

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1892

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

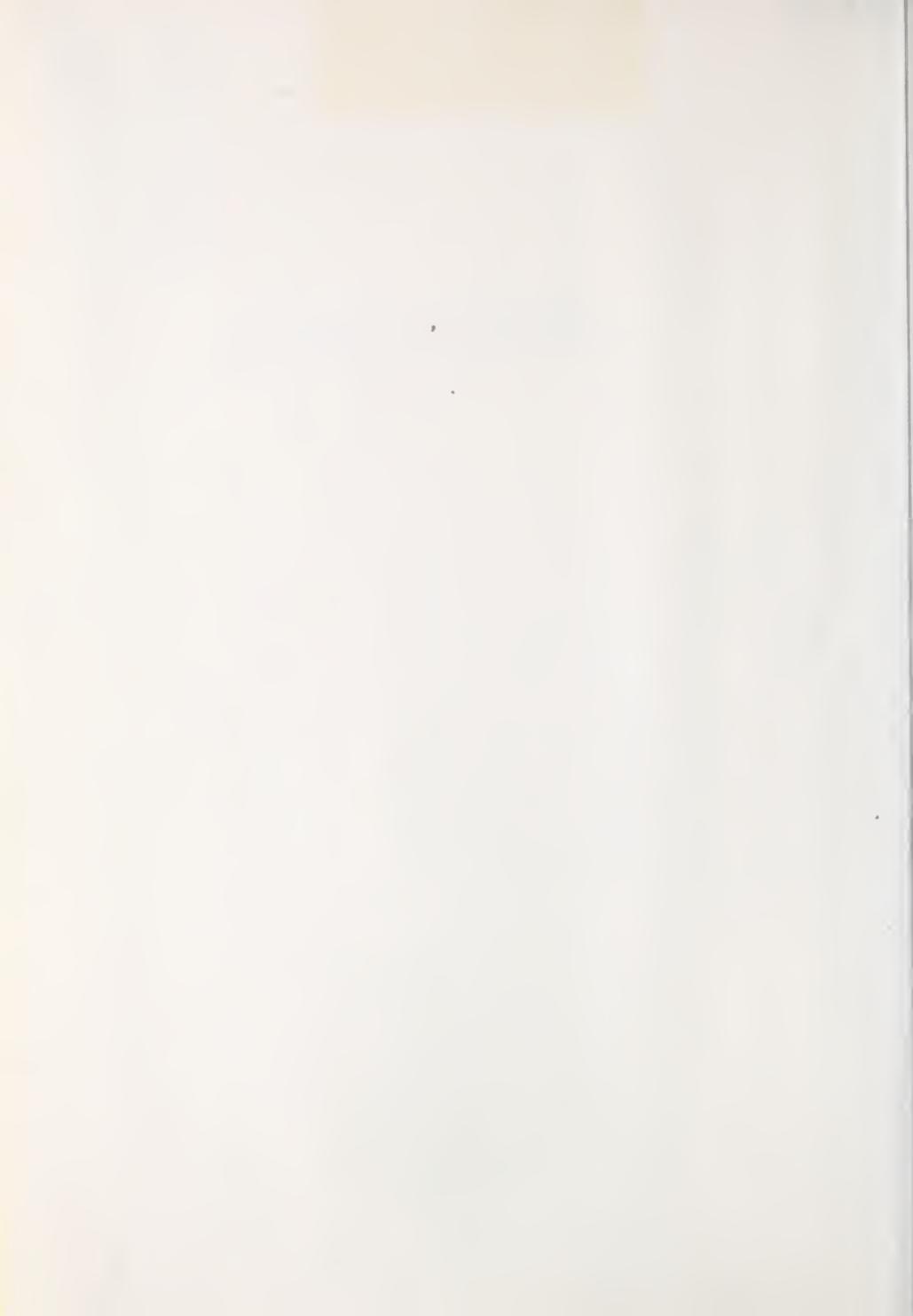
GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00855 1753

GENEALOGY
942.4501
SH84T
1892





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

840

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

2. S.
1892

2ND SERIES,

V. 4 VOL. IV., 1892.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

OSWESTRY
WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1968

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1912432

WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO.,
PRINTERS, ETC.,
OSWESTRY AND WREXHAM.

142270

317

WREXHAM

WREXHAM

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

CONTENTS of 2nd Series, Vol. IV.

