church of St. Urban in the Catacombs. There, however, the Christ has a cruciform nimbus, but here there is no nimbus.

It may then be intended for St. Elizabeth instructing her daughter St. Ann as represented in the soap groupes which the Italians sell in Burlington Arcade, London.

Another conjecture may be hazarded. In the frescoes in the Catacombs of Rome, see Parker's plate 5, the Church is frequently represented as a robed female figure. The present groupe may then be intended as symbolical of the Church instructing her children out of the Holy Scriptures.

The compartments on either side enclose two male winged angels in loosely fitting vestments and flowing hair, kneeling, and with hands uplifted as in prayer. The back-ground is simply punched. Around the hoop are ten knobs, proving it to be a decade or devotional ring used in repeating Aves. On the left side as respects the central figure on the hoop is a very minute sunken circular space, on which the Gothic or old English letter E (Æ) is stamped in relief, enclosing what appears to be a minute figure standing in prayer before a faldstool, with uplifted hands. The form of this letter points to the 15th century as the date of the ring. Its weight is 1 pennyweight 14 grains. It was found in the restoration of Preston-Gobalds Church, near Shrewsbury,—under what circumstances I know not—but probably in the tomb or coffin of a Priest, such persons being buried in pontificalibus with paten, chalice, and ring. It is now in the possession of Mr. Harper, grocer, Market Square, Shrewsbury.

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONERS IN 1799.

THE following names are taken from an "Authentic List of the Commissioners for Executing the Income Acts in the County of Salop, May, 1799":—

SHREWSBURY :

Nathaniel Betton, Esq., Mayor.
 Henry Bevan of Shrewsbury, Esq.
 James Mason of Ditto, Esq.
 Robert Pemberton of Ditto, Esq.
 William Smith of Ditto, Esq.

OSWESTRY :

Turner Edwards of Oswestry, clerk.
 John Gibbons of Ditto, Esq.
 Robert Lloyd of Swan Hill, Esq. [qu. Mayor.]
 John Robert Lloyd of Aston, clerk.
 Lazarus Venables of Woodhill, Esq.

PIMHILL :

William Challnor of Dudleston, Esq.
 Francis Lloyd of Ellesmere, Esq.
 B. Hatchett, jun., of Ditto, Esq.
 John Edwards of Great Ness, Esq.
 Joseph A. Cotton of Ellesmere, clerk.

BRADFORD NORTH :

Samuel Davies of Drayton, Esq.
 John Hill of Prees, Esq.
 John Hand of Whitchurch, Esq.
 Owen Roberts of Wem, Esq.
 William Wickstead of Whitchurch, Esq.

This was the first direct Income Tax ever raised in England. Mr. Pitt was the minister who proposed it, and his scheme was to tax incomes above £60 a year.

A.R.

AN INTRODUCTION TO
SOURCES OF SALOPIAN TOPOGRAPHY,

BY MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.,

PRECENTOR AND PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER.

THOSE persons who have passed through a long literary career know, to their cost, how large a portion of the precious time, when invention and enthusiasm had not given place to criticism and deliberation, was wasted in the search for the names of such books as might assist them in their study and enquiries.

The counties of Sussex, Kent, and Cornwall have already the advantage of an index of books relating to their history, and at the commencement of the *Journal of the Shropshire Archaeological Society* its members may welcome similar aid in the prosecution of their work. *Shreds and Patches*, so successfully carried out in *Eddowes's Journal*, have already given help and indications where similar treasure trove may be found. Adventurous members of the Society will also be diverted from well-worn subjects to new fields, which will well repay their culture.

Parish Registers, and chests, and the muniment rooms of ancient families will furnish forth rich stores of information, whilst local memories and traditions must be carefully garnered up, whilst they survive the waste and wreck of time.

It will be an easy task for local antiquaries to fill up the outline which I give, and add fresh names of volumes, pamphlets, and views which necessarily must elude the keenest search by a person living at a distance

from the scene of the Society's labours. Even the cursory notices of past days contain new facts, as for instance with regard to Lilleshull Abbey, in *Gent. Mag.* lxxxix, i. 597, in which it is said "that the roof of the house fell down one night about the commencement of the 18th century, and that the place being made a garrison for Charles I. the Abbey was reduced to ruins," or the information in *Gent. Mag.*, lxxxiv, ii, 551, that the publication of a Salopian Magazine was projected.

I omit such familiar works as the *Magna Britannia*, Gough's *Camden*, Fuller's *Worthies*, Drayton, Churchyard; and Defoe's, Salmon's, or other well-known descriptive tours.

The Inventories of Church Goods and the List of Chantries in the Public Record Office are, I may say, unusually complete, and the Wills at Somerset House will be found full of curious details. I have given lists of the former in *Shreds and Patches*, ii, 95-98.

This Index Indicatorius will, I hope, serve to procure an economy of time when Salopians find it necessary to supplement their home-work with fresh researches in the libraries of London and Oxford. I know from a large experience, both personal and communicated by correspondents, friends, and strangers, extended over many years, how irksome is the toil of looking through huge catalogues, how great the difficulty of consulting them when there are so many, and how wasteful the time spent in discovering those which are really needed. For the collections of interesting tracts relating to the Great Rebellion, the British Museum possesses only a MS. catalogue in many volumes. There is a second series in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

If the expenditure of my own time and labour, devoted to the publication of this list, smooths the toil of younger students, who have not access to large libraries, I shall consider my endeavour to assist them well repaid.

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- W. A. Leighton's MS., Collections relative to Family of Leighton, of Shropshire, and Branches throughout England and Scotland. 1 vol. 4to.

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 " COURT, Antiquities, Gent. Mag., 1865, 609.
 " Cross, in Rimmer's Stone Crosses

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CHAPTER I
 THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
 In the year 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to the Americas. He was the first European to reach the continent of North America, although he believed he had reached the East Indies. Columbus's voyage was sponsored by the Spanish monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand. His discovery opened the way for European exploration and colonization of the Americas.

CHAPTER II
 THE EARLY YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY
 The early years of American history were marked by the struggles of the first European settlers. The Pilgrims, who arrived in 1620, and the Puritans, who arrived in 1630, were among the first to establish permanent settlements in North America. They faced many hardships, including lack of food, disease, and conflict with the Native Americans. Despite these challenges, they eventually succeeded in establishing successful colonies.

CHAPTER III
 THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
 The Revolutionary War, which began in 1775, was a struggle for independence from British rule. The American colonists, led by George Washington, fought against the British forces. The war ended in 1781 with the British evacuation of Yorktown. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, and the new nation was born.

CHAPTER IV
 THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC
 The early years of the Republic were marked by the struggles of the young nation. The Constitution was drafted in 1787, and the first President, George Washington, was inaugurated in 1789. The nation faced many challenges, including the War of 1812, but it emerged as a more unified and powerful country.

CHAPTER V
 THE WESTERN EXPANSION
 The Western Expansion, which began in the late 18th century, was a period of rapid growth and settlement. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a massive influx of settlers to the West. The expansion of the United States to the Pacific Ocean was completed in 1846 with the acquisition of California.

CHAPTER VI
 THE CIVIL WAR
 The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a struggle over the issue of slavery. The Southern states, which were dependent on slavery, seceded from the Union. The Northern states, which were opposed to slavery, fought to preserve the Union. The war ended in 1865 with the Union's victory and the abolition of slavery.

CHAPTER VII
 THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD
 The Reconstruction Period, which began in 1865, was a period of rebuilding and reform. The Southern states were reintegrated into the Union, and the rights of African Americans were protected by the Reconstruction Acts. The period was marked by the struggle for civil rights and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan.

CHAPTER VIII
 THE Gilded Age
 The Gilded Age, which began in the late 19th century, was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The United States emerged as a world power, and the lives of many Americans were transformed by the new technologies and industries. The period was also marked by the rise of the trusts and the corruption of the Gilded Age.

CHAPTER IX
 THE PROGRESSIVE ERA
 The Progressive Era, which began in the early 20th century, was a period of reform and social progress. The Progressive movement sought to address the problems of the Gilded Age, such as poverty, corruption, and social inequality. The Progressive Era led to the passage of many important laws, including the Antitrust Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

CHAPTER X
 THE INTERWAR PERIOD
 The Interwar Period, which began in 1918, was a period of relative stability and economic growth. The United States emerged as a world power after World War I, and the lives of many Americans were transformed by the new technologies and industries. The period was also marked by the rise of the Progressive movement and the struggle for civil rights.

CHAPTER XI
 THE SECOND WORLD WAR
 The Second World War, which began in 1939, was a global conflict that reshaped the world. The United States entered the war in 1941, and the war ended in 1945 with the defeat of the Axis powers. The war led to the emergence of the United States as a superpower and the beginning of the Cold War.

CHAPTER XII
 THE COLD WAR
 The Cold War, which began in 1947, was a period of tension and conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States and the Soviet Union were the two superpowers of the world, and their rivalry shaped the course of world history. The Cold War ended in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER XIII
 THE POST-COLD WAR PERIOD
 The Post-Cold War Period, which began in 1991, was a period of relative stability and economic growth. The United States emerged as the world's sole superpower, and the lives of many Americans were transformed by the new technologies and industries. The period was also marked by the rise of the Progressive movement and the struggle for civil rights.

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ROMAN SHROPSHIRE.

By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

IN drawing the attention of the Society, to the above-named subject, I am desirous of stating, that I by no means intend venturing into the various controversies which have arisen as to the scene of the operations of the Roman Generals, within the county, such as the locality of the defeat of Caractacus, &c., but simply to describe the *existing* Roman remains in Shropshire, including the stations, roads, villas, temporary camps, &c., and to identify the first named, from the authentic works of Roman authors, which have descended to the present time.

That Shropshire was *colonised* by the Romans at an early period of their rule in Britain is certain. From Ptolemy, the geographer of Alexandria, who lived in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, or the first half of the second century, we know that the chief Roman station in the county, which he calls *Viroconium*, was in existence in his time. In the Antonine Itinerary, which was compiled *circa* A.D. 138—144, this fact is confirmed, the name of this station being there given as VRICONIVM and VRIOCONIVM.

The late Mr. Thomas Farmer Dukes, F.S.A., in a paper on this station in the Gloucester Volume of the *Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association*, says at p. 67—

A recent accidental discovery has thrown some valuable light on the historical question. In the year 1841, a large brass coin of the Emperor Trajan, in a high state of preservation and freshness, was found imbedded in the mortar of the Roman wall (usually denominated the "Old Works") still

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of the history of the world, from the beginning of the world to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all ages and all nations. The history of the world is a record of the progress of the human race, and it is a record which is constantly being added to. The history of the world is a story of the struggles and triumphs of the human race, and it is a story which is constantly being rewritten. The history of the world is a story of the human race, and it is a story which is constantly being rewritten.

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remaining at Wroxeter. This fact warrants the conclusion, that although the *erection* of the station, or its enlargement, might have been *posterior* to the reign of Trajan, it would seem to be clear and decisive that it could not be raised at an *earlier* period and consequently it may be presumed from the perfect condition, and freshness of impress of the above-mentioned coin, that *Uriconium* was built early in the second century.

This, as I hope to prove, is certainly an erroneous statement. Mr. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua* does not allude to the date of the erection of the station. Mr. Anderson in his *Uriconium*, p. 1, says, "*Uriconium* owed its foundation *it is conjectured* to the campaigns of Ostorius about A.D. 50."

Mr. Wright in his *Uriconium*, p. 65, says, "*Uriconium probably came into existence* at the time when Ostorius Scapula was building towns and fortresses to establish the Roman power on our border. It is first mentioned in the Geography of Ptolemy, believed to have been compiled about the year 120. Very few relics have been found, which even by the imagination can be carried back to this remote period of *Uriconian* history." Mr. Wright then alludes to a Roman consular coin, and a Gaulish coin found on the site, as being of this "earliest period of the Roman domination."

But these *conjectures* as to the date of the erection of Wroxeter, are in themselves of no value whatever, and Mr. Wright's statement as to the two coins he names being the sole representatives of its earliest existence is equally invalid. In fact these coins may not have been brought to Wroxeter until it had been in existence for two or three centuries, for the Roman consular coins (and others) were in circulation all through the period of the Empire, as numerous "finds" have proved.

As I have previously shown, however (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, May 17th, 1872, under the signature of "Anglo-Roman"), we have *sure evidence* of the erection of Wroxeter *about the time* of Ostorius, and conse-

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quently some 50 years before the coin imbedded in the "Old Wall" was struck. It is as follows:—From Tacitus we learn which of the Roman legions came over to Britain at the time of its conquest by the Emperor Claudius. They were the second, ninth, fourteenth, and twentieth. Leaving the history of the other three, we find that the fourteenth was recalled from Britain in A.D. 68, by Nero, that in the following year it was again sent to our island by Vitellius, and that in the next year, A.D. 70, it was finally recalled by the Emperor Vespasian.

Now only four complete tombstones of *military* men have been found in the cemeteries of Wroxeter—of these four, *two* are of officers of the fourteenth Legion, one a standard bearer (*signifer*), the other the eagle bearer (*aquilifer*). I think it will be patent to every one who studies the subject that these interments were:—

First.—Prior to A.D. 68.

Second.—They were of members of the *garrison*.

To me it seems impossible that they could be erected to the memory of officers who had died, or had been slain on the spot, whilst the legion was marching north or north-westward (for it went to Anglesey with Suetonius).

There would not be time or opportunity for carving such large and costly stones, the inscription on one of them ending with an hexameter verse. The only alternative therefore is, that prior to A.D. 68, the fourteenth legion formed the garrison of Wroxeter, and that as it was Ostorius Scapula who reduced this portion of Britain beneath the Roman sway, he erected Uriconium as one of the fortresses necessary to consolidate the Roman power in Shropshire and on the Welsh border.

Of the first of these two tombstones found, Mr. Wright, p. 359, says that it "was raised over the body of a soldier of the fourteenth legion, which most probably was at that time on the continent." This is a most improbable theory. There is no date on the

stone (such as the names of the consuls for the year), but its style is that of the early part of the Empire, and that two officers should come over from their legion, quartered in Pannonia, and be buried at Wroxeter, is contrary to every reasonable probability.

Assuming then on this basis, which I conceive to be a firm one, that Wroxeter was erected about A.D. 50, it is certain that the county was well colonised by the Romans at that date, for the station could not exist without roads connecting it with the rest of Roman Britain, and other stations were placed on these roads to guard them.

The Second Iter of Antoninus, which is a long and winding one, commences at Middleby, in Dumfries-shire, and is carried to Richborough, in Kent. From Carlisle to York, it proceeds in a proper direction for its ultimate goal, but then deviates to the west, evidently with the primary intention of connecting *Deva* (Chester), the head quarters of the twentieth legion, with York, the head quarters of the sixth legion. From Chester, if taken *directly* to London, it would of necessity pass through Wroxeter, but instead of connecting these stations directly, another slight deviation is made, so as to include a station named *Mediolanum*, which must have been from all we can gather concerning it, an important one. Very numerous are the theories concerning the site of this station, the chief point of dissension being, whether it was situated east or west of a direct line from Wroxeter to Chester. For my own part, I believe it to have been situated, as I have before stated (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 28, p. 123, and Vol. 30, pp. 153-173,) at Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, where the remains of an unexplored Roman station exist, the distances from which along the line of Roman roads, to the surrounding stations, agree with the numbers of the Itinerary as near as possible, if not completely. This site was first recognised as that of *Mediolanum* at the close of the last century by Dr. Bennett (Bishop of

Cloyne), and the Rev. T. Leman, who personally explored it—but I cannot enter into the subject at length here, merely remarking that the only bearing it has upon “Roman Shropshire,” is whether the station *Rutunium* was placed, as many antiquaries have supposed, at Rowton Castle (where nothing Roman has been found), or as Horsley imagined, at “Bury Walls,” near Hawkstone. This latter site, I believe, to be the true one, as I have stated in the papers above referred to.

This will be better explained by introducing that portion of the text of the Second Iter which relates to the stations between *Deva* (Chester) and *Etocetum* (Wall, near Lichfield), with the modern names of the sites.

A	<i>Deva</i>	(Chester)	<i>Mil Pas.</i>	
	<i>Bovio</i>	(Tiverton, near Beeston)	<i>decem.</i>	10
	<i>Mediolano</i>	(Chesterton.)	<i>viginti</i>	20
	<i>Rutunio</i>	(Bury Walls)	<i>duodecim</i>	12
	<i>Vriconio</i>	(Wroxeter)	<i>undecim</i>	11
	<i>Usocona</i>	(Oakengates)	<i>undecim</i>	11
	<i>Pennocrucio</i>	{ On the Penk near } Penkridge }	<i>duodecim</i>	12
	<i>Etoceto</i>	(Wall)	<i>duodecim</i>	12

The Roman road from Chesterton to Bury Walls, is still partly visible at its eastern end. Its modern name is “Pepper Street” and it passes to the west of Keel (near Newcastle), but as all the roads round the “Bury Walls” station have been, owing to the nature of the soil, long buried, its presence cannot now be detected in that neighbourhood. From the MSS. of the Rev. T. Leman preserved in the Bath Scientific Institute, we find that he traced this road, which he calls the road from Wroxeter to Chesterton, in some parts, at the close of the last century. Whether this is the same road as that which Dr. Mason, of Trinity College, Cambridge (in a letter to Dr. Wilkes, dated 15th March, 1758, published in Shaw’s *History of Staffordshire*, Vol. I pp 13-15), says that he traced “from Wroxeter ten miles towards Chester, but there lost it,” is very doubtful

though any road from Wroxeter to either Chester or Chesterton must have passed the "Bury Walls" station—but this we shall look into immediately.

The first notice taken of the Roman station at "Bury Walls" was by Camden, in his *Britannia*, who, speaking of "Red Castle," in Hawkstone Park, says, "Scarce a mile from hence is a spot of ground where a small city once stood, the very ruins of which are almost gone, but the Roman coins found there, with such bricks as they used in building are evidences of its antiquity and founders. The people of the neighbourhood call it *Bery*, from Burgh, and affirm it to have been very famous in (King) Arthur's days."¹

The antiquary, Gough, in his additions to his last edition (1806) of Camden's *Britannia*, says of this place, Vol. 3, p. 31, that it is "a square Roman encampment, in which coins and armour have been found."

The celebrated Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, p. 418, when treating of the stations of the second Antonine Iter, and especially of *Rutunium*, places it at "Bury Walls," and says, "Remains, distance, and the course of the military way favour, as I think, this opinion, which may make it the more deserving of some regard. And Rodan is not unlike to *Rutunium*, so that the affinity of name makes also for us; for I have had frequent occasion to observe that the ancient name is often preserved in the name of the river. *The way from Wroxeter to this station* seems to be the continuance of the military way from Monmouthshire."

It was not, however, until the publication anonymously (though the writer was probably one of the ladies of the Hill family) of a little work called the *Antiquities of Hawkstone*, in or about 1829, that any attention was paid to the site. In this work we have some interesting statements concerning it.

¹ Neither Mr. Wright in his *Uriconium*, nor Mr. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*, mention the existence of a station at "Bury Walls," though both *incidentally* name the existence of a *camp* there, but no description of it is given. The discovery of the road and the mile-stones is completely ignored.

At p. 59 it is said "The only part of the rocky eminence which is not inaccessible or nearly so was protected by a triple entrenchment. The wall encloses a plain of twenty acres, and may be traced round the brink of the hill, leaving, indeed, four narrow chasms, which seem to point out the spots where the gates of the city stood. A fine spring rises within the walls, one still more abundant and translucent immediately beyond them."

At p. 87, it is said in a note, "It is probable that many precious relics lie hidden in this neighbourhood. A farmer who rented the land within the "Bury Walls" had a few years since collected from it several pieces of earthenware, bricks, &c., of antique appearance. These fell into the hands of servants and were disposed of as rubbish. In the year 1821, a spur of well-finished workmanship, pronounced by competent judges to be Roman, was found in the garden of the Bury Farm, distant a quarter of a mile from the Bury Walls. The spur is at Hawkstone."

Coming to p. 88, this passage occurs—"The following account of a remnant, unquestionably Roman, was drawn up by that excellent and learned man, the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway :—

In the year 1812 in draining Moston Pool and an adjoining morass of 250 acres by Colonel Hill, there were found at the bottom of the pool, which was but a few feet deep (and apparently of recent formation by throwing up a dam to confine the water of a rivulet which flowed through the morass) four large stones, of the figures and dimensions subjoined. The whole of the soil, at the bottom of the pool and the morass, consisted of peat to the depth of fourteen feet, with the exception of the spot on which these stones were found, which was a bed of gravel evidently brought from a distance, and that the morass existed upwards of seven centuries ago is manifest from the name of the neighbouring village (*q. d.* Moss Town) which occurs in Domesday.

The stones have originally formed two rude four-sided shafts surmounting quadrangular pedestals. The proper height of the shafts cannot be ascertained as the summits of both are broken off; but the present height of shaft and pedestal of one is

4 feet 6 inches, besides 1 foot 8 inches to let into the ground of the other 4 feet 8 inches. Both of the shafts and one of the pedestals have borne inscriptions: from the letters IMP. CAE. on one, they are undoubtedly Roman, from M.P. on the other they are probably Miliaria; perhaps records of distances along a whole line of road. If so the loss of the inscriptions (for they are irreparably defaced) is a deplorable injury to the Roman Geography of Shropshire. It is difficult, however, to conceive how milestones should be found anywhere except on the side of a public road; while it is certain that no road ever passed by this spot, for the moss has been cut to the depth of fourteen feet in every possible direction, without finding anything but peat except the above-mentioned heap of gravel.

“Since the above was written, very deep drains have been cut in many parts of the moor, and traces of a road about nine feet in width are evident in six or seven places. This road was close to the spot on which stood the stones already described; it passed from south to north, corresponding with the situations of Wroxeter and Chester, and at the distance of a mile from the Bury Walls.”

“During the heat and drought of the years 1825 and 1826, in consequence of the contraction and cracking of the peat of the morass, several oak trees, in a state of perfect preservation, became visible. They were by the side of the road, with the construction of which they had, perhaps, interfered. On one of them the marks of the axe were clearly seen. The lower ends of the trees were very near the surface of the earth, the tips of them seven or eight feet beneath it. The form of the ground shews, that a pool of greater depth than the one before-mentioned lay beside the road, and into that pool the trees had fallen.”

With regard to this account, we may gather, that the Romans cut this road through a wooded, though marshy country, and that to prevent the milestones at its side from sinking into the ground, they were raised considerably above its level upon a mass of gravel.

The great depth at which it was found accounts for the absence of vestiges of the Roman roads connecting the "Bury Walls" station with the other Roman stations in the neighbourhood, while its narrowness seems to prove that it was not the road named in the *Itinerary*, which beyond Wroxeter, and in other places where it is found, is a large, wide one. It was no doubt made at a period subsequent to the compilation of the *Itinerary*, with the view of connecting Wroxeter and Chester more directly than by the large road which went round by *Mediolanum*.

The most regrettable fact is that these stones are (for the present at least) lost. They appear to have been removed to Hawkstone, where the Dowager Viscountess Hill remembers to have seen them some forty-five years ago. Lord Hill has at my request, made some enquiries about them, but they cannot yet be traced. I have no doubt (from what is said to have been legible) that skilled antiquaries could have made out the greater portion, if not all the inscriptions upon them. In the one the letters M.P. have been preceded by the name of the nearest town, (as in similar inscriptions) which name would probably be A. RVTVNIO. And they have been followed by the numerals marking the distance from it.