	Page.
Selattyn: A History of the Parish. Chapter II. By the Hon. Mrs. BULKELEY-OWEN	1, 199
The Last Visitation of Shropshire, 1663. By W. H. B. BIRD	59
Letter from the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury concerning the Cure of Nesse, 1568. Extracted from the Shrewsbury Corporation Muniments by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	64
Some Leaves from the Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Salop. Part III. By Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart.... ..	65
Deed relating to Lands in Tateley, made by Henry de Broom in 1373. Transcribed and Annotated by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.	115
Shrewsbury Corporation Insignia. By Miss H. M. AUDEN ...	118
Churchwardens' Accounts of the Town of Ludlow. Tran- scribed by LLEWELLYN JONES	119
Grant of Lands in Pontesbury, in A.D. 1351. By the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.	175
Notes on Shropshire Birds. By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH ...	183
Richard Gardiner's "Profitable Instructions," 1603. Edited by Dr. CALVERT	241

Pre-Historic Shropshire. By R. LLOYD KENYON	...	...	264
The Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327, Munslow Hundred. With Introduction by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A., and Notes by Miss AUDEN	...	...	287
History of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties. By the late Rev. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A. Edited by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.			
Hadnall	...	...	339

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Signatures, facsimile	...	...	11—58, 200—226, passim.
Seal of Sir John Owen	..	...	53

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held at the Mayor's Court, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, November 14th, 1891. The chair was occupied by the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, and there were also present—the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. R. C. Wanstall, Colonel Barnes, Mr. W. Phillips, Alderman Southam, Mr. F. Sandford, Major Southam, Dr. Barnett (Church Stretton), Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Mr. E. Whittingham (Newport), and Mr. F. Goyne (secretary).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The annual report was read as follows:—

The year covered by this report has not been marked by any occurrences of special importance. The question of the ancient Abbey pulpit, about which considerable discussion took place at the last annual meeting, remains in the same position as it was then, the works in connection with the Shropshire Railways being for the present suspended; but it may be mentioned that the Council have recently received a communication from the Society of Antiquaries of London, promising the assistance of that body to secure its protection in case of need. During the past year the Council, with the sanction of the parochial authorities, have opened a gate from Princess Street into the crypt of Old St. Chad's, but this has not involved any expense to the Society, the entire outlay having been generously borne by an individual member. It may be mentioned also that, after more than two years' labour, the sorting and rough indexing of the Municipal Records of Shrewsbury has been completed by members of the committee appointed for that purpose; the proper cataloguing of the large number of documents involved will still require considerable time and work. The Transactions have been continued as usual, and many articles of permanent interest have appeared. No excursion was made this year. One was proposed, and even partly arranged, but it was found necessary first to postpone, and eventually to abandon it altogether, mainly in consequence of the almost universal prevalence of influenza at the time. It is proposed by the Council, with the sanction of this meeting, to make the financial year in future run from January to January, instead of June to June as at present. It is felt that this change will do away with considerable inconvenience which has been experienced, both in the collecting of subscriptions and the distribution of the Transactions. The Council cannot conclude their report without an earnest appeal for more adequate support for the Society on the part of residents in the county. Shropshire yields to no part of England in the variety and interest of its antiquities, and yet its Archæological Society has constantly to appeal for increased support in order to maintain its efficiency. Is it too much to ask that at least every landowner should enrol himself among its members, and thus become possessed of its Transactions, which form so rich a storehouse for much of the past history of his county?