The author of this work thinks that the road found ran through Holloway Mouth and Prees, and that Stanton takes its name from it, (*i.e.* Stone Town). In this I agree with him.

As to the camp itself, it is quadrangular, its name "Walls," is derived certainly from the Latin word "*Vallum*," and "Bury" is invariably a corruption of the word "Borough" or Brough." The tenant of the land, Mr. Wm. Massey, wrote to me in November 1871, as follows:—

There is nothing to indicate foundations of walls or buildings of any description within the camp. The only thing found worthy of note, since I have held the land, was a large hewn stone, which had something the appearance of

a tombstone, but it was disturbed and broken before noticed. There is a spring within the area with remains of stone-work round it *below the surface*, supposed to have been a bath. The land has been under tillage some years. A silver spur was found some years ago.

The fosse is much overgrown with underwood, and some large trees have recently been felled within it. The rampart is still 3 to 5 feet high, above the level of the interior. There appears to be a great quantity of stone in it, but whether the foundation of a stone wall yet remains, only excavations can shew. No facing or dressed stones or tiles are now visible, but the rampart seems very different from the large intrenchments on the undefended side. I have little doubt that this site represents *Rutunium*. Mr. Reynolds, in his *Iter Britanniarum* (pub. 1799), comes also to this conclusion.

The next station *VRICONIVM* is so undoubtedly the great town of which the ruins remain buried at Wroxeter, that it is needless to say anything as to the grounds upon which it is placed there by antiquaries, though it evidently derived its name from that given by the Britons to the neighbouring hill "Wrekin." *Vriconium* is merely the Latinisation of it. We have another example of this in Northumberland—where the name of the Roman station of *Borcovicus* is derived from a hill named "Borcun"; *Vicus* in this case—and the well known termination *ium* at Wroxeter—are similar examples of Britanno Roman etymology.

In face of the interesting works by Mr. J. C. Anderson, and the late Mr. Thos. Wright, it would be superfluous in the limits of this paper, to enter into an account of the whole of the discoveries at Wroxeter. I shall therefore only briefly enumerate them, and also briefly in the first place describe the station.

Its *present* size, or we may say the size to which it had attained when the Romans left Britain, was 223 acres, and nearly three miles in circumference. Subur-

ban buildings, no doubt, lay outside of the city walls, still further increasing the inhabited area, but what was the size of the original *castrum* we have yet to learn. In the *Magna Britannia* (pub. 1727), p. 639, (Shropshire), it is said that Wroxeter "was encompassed with a wall built upon a foundation, for the most part made of pebble stones, about three yards thick, and a vast trench round it which in some places appears exceedingly deep at this day."

In 1861, Mr. Wright made some excavations in the Glebe land, to endeavour to uncover the wall; but he found here only the ditch, which was 95 feet wide, with banks on each side of it faced with clay. Soon afterwards he found the foundation of the wall in the adjacent ground. "It consisted merely of large cobble stones (or small boulders) and broken stones from the quarry, which had been placed together without any order, and imbedded in the clay. The remains of the wall were subsequently found in several places, always presenting the same appearance, and on an average six feet thick."—(*Uriconium*, p. 96.)

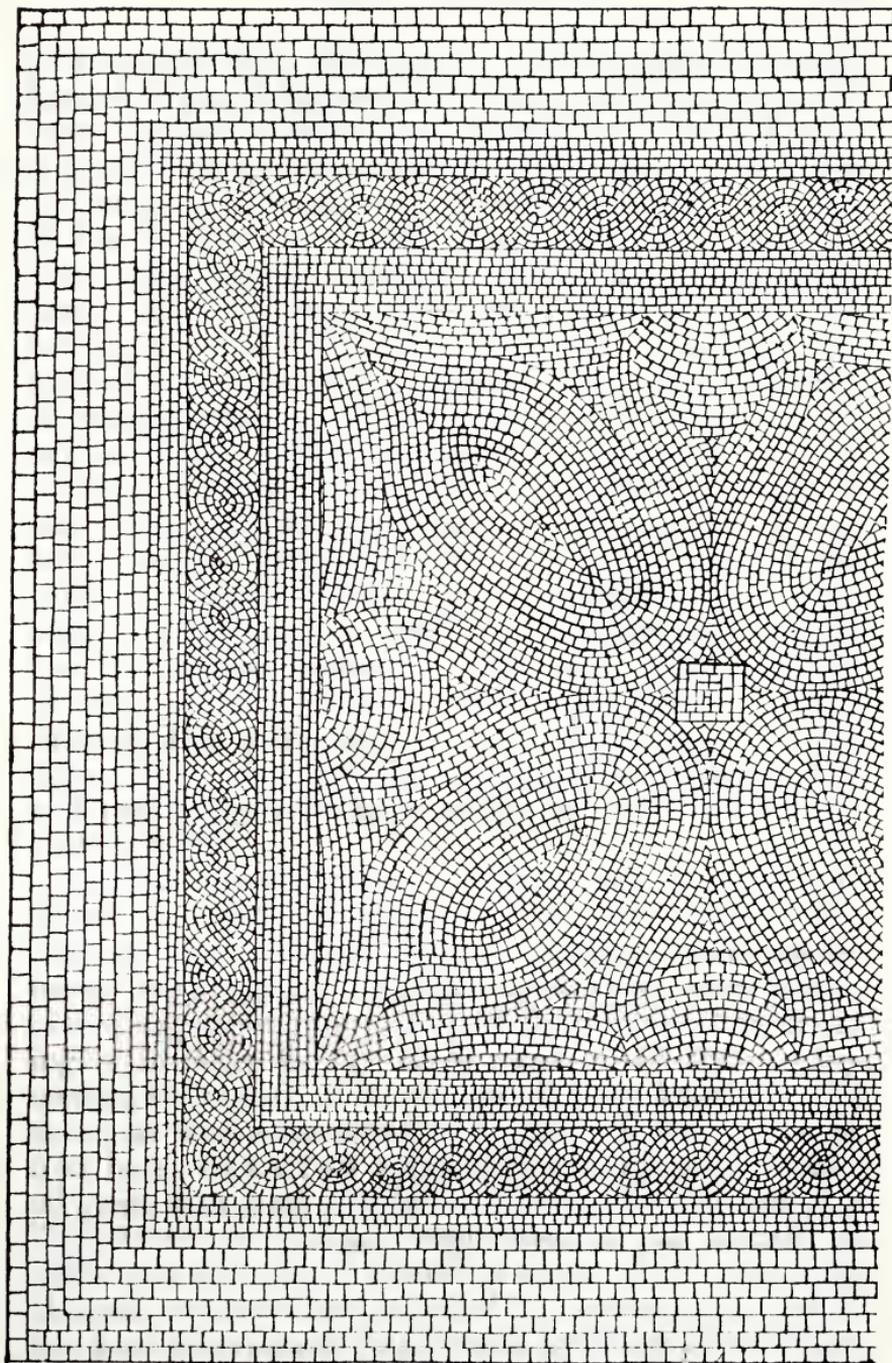
These walls are, by the mode of construction, so evidently of the Lower Empire, that we are compelled to look for those of the original *castrum* within the area. The site was well protected by the rivers Severn and Tern, which unite close to the city. The Wrekin which is only a mile or two distant, would form a grand look-out post. On its summit are vestiges of entrenchments, its height is 1370 feet, and it lies between the Watling Street and the Severn. The Bell Brook, a small stream, passes through the northern portion of the city, and the soil in the interior is of a black colour, as on most Roman sites. The vallum and fosse are still discernible. Horsley in his *Britannia Romana* (1731) says that this rampart and ditch is above half a mile square.

The chief discoveries recorded within the area (exclusive of inscriptions, which I shall treat of separately) before the excavations in 1859 were, first, a building

furnished with a hypocaust found in 1701 (*Phil. Trans.* vol. 25, O. S., p. 290). It was about 40 perches north of the "Old Wall" (this wall will be referred to presently). It was in perfect preservation, the roof and floor remaining; being 7 feet high by $9\frac{1}{2}$ wide. A small doorway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high led into it. The roof was supported by pillars of very unequal length and dimensions, and the intervals were made up with tiles, taken from some previous building. A square tessellated pavement was found in 1706. The centre was composed of red, white, and blue tesserae, with a guilloche border of the same colours, and outside of the whole a plain border of green tesserae; an engraving of this I annex. In 1722 two clay moulds for casting coins were found and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries. They were then in possession of the incumbent. One bore an impression of a coin of Severus, the other that of a coin of Plautilla.

In 1730 a piece of sculpture was found in a well, described as representing "a naked figure of a boy, leaning on a wand, and standing in an alcove." It is now lost.

Another tessellated pavement found in 1734 is represented in a drawing at p. 34 of Mr. Duke's MSS. It was oblong, with a semicircular extremity, and formed like the last named, of blue, white, and red *tesserae*, with an outside border of green. In 1788 a collection of buildings were found, forming a rectangle of between 50 and 60 feet by 30. There were several rooms with hypocausts and others without, and a bath of 7ft. 4in., by 3ft. 7in. In 1818 some fragments of what was believed to be bronze armour were found, and in 1820 a bronze figure of a lion (drawn in Mr. Duke's MSS). In 1827 a bronze statuette of Apollo holding the lyre, came to light; the whereabouts of which is unfortunately not now known. In the same year another fine tessellated pavement was found, described (in the *Gent. Mag.*, March, 1828, p. 255) as having "formed the floor of an apartment 15 feet square. The ground



Roman Tessellated Pavement,
found at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, 1706.



of the whole is a dark purple. The ornamental part formed a parallelogram, the upper and lower parts of which appear to have been occupied by a broad border of convoluted wreaths of *tessellae*, red, green, and white enclosing, within each compartment formed by the curves of the wreaths, a roundel of red and white tessellae. The central figure consisted of four square compartments, formed by narrow borders of convoluted wreaths, red, green, and white, having the four corners of each worked with semicircular ornaments by similar borders of wreath-work. A circle of beautiful interlaced work, red and white, within two intersecting squares, of convoluted wreaths of red, green, and white, and green and white, occupied the centre of each square. A border of similar convoluted wreath-work surrounded the whole pavement, which was terminated by a deep border of plain green tessellae of a larger size, divided from the former border by three very narrow stripes of small tessellae, white, purple and white." Unfortunately this pavement was soon destroyed by being taken away piece-meal by visitors, but a drawing of it had previously been made, which is preserved in Mr. Duke's MSS.

In 1848 bronze figures of Diana and Mercury were found, and 1854 in digging in the fold yard of Mr. Stanier, for the foundations of buildings, four square bases, with square columns upon them, were found placed regularly nine feet apart from each other, forming a frontage facing the Wrekin of 36 feet. They seemed to be part of a portico of some building. At the same time were found at a depth of four feet some iron bars, which had apparently undergone the action of great heat, and a little lower were the remains of a lime floor with broken pottery upon it. A number of wells have been found at various times, which after being cleaned out have been adapted to modern use, and it has been ascertained that Roman buildings of considerable extent lie under the lawn of the vicarage. Immense quantities of coins of every period of the Roman

Empire, Samian ware, and other pottery, have been found from time to time, also a number of shafts, bases, and capitals of columns, some of the latter being richly decorated. A paved ford is visible in the river, and also the foundations of the piers of a large bridge. Near the ford are some high mounds on a knoll, apparently the remains of a fort guarding the passage of the river, and on the northern side of the city where the wall leaves the river "the remains of a cut or canal, by which boats could be brought up to the wall, may be discovered, just beyond Mr. Stanier's cottage, on the road leading to Attingham." (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 16, p. 60 note). But the grandest and only relic above ground is a huge fragment of wall, known for the last two centuries as the "Old Wall" which is 72 feet long, 21 feet high from the modern ground level, and 3 feet thick, built of large blocks (externally) of stone, with courses of Roman bonding tiles, as in other buildings in various parts of Britain, as St. Albans, Colchester, Richborough, &c. It stands nearly in the centre of the city, and upon almost the highest ground. Various have been the speculations for the last 200 years concerning it. It has been called the *praetorium*, a *basilica* and a forum, &c. What it was we shall see directly.

Little beyond this was known of the buried city, when, in the beginning of 1859, the late Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., and the late Mr. Thos. Wright, F.S.A., aided by a public subscription, having obtained the consent of the Duke of Cleveland, commenced a series of excavations, which continued at intervals until 1862. But for a full account of these, the works of Mr. Wright and Mr. Anderson (before named) must be consulted. Suffice it to say that on opening the ground on the north side of the "Old Wall" at 14 feet deep its foundation was reached, and by further excavation it was found to be part of one of the sides of a huge building forming a parallelogram of 226 feet by 57, with passages along its longer sides, 14 feet wide, in which

portions of several rich tessellated pavements were found. The whole of the two acres, placed at the disposal of the excavating committee, were found to be full of the foundations and remains of large buildings. A number of hypocausts were found, in one of which were the skeletons of four females and an old man, who had evidently fled there for refuge when the city was destroyed. With the latter were found the remains of a small box, which had contained 132 small brass coins, ranging from Tetricus to Valens. It was proved, from the evidences of burning, found on every side, that the city, like most other Britanno-Roman cities, had been destroyed by fire. Many of the houses had been roofed with micaceous slate, which seen from a distance in the sunshine must have given the city a glittering appearance. A number of private houses, several paved streets, workshops, huge *cloacae* or drains, a *latrina*, great numbers of coins, fibulae, and fragments of pottery, several cornelians, and other stones from rings bearing devices, bone hair pins, implements in bronze and iron, quantities of thick plate window glass, and stucco from the walls with fresco painting upon it, were found.

In October, 1862, Mr. Wright, when excavating, in order to find the wall and ditch of the city, came upon what he calls the north-east gateway, where the Watling Street enters the city from London. He says the gateway was "a mere discontinuance of the wall," the latter being found on each side of it, four feet high, and comparatively perfect, the sides of it being even and tolerably smooth, but there was no evidence of facing stones (*Uriconium*, pp. 97-8.) I am doubtful, whether this gap in the wall, described by Mr. Wright, was the gateway which he supposes. It seems totally different from any gateway of the Roman period which has been discovered in Britain.

The mounds above the ford were excavated in 1859, and found to contain remains of foundations of buildings in a confused mass. It is possible that part of them were not Roman, but of the mediæval period, erected

to guard the ford—but numbers of Roman coins were found amongst them, also a coin mould with the impress of a coin of Julia Domna, the wife of Severus—and a Roman sculptured head in stone.

One of the cemeteries of the city was also partially trenched and excavated by Mr. Wright. It was on the south side of the Watling Street, as it approaches the N. E. gateway. Numerous interments were brought to light, chiefly by cremation, the ashes being placed in urns. Only two inscribed portions of tombstones were found, which, with the inscriptions previously discovered, form probably the most interesting remains from Wroxeter. The whole of these, I will now give.

(1)

C. MANNIVS
C. F. POL. SECV
NDVS. POLLEN
MIL. LEG. XX
ANORV. LIH
STIP. XXXI.
BEN. LEG. PR.
H. S. E.

(2)

M. PETRONIVS .
L. F. MEN. .
VIC. ANN.
XXXVIII
MIL. LEG
XIIII. GEM.
MILITAVIT
ANN. XVIII
SIGN. FVIT
H. S. E.

(3)

D. M. PLACIDA AN. LV. CVR. AG. CONI. A. XXX.	D. M. DEVCCV S. AN. XV. CVR. AG. PATRE	
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(4)

TIB. CLAVD. TER .
NTIVS. EQ. COH . .
THRACVM. AN.
ORVM. LVII. STIP
ENDIORVM
H. S. .

(5)

D. M.
ANTONIAE
GEMELLAE
DIADVMENVS
PIENTISSIMAE
FECIT
VIXIT. ANNIS. XXXIIII

(6)

.
LERI
FGAL
MILES
.

(7)

BONA. REI
PVBLICÆ
NATVS

The first part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = x + f(x^2)$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x = 0$. The derivative of $f(x)$ at $x = 0$ is found to be $f'(0) = 1/2$.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = x + g(x^3)$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x = 0$. The derivative of $g(x)$ at $x = 0$ is found to be $g'(0) = 1/3$.

(1)

(2)

$f(x) = x + f(x^2)$
 $f(0) = 0$
 $f'(0) = 1/2$
 $f''(0) = 1/2$
 $f'''(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(4)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(5)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(6)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(7)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(8)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(9)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(10)}(0) = 1/2$

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 $g^{(5)}(0) = 1/3$
 $g^{(6)}(0) = 1/3$
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 $g^{(8)}(0) = 1/3$
 $g^{(9)}(0) = 1/3$
 $g^{(10)}(0) = 1/3$

(3)

(4)

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$f(x)$	$g(x)$
$f(0) = 0$	$g(0) = 0$
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$f'''(0) = 1/2$	$g'''(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(4)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(4)}(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(5)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(5)}(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(6)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(6)}(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(7)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(7)}(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(8)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(8)}(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(9)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(9)}(0) = 1/3$
$f^{(10)}(0) = 1/2$	$g^{(10)}(0) = 1/3$

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$g(x) = x + g(x^3)$
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 $f^{(7)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(8)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(9)}(0) = 1/2$
 $f^{(10)}(0) = 1/2$





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9



10



11



12

(8)

.. AMINIUS. T. POLIA
 .. NORVM. XXXV. STIP. XXII. MILLEG
 .. II. GEM. MILITAVI AQ. NVNC. HIC. S ..
 ... LEGITE ET FELICES VITA PLVS
 IVTA AQVA .. G
 T ADITISVIVITEDVMS
 DATTEMPVSHONESTE.

	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
D. M.	.....		FELIX	.....
I. SVM ...	... IB			... CORN
.....	REI ...			ALLIGN

	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

TIB. CL. M
 DIALBA
 AD. OM
 NE. VIT
 O. EX. O.

ARCA CAAM. DICINIVMA

(17)

DEABVS
 NYMPHIS
 BRITANNIAE
 L. CARACTACVS
 CORNAVTVS
 V. S. L. M.

Of these inscriptions the three first were found in 1752 in the cemetery, outside the north-eastern gate. One of them was accidentally turned up, when some of the neighbouring gentry had the ground near where it was found "bored with spits," and the two others were discovered.

No. I. reads: *C(aius) Mannius C(aii) F(ilius) Pol(lia) Secundus, Pollen(tia) Mil(es) Leg(ionis) xx Anoru(m) LII Stip(endiorum) xxxi, Ben(eficiarius) Leg(ati) Pr(ovinciae). II(ic) S(itus) E(st);* i.e. in English, "Caius Mannius Secundus, the son of Caius, of the tribe Pollia, a native of Pollentia, a soldier of the twentieth legion, fifty-two years of age, of thirty-one years of service, a pensioner of the legate of the province. He lies here."

In the same way No. 2 commemorates, "Marcus Petronius, the son of Lucius of the tribe Menenia, he lived thirty-eight years, and was a soldier of the fourteenth legion, surnamed Gemina; he served for eighteen years and was standard bearer (*signifer*). He lies here." The abbreviation VIC. in the third line, is peculiar. Some antiquaries think it is the abbreviation for *vic(sit)*, a form of *vixit*, which we often find in Roman inscriptions of a later period; but this seems to be of too early an age for the use of such a word; others think it may stand for a *cognomen* of Petronius, *Vic(etinus)*, so that his full name would be Marcus Petronius Vicetinus.

No. 3 is a family tombstone divided into three panels. In the first one the husband, whose name does not transpire, commemorates his wife, thus:—"To the gods, the shades. Placida lived fifty-five years. (This was) done under the superintendence of her husband for thirty years." The second panel is evidently dedicated, by the same person, to his son, *Deuccus*, who lived fifteen years. Here, also, he avoids giving his name, merely calling himself the father. The third panel is blank, but had, no doubt, been intended for his own name at his decease. The engraving in Plate No. 2. will shew the ornamental nature of this stone. Two dolphins flank a pediment containing a head of Medusa, in its upper portion.

No. 4 commemorates a soldier, whose name appears to be Tiberius Claudius Terentius, who was a horseman, (*equus*) of a Thracian cohort, the number of which is lost (but it was probably the sixth, which, at one time, was stationed at Gloucester). He lived fifty-seven years; the number of his years of service (*stipendiorum*) is also lost. The usual formula H.S.E. (*Hic Situs Est*) at the close, shews that he was laid where the stone was placed. This tombstone was found in 1810, near the same spot as the others.

No. 5. was presented to the Shrewsbury Museum in 1841. It was supposed to have come from Wroxeter,

It is the duty of the Legislature to provide for the support of the public schools, and to see that the funds appropriated for that purpose are properly applied. The Legislature has the honor to be informed that the Board of Education has submitted to it a report on the state of the public schools, and on the measures proposed for their improvement. The Board has the honor to be informed that the Legislature has passed an act in relation to the public schools, which will have the effect of improving them, and of providing for their support.

The Board of Education has the honor to be informed that the Legislature has passed an act in relation to the public schools, which will have the effect of improving them, and of providing for their support. The Board has the honor to be informed that the Legislature has passed an act in relation to the public schools, which will have the effect of improving them, and of providing for their support. The Board has the honor to be informed that the Legislature has passed an act in relation to the public schools, which will have the effect of improving them, and of providing for their support.

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but this has been doubted on the ground of its being composed of marble, and the absence of any record of its discovery. Hence some antiquaries have thought it is a Continental inscription, brought over by some curiosity-hunter, and, in course of time, its origin had been forgotten. But as undoubted Roman monuments of marble have since been found in Britain, on this score at least, there need be no hesitation in accepting a *Uriconian* origin for it, had we some further evidence as to the time and place. It is erected by Diadumenus to Antonia Gemella, the most dutiful (wife?), who lived thirty-three years.

No. 6 is a fragment of another tombstone, probably found near the others. It appears to have been first described by Gough in his 1789 edition of *Camden's Britannia*. Dr. Hübner (*Corpus Inscr. Latinarum*, vol. 7, No. 157) expands it, supplying some missing letters, as (L. VA)LERI (VS. L.) F. GAL. MILES (LEG) , or, being expanded, *L(ucius) Valerius L(ucii) F(ilius) Gal(eria)* *Miles Leg(ionis) etc., i.e., Lucius Valerius* the son of Lucius, of the Galerian Tribe, a soldier of the legion.

No. 7 is on an altar-shaped stone, which appears to have been used during the middle ages as a holy water stoup. It was found in 1824 near the vicarage. Dr. Hübner considers it to be a portion of a Roman milestone, or miliary, thus altered. Certainly, inscriptions of this nature occur more on milestones than on any other Roman stone, but as a similar inscription

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occurs upon an altar shaped stone found at Caermarthen, I think it may fairly be concluded that altars were sometimes so inscribed; though since I republished the Caermarthen inscription (which Dr. Hübner omitted in his large volume of *British Inscriptions*), Dr. Hübner asserts that it is, also, a portion of a milestone altered

to the shape of an altar. I think it very unlikely that the only two examples we have of this inscription on altars should be portions of milestones. The meaning of the Wroxeter inscription is simply "Born for the good of the republic," a compliment frequently bestowed upon an Emperor.¹

No. 8 is a very interesting inscription. It was found near where the other tombstones had been found, in 1861, during the excavations undertaken by Mr. Wright. It commemorates a soldier whose *nomen* was Flaminius of the tribe Pollia. He was eagle bearer (*aquilifer*) of the 14th legion, in which he had served twenty-two years at the time of his death, which took place at the age of thirty-five. The last four lines contain evidently some hexameter verse. Dr. McCaul of Toronto, has effected the best restoration of them, though it is by no means certain that he is absolutely correct. He reads them as

*Perlegite et felices vitâ plus minus jutâ
Omnibus acquâ lege iter est ad Tanara Dis
Vivite dum Stygius vitæ dat tempus honeste.*

From the engraving in plate 2, it will be seen that this stone was originally surmounted by a full length representation of the deceased, of which only the feet, and those in a damaged state, remain.

No. 9 is a fragment of a tombstone, of which the remaining letters are D.M. for *D(is) M(anibus)*, followed by I. SVM . . . probably for *J(ulius) Sum*

No. 10 is a fragment of a miliary or milestone, which has borne an inscription similar to that on No. 7.

No. 11 is an inscription on a small seal, of an opaque greenish substance, discovered in 1827. It was first described and engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1828, p. 18, by the Rev. W. A. Leighton, of Shrewsbury. The reading of it is simply "Felix,"

¹ As will be seen by any one conversant with Latin, the construction of this sentence is erroneous. The usual form of these inscriptions is *Bono reipublicæ nato*.

either as a proper name, or signifying "happiness" or "luck."

No. 12 is a fragment of an inscription on a milestone which in 1855 was preserved at the vicarage, where it was seen by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, who has favoured me with his drawing of it. It has never before been engraved, but the fragmentary nature of the inscription precludes us from gathering its meaning.

No. 13 is the medicine-stamp of a Roman oculist, found in 1808, not far from the "Old Wall." It is of stone, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and formed of a fine green schist. Many readings of it have been given, (the two last lines being obscure,) but the best and most recent is that of Dr. Hübner, who expands it as *Tib(eri) Cl(audii) M(essoris?) dial(i) ba(num) ad omne vitium oculorum ex o(vo).* It may be read as "The dialibanum of Tiberius Claudius Messor (made) out of egg, for all blemishes of the eyes." The first and second letters of this inscription, TI, are ligulate.¹

No. 14 was painted in fresco upon a fragment of stucco, found in 1861 (Wright, *Uriconium*, p. 113).

No. 15 occurred upon a stone found in 1867, during the excavations (*Gent. Mag.* Oct., 1867).

No. 16 is the inscription upon a stone tablet, which Mr. Wright calls a painter's palette, but which Dr. Hübner treats as a small tile. Two of them were found together, but only one was inscribed; the first letter D is reversed, thus, **ꝯ**. I am not aware that any reading has been given of this.

¹ Other antiquaries read the letter M as standing for *M(edici)*, and the meaning of *ex ovo* "to be used with egg." I cannot see how they arrive at the latter conclusion. If the M stands for a proper name, I would prefer the name "Menander" to that of "Messor," as we have, for instance, the name of a Tribune on the Roman Wall, Marcus Claudius Menander, and the name of one of the witnesses to the Malpas *tabula* is Tiberius Claudius Menander; in fact "Menander" seems to have been a *cognomen* frequently used by the Claudian gens.

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As regards No. 17 it is very probably a forgery. It is said to have been found at Wroxeter, but no particulars have been given of its discovery. It appears very new, and the letters freshly cut. Mr. Roach Smith writes me that it is decidedly a forgery, Dr. Hübner does the same. It was formerly, and I believe still is, preserved in Frodesley Park. Its purport is, "To the goddess nymphs of Britain, Lucius Caractacus, Cornautus performs his vow willingly to a deserving object." It is possible that *Cornavius* may have been the word in the fifth line, thus meaning that Lucius Caractacus was a Cornavian, or one of the tribe of Cornavii, which occupied Shropshire at the time of the Roman invasion. The only work in which I have seen a copy of the inscription given, is the *Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester*, Vol. i., p. 430.

The first four of these inscriptions are preserved in the Shrewsbury Grammar School, Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, and (I believe) 16, are in the Shrewsbury Museum. No 10, is in the garden of Mr. Oatley, at Wroxeter, Nos. 6 and 12 are lost, No. 17, as before said, is in Frodesley Park, whilst I am not aware of the present whereabouts of Nos. 11, 14, and 15, though the two latter ought to be in the Shrewsbury Museum.

Amongst the most recent discoveries at Wroxeter, before the excavations, was a copper gilt ring containing an antique gem with a figure of Cupid, facing a child, with its head covered with a Silenus-like mask. (*Gloucester Vol. Brit. Archl. Assn.* p. 73.) It was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in January last by Mr. S. Wood.

The potter's marks recorded to have been found at Wroxeter are few. On Samian paterae we find IANVARI., IVCVN., and —ELSI. (the last probably when entire CELSI. M.). On the rim of a mortarium in Mr. Stanier's possession, is inscribed DOCILIS. F. (This gentleman also possesses the IANVARI. stamp.) On a lamp found was the maker's name MODES.

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The next station, which is placed in the Antonine Itinerary at eleven miles from Wroxeter, on the Watling Street, towards Lichfield, was named VSACONA (*Usacona* or *Uxacona*). From its proximity to its great neighbour, and from the fact of only small remains of it having been found, it was probably merely a small *mansio* or *mutatio*, such as *Brige* between Winchester and Old Sarum, and many others named in the Itinerary. The site of it has been fixed at Oaken Gates, or (as the place was formerly called) Oconyate. Here about 1767 the celebrated antiquary, Pennant, accompanied by the Rev. S. Dickenson, saw the remains of a Roman hypocaust in a ruined state. (*Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1797, p. 111). I have heard that a few coins have since been found, but for my own part I am not quite satisfied that this is the site of *Usacona*, though, undoubtedly, some Roman building, possibly a villa, has stood here. The distance from Wroxeter is only about eight miles along the Watling Street, and the Itinerary distance between the two stations is eleven. I have a suspicion that *Vsacona* may have been near Stoneyford, where another Roman road crosses the Watling Street, but still this is as far over the Itinerary distance as Oaken Gates is under, and I cannot hear of any remains having been found. About two miles South of Stoneyford, the name *Stanton* (*i.e.* Stonetown) occurs.

There appears to have been another Roman station at a spot called Yarchester, about a mile N. W. of Much Wenlock, and between there and Harley. Mr. Wright in his *Uriconium* says, at p. 35, "I am told that there have been met with here traces of the remains, under ground, of very extensive buildings, and the surface earth of the field in which they occur is thickly intermixed with fragments of Roman bricks and pottery." Mr. Wright thinks it the site of a large villa, like that at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, but the extent of the remains seems rather in favour of a small town having existed. Excavations on this site would probably well repay their promoters, as far as

discoveries of interest are concerned. At p. 47, Mr. Wright speaks of a road which he thinks Roman, running on the southern side of the river to Wenlock, and onward to Bridgnorth." This would of course pass near this station.

It has long been a matter of doubt whether the strongly intrenched camp at Old Oswestry, if not originally made by the Roman forces, was not altered and occupied by them as a permanent station. Its form is that of an oblong parallelogram, and it contains over 15 acres of ground. Two trenches surround the whole area, and on the weakest side are five ramparts and ditches. The area has never been excavated, and the accidental discoveries have been few, but, says Mr. Wright p. 23 "Among the latter are a well, a pavement, and pieces of iron-like armour," which he thinks shew a Roman origin for the fortress. Here again, excavations would be very useful in unravelling the question.¹

Although, at present, they have only the appearance of temporary camps, I am not disinclined to believe that the works at Rushbury, Nordy Bank, and Norton, which I shall describe presently, were permanent stations. They were certainly erected to guard lines of road; if so, they would be occupied for a considerable time, until the country was in a settled state, and there is little doubt that buildings would be erected in them. These, forming small towns, would not be likely to be utterly abandoned, even when the country was in a peaceful state, but would continue to exist with a civil, if not military population.

The next class of remains of the Roman period to be described are the villas. Of these only three have been discovered, and they are all south of Shrewsbury. None have been found in the north of the county, though it is possible we have some traces of one, or perhaps two, in that district, and of two others in the southern portion.

¹ The British name of this, "Hen Dinas," means "Old City."

The first villa recorded to have been discovered was situated near Pontesbury, and is thus described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1793, p. 1144 :—"A beautiful tessellated floor was lately discovered on the farm of Mr. Water, at the Lea, between Hanwood and Pontesbury, in Salop. It is between 13 and 14 feet square, consisting of small tessellae of red brick, whitish marble, and brown, black, and grey stone, and appears to have belonged to the bathing apartments of an elegant Roman villa; mortar floors having been found near it, 3 feet below its level, with the foundation of such brick pillars as usually supported the floor of the sudatory; numerous fragments of square flues or tunnels of tile, furred within with smoke, are also found, with some pieces of leaden pipe, charred wood, pottery of blackish earth, and a channel or gutter to carry off water corresponding within the descent of the ground." From the engraving of this pavement in Fowler's *Mosaic Pavements*, blue tessellae would appear to have also been largely used in it, the exterior border being of that colour. It is of a geometrical pattern, being a circle of rich guilloche work within a square. Within this circle are four segments of other circles, all of a guilloche pattern, in the centre of them is another circle containing a star-like flower, and various ornaments occur in the interstices. A Roman well and a number of Roman tiles have also been found at various places within this parish. Another villa was subsequently discovered at Acton Scott. It lies about one mile east of the Watling Street, and four miles west of the Devil's Causeway, upon an old road (probably Roman) leading from the Watling Street at Marsh Brook, by way of Halston and Ticklerton to Wall, near Rushbury, close to the Devil's Causeway, and which probably took its name from some Roman building, or buildings, having existed there. The first traces were found in 1817, in altering a small roadway, when the foundations of a large building were found, and a ground plan was made, but it was not until several years afterwards, when the

ground plan was shewn to the late Archdeacon Owen, that it was identified as a Roman villa. This gentleman suggested that further excavations should be made especially as the foundations named were 102 feet in length, by 41 in width, and were intersected by several transverse walls, enclosing four or five apartments, one of which had a floor of three layers of concrete about two feet thick, with thin flags on the surface.

When further excavations were made in 1844, several other apartments were found containing piers formed of tiles, resting on concrete, and one larger tile at the base of each pier. The tiles varied from 7 to 12 inches in diameter, and the piers varied in height, the tallest being 20 inches, which was also the height of the walls above the concrete floors. These were plainly the remains of a hypocaust, and a quantity of soot and charred wood was found in its vicinity. The floor of an adjoining apartment was two feet lower than in this. Beyond this, in another room were the remains of another hypocaust, the floor above which consisted of several layers of lime and tiles, surmounted by a layer of yellow clay, four inches in thickness, and in a very decayed state. Adjoining it was a pavement of round pebbles, but no *tesserae* were found in any part. The building fronted the south, and lay on a bank above a small stream. The walls were formed of the red sandstone of the country. Flue tiles, flooring and roofing tiles, some flanged, fragments of black and light-coloured pottery, bones and oyster shells (as usual) were found; also a number of fragments of stucco from the walls. The ground of most of these was white divided into panels by lines of red, and dingy purple, the ornaments being round spots arranged by fours and fives pyramidically. But the most extraordinary part of the discovery was the finding of six Greek coins, the earliest being one of Neapolis, 300—250 B.C., the others were one of Andros struck also, 300—250 B.C., one of Smyrna, 150—100 B.C., one of Antiochus VIII. of Egypt, and his mother

Cleopatra, about 70 B.C., another of Smyrna struck during the reign of Claudius Cæsar A.D. 41—54, and one of Parium in Mysia with a Latin inscription. They were all in brass.

A building was found at Weston, near "Bury Walls" about 1814, which was probably of the Roman age. It is described in the *Antiquities of Hawkstone*, p. 53, as being found "in a garden," and as "the foundation of a small oblong building;" also that "the walls were double, and in the space between them, bones are said to have been found."

In the walls of the old and now ruined church of Broughton there are, (according to a correspondent of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, Sept. 4th, 1874) Roman tiles and pieces of *tufa*, probably taken from a Roman building, standing on the bank above the church.

Mr. Wright also tells us, p. 36, that Roman bricks, probably from a villa, are built into the walls of Whitton Chapel, near Caynham, and speaks also of a field near Wentnor called "Parlour Furlong," which he thinks is the site of another villa—a very probable fact, as the name "Parlour" has frequently been found to pertain to the sites of Roman buildings.

In 1856, at the northern end of the avenue leading to the park of Mr. More, at Linley Hall, the remains of a large villa were discovered, which Mr. More caused to be partially excavated. Two rooms with hypocausts were uncovered, the floor of one room being supported by the usual pillars of square tiles, the other by pillars of square stones; on these last a large piece of the cement floor remained *in situ*. The floors of these hypocausts lay from three to four feet under the surface. Quantities of roof tiles, flue tiles, and fragments of stucco from the walls lay thickly scattered about. It was found that the remains of buildings extended under the Shrewsbury Road, and another road at right angles to it, leading to Bishop's Castle, into the Park, and two large fields. Mr. More traced in the avenue a strong stone wall, two feet six inches thick, for forty feet, with

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a strong stone drain, well preserved, on its eastern side. In the park Mr. More found this wall to continue for a hundred yards without a termination; he also found a smooth floor of great extent like that of a large court. The remains of an aqueduct in fair preservation were found running from the wall, near Linley Hall, to the site of the rooms, &c. of the villa, down a gentle slope. This aqueduct led from a pool of water, close to the Hall, which appears in Roman times to have been a reservoir. The most curious discovery was that of a strong stone wall, twelve feet thick, crossing the valley in rear of the Hall, which seemed to have been a work of defence against the sudden irruptions of the mountain tribes, the hills rising immediately behind the Hall.

There would appear to have been a family burying place (which is a sure indication of the proximity of a villa) not far from Wroxeter. Mr. Anderson in his *Uriconium*, quoting from a MS. account, thus speaks of it, "Between Tern Bridge and the Severn at Attingham, in a ploughed field, at a little more than plough depth, an enclosure of large stones was come upon, within which were ranged three large glass urns of very elegant workmanship, one large earthen urn, and two small ones of fine red earth. Each of the urns had one handle, and the handles of the glass urns were elegantly ribbed. The glass urns were twelve inches high, by ten in diameter. The large earthen urn, was so much broken that the size could not be ascertained; on the handle were the letters SPAH. The small glass urns were about nine inches high," &c. The discovery took place on the 8th February, 1798. It would indicate the presence of some wealthy family in the immediate neighbourhood, whose burial place it was—the urns, &c., holding their ashes after the bodies had been burnt.

These appear to be the only vestiges of detached Roman buildings or villas, which are recorded to have been laid bare within the county up to the present time.

The Roman temporary camps (or perhaps some so called may have been permanent ones) next claim consideration. There are in the first place two, which stand upon a Roman road called "The Devil's Causeway" (hereafter to be described). The first of these is at Rushbury. It is not very extensive, being 145 feet from E. to W. by 131 from N. to S., almost a square, with the angles rounded off as in many other Roman camps. The vallum has been very lofty, and the fosse was twenty three feet wide, but is now only discernible on the North and South sides. Mr. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 150, says, "The exterior slope of the vallum falls externally twenty five feet, the fosse is twenty-three feet wide, and the relief of the mound from the bottom of the ditch, twelve." Mr. Hartshorne further says, "Indications of other works are seen in a meadow south of the church, as well as on the north and east sides, but as the ground has been disturbed, they are traceable with difficulty." In a note at p. 149 Mr. Hartshorne says, "My own enquiries after coins were unsuccessful, nor could I learn from aged people who had lived here from their youth that any *Roman* ones had ever been found. Reynolds (*Iter. Brit.* p. 460) states "that there have." Mr. Wright, at p. 48 of his *Uriconium*, in speaking of Rushbury, merely remarks that "Roman antiquities are *said* to have been found on this site, but appear not to have been preserved."

I think, however, that Reynolds is probably correct. At the end of 1850 or beginning of 1851 some men, cutting drains in the field south of the church, found some Roman masonry and tiles. I am indebted for this information to the Rev. F. H. Hotham, the rector. This would argue for the permanence of the station, instead of its being a temporary camp.

The second camp on the line of the "Devil's Causeway" is at "Nurdy Bank," near Clee St Margaret. It is a parallelogram in shape, 210 paces from west to east, and 144 from north to south. The angles, as in other Roman camps, are rounded off. It is sur-

rounded by a fosse twelve feet wide. Mr. Hartshorne (*Salopia Antiqua*, p. 151), says, "From a cutting made at the south east end it is seen that the vallum is twenty-six feet wide at its base, and six across its crest. The interior slope is twelve feet, the scarp eighteen, and the counterscarp six. There are four gorges or openings due north, the original ones being at the east and west." This camp, which is in very perfect preservation, commanded Corvedale; but it is somewhat singular that no discoveries of Roman remains are recorded to have been made here.

On Hopton Hill, within a mile of the "Bury Walls," are some traces of Roman encampment, but they are faint.

On the "Callow Hill," between Habberley and Minsterley, there are the remains of another Roman camp, which is eighty-six paces from east to west, and fifty-eight from north to south. It is a rectangle with the angles rounded off, that at the north east more so than the rest. (*Hartshorne*, p. 155.)

At Chesterton, near Worfield (and near a road originally Roman, hereafter to be described), is a large intrenchment called the "Walls," which, from its name, its proximity to a Roman road, and the etymology of the neighbouring village (Chesterton), has undoubtedly been a Roman camp. Another proof is, that the name of Stratford is given to the spot where the road crosses the adjoining stream. Mr. Wright (p. 17) says of this camp, that it "is an enclosure of upwards of twenty acres, on the summit of a hill, the sides of which form, on every side but the north east, a nearly perpendicular precipice of the height of fifty or sixty yards surrounded at the top by an intrenchment. At the foot it is almost surrounded by a stream of water. Like the hill itself, the form of the enclosure is irregular, and it is rather remarkable that no antiquities are known to have been found within it." I am inclined to think that this camp was originally of British construction, but subsequently occupied by the Romans. Its

ramparts are of loose stones filled up with earth and sand. There are two (and in some places more) concentric ditches.

About four miles west north west of Clun, is a small village called "Newcastle," and closely adjoining it are two small square camps, whilst two miles to the north northwest, is another and larger camp of the same form, called "Caer-din."¹ The rectangular form, in all these cases, proves the camps to be of Roman origin.

At "Bank Farm," about a mile west north west of Longnor, are vestiges of a square intrenchment, to which the names of two eminences, one north, called "Signal Bank," and the other, south, called "Castle Hill," give additional strength to the opinion that it was a Roman encampment.

On Pontesford Hill, there is a large intrenchment, evidently originally British, but subsequently the northern portion seems to have been cut off from the remainder by a fosse and ditch, and formed into a quadrangular camp.²

The last camp to be described is a large one, and presents some interesting features. It is situated in the parish of Culmington, and on the eminence above Stokesay, in the township of Whettleton. Mr. Harts-horne, at p. 72, speaks of it as "the important post of Norton Camp, a large quadrangular work, double ditched, which commands defiles to the east and west," &c. At p. 73 he says, "The position chosen by Ostorius at Whettleton, was in every respect an important one. . . . It had the command of observation of four valleys, Corve Dale, Ape Dale, the Stretton Valley, and that leading to Brandon Camp, near Leintwardine; it was a means of securing a safe retreat for the Roman

¹ Mr. Wright, in his *Uriconium*, speaks of another quadrangular camp bearing the same name, four miles to the north east of this one. This, however, is in Montgomeryshire.

² The small camp called the "Burgs," at Bayston Hill, near Shrewsbury, is, I think, Roman; and the vestiges of the camp on Churchstoke Hill are, I suspect, Roman also.

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forces, in case they should be driven back, whilst it would also secure them in the possession of all the plain as far as Ludlow, and even beyond it." Mr. Harts-horne's description of it is, as that of a quadrangle having two *valla* and two *fossæ*, the enclosed area being about 220 paces square, the chief entrance being on the east side, with a modern one at the north west corner. The interior *vallum*, was and is about 40 feet wide at the base, and 12 feet in width across its crest. The escarp of the interior vallum is 20 feet, the width of the fosse 12 feet, and the counterscarp 8 feet. The escarp of the exterior vallum is 8 feet, and the breadth of the fosse about the same, the width of the crest 12 feet. There is a very rapid natural fall toward the west, where it is nearly inaccessible.¹

My own impression, derived from several visits to this camp, between 1855 and 1861, also was that it was quadrangular, but the immense mass of underwood, and the thickness of the plantation, prevented any accurate view.

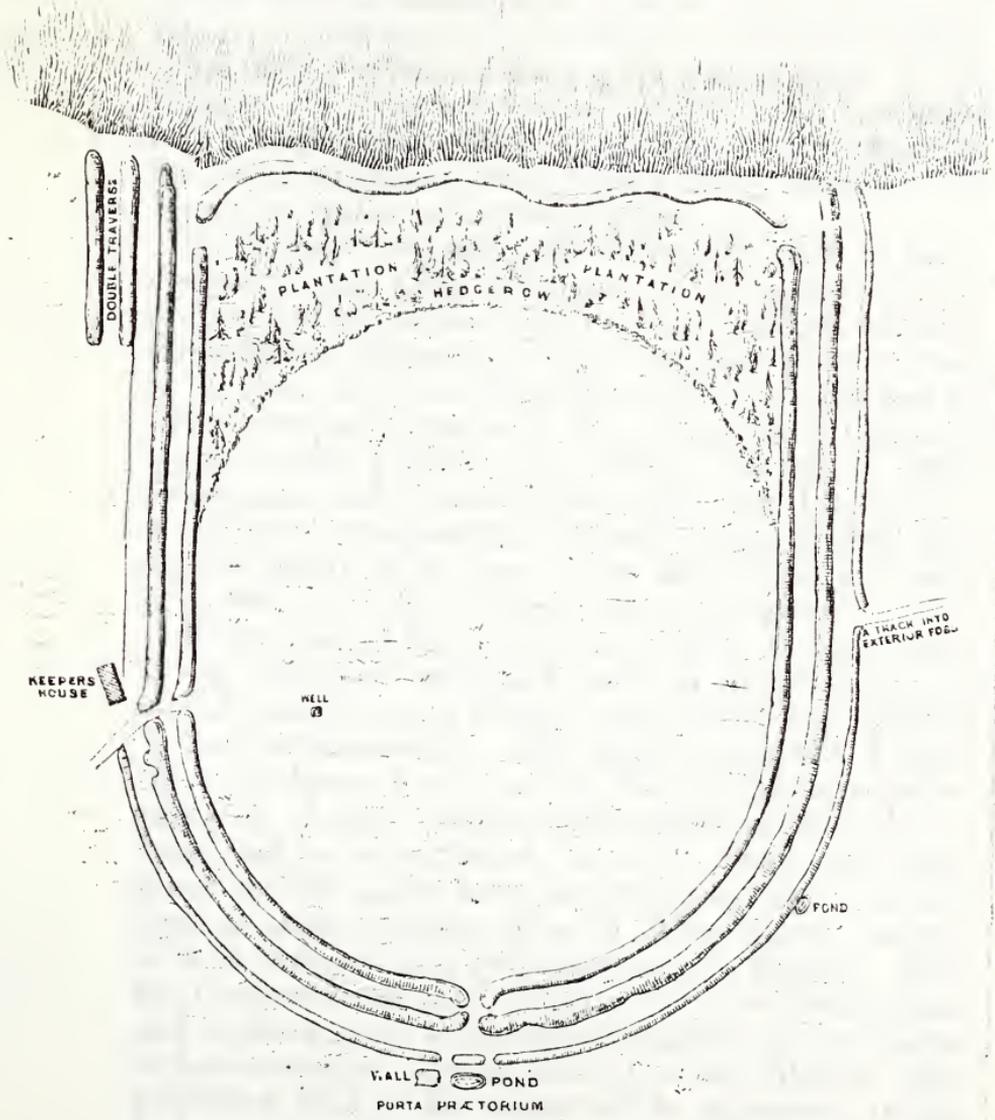
The Ordnance map likewise makes it a quadrangle. But in 1871, Mr. H. H. Lines, of Worcester, a gentleman of antiquarian tastes, made a survey of this camp, and it appears to be so different to the accounts previously given of it, that I annex a copy of the plan with which Mr. Lines has kindly furnished me. His remarks upon it are:—"It is of Roman construction, though it is not of that type we might have expected; it seems to be one of the Silurian series, thrown up probably by the legions of Ostorius Scapula; at this period the Polybian system is said to have been in vogue, and the only indications of that system are to be traced in the straight traverse at the south west corner of the camp, and that is in some measure a departure from the simplicity of the Polybian system, from its being a double traverse instead of a single one. The Praetorian and

¹ Mr. Wright, in his *Uriconium*, p. 19, speaks of it as the "large and strongly intrenched area known as Norton Camp. It is nearly square."