(Signed) THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. He said that with regard to Wroxeter, they would all look with some interest to the view Lord Barnard may possibly take in respect to this interesting spot. It might be that his lordship, as a large landowner and taking an interest in everything on his property, would enable the Society to disclose the greater portion of the ground at Wroxeter. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps by-and-by the Society might think fit to approach Lord Barnard with regard to this, and, personally, he thought they might do so without annoyance. (Hear, hear.) His lordship's property was so extensive that he could scarcely know what was upon it, and he (the Archdeacon) thought the Society might inform him of what actually was upon it, and ask his aid and assistance. There were over 190 acres not yet uncovered, and although they had lit upon the most remarkable and central part of the city in the excavations that had already been made, yet there might be many interesting things to be disclosed. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the crypt at old St. Chad's, he could not help wishing that there might be some slight covering put over it. He thought something might be devised in the shape of a galvanised iron roof, which would not be very unsightly, in order to prevent the weather getting at the old stones. If the weather, moisture, and then frost were allowed to act upon the stones they would soon break up, and he thought it would be well if the Council of the Society would consider whether some protection—he did not mean from the sides but from the sky—could not be placed over the crypt, and thus preserve a very interesting feature for many years. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Abbey pulpit, he confessed that he was one of those—he did not know what the opinion might be of the archæological people in London—who would be glad to see the pulpit removed. Many people thought it ought to remain upon the site where it had been so long; but when they thought of the purposes to which the ground may be thrown, he fancied it seemed ridiculous to let the pulpit remain on land to be used merely for a utilitarian railway station. He thought the pulpit in such surroundings would be out of place, and if they could preserve it by removing it, it was surely the right thing to do, at least it was most in accord with his own opinions of antiquarian propriety. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the adoption of the report. He only wished to make one remark in reference to the proposal for making the financial year of the Society run from January to January instead of from June to June. Anyone who had had anything to do with a Society that ran from June to June knew that there was always a certain amount of difficulty in getting in the subscriptions, as people got confused as to when they became due. (Hear, hear.) At the last meeting something was said in reference to subscriptions in arrear, and he was glad to say that matters had mended since then; but still there was a considerable amount unpaid, which arose, he found, from the fact that there was some uncertainty as to when the subscriptions became due.

Alderman SOUTHAM said with regard to the crypt at old St. Chad's he really thought it was a great misfortune to have opened the ground until the Society was in a position to cover it properly. As to the iron roof mentioned, he was afraid such a covering would look ugly under any circumstances. The only thing he could suggest was a sort of thick glass roof, which would afford plenty of light, and at the same time protect the crypt from the weather. He fancied this would not be a very expensive work. At any rate something must be done or the old roof would become absolutely worthless. (Hear, hear.) With regard to his old friend the Abbey pulpit, he was strongly against removing it, feeling satisfied that if it was removed and put on the other side of the road, or anywhere else, it would simply lose all the old fascination in regard to it, and, if re-erected, would be looked upon as practically a new building built of old stone. He, therefore, strongly urged the Council not to remove it, more especially as from several conversations he had had with Sir R. Green-Price he was led to believe that if the Abbey railway was ever to come—and he hoped it might—it would be so arranged that the old pulpit would not be altogether out of place. He, therefore, advised the Council to wait a bit before taking any steps in reference to it.

The report was then adopted.

On the motion of Alderman SOUTHAM, seconded by Mr FOLLIOTT SANDFORD, the Council of the Society was elected as follows:—Rev. Canon Allen, Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Mr. W. Beacall, Mr. J. Calcott, Dr. E. Calvert, Mr. G. S. Corser, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Mr. C. Jones, F.S.A., Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, Mr. Morris, Mr. S. M. Morris, Rev. E. Myers, F.G.S., Mr. E. C. Peete, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., and Mr. S. C. Southam.

Colonel BARNES moved the re-appointment of Dr. Calvert as auditor, coupling with the motion a vote of thanks for past services. He said he noticed from the accounts that there was a balance on the wrong side, and thought those members whose subscriptions were in arrear should be told that it was in consequence of their non-payment that the balance was on the wrong side. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. PHILLIPS seconded the proposition; and the CHAIRMAN, in putting it to the meeting, expressed the hope that those members who had not paid their subscriptions would take note of what Colonel Barnes had said.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE CHURCHES OF SHREWSBURY.

The CHAIRMAN then said: It has, I believe, been customary in the last few years that the member of this Society who is appointed by his fellows to preside at the annual meeting should address those present on the objects of the Society generally, or should read a paper of some matter of interest, whether in archaeology or natural history. It is a good custom, but, as time passes on, and our field of enquiry becomes narrowed, the chairman of the day will find an increasing difficulty in presenting new matter of interest, and in