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, and is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive. The author has collected a vast amount of materials, and has arranged them in a manner which is both clear and concise. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed description of the country, and is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive. The author has collected a vast amount of materials, and has arranged them in a manner which is both clear and concise.

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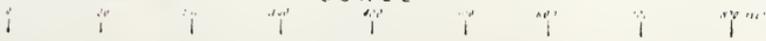
The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed description of the country, and is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive. The author has collected a vast amount of materials, and has arranged them in a manner which is both clear and concise.



Morton Camp, on Whetleton Hill, Shropshire.

REPRODUCED FROM PLAYS. 1877 BY H. K. LUKAS

SCALE



the south west gates are without traverses, but that seems to be compensated for by a slight adaptation of the old British mode of strengthening the gate mounds; this is an indication of a transition in style taking place, a peculiarity which is thoroughly characteristic of the Romans, who were inveterate copyists, and if I am right in my conjecture, it shews them to have been influenced by their auxiliaries long before they adopted the Hygenian system of castrametation.

“The shape you will gather from the plan; it has a double vallum. The inner one, which is the rampart proper, is much higher than the outer vallum, which is the broadest, being an average breadth across its crest of 25 feet; the area within the ramparts is 900 feet by 700. Comparing this with the average size of legionary camps of the Polybian era, which were about 1,000 feet square, and would contain 5,000 men, I believe it would give accommodation at least for six cohorts, that may be about 3,000 men. The well within the camp is 15 feet by 20, and is hewn out of the rock.”

If this plan of Mr. Lines's be correct, I much doubt if this camp was originally *made* by the Romans. It would probably be a British one, altered and adapted to their requirements. That they occupied it, I think there can be no doubt, as the Watling Street runs beneath it, on the western side, and its position is too important to be neglected. Can the semicircular end, given by Mr. Lines, have its origin in the fact of the corners being rounded off, as in other Roman camps? It is to be hoped this point may soon be settled. Norton Camp is about nine miles from that at Nordy Bank, and is about seven miles from the station of *Bravinium*, at Leintwardine. As no plan of it has hitherto been published, that by Mr. Lines will be of interest to the archæologists of the county. As I surmised that there might be vestiges of buildings within the area, I asked the Rev. J. D. La Touche, of Stokesay, who knows the ground well, whether any were traceable, and he replied: “No remains of buildings have, as far as I know,

been actually discovered; but there is some uneven ground in part of it, which I have long thought indicated something of the kind. . . . I have never heard of any coins, pottery, or other antiquities having been found." The camp is now owned by Mr. J. D. Allcroft.

Next to the camps, the most important vestiges of the Romans remaining in Shropshire are the traces of mining. The principal mines in Shropshire were in the neighbourhood of the Stiperstones Hill. Shelve Hill is especially to be noted. The veins of lead in this, run horizontally from east to west, and in the Roman period were visible on the surface, on the western side. The Roman miners began with this surface metal wherever it shewed itself, and followed the veins into the hill, the size of the cutting varying with the extent of the vein. In this way large cavern-like excavations were made, with galleries leading from them. In other places they sank shafts. These excavations are visible in many parts of the hill, but are mostly now blocked up with rubbish. Of late years a company, which has adopted the title of the "Roman Gravel Lead Mining Company," has commenced to work the lead in this hill, and numerous shafts and galleries have been brought to light. In the rubbish filling up these shafts, &c., numerous antiquities have been discovered, especially Roman coins. Mr. Wright engraves two oaken spades found here, and also two candles, believed to be of the Roman period. These antiquities are preserved by Mr. More, at Linley Hall. The Roman villa at this place, which I have noticed, was no doubt the residence of some one high in authority connected with the mines.

In the parish of Minsterley, at the Stiperstones Hill, is the Smalbeach mine, which, in addition to its modern workings, shews those of the Roman period very distinctly. The Pontesbury villa, only three miles distant, probably was the residence of an official, like that at Linley.

From the evidence of inscriptions, these mines would appear to have been most actively worked during the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 117—138. Five inscribed pigs of lead have been found in the neighbourhood of these mines, and they all bear the name of that Emperor. The first was found in 1767, in what was called the "White Grit Mine," on Shelve Hill. It weighs 190lbs. 6oz., and is now preserved by Mr. More, at Linley Hall. The pig, which is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $7\frac{1}{4}$ broad, bears upon its principal face the words :

IMP. HADRIANI. AVG.

i.e., Imp(eratoris) Hadriani Aug(usti).

On the side these letters occur in two places ;

V V I N P

What is the meaning of these letters is uncertain ; it has been suggested that the expansion may be *v* (for *quinque*) *v*(*irorum*) *j*(*ussu*) *n*(*otatum*) *p*(*lumbum*).

A second pig, now lost, and of which the weight and dimensions are unknown, was found about 1775, near Aston Farm House, on the line of the old road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery, by Westbury. It was formerly preserved by the late Mr. Probert, at Copthorn, about two miles from Shrewsbury, on the same road. These particulars were published by the late Mr. Albert Way, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. 16, p. 33, who extracted them from a letter written by Mr. Isaac Frowde to Mr. R. B. More. This pig bore identically the same letters forming the inscription, signifying that it belonged to the Emperor Hadrian, as the last ; but it is said that on its side were the letters :

LEG . XX

I doubt whether these letters were correctly read. If so, they indicate that the twentieth legion, which was so long at Chester, worked the mines.

The third of these pigs was found on Snailbeach Farm, Westbury, in 1796. It is now in the British Museum, and weighs 193lbs. It is 22 inches long by 7 broad, and the inscription upon it is identical with the first named, IMP. HADRIANI AVG.

From the discovery of the first fossil man, the
subject of this history has been treated in a
series of papers, and the present volume is the
first of a new series, in which the author
has endeavored to give a more complete
and accurate account of the progress of
the human mind, from the earliest times
to the present day.

THE HISTORY OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN MIND, FROM THE
EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.

BY

JOHN W. FOSTER, ESQ., OF NEW-YORK.

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PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN MIND, FROM THE
EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.

The fourth, now preserved in the Free Public Museum in Liverpool, was found in 1851, in a field on the estate of P. Morris, Esq., at Snead, one mile west of Linley Hall. It is 24 inches in length, and weighs 190lbs. The inscription is identical with that on the last.

The fifth was found in 1851 also, by some workmen sinking a shaft through a heap of the refuse of some Roman smelting works. It bore the same inscription, and is said to have been 20 inches in length, and to have weighed 173lbs. Its present whereabouts, if it is extant, is unknown, but it is believed to have been destroyed.

On Llanymynech Hill, at the northern extremity of the county, we again meet with various traces of Roman mining. In this instance, copper was the metal sought for. They take the form of shallow pits on the surface of the hill, the *debris* around them being full of fragments of copper ore, and vestiges of smelting hearths are scattered around. There is also a large cavern excavated by the miners in the side of the hill, called the "Ogo," with numerous passages penetrating deep into the hill, and winding in a most intricate manner. These latter are generally about 3 yards wide. About 1755 some miners, looking for copper ore in the recesses of this cavern, found a number of skeletons, one having a bracelet of glass beads on the left wrist, and a battle axe by his side. Coins of Antoninus and Faustina appear also to have been found, with culinary utensils. In 1770 human remains were also found, and a gold bracelet. Two mining implements, described as "pick-axes," were found on this occasion. They were for some time preserved in the Library of Shrewsbury School, but have disappeared. In 1823, some men were sinking a shaft near the Ogo for lead, and, after reaching a depth of six yards, the bottom of the shaft fell in, and examination shewed that they had come upon another passage, of which the ends had become blocked up. Nothing was found in it but the skeleton of a buck's head, from which the horns had been sawn

off. It was two hundred and fifty yards in length, and very low, in most parts not permitting a person to stand upright within it.

Later than this, Mr. J. F. M. Dovaston explored as completely as possible the workings, "taking," says Mr. Wright (*Intellectual Observer*, May, 1862, p. 305), "the precaution of carrying a piece of chalk with him to mark his way. Some of the shafts or passages, which were extremely sinuous, extended as far as two hundred yards, sometimes they were so small that it was necessary even to creep through them, but they were usually from a yard to three yards wide, and from time to time became developed into broad and lofty chambers, where the ore had been found in larger quantities. They had all been cut through the solid rock, and in many places the marks of the chisel were distinctly visible. Long passages frequently terminate in small holes about the size to admit a man's arm, as if the metal ran in strings, and had been picked out quite clean with hammers and long chisels as far as they could reach." Great quantities of human bones were lying about. In one place were the skeletons of a man, a woman, a child, a dog, and a cat. A finger bone was picked up with a ring on it. A number of Roman coins of Constantine were found in the earth, which was washed down the side of the hill some years ago, and the late Mr. Henry Pidgeon, of Shrewsbury, had about twenty copper coins found here, ranging from the earlier to the later emperors.

Mr. Wright tells us that Mr. Samuel Wood, of Shrewsbury, informed him that "there are traces of mines which had been worked by the Romans at the Clive, near Grinshill; and he is of opinion that the well-known grotto in Hawkstone Park, with its dark passage of eighty yards, was certainly formed by the Romans in working for copper ore."—(*Intellectual Observer*, May, 1862, p. 304.) As to these two sites, I can say nothing with certainty.

From the fact of a quantity of mineral coal having been found in various places in the Wroxeter excavations, both burnt and unburnt, it is evident that the Romans worked the surface coal of the Shropshire coal-field. At Broseley and its neighbourhood they appear also to have used the well-known clay for a species of pottery, though little or nothing can be discovered of the manufactories.

As is the case in the neighbouring county of Hereford, but few discoveries of hoards of Roman coins (found in most of the English counties) are known to have occurred. Mr. Hartshorne, in his *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 87, says that in emptying a ditch between the "New Leasowes" and the "Thresholds," near Ratlinghope, a number of Roman coins were found, but he does not particularise them, though he concludes that a tumulus near at hand was from this circumstance of Roman origin.

At page xvi. of his introduction, he also tells us of a find of Roman coins on the "Wild Moors," near Kynnersley, on the Duke of Sutherland's estate. They were of Constantine of the "*Gloria Exercitus*" and other types, with a few of the "Urbs Roma" type, having a representation of Romulus and Remus being suckled by the wolf.

In 1823 a coin of Augustus was found at Afcott Lodge, between Church Stretton and Wistanstow, near the line of the Watling street.—(*New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 9, p. 383, 1823.)¹

In digging sand at Ryton, near Condover, in 1747, a number of coin moulds, made of smoth brick clay, were found, four of which were described to the Royal Society (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. 44, p. 557). The impressions were of the size of a denarius, one of them being of Julia Domna, the wife of Severus. They probably belonged to some ancient forgers.

¹ Horsley, in a note at p. 418 of his *Britannia Romana*, says: "I have received a late information from Dr. Tilston that Roman coins have been found at Middle, in Shropshire."

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Though the county is rich in tumuli, many of which are doubtless of the Roman period, few, if any, can be possibly identified as such. In the parish of Churchstoke, on the Montgomeryshire border, a tumulus was opened about fifty years since, and "the bottom, which was sunk about a foot below the level of the surrounding land, was paved, and the sides were formed of flagstones, on one of which was an inscription very much obliterated; within was only some black dust, among which was discovered a small coin with a legend quite unintelligible."—(Lewis: *Top. Dict of Wales*, 2nd edit., 1838.) This was clearly a Roman interment, the coin having been probably placed in the mouth of the deceased. The loss of the inscription is much to be regretted.

Mr. Wright, at p. 21, says:—"Among the hills to the south-eastward of Clun, is a place which is popularly believed to have been the site of an ancient city." I am not certain of the exact spot to which Mr. Wright alludes, but if anyone resident in the neighbourhood can give further information on the subject they will be doing a service to Shropshire archaeology.

Having thus treated of the various stations, camps, villas, mines, &c., in the county, it is necessary to consider the roads which connected them. This is the most difficult part of the subject, owing to the boggy nature of the soil in the northern part of the county, which has caused the roads to be, in most places, deeply buried, and in the southern the progress of agriculture has most effectually obliterated many of them.

The first great road was the Watling Street, which, coming from Kent, through London, to Wall, near Lichfield, entered Shropshire, near a place called Stoneyford, about a mile and a half to the west of Weston under Lizard, and, after running almost due west, through *Usacona* (Oaken Gates, or neighbourhood), and a little to the south of Wellington, it made a south-westerly bend and entered Wroxeter at the north-east gateway. It is here that our difficulties as to its course begin.

The Rev. T. Leman, who saw Wroxeter a century ago, and when the course of the roads from it was visible, says in a M.S. note on the margin of his copy of Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, preserved at the Bath Institute, "I do not understand what Horsley means, by the way, at this place dividing into two, for, besides the north-east Watling Street, which passed through it from Caer Segont to Richborough, there were great roads branching from it in every direction to Caerleon, to Chester, to Kinderton, to Chesterton, and towards Worcester." As I before stated, Dr. Mason traced a road from Wroxeter, ten miles towards Chester, and then lost it.

There appear to be a number of Roman roads (fragmentary) to the north, north-east, and north-west of Wroxeter. The direct road from Wroxeter to *Rutunium* (Bury Walls) I think will be found to have gone by way of *Wythy-ford*, Shawbury and Stanton (the latter name, *i.e.*, Stone-town, frequently occurs upon the line of a Roman road). Somewhere between Shawbury and Stanton, the road found at Moston branched off. This latter I doubt not went straight on to Prees,[†] and so to Whitchurch, the modern road being in many places formed upon it. Before reaching Prees it is crossed by another road running east and west, called "Pepper Street." This name occurs upon a great number of fragments of Roman roads in Cheshire and Staffordshire also.

The Rev. M. H. Lee, of Hanmer, who has been recently investigating the Roman roads between Wroxeter and Chester, gives several additional particulars to what we know from previous writers on the subject. He says in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. v., 4th series, p. 205: "As we stand by the remains of the ancient city" (Wroxeter) "and consider which road will carry us best both to *Deva* and *Segontium*, we have

[†] Part of Prees formerly bore the name of Watling Street. *Antiquities of Hawkstone*, p. 91.

no need to hesitate. A paved road, called Norton Lane, takes us nearly due north to a farm called Smethcott, where it falls into the northern Watling Street, which comes up from the Horse Shoe, crosses the Tern near Rea, then through Upton Magna, and over the north-east shoulder of Haughmond Hill. . . . At the back of the Abbey the course of the road may plainly be seen, as it runs up to and round Ebury camp. . . . From this point the course is very straight most of the way to Astley, where, as well as at Hadnall, there is much pavement." Mr. Lee thinks that Hardwick, from its name, was on the road. He says of Broughton:—"The early Norman church, of which the roofless chancel now alone remains, stands beside a footpath that looks as if it had formerly been the road. We have, then, Sleaf and Noneley, both ancient names. . . . At the latter place there is a pavement." Although there may have been a Roman post at Broughton, as is frequently the case where this name occurs, *i.e.*, "Burgh town," or, "Bury town," I cannot agree with Mr. Lee's remark, that the suggestion made by Sir R. C. Hoare and Reynolds, that it is the site of *Rutunium* has "much probability in it." Mr. Lee also remarks, "that the moss grown walls by the road side are of squared stones," in further confirmation of the view.

The next point on this line is Loppington, which was in existence at the time of the Domesday survey, where it is called "Lopitune." Of this place Mr. Lee says that, "having on the west Burlton Moor, and on the east the boggy bed and banks of the Roden, both impassable, or nearly so, it had long been thought that the street must have run through it, and in 1873 a pavement was found both south south-east and north north-west of the village, some twenty-two inches below the surface, and pointing in the direction of Blackhurst Ford." Mr. Lee says, in its course to the latter place, it passes between Holywell and Wolverley. At this ford he says it divides—one branch going to Chester, the other running north-west through Bahmer and the

east end of Welshampton village, to a place called "Bleddyn's Bank," where "it was paved in the middle and called 'the Roman pavement,' within living memory. Above to the east is the site of Old Hampton, where swords and coins have been ploughed up." (He would place *Mediolanum* in this neighbourhood). According to Mr. Lee also, a Roman road branches off from this neighbourhood by "Hampton Wood, the Stocks, Coptv Vyny, the Spout (all ancient names) by the Trench, along Street Dinas, by Dudliston to Chirk, and along the Ceiiriog Valley towards Segontium."

The road called "Pepper Street," which connected Chesterton with "Bury Walls" and Wroxeter, is lost a few miles to the south-west of the former place, and, so far, has baffled research after its remains.

What is also called the "Watling Street," is the fine road running from Wroxeter by a bridge across the Severn (the foundations of the piers of which still remain in the river) to Frodesley and Longnor Green, thence through the Stretton Valley and Wistanstow. It crosses the Onny at Strefford Bridge, and a very fine fragment of it, with which I am well acquainted, is visible as a lane after passing this point. It goes under Norton Camp, at the distance of about a mile and a half to the west, thence by Rowton, May Hill, and Shelderton, and leaves the county about 500 or 600 yards to the east of Broadward Bridge on its way to Leintwardine (*Bravinium*), some two miles further on.

Another Roman road crosses the Watling Street, near where it first enters the county from Staffordshire, at Stoneyford. This road runs from north north-west to south south-east. In its north-western course it runs through the town of Newport, bearing, before it reaches there, the names of "King Street" and "Pave Lane." Beyond Whitchurch it shares the fate of most of the other roads of the district, being lost, owing to the nature of the soil, but probably was originally the road leading through Stamford, Hinstock, Tern Hill, and Sandford to Whitchurch. Whether the modern

road is formed upon it, I am unable to decide. In its south-eastern portion it proceeds through Tong, and on to the camp called "The Walls," at Chesterton. Stratford at this place (*i.e.*, Street-ford), is another name of significance, as shewing that the road here crossed the brook named after it. Mr. Wright thinks that it is aiming for Droitwich.

Another old road, which appears to branch from this at Woodcote, and runs first south-east, and afterwards nearly due east into Staffordshire, likewise bears the name of King Street. This latter name also occurs between Shrewsbury and Pitchford, but I am puzzled to understand to what portion of road it is applied. Mr. Hartshorne (*Salopia Antiqua*, p. 133) applies the name to a road, running westward from Wroxeter past Berrington Hall, &c., whilst (at p. 279 of the same work), he says:—"The road from the depôt at Shrewsbury to the Watling Street at Pitchford has this name three and a half miles from the county town, which renders it likely that the way is of Roman origin," &c. Mr. Wright (*Uriconium*, p. 13), adopts the former hypothesis, though it is a doubtful one, as I think that "King Street" may as well apply to a portion of the "Devil's Causeway" (hereafter to be mentioned), as to a road leading westward.

Mr. Wright (*Uriconium*, p. 13) says of the road by Berrington: "Another road ran from *Uriconium* . . . by Berrington Hall, near which it is called King Street, and on by Lea Cross to Stoney Stretton," perhaps to *Caer Flos*. Mr. Hartshorne speaks of it in much the same terms, saying that it goes by Hunger Hill, Exford's Green, Ascot, and Lea Cross (where the villa was discovered), to Edge and Stoney Stretton.

Mr. Wright, whilst erroneously (p. 13) supposing the Watling Street to have been continued over the site of Shrewsbury, says that at that place, "at least one branch road left it. One is supposed to have taken the route by Little Oxon, Pavement Gate . . . over Stretton Heath." Though this route may probably be

the site of a Roman road, it could not have had Shrewsbury as its starting point, that place not being then in existence.

The next road to be mentioned is the "Devil's Causeway," which, according to Mr. Hartshorne, p. 133, branched out of the Watling Street, near Pitchford. Mr. Hartshorne most ably describes this road, which, from personal examination, he says, is paved with blocks of basalt from the neighbouring "Lawley" Hill, varying from one to two feet in length, and from eight to fifteen inches in breadth, disposed in their longest direction across the road. The road seems originally to have been 13 feet wide, and is edged with roughly hewn flat stones lying upon the surface of the soil, varying from one to two feet in width, uniformly one foot in thickness, and standing so as to touch each other. This road runs from Pitchford to Cardington, and to the entrenchments or camp at Rushbury, then crossing Wenlock Edge, where it is called "Roman's Bank," it enters Corvedale and proceeds by way of Tugford to the camp at Nordy Bank. Near Nordy Bank it passes over a bridge of undoubted Roman work, the arch of which springs from two centres, and is put together with concrete. (*Salopia Antiqua*, pp. 138-9-40).

Speaking of a tumulus at Cressage, Mr. Wright, p. 47, says that it "stood upon a road which, there can be little doubt, was Roman, running, perhaps . . . on the southern side of the river to Wenlock, and onward to Bridgenorth." If this road be Roman it would probably be that which Mr. Leman describes as connecting Wroxeter with Worcester, and it would pass the Yarchester villa or station.

At p. 15, Mr. Wright speaks thus of other roads of the Roman period. "There was perhaps a road from Nordy Bank down the vale towards Ludlow. I suspect that the tumuli on the Old Field (now the racecourse) near Ludlow also indicate a line of road across it, in a direction from north-west to south-east,

probably branching from the Watling Street road, and I believe there are traces of a Roman road over the Titterstone Clee Hill. One or two names of places, such as Stanway (the stone road), just below Roman's Bank and Pilgrim Lane, not very far from the large entrenchments near Lutwyche Hall, called the Ditches, would lead us to suspect that a branch of the road we have been describing proceeded up Corve Dale; and Mr. Hartshorne judged by the appearances that at Ruckley a branch of the Devil's Causeway ran westwardly over Frodesley Park." At p. 13, and again at p. 17, he speaks of a road branching from the Watling Street near the Craven Arms and running by way of Bishop's Castle into Wales. This would be the road leading to the camp at Caerdin, and near Newcastle.

At p. 13 Mr. Wright thinks it probable "that another road ran on the eastern side of the Stiperstones, perhaps by way of Wentnor from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle." Though such a road in all probability existed in Roman times, it certainly, in my opinion, never touched either Shrewsbury or Bishop's Castle.

The ancient road, called the "Portway," on the summit of the Longmynd, I take to be simply a British trackway, and bearing no marks of Roman origin.

One other probable road I must mention. In my paper on "Roman Herefordshire" (*Archæological Journal*, vol. 34, pp. 370-2) I have spoken of a road running northwards through Herefordshire, passing through the site of the Roman town at Blackwardine, and which has been traced to the neighbourhood of Wooferton and Ludlow. This road I opine was continued still further north, and passed through Stanton Lacy, which derived its name from it, as many other places bear the name of Stanton from their situation upon Roman roads.

Amongst the fragments of roads traceable, Mr. Lee names a paved fragment, bearing the name of "Salt Lane," at Pensford, where it crosses the Rodon, and again occurring by the same name at Bradenheath. In

the *Archæologia*, vol. 12, p. 90, it is said that the Roman road running south from Chester through Stretton and Malpas had been traced to Wirswall, near Whitchurch. (This place is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Whitchurch). It is also said that another Roman road from Bangor (Flintshire) went "along Trench Lane to Ellesmere, and from thence in a direct line to Middle." Mr. Lee believes in the existence of this road.

I should also state that I have omitted all reference to the entrenchments or camp, called the "Berth," near Baschurch, on account of the uncertainty of their origin; but the name of Stanwardine occurring twice in the neighbourhood seems to point to the Roman period.

Such, so far as we can trace them, are the remains of the Roman period now existing in Shropshire. Were the sites at Bury Walls and Wroxeter only excavated much more would be known. The evidence of their concealed inscriptions only, can further enlighten us. The shadows of ages still float around buried *Uriconium*. A feeling of awe accompanies us when treading on its site. Its tale of grandeur, of decadence, of massacre, and of destruction lies hidden beneath the feet in an almost perfect oblivion. Be it the work of the present age, of the gentry of Shropshire, of this Society, to bring that record into the domain of history—a history written upon tables of stone.

NOTE.

SINCE writing the foregoing, I notice that the Rev. M. H. Lee thus speaks of a supposed Roman site near Whitchurch (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. vi., 4th series, p. 167):—"Pan Castle is on high ground to the west south-west of Whitchurch. There is camping ground for a whole army, and in the centre is the castle or burg. There has plainly been masonry here, but now not a stone is to be seen and no excavations have been made. The area at the top is a parallelogram, measuring from east to west 183 feet, and north to south 140 feet; the width of the ditch is 31 feet 4 inches, and the height from the bottom of ditch to the level of the area 16 feet. The ditch is shallow, with a low mound outside it, beyond which the ground for some acres is depressed and boggy. . . . The occupants of Pan Castle were thus able to protect themselves on three sides by a lake or morass; on the south-west, however, the ground rises higher than the castle, and in order to shelter it on that side there is a deep trench running from east to west 488 feet, and then to the north 466 feet. The distance from Pan Castle to the angle which it makes is some 160 yards. The trench is 16 feet deep, and is cut through level ground."

Where the ford of the Watling Street crosses the Onny at Streford Bridge, near Wistanstow, there ought according to all precedent to be a considerable deposit of coins amongst the gravel of the brook, thrown in as offerings to the presiding deity of the stream.

W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

AILS TO SERVANTS.

THE gentry of Salop, as well as those of other counties, more than a century ago, agreed to give no more "ails" to servants. The following resolutions are, or were, preserved in the Salop Infirmary :—

Rules agreed upon at the Anniversary Meeting of the Salop Infirmary, Sep. 12, 1766, for abolishing the custom of giving Ails to servants in the County of Salop :—

That after the 24th day of Dec. next no person consenting to these rules do give Ails to any Servants within the county or neighbourhood on account of being entertained at Table at Cards, or for being lodged one or more nights with or without horse, or on account of receiving any present.

That no Masters or Mistresses consenting as aforesaid do permit their Servants to receive Ails contrary to the above rules in case they should be offered them by any person whatsoever.

That each Master and Mistress as aforesaid do forthwith discharge any servant detected offending against these rules, or otherwise punish them in such manner as may deter them for the future from being guilty of the like offence.

That the Nobility, Gentry, and others of the county not present at this meeting be invited to concur herein, and to signify their concurrence to the Secretary of the Infirmary (post-paid), who will enter their names on the roll, which will be left in his custody for that purpose.

At the time referred to, and earlier, Shrewsbury was the metropolis of a larger district than the county of Salop, and the Board Room of the Infirmary was used as a sort of Club room ; card parties were held in it thrice a week, and the money won was added to the funds of the charity.

A.R.

BIRDS OF SHROPSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM E. BECKWITH, EATON CONSTANTINE.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the following paper I have given, or attempted to give, a complete list of the Birds found in Shropshire, and have added a few observations on their habits and distribution.

About forty years ago, Mr. Eyton published a short account of The Fauna of Shropshire and North Wales in the *Annals of Natural History*; and Mr. Rocke published a valuable paper on Shropshire Birds in the *Zoologist* for 1865-6. Since the latter date, however, several new species have occurred, and 223 species have now been obtained in the county; of these 72 are residents, 39 migrants, and 112 occasional and rare visitants.

It would be very interesting if those members who take an interest in local ornithology would pay attention to the birds that breed in their neighbourhood; and, most probably, they would have the satisfaction of including amongst our residents several species hitherto looked upon as migrants.

I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing my best thanks to Lord Hill, for kindly lending me the private catalogue of his collection at Hawkstone, where several of our rarest local specimens are preserved; to Mr. Rocke, for some most interesting notes made since the publication of his paper before mentioned; to those friends who have given me information on the distribution of the more local species; and to Mr. Henry and John Shaw, and Mr. William Franklin, for many particulars of rare specimens sent to them for preservation.

I have adopted the arrangement, and with two exceptions (*Falco islandicus* and *Syrhaptus paradoxus*), the nomenclature of Mr. Yarrell's third edition of *British Birds*, published in 1856.

May 31st, 1879.

ORDER RAPTORES.

Family. FALCONIDÆ.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, *Haliaeetus albicilla*.

Mr. Rocke, in a paper on Shropshire Birds, published in the *Zoologist* for 1865-6, mentions three immature specimens of this Eagle obtained at Badger, Chyknell, and Halston. Since then, in 1866, one was killed in Corvedale; and in the winter of 1870-1, an Eagle, probably of this species, frequented the large woods about the Wrekin.¹

OSPREY, *Pandion Haliaeetus*.

Mr. Eyton, in his *Fauna of Shropshire*, published in the *Annals of Natural History*, mentions a specimen killed at Chetwynd about 1833. Mr. Rocke, in his notes above alluded to, another obtained at Clun Pool in 1841. Mr. Sparling caught a very fine specimen at Petton, in 1858, and in 1865 a good young bird was shot at Old Caynton, near Newport, and sent to Mr. John Shaw for preservation.²

ICELAND FALCON, *Falco islandicus*.

Some years ago two of these fine Falcons were seen in the neighbourhood of Longnor and Leebotwood for some weeks, and both were eventually killed. They proved to be birds of the year, and Mr. Rocke is of opinion that they belong to the Iceland species or race. The female, a well marked specimen, is now in Lord Hill's collection at Hawkstone, the other, supposed to be a male, was, until recently, in the possession of the late Rev. H. O. Wilson, of Church Stretton.³

PEREGRINE FALCON, *Falco peregrinus*.

Occurs every year in some part or other of the county. One in Lord Hill's collection was obtained many years ago in Shrewsbury. Mr. Rocke has met with it several times about Clungun-

¹ In 1876 a very fine female, in richly mottled plumage, was caught in Berrington Park, Herefordshire, the seat of Lord Rodney.

² An adult male bird was caught in a pole trap, where it had gone to eat a trout, at Clyro Court, near Hay, in May, 1867.

³ The true Gyrfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*, *Linnaeus*) has never been obtained in Great Britain, the Greenland and Iceland Falcon (*Falco candicans* and *Islandicus*, *Gmelin*) having been mistaken for it; and Mr. Yarrell has figured a Greenland Falcon under the name of Gyrfalcon. In the autumn of 1876 a beautiful adult male Greenland Falcon (*F. candicans*), nearly white, was found dead on Llanbadr Mountain, Merionethshire, and is now in the possession of Mr. J. Jesse, Caefron, near Ruthin.

I have selected the following as the most interesting and valuable papers of the late Mr. [Name] and have arranged them in the order in which they were written.

THE HISTORY OF THE

WHICH WILL BE FOUND IN THE
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list of contents or a detailed description of the papers included in the volume. It contains several lines of text, possibly including names and dates, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]

ford. A very fine, though immature, female in my collection, was shot near the Wrekin in the spring of 1876, and many others have been obtained, usually in the winter months.

HOBBY, *Falco subbuteo*.

In these days a rare summer migrant, though in former times it was often obtained, especially near Shrewsbury. I saw one, a few years ago that was killed at Shavington. Mr. Roeko has one killed at Clungunford, and it has occurred, three or four times in the neighbourhood of Ludlow within the last few years.

RED-FOOTED FALCON, *Falco rufipes*.

An immature bird, caught near Shrewsbury some years ago, passed into the possession of the late Mr. Bodenham, of Sunfield, Shrewsbury.¹

MERLIN, *Falco aesalon*.

Rather frequent about the high open ground along the Welsh borders, breeding regularly on the Longmynd and Stiperstones Hill. Rare in the eastern parts of the county, though sometimes found near the Wrekin.

KESTREL, *Falco tinnunculus*.

A partial migrant, much commoner in summer than winter, when numbers migrate southwards. In summer these hawks, easily distinguished by their peculiar habit of hovering in the air, frequent chiefly high bare ground, and, I believe, feed principally on small quadrupeds and insects.

SPARROW HAWK, *Accipiter nisus*.

The most common hawk in Shropshire, and particularly numerous in the large woods about the Wrekin.

KITE, *Milvus vulgaris*.

Formerly very common about the Clee Hills and the high ground along the Welsh borders, now very rare. A few pair, however, still build, or rather attempt to build, as they usually get killed before the nest is finished, in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, and single birds are often seen about the Breidden Hills, though they do not breed there.²

COMMON BUZZARD, *Buteo vulgaris*.

Like the Kite, much rarer than formerly, though a few are killed every year. I have seen several near the Wrekin within the last few years, and two good specimens have been caught there by rabbit-catchers, whose traps they were in the habit of robbing.³

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD, *Buteo lagopus*.

Very rare. Some years ago specimens were obtained near Ludlow, the Stiperstones Hill and Pontesbury; more recently one

¹ Early in May, 1868, one of these rare Falcons was killed near Wrexham.

² In the spring of 1863, Mr. Henry Shaw had a Kite sent him from near Ludlow that had evidently been sitting.

³ On the 23rd of May, 1879, I saw a Buzzard in a small dingle in this parish.

was obtained in December 1871 near Wytheford, and a pair in 1877 were killed just on the borders of the county, between Ellesmere and Wrexham; these latter I had the pleasure of examining, and should say they were both birds of the year.

HONEY BUZZARD, *Pernis apivorus*.

A rare visitor, usually obtained in spring or autumn. In June, 1865, a splendid pair were caught near Clungunford, that had no doubt, a nest in the neighbourhood, as the female shewed unmistakable signs of having recently laid, but unfortunately it was never found. The late Mr. Bodenham had a specimen, killed near Montford Bridge. A very fine one, caught near Ludlow, is in the possession of Mr. H. Gray, of that town; and others have been obtained at Hawkstone, Downton Castle, Mocktree Common, and Ticklerton.

MARSH HARRIER, *Circus æruginosus*.

I believe this harrier has only twice been killed in Shropshire; a specimen obtained many years ago on the Longmynd, was in the collection of the late Mr. Pinches, of Ticklerton; and one killed at Berwick was given by Mr. Powys to Lord Hill.

HEN HARRIER, *Circus cyaneus*.

Very rare. Mr. Rocke mentions specimens in his collection, obtained a few years ago near Clungunford, and I believe it is still sometimes found in the low marshy land about Wem and Whitchurch.¹

MONTAGU'S HARRIER, *Circus Montagui*.

Mr. Sparling obtained a good female specimen of this harrier at Petton a few years ago; the only one, I believe, that has occurred in the county.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

LONG-EARED OWL, *Strix otus*.

Resident, and frequently found in woods where there are ever-green firs; about the Wrekin it is more common than the Tawny Owl.

SHORT-EARED OWL, *Strix brachyotus*.

A frequent winter visitor, more common some years than others. Unlike most of the tribe, these owls prefer open moorland, rushy places, and turnip fields, to woods, and Mr. Rocke thinks they breed on the Black Hill near Clun. In the winter of 1876-7, short-eared owls were very plentiful, and numbers of them were killed by partridge shooters when beating turnips late in the season.

WHITE OWL, *Strix flammea*.

Formerly very common throughout the county; now much rarer, though a few are still found.

¹ Mr. A. T. Jebb, writing from The Lythe, Ellesmere, in 1872, says: "I never see the Hen Harrier about here, though at Llausilin, fifteen miles off, I have seen it repeatedly."

TAWNY OWL, *Syrnium stridula*.

Much rarer than in years gone by, and fast disappearing from all its old haunts, where its "hoot" is now seldom heard. About the Wrekin a few still exist, though the long-eared owl is there taking its place.

TENGMALM'S OWL, *Noctua Tengmalmi*.

A specimen of this rare and beautiful owl, shot at Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, 23rd March, 1872, is now in Lord Hill's collection.

ORDER INSESSORES.

Family LANIADÆ.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE, *Lanius excubitor*.

A rare and uncertain winter visitor. In the winter of 1875-6, I saw two that had been killed near Whitchurch and Prees. Mr. Roche has two specimens, killed at Acton Reynald, and near Shrewsbury; others also have occurred in Hawkstone Park, and near Ludlow.¹

RED-BACKED SHRIKE, *Lanius collurio*.

A summer migrant; rather rare, though found in many parts of the county, especially in the neighbourhood of Towns, returning year after year to favourite localities. About Shrewsbury a few pair still breed; round Bridgnorth and Ludlow they frequently occur, and some lanes and tall hedges near Wellington, are regularly visited by them every summer.

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa grisola*.

A summer migrant, seldom arriving till the end of April or beginning of May, and universally distributed throughout the county.

PIED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa atricapilla*.

A rare summer migrant; usually found in parks, especially where there are large old hawthorn trees. In the neighbourhood of Ludlow several pairs of these pretty birds breed regularly, and nests have also been found near Shrewsbury, Wroxeter, and Hawkstone.

Family MERULIDÆ.

COMMON DIPPER, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

Generally distributed about rivers and large brooks throughout the county; becoming very numerous towards the Welsh borders. Along the river Teme, and its tributaries, it is plentiful, but on the Severn, except in the higher parts, I seldom see it.

¹ A specimen of this bird was killed at Weston, near Shifnal, by the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman, on the 23rd January, 1871.

MISSEL THRUSH, *Turdus viscivorus*.

Very common throughout the county, often nesting in orchards, and gardens. In Autumn these thrushes assemble in large flocks, and are, no doubt, often mistaken for fieldfares.¹

FIELDFARE, *Turdus pilaris*.

An abundant winter visitor, frequently remaining till late in the spring; in 1875 I saw a flock, of thirty or forty, on the 25th of April, and a few, the two following days.

SONG THRUSH, *Turdus musicus*.

Common throughout the year, though many migrate south, during the winter months. The thrush does good service in gardens, by destroying great numbers of the grey garden snail (*Helix aspersa*), and may often be seen, breaking their shells, on a hard walk, or against a stone.

REDWING, *Turdus iliacus*.

A common winter visitor, arriving about the same time as the fieldfare. In severe winters numbers of these birds die from starvation.²

BLACKBIRD, *Turdus merula*.

Most abundant. Pied varieties are by no means rare.

RING OUSEL, *Turdus torquatus*.

A summer migrant, breeding regularly on the Longmynds, and other hills, along the Welsh borders; as well as on the Clee hills, and occasionally on Haughmond Hill. About the Wrekin Ring Ousels are frequently seen in spring and autumn, but they do not remain to nest there.³

Family SYLVIADÆ.

HEDGE ACCENTOR, *Accentor modularis*.

Common everywhere.

REDBREAST *Erythaca rubecula*.

Common; I once saw a pair of Robins, helping a pair of Wood Warblers (*Sylvia sylvicola*) to feed their young ones, and appearing quite as anxious for their safety as the parents themselves.

REDSTART, *Phoenicurus ruticilla*.

A summer migrant; very numerous about Shrewsbury, Haughmond Hill, and Berwick; and common in other parts of the

¹ In Shropshire, as elsewhere, Missel Thrushes have greatly increased in numbers within the last twenty years. Though this thrush often builds in high trees, I once found a nest containing eggs in the fork of a young oak, only three and a-half feet from the ground.

² Mr. Eyton, in his Fauna of Shropshire, mentions having seen Redwings near Eyton in summer, but he never found a nest nor is there, I believe, any record of their having bred in Shropshire.

³ Mr. J. E. Harting, in the *Zoologist* for 1879, p. 203, brings forward several instances of Ring Ousels having been found in England in winter, one of them being a bird that I saw, in December 1874, near the Wrekin; perhaps future observations may therefore prove them to be at least occasional residents, instead of only summer migrants.

county, where there are large old trees. Redstarts usually build in holes, either in walls or trees, but a few years ago, I saw at Charlton Hill, a nest built in the fork of a standard pear-tree.

BLACK REDSTART, *Phoenicurus tithys*.

In the spring of 1878, a Black Redstart was brought to Mr. John Shaw, by a labouring man, who had killed it near Wein: I afterwards purchased it for my collection, and it is the only example, I believe, that has ever been killed in Shropshire. This bird, unlike the last species, is a winter visitant to this country.¹

STONECHAT, *Saxicola rubicola*.

A partial migrant; common in summer, on high open ground and moorland where gorse and heather abound: much rarer in winter, though a few are sometimes found, usually in low sheltered situations.

WHINCHAT, *Saxicola rubetra*.

A common summer migrant, and quite as frequent in low rich meadows, as where gorse or whin grows. Along the valley of the Severn, Whinchats are very plentiful, building chiefly in fields of mowing grass.

WHEATEAR, *Saxicola oenanthe*.

A summer visitor, frequenting high open ground and moorland like the Stonechat. About the Clee Hills, the Longmynds, the mountainous parts of the county bordering on Wales, and Whixall Moss, it is very numerous in the breeding season; a pair or two are often also found on Haughmond, and other smaller hills. In the low and cultivated parts of the county, Wheatears frequently occur in spring and autumn, on their way to and from their breeding grounds.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER, *Salicaria locustella*.

A summer migrant, sparingly scattered through the county, but owing to its extreme shyness, and the thickness of the herbage in the low damp situations it usually frequents, a very difficult bird to see. In this neighbourhood, I often hear their peculiar sibilous notes, after dusk, on calm summer evenings, and about Shrewsbury it is also frequently heard.

SEDGE WARBLER, *Salicaria phragmitis*.

A summer migrant; abundant by every river, brook, and pool in the county; and its babbling note, may often be heard, throughout the night. Sometimes, too, I have found these birds, in thick gorse brakes on hillsides, away from water.

REED WARBLER, *Salicaria arundinacea*.

A rather rare summer migrant, except by the sides of large

¹ Mr. A. G. More, in the *Ibis* for 1865, p. 22, mentions that the late Mr. W. H. Slaney told him that the Black Redstart had been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Hatton Hall during the breeding season, but Mr. Slaney must either have been mistaken as to the species or have alluded to the common Redstart, as at the time of his death, in 1863, the Black Redstart was unknown in Shropshire.

pools, where the Reed (*Arundo phragmitis*) grows between whose culms it places its beautiful nest. Round many of the Ellesmere Meres, Hawkstone, Hencott, Almond, and Berrington pools, it is plentiful, but seldom frequents small pieces of water, like the Sedge Warbler.¹

NIGHTINGALE, *Philomela lusciniæ*.

A very rare visitor; one or two are sometimes heard about Meole and Sutton, near Shrewsbury; and I am informed that a pair or two usually frequent the woods about Coalport; Mr. Rocke also mentions Coalbrookdale and Bridgnorth as localities where it has occasionally been heard.

BLACKCAP, *Corruca atricapilla*.

Rather a common summer migrant; frequenting woods, where the underwood is thick, and shrubberies. Round the Wrekin, it is very numerous.

GARDEN WARBLER, *Corruca hortensis*.

Much rarer than the Blackcap, but frequents the same kind of situations, and it is very difficult, almost impossible, to distinguish the eggs of one species from the other.

WHITETHROAT, *Corruca cinerea*.

One of our most common summer migrants.

LESSER WHITETHROAT, *Corruca sylvicola*.

Much rarer than the last, though generally distributed over the county, about the Wrekin, near Shrewsbury, and according to Mr. Rocke, about Clungunford it is plentiful, often frequenting shrubberies and gardens.

WOOD WARBLER, *Sylvia sylvicola*.

Frequent in summer in large open woods, preferring those where the trees are high, and there is little under-wood; its nest may be at once distinguished from the Willow Warblers, and Cliff-chaffs, by the total absence of feathers, from the lining, which consists of fine grass.

WILLOW WARBLER, *Sylvia trochilus*.

A very abundant summer migrant; locally known by the name of "Peggy Whitethroat," the true Whitethroat being called a "Jack-straw."

CHIFF-CHAFF, *Sylvia rufa*.

One of the earliest of our summer birds, often arriving by the middle of March. The eggs of this species and the Willow Warbler, so nearly resemble each other, that it is impossible to identify them without capturing the old bird.

GOLDEN CRESTED REGULUS, *Regulus cristatus*.

Common, and usually found where yew-trees or the various

¹ The specific name of the Reed Warbler ought to be *Strepera*, not *Arundinacea*, as the latter properly belongs to the Great Reed Warbler, a species that has never been obtained in Shropshire, though possibly it sometimes visits the neighbourhood of Ludlow.

kinds of evergreen fir grow: in the large woods, about the the Wrekin, it is very frequent, and often found in company with the different kinds of Tits.

FIRE CRESTED REGULUS, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

Five or six examples of this apparently rare bird have been obtained in Shropshire: two in the town of Shrewsbury, one at Hawkstone, one at Westbury, and one at Eyton-on-the-Weald-moors, but it so closely resembles the Gold Crest, that it is probably, often overlooked, and the specimen killed at Westbury, which I had the pleasure of examining, was fighting with a Gold Crest, when shot.

Family PARIDÆ.

GREAT TIT, *Parus major*.

Very common; congregating in autumn and winter in small flocks, where any favourite food, such as yew-berries is to be found.

BLUE TIT, *Parus cœruleus*.

Common everywhere; in summer feeds principally on the small caterpillars that infest the leaves of fruit and rose trees.

COLE TIT, *Parus ater*.

Frequent in large woods; very common about the Wrekin, where I often see small flocks of tits, comprising all five members of the family.

MARSH TIT, *Parus palustris*.

The least numerous of any of the Tits, though by no means uncommon: it is easily distinguished from the last by the absence of white on the nape of the neck.¹

LONGTAILED TIT, *Parus caudatus*.

Common; the old and young ones going about in small flocks during autumn and winter. The belief that this bird lays twenty-four eggs is a popular error, I have examined great numbers of their nests, but never found more than thirteen.

Family AMPELIDÆ.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, *Bombycilla garrula*.

A very rare and uncertain visitor; one in Lord Hill's collection was obtained at Hawkstone; Mr. Rocke mentions four killed out of a flock of seven or eight by his father, near Clungunford, in 1829; in 1863, one was shot at Donnington, Wroxeter, by the late Mr. Charles Meredith; and another was killed about the same time, near Ironbridge; since then, in the winter of 1866-7, a very fine example was obtained near Leebotwood, the last instance, I believe, of its occurrence in the county.

¹ I can never find that this Tit shews any decided preference for low, marshy places. Unlike other Tits, the old and young separate, soon after the breeding season, and one rarely finds more than a pair together during winter.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

PIED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Yarellii*.

A partial migrant; a few remaining through the winter, but the greater portion migrating south in autumn.

GREY WAGTAIL, *Motacilla boarula*.

Exactly opposite in its migrations to the other two wagtails; for though many breed by the small streams, in the hilly parts of the county, it is much more common in winter than summer, it is also more aquatic in its habits than the Pied, or Yellow Wagtails, seldom being found far from water.