treading on untrodden ground. The matter I suggest to you to-day is one in which in right of my office I may be supposed to feel an interest. That office has to deal with the existing buildings and estates of the Church, and thus, in the small acquaintance I possess with the study of archæology, I naturally turn first to the ecclesiastical buildings and estates of ancient times. But this is a very wide field: so I limit myself to-day to some enquiry into the old foundations of churches in Shrewsbury, and particularly of the parish churches which still survive. How did they arise? and in what order were they founded? In dealing with these questions, I am well aware that I shall have very little of direct or documentary evidence on which I may rely or lay in evidence before you. I must proceed almost wholly by circumstantial evidence or even mere conjecture. The conclusions I shall venture to express will be matter of inference rather than history, submitted not for your information, but for your criticism. They will be open to all sorts of objection, and will provoke discussion. I expect this, and what is more, I desire it. If my conjectures succeed in provoking discussion, the discussion will provoke enquiry, and enquiry will lead us some way, even in the dark, towards the truth. Which, then, is the church of oldest foundation in Shrewsbury? If the answer when given be not very profitable, yet the enquiry is very interesting to some of us. For I remember, on the occasion of Bishop Selwyn's first visit as diocesan to Shrewsbury, he asked (with reference to some action he was about to take), Which is your Mother Church? He was thinking, doubtless, of other places far larger now than Shrewsbury which have grown up since the Norman Conquest from mere villages into populous towns and cities, yet recognising the one Mother Church which at Domesday sufficed for her inhabitants. He forgot that Shrewsbury was of provincial importance in British and Anglo-Saxon days, and certainly had more churches than one before the system of parishes was completely organised. Bishop Selwyn had for the moment innocently supposed that St. Mary's was the Mother Church, and was much amused to find that of the clergy present (it was happily only a clerical meeting) three other claimants came eagerly to the front. Of course, being a practical man, he dropped the question with a smile. But we, in so far as we are archæologists, do not limit ourselves to what are called practical questions, and hold that many things are indirectly useful which are of no immediate utility. So I ask the question once more—Which is the church, of those now existing, which is of oldest foundation in Shrewsbury? There are now ten churches with ecclesiastical parishes assigned to them. In pursuit of an answer to my enquiry, I will deal with them by a process of exhaustion:—(i.) We may set aside All Saints' Church at once. It was founded in 1871, and does not even represent, as some of the other suburban churches do, any earlier dedication of a church swept away in the 16th century. And I may add, by the way, that we rarely find in places, where at Domesday several churches existed, any one of them to have been thus dedicated. The title of All Saints was

used chiefly where only one altar was set up, and the honour and interest of the whole roll of the saints was sought. (ii.) We may next clear out of the way the Church of Holy Trinity, founded in 1836. But in this case the dedication does revive that of several altars in the old churches and chapels of the town, which were consecrated by this name. (iii.) S. George's next passes out of the reckoning, consecrated in 1832. Its title, however, revives that not of an altar merely, but of a non-parochial church or chapel with a hospital, or what we should now call almshouses, which stood once within S. George's parish, not far from the Welsh Bridge. This earlier foundation was only of Norman date. (iv.) For S. Giles' Church, which, I think, stands next, there is more to be said. I can well remember when, half a century ago, it was reputed to be the most ancient church in Shrewsbury, and that on one occasion, when several scholarly men were present, one of them settled the question by quoting Pennant as having said so. "Pennant's Tour" was a book of great authority in those days, and, indeed, is still a sound book where Pennant describes things as he saw them; but not when, like myself to-day, he goes on to draw conclusions. But, to do him justice, he does not say this of S. Giles' Church. All he says is that when he came to Shrewsbury he was told so. However, we may conclude now that the claim for S. Giles' of earliest foundation was an empty one. Not only is S. Giles' not mentioned in Domesday (which would not be conclusive, for the roll of then existing churches is not quite complete in Domesday), but, more than that, I believe that S. Egidius or S. Giles, as a patron saint of English churches, only came over with the Conqueror, and that there is no instance of consecration by his name before quite the close of the 11th century. (v.) Next comes S. Michael's Church. I place this as having a better claim to antiquity even than S. Giles, because, though the present building was erected only in 1830, and I was myself present at its consecration, yet it is not only a revival by name of one of the old parish churches of Shrewsbury of at least Anglo-Saxon date, but the parochial area assigned to it corresponds in large measure with the parish attached to that earlier church. The Church of St. Michael stood just within the gateway of the Castle. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* is of opinion that it must have been founded by Roger Montgomery when he re-built the Castle. But when we consider that the garrison within the Castle had also a chapel, still existing, in the main building, and that further provision was made in the Chapel of S. Nicholas for the garrison outside, and more than this, when we remember the considerable size of the parish attached to this Church outside the town, it seems at least probable that the Church was of earlier foundation than the Norman Castle, but came to be included within its walls when those walls embraced a larger area of fortification. The Church of S. Michael seems to have gone much out of repair in the 14th century, and soon afterwards its parochial bounds were broken up by a large portion being assigned to S. Julian's Church, some part to Battlefield, some to S. Alkmund's,