RAY'S WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Rayi*.

One of our handsomest summer migrants, and generally distributed throughout the county, though nowhere very numerous. The eggs of this bird are difficult to obtain, the nest being usually placed in fields of young corn. In autumn small parties of Yellow Wagtails, consisting of the parent birds and their young ones, are often seen in attendance on cattle, running about, close under the animal's feet.

Family, ANTHIDÆ.

TREE PIPIT, *Anthus arboreus*.

A summer migrant, frequenting all the cultivated parts of the county.

MEADOW PIPIT, *Anthus pratensis*.

Resident, though the greater portion migrate in autumn, and a few only remain with us through the winter. In summer it abounds on high hilly ground and the mosses and bogs about Whixall and Ellesmere. The cuckoo very often lays in this bird's nest, in 1875 three meadow pipits' nests on Charlton Hill each contained a cuckoo's egg, and in 1878, I found one near Much Wenlock with two cuckoo's eggs in it. It has been asserted that this bird seldom lights on trees, but I have killed them often, in early spring, when sitting on the tops of bushes and among the branches of high trees.

RICHARD'S PIPIT, *Anthus Ricardi*.

In October 1866, an example of this Pipit, killed near Shrewsbury, was brought to Mr. John Shaw, and afterwards passed into Mr. Bodenham's collection.¹

Family, ALAUDIDÆ.

SKYLARK, *Alauda arvensis*.

Common everywhere.

WOOD LARK, *Alauda arborea*.

A few are found in many parts of the county, though it is nowhere common, and in this district it is very rare.

¹ This very perfect collection of British Birds was especially interesting to Shropshire Ornithologists, Mr. Bodenham having always, when possible, obtained specimens killed in the county. It now belongs to Mr. Thomas Dickie, of Pembroke.

SHORT-TOED LARK, *Alauda brachydactyla*.

The first specimen ever found in Great Britain was caught near Shrewsbury, on the 25th October, 1841, and taken to the Messrs. Shaw. It is now in Lord Hill's collection.

Family, EMBERIZIDÆ.

LAPLAND BUNTING, *Plectrophanes lapponica*.

There are two specimens of this rare Bunting in the Hawkstone collection, both obtained near Shrewsbury.

SNOW BUNTING, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

Very rare, but one or two have been killed on the Longmynds.

COMMON BUNTING, *Emberiza miliaria*.

Rare, though a few are sometimes found about stack-yards in winter, and I believe they breed on the confines of Whixall Moss.

In this neighbourhood I have never seen a single specimen, but am informed that a pair or two breed regularly near Coalport.

BLACK-HEADED BUNTING, *Emberiza schœniclus*,

Frequent by rivers, brooks, and pools in summer; often found with other small birds about stacks in winter.¹

YELLOW BUNTING, *Emberiza citrinella*.

Very abundant, and locally known as "The Goldfinch;" the true Goldfinch being called a "Seven-coloured Linnet."

CIRL BUNTING, *Emberiza cirrus*.

During the severe frost in January, 1879, I obtained a good specimen of this rare Bunting in a stack-yard under the Wrekin. When killed it was in company with some finches. This and the last species so closely resemble each other, that perhaps they have often been confused together, but the black chin and throat of the Cirl at once distinguish it from the common Yellow Bunting.²

Family, FRINGILLIDÆ.

CHAFFINCH, *Fringilla œlebs*.

Most abundant; both sexes being equally numerous during the winter months.

MOUNTAIN FINCH, *Fringilla montifringilla*.

A regular and rather common winter migrant; usually found with other finches about stack-yards and newly-sown wheat fields.³

¹ Though the notes of this Bunting are really as monotonous as those of the Yellow Bunting, it is often said to have a soft sweet song, and to sing during the night, but the song of the Reed and Sedge Warbler, or perhaps the Blackcap and Garden Warbler, all of which sing in the night, have no doubt been mistaken for it.

² I suspect this bird has been overlooked in Shropshire, as its nest is said to have been found in Worcester and Hereford—shires.

³ I have sometimes found large flocks of Mountain Finches in Spring, in the Larch plantations at the foot of the Wrekin.

TREE SPARROW, *Passer montanus.*

Very frequent, but totally different in its habits from the common sparrow, being chiefly found about stubble fields and outlying stacks, and rarely near houses or even farm-yards, except during severe weather. At Quatford and Eyton-on-Severn these sparrows breed in small colonies, in holes in the sandstone rock, though usually they nest in holes in trees.

COMMON SPARROW, *Passer domesticus.*

Most abundant.

GREENFINCH, *Coccothraustes chloris.*

Abundant throughout the county.

HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.*

Not uncommon in winter, though more numerous some years than others. During the long frost in the winter of 1878-9, numbers were seen and obtained in many parts of the county. I have no doubt Hawfinches breed regularly with us, though I have never found the nest; Mr. Henry Shaw has, however, had young birds from Hawkstone and Acton Reynald, I have seen them near Leighton in July, and am informed that about Ludlow they frequently come into gardens to feed on the young peas.

GOLDFINCH, *Carduelis elegans.*

Frequent about open waste ground, where groundsel and thistles abound, and in this district is certainly more common than it used to be. I trust this increase is owing to the recent Act of Parliament, protecting small birds during the breeding season, an Act that ought to be more rigorously enforced.

SISKIN, *Carduelis spinus.*

A regular, and sometimes abundant winter visitor, usually found in alder trees, often in company with Redpoles. About the Wrekin, where alders abound, I see these pretty little birds every winter.

LINNET, *Linota cannabina.*

Wherever gorse or furze is plentiful, Linnets in summer abound. In winter they assemble in large flocks and frequent enclosed land where they do the farmer inestimable service, by feeding on the seeds of several most noxious weeds.

MEALY REDPOLE, *Linota canescens.*

Very rare, though sometimes found with the common kind. Some years ago I obtained a specimen in this neighbourhood which I gave to Mr. Rocke, but I have never met with one since.

LESSER REDPOLE, *Linota linaria.*

Rare in summer, a few only breeding with us, common in winter, when migrants arrive from the north. These Redpoles, like the Siskin, feed chiefly on the seeds of the alder, and are usually found where that tree abounds. I have several times obtained large Redpoles which, at first, I hoped might belong to the last species, but after a very careful examination, I came to the conclusion they were only a large variety, or perhaps race, of this bird.¹

¹ I am informed that Redpoles breed regularly, in the beautiful grounds at Hawkstone.

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MOUNTAIN LINNET, *Linota montium*.

Very rare, though perhaps sometimes overlooked or mistaken for the common Linnet. Mr. Rocke says it sometimes breeds on the Longmynds, and, probably, it occasionally occurs all along the mountainous parts of the county bordering on Wales.

BULLFINCH, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

Frequent in thick woods; round the Wrekin it is very plentiful, often congregating in small flocks where favourite food is to be found.

COMMON CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra*.

Much rarer than formerly, though still sometimes found. I have seen it near Cressage, Mr. William Phillips has seen it on Shawbury Heath, and it has been killed near Ludlow within the last few years.

PARROT CROSSBILL, *Loxia pityopsittacus*.

Very rare. Mr. Rocke mentions having seen two specimens obtained near Oswestry; and in 1862 one was killed near Shifnal by a labouring man, who sold it the late Mr. Bodenham for his collection.¹

Family, STURNIDÆ.

STARLING, *Sturnus vulgaris*.

Most abundant, and a true friend to agriculturalists, feeding almost entirely on caterpillars. In autumn and winter many thousands of Starlings roost in the reeds (*Arundo*) round Croesmere Mere and Almond Pool.²

ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR, *Pastor roseus*.

Very rare; a male bird was killed near Meole in 1841, the only one, I believe, that has been found in the county.

Family, CORVIDÆ.

RAVEN, *Corvus corax*.

Very rare, though a few are still found about the Longmynds, and along the Welsh borders. Formerly a pair or two frequented the Wrekin, but I have not now seen one for years in this neighbourhood.

CARRION CROW, *Corvus corone*.

With few friends, the Crow still exists, and is plentiful in the wild, uncultivated parts of the county.

¹ The first Parrot Crossbills ever observed in England appear to have been obtained in Shropshire, and are thus noticed by Pennant in his *British Zoology* published in 1776:—"We received a male and female of the large variety out of Shropshire; the bill was remarkably thick and short, more incurvated than that of the common bird, and the ends more blunt." The above accurate description leaves no doubt that the birds mentioned were Parrot Crossbills, but some of the large parrot-like forms of *L. curvirostra* so nearly resemble *L. pityopsittacus* that it is extremely difficult to distinguish them.

² There has been much discussion of late years about the number of broods Starlings rear in a summer. As far as my own observations go, I believe they usually have only one, though occasionally they produce a second.

ROOK, *Corvus frugilegus*.

Most abundant, but where their numbers are kept in proper bounds, I believe they do an immense amount of good.

HOODED CROW, *Corvus cornix*.

Very rare; only a few specimens having been obtained, and those not recently.

JACKDAW, *Corvus m. nedula*.

Abundant, especially about Bridgnorth and Ludlow, where numbers of them breed in holes in the rocks.

MAGPIE, *Pica caudata*.

Very common in this district. In early spring I have sometimes seen thirty or forty together.

JAY, *Garrulus glandarius*.

Common in thick woods; abundant about the Wrekin.

*Family, PICIDÆ.*GREEN WOODPECKER, *Picus viridis*.

Common throughout the county, and often seen on the ground searching for ants; round the Wrekin it is very numerous, and in warm wet weather, in spring, its loud ringing laugh may constantly be heard.

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus major*.

Resident, rather common along the borders of Hereford and Worcester-shires, and thinly scattered through other parts of the county. About the Wrekin a few pair breed annually, and I have found its nest in Apley Park, near Bridgnorth.

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus minor*.

Rather rare, though found throughout the county, usually in parks and woods, where the timber is large. I have seen it about Attingham, Haughmond Hill, and Almond Park, several have been obtained in this district, and Mr. Roche frequently finds it near Clungunford. Owing to its extreme shyness I believe this pretty Woodpecker is often overlooked, unless the extraordinary noise it makes, more like the splitting of a large tree by the wind, than the hammering of so small a bird, attracts attention.

WRYNECK, *Yunx torquilla*.

A summer migrant; very rare in this district, where I have never seen a specimen. It sometimes occurs near Wem and Whitchurch, Mr. Roche considers it rather common about Clungunford, and a few pair are found every year in the neighbourhood of Ludlow.

*Family, CETHIADÆ.*COMMON CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*.

Very frequent, and often found in company with the various kinds of Tits. Like some of the Tits, too, it becomes very familiar in the breeding season, frequently building close to houses, and placing its nest where people are constantly passing by.

WREN, *Troglodytes vulgaris*.

Wrens are said to be most particular about their nests, forsaking them if in the least disturbed, but, in order to count the eggs, I have often almost removed the dome off the nest without making the old one forsake.

HOOPOE, *Upupa epops*.

Has occurred five or six times in the county. A male and female in Lord Hill's collection, were obtained near Acton Reynald. The late Mr. Slaney saw one at Walford, near Baschurch. Mr. Roche mentions one seen by his friend Mr. Crawshay, near Downton Castle; and in 1863, a very fine specimen was killed near Oswestry.¹

NUTHATCH, *Sitta Europæa*.

Common where there is large old timber, and in the numerous orchards in the southern parts of the county; in and round the town of Shrewsbury, too, it is very frequent, several pairs nesting regularly in the old trees in The Quarry. The Nuthatch is the only one of the British climbing birds that ever runs *down* a tree.

Family, CUOULIDÆ.

CUCKOO, *Cuculus canorus*.

Very abundant, and very regular in its arrival, almost always being heard in this district between the 17th and 21st April. (In 1871 Mr. Roche both heard and saw one on the 9th of April, a most unusually early date, at Clungunford). Cuckoos leave off singing some time before they migrate, I have seldom heard them after the 1st and never after the 8th of July.²

Family, HALCYONIDÆ.

KINGFISHER, *Alcedo ispida*.

Frequent on most of our streams and pools, but too often destroyed for the sake of its bright plumes. Along the Severn and most of its tributaries, it is still plentiful, and a good many must breed in this district, for, though I seldom find a nest, I often see young birds only just able to fly.³

Family, HIRUNDINIDÆ.

SWALLOW, *Hirundo rustica*.

Generally arrives about the 12th April, though sometimes single birds are seen a few days earlier.

¹ Mr. Roche tells me that on the 4th of October, 1866, he was fortunate enough to shoot a very fine female Hoopoe, weighing fully three ounces, in a turnip field near Clunbury Hill, and that it is now in his collection.

² Whether the Cuckoo carries its egg in its bill, and then deposits it in a suitable nest, is still an unsettled question, but this Spring, 1879, I found a Cuckoo's egg in a Pied Wagtail's nest, built in so small a hole that it is impossible the Cuckoo could have sat upon the nest when laying.

³ Kingfishers are rather early breeders. I have seen young ones ready to fly in the last week in May.

MARTIN, *Hirundo urbica*.

Arrives a few days later than the Swallow.

SAND MARTIN, *Hirundo riparia*.

One of our earliest summer visitors, often appearing by the 25th March.

SWIFT, *Cypselus apus*.

Very late in coming to us, the greater number not arriving till the end of April or beginning of May.¹

Family, CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus Europæus*.

Not unfrequent in summer, about high upland woods and moors, laying its two most beautiful eggs on the bare ground among tall fern. This bird is seldom seen till nearly dusk, and its loud jarring note, always uttered when the bird is at rest, never when it is on the wing, may be often heard after dark. Round the Wrekin Nightjars are numerous, and I frequently find their eggs and young.

ORDER RASORES.

Family, COLUMBIDÆ.

RING DOVE, *Columba palumbus*.

Becoming more abundant every year. These pigeons do immense damage to farmers, though they certainly make some compensation, by devouring the seeds of several most noxious weeds. In autumn and winter large flocks of small, yet fully adult Ring Doves visit us, that are, I believe, migrants from the north, but I can never find them remaining to breed.²

STOCK DOVE, *Columba Œnas*.

Very common, and found, during winter, in flocks of its own species, or with Ring Doves. This bird usually nests in holes in rocks and trees, or in rabbit-burrows, but sometimes I have known it build amongst ivy growing against a tree, a situation very often chosen by the Ring Dove. I do not think the Rock Dove (*C. livia*) has ever occurred in Shropshire, though it is stated to have done so, and in the catalogue of the Hawkstone collection, lent me by Lord Hill, it is said to breed on the "Grotto Rock" in the park, but on questioning Mr. Henry Shaw, the writer of the catalogue, he informs me that the birds alluded to

¹ The great body of Swifts leave us about the 20th of August, but a few stragglers are sometimes seen in September, and I have a note of one, seen in 1875 by a friend, as late as the 18th of that month.

² Ring Doves have two or three broods in the year; I have found their nests containing eggs or young ones in April, May, June, July, August, and September.

CHAPTER I

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES

THE FIRST

OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN THE

YEAR

1714

BY

J. H.

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES

THE SECOND

OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN THE

YEAR

1725

BY

J. H.

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES

THE THIRD

OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN THE

YEAR

were tame pigeons, and that the Rock Dove has never, to his knowledge, been seen in the park, or any other part of the county.¹

TURTLE DOVE, *Columba turtur*.

A common summer migrant, very numerous in this district, where it is called the "Wrekin Dove." In autumn these birds congregate together, and are often seen in large flocks.²

Family, PHASIANIDÆ.

PHEASANT, *Phasianus colchicus*.

Common; where preserved abundant.

Family, TETRAONIDÆ.

PALLAS'S SANDGROUSE, *Syrnhaptes paradoxus*.

Mr. Newton, in the *Ibis* for 1864, mentions two specimens killed out of a flock of nearly one hundred birds, near Oswestry, in 1863; and a writer, in *The Field* newspaper, recorded a flock of eighteen or twenty seen near Ludlow, but I have been unable to ascertain what has become of any of these specimens.

BLACK GROUSE, *Tetrao tetrix*.

Frequent on the Longmynds, the Stiperstones, the Clee Hills, the Black Hill, and Clun Forest, a few also occasionally occur in Willey Park, and near Ludlow, but about Whixall, where it formerly existed, it is now very rare, if not almost extinct; in fact it is numerous in the southern, and rare in the northern parts of the county. Mr. Eyton, in his *Rarer British Birds*, mentions the occurrence of a brood of hybrids between the pheasant and this bird at Merington; since then two similar broods have been found near Bridgnorth and Ludlow.³

RED GROUSE, *Lagopus Scoticus*.

Common on Clun Forest and the Longmynds, forty-seven brace having been killed on the latter hill during one day's shooting in 1869; it also occurs on the Clee Hills, and occasionally on the High Vinealls, near Ludlow. A specimen in Lord Hill's collection was shot some years ago, near Prees, but in that district it is now like the Black Grouse—very rare, if not extinct.

COMMON PARTRIDGE, *Perdix cinerea*.

Very common. The large number of eggs sometimes found in a

¹ Like the last, this bird probably rears more than one brood in a season; I have found their eggs in April and May, and unfledged young ones as late as the 29th September.

² I have never found a Turtle Dove's nest more than seven or eight feet from the ground. Mr. A. G. More, in the *Ibis* for 1865, p. 142, states that the Turtle Dove "*is rare in Shropshire*," but whatever it may have been formerly, for the last five-and-twenty years it has been a common visitor, and, as I am glad to say, becoming more numerous every year.

³ Black Grouse were found in the neighbourhood of the Clee Hills in the 16th century; Leland, who wrote about 1540, in speaking of the Clee Hills, says:—"There is another cawllid Calerton Clee and there be many hette cockes, and a broket called Mill Broket, springith in it."

Partridge's nest is, no doubt, the result of two hens laying together; a year or two ago I knew of one with twenty-seven eggs in it, of these, three produced young birds, the rest were bad.

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE, *Perdix rufa*.

Very rare. In 1877 two were killed in the county,—one near Charlton Hill, Wroxeter, the other near Middletown.

QUAIL, *Coturnix vulgaris*.

Very rare. Mr. Rocke states that a few breed near Shifnal; I believe it is sometimes heard near Wroxeter in summer, so, probably breeds there; and in 1878 a nest, with thirteen eggs in it, was found on Mr. G. Forester's farm at High Ercall. Quails are occasionally killed by sportsmen in September, but I suspect, like the Landrail, the greater number migrate before then.¹

ORDER GRALLATORES.

Family, CHARADRIIDÆ.

GREAT PLOVER, *Ædicnemus crepitans*.

Very rare. Mr. Rocke mentions one killed on Ponsart Hill, the only one, I believe, ever obtained in the county.

GOLDEN PLOVER, *Charadrius pluvialis*.

A regular spring and autumn visitor, sometimes remaining through the winter, and usually found with Lapwings on bare ploughed fields, but easily distinguished from them by its different manner of flight and peculiar whistle, often uttered when the bird is on the ground as well as when on the wing. In the spring of 1879, these Plovers were unusually numerous in this neighbourhood.

DOTTEREL, *Charadrius morinellus*.

A specimen of this rare straggler was killed by Mr. R. A. Benson, at Lutwyche, in November, 1871, and I believe others have been found on the Welsh borders.

RINGED PLOVER, *Charadrius hiaticula*.

The late Mr. Bodenham possessed an example of this Plover, killed near Ironbridge. In April, 1876, a very good specimen was shot on Charlton Hill, and I have twice seen it—once in spring and once in autumn—on the Severn, near Cressage.²

PEEWIT, *Vanellus cristatus*.

Very abundant, numbers breeding in all parts of the county. In autumn immense flocks frequent the valley of the Severn, where,

¹ Though there is, I believe, no record of the great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) having ever been killed in Shropshire, the Rev. T. L. Gleadowe informs me that in the Summer of 1826, when riding over the Longmynd from Church Stretton to Ratlinghope, he came upon two large birds in the heather, that from their size and colour he had no doubt were Bustards.

² Mr. Rocke, when he published his paper on Shropshire Birds, was apparently unaware that this Plover had been killed in the county.

should the winter be mild, they remain till spring, migrating for a time if severe frost sets in. Lapwings are invaluable friends to farmers, in 1864, when the turnip grub (the larvæ of *Agrotis Segetum*) almost destroyed the young turnips, they resorted to the fields by hundreds and devoured the grubs without injuring the plants. Rooks also did, or attempted to do good, by eating these horrible pests, but in searching for them they often dug up the turnips.¹

TURNSTONE, *Streptilas interpres*.

Very rare. Mr. Bodenham's collection contained one, shot near Atcham.

OYSTER-CATCHER, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

Some years ago a specimen was shot near Atcham; in 1865 I saw one at Mr. Franklin's, killed near Wem; and in 1878 one was obtained at Cruckton.

Family, GRUIDÆ.

CRANE, *Grus cinerea*.

On 14th July, 1868, Mr. Roberts killed this very rare bird on the Teme, at Tripplenton, but, on looking at a child's natural history book, and seeing that it was the "common" Crane, he gave it to his man to eat. No doubt, however, exists as to its identity, for, on Mr. Roberts afterwards visiting Mr. Rocke's collection, he immediately pointed out the Crane, only remarking, that the one he shot was smaller.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

HERON, *Ardea cinerea*.

Frequent by all our rivers, streams, and pools. There are heronries at Lord Berwick's seat, at Attingham; Lord Windsor's, at Oakley; and Mr. Wright's, at Halston. The one at Attingham, usually contains twenty-two or three nests; that at Oakley, fourteen or fifteen; and that at Halston, eleven or twelve. Through Lord Berwick's kindness, I have often visited the one at Attingham, and it is most interesting to watch the old Herons, during the breeding season, when they throw off their natural shyness, and become comparatively tame. In Shropshire this bird is usually called a Crane, a most unhappy misnomer, as it lead to the only specimen of that rare bird that has occurred in the county, being thought valueless, and consigned to the "spit."²

¹ Lapwings are certainly more numerous in Shropshire, especially during the breeding season, than they were twenty years ago; and, though numbers of their eggs are destroyed when rolling the young corn, they usually rear a brood.

² Four or five pair of Herons breed at Walcot Hall, Lord Powis's seat. Mr. A. T. Jebb also kindly informs me that in 1878 a pair of Herons built by the side of Colemere Mere, and that in 1879 two pair built there. The heronries at Ellesmere Mere and Combermere have both ceased to exist.

SQUACCO HERON, *Ardea comata*.

Mr. Roeke mentions a specimen of this very rare Heron, killed some years ago near the Brown Clee Hill, by Mr. Patrick, and given by him to Mr. Dansey, of Ludlow.¹

BITTERN, *Botaurus stellaris*.

Mr. Eyton, in his *Fauna of Shropshire*, mentions that a pair of Bitterns, bred at Cosford, near Shifnal, in 1836. Now it is only an accidental visitor, yet scarcely a winter passes without one or two being obtained in some part of the county, usually by some reedy pool, but in the severe winter of 1878-9, one was killed close to Shrewsbury.

NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax Gardeni*.

An immature bird was shot by the late Mr. Stanier, at Wroxeter, many years ago.

GLOSSY IBIS, *Ibis falcinellus*.

The late Mr. Bodenham had a very fine specimen of this bird, killed near Sundorne, in 1854 (not 1864, as stated by Mr. Roeke). It was accompanied by another of the same species, which was afterwards shot and thrown away.

Family, SCOLOPACIDÆ.

CURLEW, *Numenius arquata*.

Breeds regularly on the Longmynds, Whixall and Wem mosses, and, according to Mr. Roeke, on Clun Forest. In spring and autumn, I have seen and killed stragglers along the Severn.