and some reverting to S. Mary's, from whence Owen and Blakeway are of opinion the whole originally came. (vi.) We come now to the five old parochial churches, the only churches in use in Shrewsbury sixty years ago. Of these the most recent, in the date of its foundation, is that now known as Holy Cross, though originally dedicated to S. Peter. This church, when afterwards connected to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, founded by Roger Montgomery, became the most dignified and wealthy, and, excepting only the Cluniac Priory of Wenlock, the largest and most beautiful of all the ecclesiastical structures of Shropshire. But as a church and as a parish church the date of its foundation cannot be carried further back than the middle, perhaps, of the eleventh century. It lay altogether outside the town, and a distinct record of its foundation exists as having taken place by one Siward not long before the Conquest. It is also stated as being at that time the least noticeable and important of the churches in and about the town, while S. Mary's is named at the same time as the most considerable. The tradition that it was the most ancient probably arose from a mistranslation of a Latin account of the foundation of the Abbey as having been laid "in a church which was *parochia civitatis*." This some wise-acre rendered *the* parish of the city, using the definite in place of the indefinite article, *a* parish of the town, *i.e.*, one included within its liberties though external to its walls. I may add that Owen and Blakeway, though they deal with the parish of Holy Cross first in their history, on account of the dignity of the Abbey with which it became connected, are careful to state that it was the youngest of the five parishes of the town. (vii.) I hesitate not to turn next to the Church of St. Alkmund. The date of its foundation must be between the death and canonization of the Prince it commemorates, and its mention in *Domesday*. Very little is known about Alkmund, or why and when he became a saint. All that we know is that he was a Northumbrian Prince and the last of his race, dying or being slain at the beginning of the ninth century. This church is said in the Leiger of Lilleshall Abbey to have been founded by Ethelfleda, Queen or Lady of the Mercians. This might have been the daughter of King Offa who became wife of Kenwolf, King of Mercia, who died in 819, but this date seems to be too near to the death of Alkmund, and scarcely to allow time for him to become canonized. Or it might have been Ethelfleda, a daughter of King Alfred, who married Duke Ethelred and became ruler of Mercia after her husband's death. This was about 912 or the beginning of the 10th century. King Edgar afterwards, in the middle of this century, appointed to this church a dean and 10 or, as *Domesday* says, 12 canons, and in the same book of Lilleshall is stated to have done so, because he was descended from the same noble stock of Northumbrian kings as S. Alkmund. No less than eleven manors were attached to the College as recorded in *Domesday*. Two of these were soon lost, and the rest were alienated by Richard de Belmeis in King Stephen's reign, in order to found Lilleshall Abbey. When

complaint was made of the poverty in which the parochial cure was thus left on the suppression of the College, the wrong was rectified by the robbery from St. Mary's College of the tithes of Coton Hill, which remain to this day the main endowment of St. Alkmund's Vicarage. We cannot place, I think, the foundation of St. Alkmund's before 820, and more probably not till 920. (viii.) It is a little difficult to know where to turn next, but I turn to the church of St. Chad. It has for some years past been either asserted or taken for granted that S. Chad's was in some sense the "mother church of Shrewsbury." On two occasions during the last 25 years, when some improvements were being carried out in the church and subscriptions sought for their execution, the dignity of this church has been pleaded as being the "metropolitan church," and therefore having a special claim on its neighbours. In no true sense could the word "metropolitan" be applied. Shrewsbury ceased to be a metropolis since it was the capital of Powysland—that is before S. Chad was born. And if by the term it was intended merely that S. Chad was the mother church of the town, I think it can be clearly shown that it cannot claim such antiquity. And, first, let me say that the claim is one only made in recent years, and has probably grown up from the fact that it had become 50 years ago the largest and the wealthiest parish; that nearly all the public offices of both town and county were within its limits; that the the judges of assize ordinarily attended worship there before the opening of their commission; that the public occasions of worship by the Mayor and Corporation have since the Reform Act been observed there in nine cases out of ten, and that the incumbent of S. Chad's has therefore been the Mayor's chaplain; that the bishops and archdeacons held their visitation there; that the church is capable of holding the largest congregation; and more than all these circumstances, an impression had prevailed among Salopians after the rebuilding of the church on its new and beautiful site at a great cost, that the church was as beautiful in its architectural details, within and without, as it was remarkable for its form. If, in the earlier part of this century, people came to see Shrewsbury, they went first to St. Chad's; and the sexton who had custody of its key held the most profitable office of its kind in Shrewsbury. Among the country people who come only occasionally to the town I find that this superstition has not wholly died out. That S. Chad's has indeed been since its foundation one of the chief churches of Shrewsbury there can be no doubt, but that it cannot have been the mother church is clear for the following reasons:—S. Chad died in 672. This was about a century before Shrewsbury passed out of the hands of the Welsh Princes into those of the Mercians, and we cannot place the foundation of S. Chad's Church earlier than about 780. Well, then, was Shrewsbury at that time a Christian town or not? There can be no doubt, I think, whatever, that the town was Christian while the Welsh Princes held it: and that the Mercian kings had become Christian before they entered it. There must therefore have been churches in it, of which S. Chad's could not have been one. I