WHIMBREL, *Numenius phaeopus*.

Very rare. A few have been obtained, chiefly in spring and autumn, but its nest has never been found in Shropshire,

REDSHANK, *Totanus calidris*.

In some notes on *Our Rarer Birds*, very kindly given me by Mr. Roeke, he mentions that a flock of Redshanks frequented the neighbourhood of the Heath Pool, and Brampton Brian for some weeks in the winter of 1877, and that several were killed. I believe it has also occurred once or twice on the Severn and Teme.

GREEN SANDPIPER, *Totanus ochropus*.

Often obtained in the autumn and winter months. Some years ago Mr. Henry Shaw found a pair on Condover brook in summer, that evidently had a nest near, but as he was then unaware of their peculiar habit, of always laying in the deserted nest of a Ring Dove, Thrush, or other arboreal bird, and never on the ground, his search for it proved fruitless. Mr. Roeke, informs me that three or four of these birds have frequented the Clun for some years, but that he could never hear of their eggs or young ones being seen, and in 1879, the hard weather having made them change their quarters, three of them were unfortunately killed.

¹ A fine example of this Heron was killed at Clyro Court, near Hay, in 1867.

COMMON SANDPIPER, *Totanus hypoleucos.*

A summer migrant, breeding by many of our small streams, especially those along the Welsh borders. On the Severn it is abundant in spring and autumn, but, except on the higher parts of the river, very few remain to breed. In spring I have sometimes found this Sandpiper in small flocks, and in autumn the old and young ones generally keep together.

GREENSHANK, *Totanus glottis.*

Rare, though several have been obtained, usually in autumn or winter. Mr. Roche has found it two or three times near Clun-gunford, and one in my collection was killed in October, 1866, near Eyton-on-Severn.

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT, *Limosa melanura.*

Very rare. In a letter to the *Wellington Journal*, the Rev. W. Houghton mentions having seen four of these birds in the spring of 1877, near Preston-on-the-Wcaldmoors.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT, *Limosa rufa.*

Not so rare as the last, though very seldom obtained in these days. Lord Hill's collection contains one, killed in the county, and two in my possession were shot in a turnip field, near Cres-sage, in September, 1878, by Mr. W. H. Pointon.

RUFF, *Machetes pugnax.*

Two specimens of this bird have been obtained on the Severn, one near Melverley, in 1861, the other near Buildwas Abbey, in 1867, both being killed during hard frost.

WOODCOCK, *Scolopax rusticola.*

Probably a few Woodcocks breed regularly with us, as within the last five years I have notes of a nest found near Ludlow, and young birds being seen near Baschurch, Buildwas, and Cruckton. The largest bags of cocks are usually made on the Hawkstone and Willey properties,—forty-one, twenty-three, and twenty having been killed on the former, and twenty-nine, twenty-two, and twenty on the latter in a day; and in one season, at Willey, nearly one hundred and twenty were killed. The catalogue of the Hawkstone Museum contains an autograph letter of Mr. Gould's describing a female Woodcock, shot at Stanton, 21st December, 1871, that weighed close upon sixteen ounces.

GREAT SNIPE, *Scolopax major.*

Has been obtained several times, but not very recently.¹

COMMON SNIPE, *Scolopax gallinago.*

Mr. Roche mentions Clun Forest as a breeding station of this species; I have also found Snipe numerous in summer, on the Longmynds, and about Whixall and Wem mosses, a few too

¹ This Snipe is rather an Autumn migrant than a Winter visitant to Great Britain, being frequently obtained in the months of August, September, and October, but rarely in Winter or Spring. In many of its habits it seems to resemble the Woodcock more than the Common Snipe.

breed in small bogs, in many parts of the county, and though their eggs are rather difficult to find, I had the pleasure, on the 19th July, 1878, of observing for some time, two young ones only just hatched, in a field at Berrington. I have often watched Snipe when "bleating," and have no doubt the sound is made by the air passing through the set feathers of the wings and tail during the rapid dive, the bird always makes when the "bleat" is produced. Mr. Rocke's collection contains a specimen of the large race of Snipe, bought from a game dealer in Shrewsbury, but not, I believe, shot within the limits of the county.¹

JACK SNIPE, *Scotopax gallinula*.

Frequent in winter, though never so plentiful as the Common Snipe. On April 27th, 1876, I saw a pair of Jacks in Wem Moss, that I have little doubt had a nest near, but I could not find it.

CURLEW SANDPIPER, *Tringa subarquata*.

Mr. Eyton, in his *Fauna of Shropshire*, mentions a specimen killed on Shrewsbury Racecourse in 1836, the only one, I believe, ever obtained in the county.

KNOT, *Tringa Canutus*.

Rather rare, but sometimes obtained in spring and autumn. Mr. H. J. Moseley killed one a few years ago near Buildwas. The late Mr. H. O. Shaw, obtained one near Uffington, and I have once or twice seen solitary specimens near Cressage.²

SCHINZ'S SANDPIPER, *Tringa Schinzii*.

The specimen mentioned by Mr. Eyton, killed at Stoke Heath, and the first British killed example of this Sandpiper, is still in Lord Hill's collection at Hawkstone.

DUNLIN *Tringa variabilis*.

Rare, though a few have been obtained; one or two on the Teme, near Ludlow, and one at Westhope on 13th March, 1870.

PURPLE SANDPIPER, *Tringa maritima*.

Very rare, and has not occurred recently.

GREY PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus lobatus*.

Often obtained, usually in autumn, before they have assumed the grey or winter plumage. Mr. Rocke has a specimen killed at Condover, and I possess one obtained at the same place.

Family RALLIDÆ.

LANDRAIL, *Crex pratensis*.

Arrives in April, and is generally distributed throughout the county, being very numerous in low rich valleys; as soon, however, as the corn is cut, the greater portion of them take their departure south, and very few fall to the sportsman's gun

¹ On the 30th of May, 1879, I found four or five pair of Snipe that evidently had nests in some boggy ground near Berrington.

² Several small Sandpipers that Mr. Rocke thinks must have been Little Stints (*Tringa minuta*) were killed on the Teme some years ago, but none of them were preserved.

in September, though I have known them shot in October, and Mr. Gould once found a freshly killed one, at Hawkstone, in January. When near hatching, these birds are singularly tame, and often continue sitting after their nest has been mown over, and while hay-makers are at work close by, without shewing any signs of alarm.

SPOTTED CRAKE, *Crex porzana*.

A spring and autumn migrant, perhaps sometimes breeding with us, but its nest is most difficult to find. In former years, specimens were frequently obtained, in autumn, near Shrewsbury, and recently two have been killed, one near Molverley, the other near Kinnerley.¹

WATER RAIL, *Rallus aquaticus*.

Probably resident, though I am not aware of any positive evidence of its remaining through the summer, nor have I ever heard of its nest been found. In winter it is by no means uncommon, and in the very severe frost of December and January, 1878-9, numbers of Rails were killed in many parts of the county.

MOORHEN, *Gallinula chloropus*.

Abundant by all our rivers, brooks, and pools, often frequenting the latter when close to houses, and leading a semi-domestic kind of life; I have known many instances of these birds building in trees, at a considerable height from the ground, but probably, they only elevate their nests in this way when those down below have been destroyed by rats. Two or three years ago, there were some very pretty Pied Moorhens in Attingham Park, having the whole of the back and wings mottled with white, and the bill and legs bright straw colour.

Family LOBIPEDIDÆ.

COOT, *Fulica atra*.

Common on the Ellesmore meres, and on large pools throughout the county; in severe frost, when these are frozen over, numbers of Coots resort to the Severn, where they remain till a thaw sets in.

ORDER NATATORES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

GREY-LAG GOOSE, *Anser ferus*.

Very rare; and no recent specimen has been obtained.

BEAN GOOSE, *Anser segetum*.

Wild Geese are often seen flying over in the winter months, but it is impossible to say, with certainty, to what species they

¹ This Crane occasionally remains with us through the Winter. I have notes of three killed near Shrewsbury, Molverley, and Kinnerley, in December.

belong. The Bean Goose has, however, been obtained on three or four occasions; Mr. Roake mentions three killed out of a flock of eight, by the keeper at Oakeley Park, near Ludlow, in the severe winter of 1861; and during the long frost of 1878-9, two wild geese, killed out of flocks of about twenty, and kindly sent me by Mr. Juekes and Mr. Meire, of Wroxeter, proved to be immature examples of this species.¹

PINKFOOTED GOOSE, *Anser brachyrhynchus*.

A specimen of this Goose shot on the river Tern, in 1842, is in Lord Hill's collection; and in January 1879, during hard frost, the late Mr. H. J. Moseley saw two, one of which he killed, on the Severn near Eytton-on-Severn.

WHITEFRONTED GOOSE, *Anser albifrons*.

Has occasionally been obtained, though not very recently; I have lately seen a beautiful pair in the possession of Mr. Henry Gray of Ludlow, that were killed by him, near that town, on the 2nd of February, 1855; and Mr. Roake informs me that a good specimen was killed on the Teme on 14th December, 1871.

BERNICLE GOOSE, *Anser leucopsis*.

Very rare, but has occurred in the county, though not very recently.

BRENT GOOSE, *Anser torquatus*.

Rare; in 1861, Mr. John Shaw shewed me a good specimen, that had been killed near Shrewsbury, and sent him for preservation.

EGYPTIAN GOOSE, *Anser Egyptiacus*.

Mr. Roake mentions an example obtained, some years ago, near Shrewsbury; and in the severe winter of 1878-9, a specimen of this goose, that shewed no signs of having been domesticated, was killed at Hatton, near Shifnal.

CANADA GOOSE, *Anser Canadensis*.

Often obtained, but probably not truly wild, in many instances.

HOOPER, *Cygnus ferus*.

Very rare in these days, though formerly it was of frequent occurrence in severe winters, and in 1837, Mr. Henry Shaw, of Shrewsbury, had no less than twenty-five of these fine swans, mostly adult birds, sent him for preservation, from different parts of the county.

BEWICK'S SWAN, *Cygnus Bewickii*.

Like the last, seldom obtained now, though in former years it appears to have been frequent, and most of our local collections contain specimens.

¹ The following wild fowl have been killed on the Severn, between Shrewsbury and Ironbridge, since 1870:—Bean Goose (*Anser segetum*), Pinkfooted Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), Wild Duck (*Anas boschas*), Teal (*Anas crecca*), Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Scoter (*Oidemia nigra*) Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*), Scaup Duck (*Fuligula marila*), Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*), Golden Eye (*Fuligula clangula*), Smew (*Mergus albellus*), Goosander (*Mergus merganser*).

MUTE SWAN, *Cygnus olor*

These Swans are very numerous on the Ellesmere meres, where they live in a semi-wild state. In January, 1879, I had a young Mute Swan in the brown plumage brought me, whose legs and toes were light grey, whether this is their usual colour I cannot say, but if it is, the young Mute Swan resembles the Polish Swan (*Cygnus immutabilis*) in the colouring of these parts.

SHELLDRAKE, *Tadorna vulpanser*.

Mr. Roocke mentions two, killed some years ago at Corfton Manor and Lutwyche; and in the winter of 1875-6 I saw a young male at Mr. Henry Shaw's, that had been killed at Minsterley. This handsome duck is, however, so often kept on ornamental pools, that no doubt, many of the specimens obtained are "escapes," not truly wild ones.¹

SHOVELLER, *Anas clypeata*.

Very rare. Mr. Roocke informs me that on two occasions, in the winters of 1876 and 1877, a small party of these ducks, consisting of males and females, frequented the Heath Pool, near Hopton Heath station; and though none of them were killed, they were observed more than once through a telescope. One or two young birds have also been found on the Severn, and the late Mr. H. O. Shaw killed one near Uffington some years ago.²

GADWALL, *Anas strepera*.

Very rare indeed. The late Mr. Bodenham had a specimen, killed on the Severn some years ago.

PINTAIL, *Anas acuta*.

Has occurred several times near Ludlow, and a few are taken every year in some of the decoys in the county. On the Severn it is very rare, the only one I ever saw being killed by the late Mr. Charles Meredith, near Wroxeter, in 1863.

WILD DUCK, *Anas boschas*.

Becoming more numerous every year, many now breeding about our large pools, and even the small wet bogs, so common throughout the county, are usually frequented in summer by a pair of ducks, as well as a pair of Teal. Wild ducks are very early layers. I have found young ones two or three days old, near Bomere Pool, on 20th April, and seen others, in various places, swimming about with the old duck before the end of that month.

GARGANEY, *Anas querquedula*.

Very rare; but has, I believe, been obtained on the Severn, though not recently.

TEAL, *Anas crecca*.

Like the Wild Duck, more common than formerly, and now often

¹ A fully adult and apparently wild male Sheldrake was killed on Sundorne Pool a few years ago, and is now in the possession of the Rev. J. D. Corbet.

² The Shoveller is reported to have bred in Staffordshire.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1910

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 15th inst. I am sure that your presence would have been most valuable.

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abundant in winter on our rivers, meres, and large pools. Numbers of Teal also breed with us, frequenting especially the open boggy ground about Whixall and Ellesmere, and wet marshy fields, in many other parts of the county.

WIGEON, *Anas Penelope*.

A winter migrant, frequenting the same places as the Teal, but never remaining to breed. Wigeon have, from some cause or other, become much rarer in this district than they used to be; ten or twelve years ago they were the most common duck on the Severn, and large flocks were usually to be seen in Attingham Park; now very few are found on the Severn, and I seldom see more than three or four at Attingham. In Shropshire the term "Wigeon" is a most perplexing one, as it is applied to all kinds of ducks, except the common Wild Duck.¹

VELVET SCOTER, *Oidemia fusca*.

In the winter of 1866, my late friend, Mr. Bodenham, obtained a Velvet Scoter for his collection that was killed near Shrewsbury; it was a fully adult male.

COMMON SCOTER, *Oidemia nigra*.

Rare, though several have been obtained in the county. Mr. Rocke mentions one shot at Burrington Pool, near Ludlow, two or three have been killed near Ellesmere, one was shot near Cound a few winters ago, and an adult male, in my collection, was killed on the Severn, near Buildwas Abbey, on May 2nd, 1876.

POCHARD, *Fuligula ferina*.

Common in winter, especially on the Ellesmere meres, where I have counted forty or fifty in a flock. I have little doubt that a few Pochards remain to breed in the county. I saw one a few years ago on Almond Pool, that I am certain had a nest or young ones near.

SCAUP DUCK, *Fuligula marila*.

Very rare, but young males or females are sometimes obtained. I have seen two of the former killed on the Severn, and two of the latter, from Newport and Almond Pool, within the last few years.

TUFTED DUCK, *Fuligula cristata*.

Young birds and females are very common in winter, and the handsome adult males are by no means rare. Tufted Ducks frequent much the same localities as the Pochard, and I have seen them in the same flock. Like it, too, they sometimes breed with us. The late Mr. W. H. Slaney found a nest at Hatton, near Shifnal, some years ago, and I have seen old birds as late as the 20th April, that probably had nests in the neighbourhood.

GOLDEN EYE, *Fuligula clangula*.

Immature birds and old females are often killed on the Severn

¹ The Wigeon is reported to have bred in Cheshire (vide the *Ibis* for 1865, p. 444.)

and other streams in severe winters, but the beautiful adult males are very rare ; though, during the long frost of December and January, 1878-9, two very fine ones were obtained near Wroxeter, and a few others, in different parts of the county. Golden Eyes sometimes remain till late in the spring, I saw one a year or two ago on Colemere mere, on the 27th April.

SMEW, *Mergus albellus.*

Young birds are occasionally found in severe winter, adults, especially the males, are very rare ; Mr. Roocke possesses three, two old males and a female, killed on the Severn, and at Clungunford ; and in 1861, the late Mr. Oatley, of Wroxeter, obtained a very fine old male on the Severn near his house.¹

REDBREASTED MERGANSER, *Mergus serrator.*

Very rare ; Mr. Roocke mentions that several have occurred near Clungunford, but it has not been killed, on the Severn for some years.

GOOSANDER, *Mergus merganser.*

Young males and females are often obtained in frosty weather, and old males, though rarer, are frequently killed. I have known several beautiful specimens killed on the Severn, between Shrewsbury and Ironbridge, within the last few years. In this county Goosanders usually appear in flocks, but the one mentioned in the following note, extracted from the Hawkstone catalogue, was an unusually large one ; " 1876, For two months, 16 were on the pool in the park, one old male and female shot by Viscount Hill."

Family COLYMBIDÆ.

GREAT-CRESTED GREBE, *Podiceps cristatus.*

Breeds regularly on the Ellesmere meres, where in the summer of 1877 I had the pleasure of seeing fourteen or fifteen old birds in full summer plumage ; on the pool in Hawkstone Park, and on Almond and Betton pools, near Shrewsbury. Often too in winter, when the still waters are frozen, single birds are found on the Severn, Tern, and other streams.²

RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps rubricollis.*

Very rare. The late Mr. Bodenham had an example, in winter plumage, killed on the Severn, near Wroxeter.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE, *Podiceps cornutus.*

I obtained a good specimen of this Grebe a few years ago, on the Severn, near Cressage, and others have been killed in various parts of the county.

¹ In the Winter of 1866-7, a very fine adult male Smew was shot at Longner.

² In 1879 a pair of Great Crested Grebes reared one young one at Betton Pool ; and I saw a single old bird, that probably had a nest, on the lake at Hawkstone.

EARED GREBE, *Podiceps auritus*.

Mr. Rocke mentions two adult males, killed on Hanmer Pool, near Whitchurch, out of a small flock, in the summer of 1864, and now in the possession of Mr. George Clay, Wem.

LITTLE GREBE, *Podiceps minor*.

Common on our rivers, streams, and pools during winter; less numerous in summer, though many remain to breed with us, resorting to small over-grown ponds for the purpose of rearing their young. In the autumn of 1878 I was surprised to see three or four "Dabchicks," generally so shy and wary in their habits, swimming about with some tame ducks on a pool in the village of Stokesay.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER, *Colymbus glacialis*.

A few immature specimens have been killed on the Severn, and in 1863 a very fine adult female was obtained on Ellesmere mere, and it is now in Lord Hill's collection.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER, *Colymbus arcticus*.

Several young birds have occurred in winter; the only adult specimen I know of was killed at Gredington, in 1862, and is now in Lord Hill's collection.

RED-THROATED DIVER, *Colymbus septentrionalis*.

Rare, but several immature birds have occurred. Lord Hill possesses one, killed on the Severn in 1841; and the late Mr. Bodenham had specimens of the three Divers, all young birds, obtained in the county. I have twice, within the last few years, seen a large Diver on the Severn, near Cressage, but cannot say to which species it belonged.

FAMILY, *Alcæde*.COMMON GUILLEMOT, *Uria troile*.

Occasionally found, though very rare. This, and the following sea birds, are all, of course, only accidental visitors to a county so far inland as Shropshire. Still some of them are obtained every year, either during their spring and autumn migrations, or after high gales on the sea coast.

BLACK GUILLEMOT, *Uria grylle*.

Very rare, but has been obtained in the county, though not recently.

LITTLE AUK, *Mergulus melanoleucos*.

Has occurred several times. One in Lord Hill's museum was caught near the Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury, Mr. Rocke mentions one found near Shifnal, and another, now in his collection, at Acton Scott; besides these, specimens have been obtained on Haughmond Hill, near Hodnet, and Ludlow.

PUFFIN, *Fratercula arctica*.

Mr. Rocke mentions a single example, found on Corndon Hill.

RAZORBILL, *Alca torda*.

Very rare. In the winter of 1878-9 one was caught at Bromfield, near Ludlow.

FAMILY, *Pelecanidæ*.CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

Mr. Rocke has seen and obtained specimens of this bird at Clun-gunford, one in my collection was shot at Atcham, and several others, usually immature birds, have been killed in different parts of the county.

SHAG, *Phalacrocorax graculus*.

A specimen, obtained on Ellesmere mere, is in Lord Hill's collection, and Mr. Rocke mentions one brought to him alive from Longville, where it had joined a flock of ducks.

GANNET, *Sula alba*.

Mr. Rocke mentions a fine adult bird, killed at Market Drayton, and now in Lord Hill's collection, and a good immature bird, obtained near Shrewsbury, in his own collection; besides these the Ludlow Museum contains a fine young bird, shot near the Clec Hill.

FAMILY, *Laridæ*.ROSEATE TERN, *Sterna Dougallii*.

Mr. Eyton, in his *Fauna of Shropshire*, mentions one example of this Tern, killed some years ago at Longden-upon-Tern.

COMMON TERN, *Sterna hirundo*.

Not unfrequently seen on the Severn in spring and autumn. I have obtained specimens near Cressage.¹

ARCTIC TERN, *Sterna arctica*.

In May, 1842, immense numbers of this Tern appeared along the course of the Severn, and were so exhausted, that many of them were killed with stones about Shrewsbury, Ironbridge, and Bridgnorth. In recent years a few only have been seen, often in company with the last species.²

LESSER TERN, *Sterna minuta*.

A few examples have occurred on the Severn; one killed near Ironbridge was in the late Mr. Bodenham's collection.

BLACK TERN, *Sterna fassipes*.

The birdstuffers in Shrewsbury often have specimens of this bird from different parts of the county, but on the Severn it is not so frequent as the Common, and Arctic Tern,

SABINE'S GULL, *Larus Sabini*.

In the autumn of 1874, after a very high gale, a specimen of this rare Gull, found dead at Nobold, near Shrewsbury, was brought to Mr. John Shaw for preservation, and it is now in Mr. Rocke's collection.³

LITTLE GULL, *Larus minutus*.

Mr. Rocke mentions a specimen of this Gull, killed at Coalbrook-

¹ In May, 1879, a Common Tern was shot at Berrington.

² An immature bird, caught in Shrewsbury within the last few years, is in Mr. Rocke's collection.

³ Described in the *Zoologist* as a little Gull.

dale ; and in the autumn of 1874, a good specimen, killed out of a lot of three, near Atcham, was kindly given me by the Rev. F. Parkes.

BLACKHEADED GULL, *Larus ridibundus*.

Not very unfrequent ; Mr. Rocke mentions one killed at Stoke Castle, near Craven Arms ; in the winter of 1878-9 one was shot near Buildwas, and I have several times seen this Gull, easily distinguished by its red bill and legs, along the course of the Severn.

KIT-TIWAKE, *Larus tridactylus*.

Often found in autumn, after high gales, usually so exhausted as to be unable to fly.

COMMON GULL, *Larus canus*.

Mr. Rocke informs me that one or two specimens of this Gull were killed on Hopton Castle estate, in May, 1876 ; and others have been obtained, in various parts of the county, almost always in immature plumage.

LESSER BLACKBACKED GULL, *Larus fuscus*.

A specimen of this Gull was shot at Leaton Knolls, in April, 1868 ; and I believe others have been obtained near Atcham, and in the neighbourhood of Ellesmere.

HERRING GULL, *Larus argentatus*.

Large Gulls are frequently seen flying about, after stormy weather, but it is difficult to say to what species they belong ; this Gull has however been several times obtained, in different parts of the county.

GREAT BLACKBACKED GULL, *Larus marinus*.

Very rare ; the late Mr. Bodenham possessed an immature bird, killed on the Severn.

GLAUCOUS GULL, *Larus glaucus*.

Mr. Rocke mentions two specimens, obtained at Pradoc and Condover.

COMMON SKUA, *Lestris cataractes*.

In the spring of 1879, a specimen of this bird, the first I believe ever found in the county, was caught at Condover, and kept alive for some time, but at last it died.

POMARINE SKUA, *Lestris pomarinus*.

Mr. Rocke mentions a specimen that killed itself, by flying against the spire of St. Alkmund's Church, in Shrewsbury ; and Lord Hill's collection contains three others, obtained near Shifnal, Shrewsbury, and Baschurch.¹

RICHARDSON'S SKUA, *Lestris Richardsonii*.

Several specimens, usually immature birds, have been obtained in the county ; almost always after severe gales.

¹ A fine young female Pomatorhine Skua caught near Downton Castle 30th March, 1866, is in Mr. Rocke's collection. The specific name of this bird ought to be written *Pomatorhine*, *Pomatorhinus*, not *Pomarine*, *Pomarinus*.

BUFFON'S SKUA, *Lestris Buffonii*.

A specimen of this Skua, in immature plumage, shot by the Rev. F. Parkes, at Astley, is in Lord Hill's collection.

MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Has occurred three or four times; Mr. Roche mentions one picked up at Weston, near Shifnal; Mr. Bodenham possessed one caught near Shrewsbury; Mr. John Shaw has one caught on the Severn in September, 1873; and I believe one was caught near Coalport, but released again, a few years ago.

FORKTAILED PETREL, *Thalassidroma Leachii*.

Mr. Eyton's collection contains a specimen killed near Shrewsbury some years ago; Lord Hill's one shot in 1854, by Mr. Henry Shaw, on Fennemere, near Baschurch; and Mr. Roche, has recorded two, killed in November, 1865, at Pradoc, and Weston near Shifnal.

STORM PETREL, *Thalassidroma pelagica*.

Lord Hill's collection contains a specimen obtained at Hawkstone, and several others have been caught, after high gales, in various parts of the county.

ERRATA.

Page 365, line 10, for 223 read 224.

„ „ „ 11, for 72 read 73.

„ 380 for *Caprimulgus Europæus* read *Caprimulgus Europæus*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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NOTICE

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE

ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS

IS THE INFORMATION YOU NEED TO

JUDGE JEFFREYS' LETTER.

THE following letter and the firm and loyal reply speak for themselves, and introduce us to the intriguing measures adopted by James II. They need no comment. But I have seen it observed somewhere, though I cannot quote the exact writer or book:—"It is remarkable that every one of the measures for which James II. was dethroned have since been carried, under the rule of the Hanoverian family that supplanted him. The illegal acts were:— I.—That he dispensed with the laws, in favour of Roman Catholics. II.—The revival of the Ecclesiastical Commission. III.—The memorable case of Hough and Magdalen College, Oxford. IV.—The admission of Dissenters into Corporations, by means of a motley Council of Catholics and Presbyterians."

W. A. L.

S^r

His Ma^{tie} having been pleas'd to doe me the Honour to make me his Lieutenant of the County of Salop but his Service requiring my Attendance upon Him here whereby I am prevented from the happyness I propos^d to myselfe of wayting upon you in person in the Country & therefore I am commanded to give you the trouble of this by my Servant, who I have order'd to attend upon you for that purpose: I doubt not S^r but you have perused & well consider'd his Ma^{ties} late Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, & thereby are fully convinc'd of his Ma^{ties} reall Intentions to use his uttermost Endeavours to have the same establisht into a Law, & for that purpose does very suddenly designe to call a Parliam^t. to have the same effected, wherein He doubts not to have the concurrence of His Houses of Parliam^t. in the carrying on of so good a Work, w^{ch} is of publick Advantage to all his Kingdomes; And in Order thereunto has commanded me & the rest of his Lieutenants to propose to the Dep^{ty} Lieuten^{ts} & Justices of the Peace within our

respective Lieutenancies these Questions following w^{ch} I begg leave to propound to you & desire your answer thereunto by this Bearer, or as soon after as possibly you can.

- 1 If you shall be chosen Knight of the Shire or Burgess of any Towne when the King shall think fitt to call a Parliam^t. Whether you will be for the taking off the Penall Laws & y^e Tests.
- 2 Whether you will assist and contribute of the Election of such Members as shall be for the taking of the Penall Laws & Tests.
- 3 Whether you will support the said Declaration for Liberty of Conscience by living friendly with those of all Persuasions as Subjects of the same Prince & good Christians ought to doe.

S^r

His Ma^{tie} having so fully exprest his Royal Intentions in his said Declaration, it would be impertinent in me to give you the trouble of any Discant or Comment upon y^e said Questions. I cannot but humbly hope for a compliyanee in you to his Ma^{ties} Pleasure herein who is allready sufficiently satisfied of yo^r Loyall Affections towards Him with your true Zeal for his Service. I shall therefore give you no further trouble but to begg pardon for this & to assure you that I am with all Sincerity

S^r

Your most faithfull fireind
& humble Servant

JEFFREYS C

From my hous: in
Duke Street Westm^r.

24 March ⁸/₈

To Edw^d. Kynaston Esq^r.
of Abbertley

My Lord

I have received y^r L^dships letter and in obedience to your L^dships commands I humbly returne this answer by y^r serv^t. the bearer: that I cannot in conscience comply with y^r L^dships p^posalls in takeing off the Penall Laws or Tests. I shall always continue my allegience to my King and live peaceably w^{ith} my neighbours

My L^d

I am Y^r L^dships most humble & obed^t: Ser^vt.

E. K.

THE MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY'S INTENDED SPEECH, 1642.

SOME forty years ago, an original document, dated 1642, and in the contemporary handwriting of that period, came into my possession. It purported to be the draft of a speech prepared for the then Mayor of Shrewsbury to deliver to Charles I. on his visit to Shrewsbury. It does not seem to have been delivered, but the special reasons are unknown. Possibly it did not accord with the political bias or opinions of the Mayor (John Studley, draper). The speech was probably concocted by the then Recorder or Town Clerk. Timothy Tourneure esq., barrister at law and chief justice of South Wales, was Recorder, and Thomas Owen esq., Town Clerk, down to 1645, when both were displaced, "being by ordinance of Parliament adjudged delinquents and committed."

W. A. L.

A speech prepared for the Mayor of Shrewsbury, to be delivered to the King, if he had thought fitt to have done it. Anno 1642.

May it please y^r Mai^{ty}.

I here present you wth the keys of the towne of Shrewsbury, wth the Sword, & with the Mace, Emblems of that Authoritie I exercise under y^r. Mies^{ty}. ovre the people of this place: whoe, are all surpris'd wth an extasie of joy, to behold y^r. noble presence wthin their walles: that the Ayre rings wth. the Ecchoe of it: They heartily desire y^r. Journey hither, may be accompanied wth as much prosperitie & contentment, as y^r. royall hart can wish & the hight of y^r. calling doth deserve: They humbly crave, that this their abundant Joy, may not be clouded by the breach of any of their liberties, or auintient imunities, for the faylings

of such, as out of a mistaken zeale, not any wilfull disobedience (we verely believe), have deserted their habitacons at this present, fitter objects in that respect, of y^r. Mai^{ty}. clemency and compassion, than of y^r. wrath and indignation, consideringe how difficult a thing it is for any Member, be it never soe well affectioned, to performe the dutie of his calling, as it ought when the Head and body are at discord wth each other: Beseeching the Omnipotent, whoe is the best phisitian, for the re-uniting of disioynted governments, to grant an happie construction betwene, & to remove those Obstacles w^{ch} seeme to separate y^r. Mai^{ty}. from y^r. great Councell, the political body of this land: That soe the province of North-wales, w^{ch}. clayms a peculiar interest in y^r. Royall person, by the lyne of y^r. renowned Auncestor King Henry the Seaventh, may say, as once the Elders of the tribe of Juda did, of King David; He is our bones and our flesh: and we will be the first that shall bring the King, into his Throne againe in peace.

This is the humble prayer of y^r. Mai^{ty}s. faithfull Sub^{ts} of the towne of Shrewsbury.

A SHREWSBURY TRADESMAN'S INVOICE
THREE CENTURIES AGO.

THE following letter is curious as shewing the prices of different articles used in a lady's dress at the end of the sixteenth century. It is transcribed from the original at Brogyntyn, Oswestry, and is addressed, "To the Right worshipfull William morris Esquire¹ dd'r this"

Sallop, the xjth of July, 1594

Wor', w'th my humble commendacions, beinge glad to heare of yo'ur worships helth but very sorry for the deth of that sweete youth Ellis morris, but we are to prase the Lord for all his works. S'r yo'ur Cosynges gowne w'th petikote and stomeche'r is redy, but because yo'u may stay for it Leng'r I would not send it by this bere'r for that the rest shalbe made & sent w'th it they wilbe the better carried. I hope yo'u will Lyche very well of the'—fo'r the othe' [other] gones yo'r measers were so ill taken that the taylor' [tailor] sayes he

¹ Sir William Maurice of Clenenny, Knt. was born in April, 1542; M.P. for Carnarvonshire in the 8th Parl. of Q. Elizabeth, and 1st Parl. of James I, and for Beaumaris in the 10th Parl. of Q. Elizabeth; one of the Council in the Marches of Wales. He was a personal friend of K. James I, and it is believed it was at Sir William's suggestion that the King adopted the title of King of Great Britain. A copy of the Proclamation in which the King assumes the style, is preserved amongst the Peniarth MSS. This, by the kindness of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, I was able to publish in *Bye-gones*, May 28, 1879. Sir William died Aug. 10, 1622, and is buried at Penmorva. Through the descendants of his eldest son he is now represented by Lord Hailech: and his second son, Ellis, was an ancestor of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth. Sir William Maurice was the owner of Porkington (now Brogyntyn.)

cannot tell what to make of the', but we will take the best course w'th the advice of elin Stanley, w'th such Lace as shalbe requisit—fo'r the Clocke [cloak] & savegarde, it shalbe made redy. I will by [buy] the cloth of such Cole' [colour] as the tayle' shalbest advice me, & wil se it set fo'rward agaynst the tyme of yo'ur lre [letter] fo'r the french bodyes & furdinall sleeves, I thinke there be not any in o'r towne so small, but if not, we will get the' made so soone as I can. Yo'u shall R^s [receive] a note of the p'cell of the gowne and petikote w'ch I haue dd'r to the tayle' fo'r m'ris ellin morris gowne / videlyet

5 ell of asheole'r taffeta 13s. 4d.	iiij ^{li} vjs. viij ^d .
It' vj. y'rds d' [dimidium] of crimson durance, at 2s. 8d. y'd.	xvijs iiij ^d
It' a y'd & iiij q'rs of Jeyne fustian at	xxij ^d
It' a y'd & a q' [quarter] [y]ellow Buckera'	xviij ^d
It' a y'd of red Bucker'	xiiij ^d
It' d' q' & d'a of asheole' silke, to pece the taffeta gowne	vj ^d
It' d' y'd d' q' of fustian more	vij ^d
It' in redd thrid	ij ^d
It' in seawinge candles	ij ^d
It' iiij. y'rds iiij. q'rs of greene 12d bred (sic)	xd
It' a skyne of greene silke & ij y'rds and half of whall bon	iiij ^d
It' xij doz: of sea greene bobbin Lace for the petikote at	vij ^d
It' d. oz: of segreene silke & a dra' ov'r at	xvj ^d
It' in w' thrid	jd
It' xij doz: of silke and Gould lace and ij y'ds ov'r at 3s. adoz	xxvjs vj ^d
It' 1, oz: of silke to sow the Lace	ijs
It' a doz: of blue Inckle to tucke the gowne	vj ^d
iiij y'ds & d. of silke fringe for the petikote	iiijs id
iiij y'ds of Bobbin Lace more for the petikote more, a pere of Beults & in w' Inkle (sic)	vd
more, a french body & a fardingall w'th a p're of bon sleeves	iiij ^d
more, p'd for Coten as apeareth by this note	xiijs viij ^d xixs ij ^d

I thought good to send y'u a note of these things w'ch ar redy made, & yo'u may consider of the', and also send me som money— so restinge yo'urs in any thinge I may, John Langley

John Langley was probably a younger son of "William Langley, tailor," the grantee of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, in 1539, who enriched himself by despoiling it. The pedigree in Owen and Blakeway shows that there was a son, John, born in 1560, who was married in 1591. The father died in 1574. Mr. Salisbury in his "Border Counties Worthies" (see *Bye-gones* for 1874-5, page 273) gives a notice of Sir Henry Langley, fourth in descent from William, the tailor, and Jonathan, fifth in descent, who was Sheriff of Shrewsbury in 1688.

Though inconsistent with the notions and practices of the present age, we must not be surprised that in earlier days men were employed in the making of female attire. When we recollect the substantial fabrics used, and the immense amount of quilting and embroidering expended thereon, we shall at once see that a stronger hand than that of woman was necessary. That men were so employed we all know from Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* (Act 4, scene 3), where Petruchio says to Kate,—

" — The tailor stays thy leisure,
To deck thy body with his ruffling treasure."

(See the whole scene for the articles of a lady's dress); and again in *Henry IV.*, part 2, where Falstaff is enlisting his Ragged Regiment:—"What trade art thou, Feeble?" "A woman's tailor, Sir." Men also exercised the trade of "milliner;" equivalent to what we now call "stay (or corset) maker,"—e.g., "Richard Gwyn of Shrewsbury milliner ob. 1752."

The Rev. W. A. Leighton informs me that the name of John Langley does not appear in the Records of the Tailors' Company; but that this is to be accounted for by reason of the usage of the Companies never to admit a resident of the Abbey Foregate, a freeman; and they were specially restricted from employing even a journeyman from there, on pain of fine or expulsion. In fact,

until the dissolution of the Monastery and Henry the Eighth's grant to the Corporation of Shrewsbury of "all the liberties which the last abbot enjoyed within the Foriate" the Abbey Forgate was not considered as a portion of the town. In his interesting paper on the "Abbey Parish Church Estate" (Vol. I of *Transactions*) Mr. Leighton gives the name "John Langle" from the Registers, christened Mar. 22, 1560, doubtless the same John who is mentioned in the pedigree.

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

SHREWSBURY STREET NAMES—PAST AND PRESENT.

BY WILLIAM HUGHES, SHREWSBURY.

FEW local topics present a more interesting and instructive subject for enquiry and elucidation than that of the names of streets in a town where one's lot is fixed.

It is not the design this paper to institute of anything like a comparison between the street names of Shrewsbury, whether as regards their peculiarity, their antiquity, or their mutability, with those of any other town; it will be sufficient for the purpose to point out the changes which have taken place so far as history records, or personal knowledge attests. Phillips in his *History of Shrewsbury* gives a list of streets or rather places mentioned in an Old Rental of the town, 30th Henry III., 1246. Although the mention of some of these names is scarcely pertinent to the subject, yet from the peculiar quaintness of the terms, the odd mixture of Saxon and Mediæval Latin employed, and the evident similarity of some with modern names, showing in those cases how little six centuries have done in the way of change, it would be a pity to exclude the list altogether, and therefore it is given *in extenso* as follows:—

In Vico de Mardevall
Kundestret
Rumaldesham
Apud Hokerstall
Will de Claremonte
Vico de Candelan
Terra Erwy
In Foro
Gerewaldis Castell

Apud Bispestan
In Cotes Vicum de Cotes
Neudygi
Apud Pilloriam
De Selda
Soppæ Corvisariorum
Capella B. Maria
Ecel. B. Maria
In Foryate

Super Wilam	In Frankvill
Terra Sub Wila	Retro Castellum, Salop
Apud Rorishall	Terra juxta Sanctum Sepulchrum
In Claro Monte	In Prestefurlong
Juxta Furnum in Ru-	Cromacre
maldisham	Ruenhull
Messuagio in Hundredo	Terra St. Michaelis
De Stallagio Carnificum	Bromhull
Terra versus S ^{tam} Werbur-	In Terra Campestri
gum	Fratres Minores
In Gomestall	Forieta Monachorum
Terra in Bailla	In libertate Forieta Mon.
Terra ad Portam	In Suburbii Salop, inter pontem
In Colenham, Colham	de Colebrugge, et pontem
In Cleremund	Monachorum
Hospitale Sti. Johannis	
In Sote Place, Soet Place	Abbatihæ, Salop
Juxta Wallas, Juxta Wallias	
Doggepole, Dokepoll	

Taking those names to which the modern ones retain the strongest likeness, in the order in which they occur in the above list, the first will be

“In Vico de Mardevall,” from which original through the several phases of Marlesford, Mardefole, Mardvole, we get the present form Mardol. The definition of the term is left to more ingenious and more speculative minds.

“Will (probably Vill) de Claremonte,” In Claro Monte, and In Cleremund, relate without doubt to the district now comprising Claremont Hill and Bank, but not including the modern Claremont Street, which, until a few years ago, was Doglane, by which name it is even now well known.

“Super Wilam” and “Terra Sub Wila” are easily traced, but though only two divisions are here given, it appears more reasonable to assume that there were originally three, viz. ;—“The Wyle, *i.e.*, from the bottom of Dogpole to St. Julian’s Friars; under the Wyle (Terra Sub Wilam), from St. Julian’s Friars to the bridge; and Wyle Cop, *i.e.*, from the end of High Street to Dogpole; (Super Wilam) the head or Cop of the Wyle; the whole being now merged in the general term Wyle Cop.

“Apud Rorishall” of course means Roushill, but it is not easy to define the word.

“In Forieta Monachorum,” afterwards “Monk’s Foregate,” became the modern Abbey Foregate, whilst “In Forgate” and probably “Terra ad Portam” may be what we now know as Castle Foregate.

“Frankvill” requires no introduction, but the derivation of the name and the termination “ville” which it one time assumed, taken in conjunction with “Frank,” leads to the belief that this is the part alluded to in *Domesday Book* as containing 45 burgage houses occupied by “Francigence.”

“Colenham” has undergone only a slight change, the excision of the letter “n” sufficing to produce the present form “Coleham.”

“Soet place” on the other hand has suffered various transmutations, *e.g.* Sheto Place, Scite Place, from a family named “Scite” (query Shutte) who formerly lived near, and Shott Place, until the present rather common place, and otherwise unexplainable term “Shoplatch” was reached.

“Doggepole” or “Dokepoll,” now Dogpole. Dogpole extends from the corner of St. Mary’s Churchyard to Wyle Cop; some innovators have, however, thought proper to call part of it St. Mary’s Street. This practice of altering the names of streets to suit private feelings is mischievous, and cannot be too strongly condemned. The present is not the only instance where similar attempts have been made. In this case it appears to have been an extension of St. Mary’s Street proper beyond its authorized limits. This really consists of what was formerly Oxlane, the street lying between Pride Hill and Dogpole.

Starting afresh from the Railway Station, we find within the walls, Castle Street has, after being Raven Street in the time of Phillips and for many years after, reverted to its previous designation. Phillips supposes that this was once Hawmonstrete.

Pride Hill has long been the general name of the street now so called; but many changes have taken place with regard to local circumstances. The upper portion was the "High Pavement;" and here stood the High Cross where Royal proclamations were made, and State prisoners executed.

Lower down on the north side of the street was Corvisors' Row or Shoemakers' Row, (Soppæ Corvisariorum), and on the opposite side Butcher Row, or Single Butcher Row to distinguish it from Double Butcher Row, formerly "The Flesh Stalls" (De Staliagio Carnificum), leading from Pride Hill to St. Alkmund's Churchyard.

Following the track we now come to Mardol Head, formerly "The Stalles," afterwards "Lee Stalls," which has actually gone back very closely to its original designation "Mardoleshede." There was formerly a road or passage leading from the present "Square" to Mardol Head under the Plough Inn, which has long been discontinued. The old houses on this side of the Square were formerly The Shields or Shelds, probably from Selder a shop (De Selda), also the "Draprye." Thence passing Market Street to what was called in Speed's Map "Hound Street," but which is now merged in Shoplatch. Hound Street is probably identical with "Kunde Street," which is easily deducible from the Welsh "Cwn" a dog.

"Swan Hill" was once "Murivance Street," and Market Street, formerly "Chepyngge Street," was even in modern days known as "Carrier's End."

The modern "Square" has undergone more radical and more unfortunate and inappropriate changes than any other part of the town. The ancient and euphonious title of "Cornchepyngge" in time was modernized into "Corn Market;" the "Green Market" became "Market Square," and now the two are swallowed up in the singularly infelicitous term "The Square." For what reason, unless it

be that the area is as unlike a square as it possibly can be, no one has yet been able to divine.

Kiln Lane, formerly Candelan then Kellen Lane, early in the present century became "Princess Street," because a Royal Princess passing through the town bought a pair of gloves at the shop of Mr. Pritchard, who thereupon mounted a cast of the royal arms over his door, and which now stands over that of his successors in "The Square."

It is not many years since the portion of High Street, between Pride Hill and the Green Market, was known as "The Flags," and some portion of the other was once called "Baxter's or Baker's Row." "Altus Vicus" literally "High Street," Phillips says, refers to the High Pavement spoken of *ante*, but it is possible that he might be mistaken in his conjecture.

According to Phillips, "Murivance" was a general term for those streets which now occupy the area within the Walls, which was formerly known by that name. "These are," he says, "that leading from the west end of St. Chad's, now commonly called St. Chad's Hill, that crossing the end of it towards the Walls, now called Swan Hill, from a public-house called the "Swan," some time since situate at the bottom of it," and St. John's Hill. The term "Murivance" probably also included what is now Belmont, which is not mentioned by Phillips, though the street must have been formed and many of the present houses built before his time.

The "Slang" or "Gosnell's Slang" leading from the bottom of Swan Hill to the river was called "Murivance Lane."

Bispestan, leading from under the Wyle to the Town Walls, became first Beeches Lane, then Back Lane, and has now gone back to Beeches Lane, which is probably a corruption of the original Bispestan or Bushpestan Street, which name it bore 5th Edward I.

The "Shuts," by which is supposed to be meant passages or "shoots" leading from one street to another, believed to be peculiar to Shrewsbury, at least so far as the term by which they were known, are fast becoming unknown from the needless fashion of modern days, of substituting what some fastidious people think a more intelligible designation. For instance "Gullet Shut" is now "Gullet Passage." "King's Head Shut" afterwards "Golden Cross Shut," now called "Golden Cross Passage;" Turkey Shut, Peacock Shut, Coffee House Shut and others have undergone a like change, with very doubtful improvement. In like manner the word "Lane" has been in many instances altered to "Road," which is really a distinction without a difference. There is, however, one instance in which the reverse is the case, the old name of Knuckin Street has given place to Hill's Lane, to gratify the vanity of a gentleman of the name of Hill, who built himself a house therein, and which house was dignified by a recent occupier as "The Mansion House," a term singularly inappropriate and misleading.

Barker Street, leading from Bell Stone to St. Austin's Friars, was formerly Romboldesham or Rumaldesham; Cheddlelode is now St. Chad's Water Lane; and Seynt Mary Waterlode is called St. Mary's Water Lane, but whether the substitution of "lane" for the Saxon "lode" be an improvement or not in these cases is doubtful. The term "lode" implies an outlet to the river, and besides the two above referred to, there were several others in various parts of the town which have now disappeared: "Ikeslode" leading from Dogpole to the Walls; "Crepullode" at the bottom of Knuckin Street; "Bulgerlode" near the site of the English Bridge; and "Cordlode" the site of which was unknown to Phillips. Some other of the localities in the list given can be identified in the present day with-

out much difficulty, but many others are totally lost or have become undistinguishable.

This paper must not be looked upon as complete or exhaustive. It is intended rather as an invitation to others who have more leisure and greater knowledge of the subject, to follow it up with some account of the numerous smaller streets and places, and especially the "shuts," which have been omitted by the writer, whose main object has been to deal with the principal thoroughfares. They are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently interesting to form the subject of another paper.

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