think that we may fairly maintain, in the new light shed on the British and Anglo-Saxon period, that Christianity, though stamped out by the Saxon invader over a great part of the island after the close of the Roman occupation, yet never disappeared from Shrewsbury, nor indeed from the greater part of Shropshire. It is quite impossible for me to go fully into the proof of this assertion now, but I do not hesitate to make it. Then look besides at the site of S. Chad's old church. It is said to have been built where the Lys or palace of the Welsh Prince stood, and so did not succeed any earlier church. It was moreover outside the town. I suppose that it is now an accepted statement that the old British town was bounded, after the manner of the Britons, by a wall of earth and stone, and a ditch, and that these ran from the castle along the west side of the hill to the bottom of Pride-hill, then across to the top of the Wyle-cop, and then returned to the castle along the east edge of the hill; that the town ditch or bailey ran along High-street; that a pool existed south of it, where now lies the Market-place; and that no part of S. Chad's parish lay within the town. What churches had the inhabitants in the British days? I suggest that there were at least three, of which two survive. (ix.) One of these was in all likelihood S. Julian's or S. Juliana. I conjecture this partly from its singular dedication. It is a very rare one in England, if indeed any other exists. It is not at all likely to have been introduced by the Anglo Saxons, who rarely used other than Scripture names. Nor if founded after S. Chad is it likely that the dean and canons of the larger and more powerful foundation would have suffered so large a portion of the town, so closely adjoining them, to be severed from their control. St. Juliana was an early saint of Asia Minor, at the very beginning of the 4th century, and though unlikely to have been chosen by the Anglo Saxons not at all unlikely to have been respected by the Britons. We still find in Wales a great number of saints belonging to the list of martyrs in the far East and South, whose names were honoured in the dedication of churches from the earliest introduction of the faith into this island. And besides its dedication pointing, as I think, to British times, there is its position *within* the old town, and the probability that more than one church existed within it in the British days, and the absence, too, of any tradition as to its foundation points to, or at least admits, an early period. (x.) We have now but one church left, of the history of which, however, very little is known; but concerning which much may be gathered from the circumstances attaching to it—I mean S. Mary's. I think that I have proved with regard to eight of the ten churches that no one of them can possibly have been the earliest, unless we suppose that Christianity in Shrewsbury did not survive the departure of the Romans. S. Julian's, I have said, may possibly, nay probably, have belonged to the British Church, by reason both of its site and its dedication; but both by reason of its dedication and its site it must yield in priority of foundation to S. Mary's. While All Saints and S. Peter, and perhaps S. Andrew, are the commonest of all Anglo-

Saxon dedications, S. Mary is beyond all doubt the most common among the Britons. None came near it except S. Michael. Llanfair and Llanfihangel are, I suppose, the most frequent titles at this day in Wales, and Llanyelian is not likely to have been set up until after the title Llanfair had been appropriated. And I have already hinted that S. Michael in the Castle may have been of British nomination, too. By such conjecture we should have three churches founded in the old town before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, and the extension of the Mercian kingdom to Offa's Dyke. And when you consider the position of S. Mary's Church, in the very centre of the earlier town, and when parishes came to be defined, occupying in its cure of souls more than half the town area, and with a burial ground extending, at one time, from the centre line of Castle Street to the very doors of the houses now occupied by Mr. Rope and Miss Hawkins; that a peculiar jurisdiction had been assigned to it from the days of King Edgar, not extending, as a similar right once did at S. Julian's, over its own parochial area only, and soon to be lost, but still existing and extending over six other churches; that, before the Reformation, assemblies of great and even national importance were held within its walls, as in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.; that besides its own churchyard cross, the central or high cross of the town stood at the corner of its churchyard; that there is good evidence to show that the very ancient parish of S. Michael in the Castle was formed out of lands once within the limits of S. Mary's—when you look, I say, to all these circumstances pointing in one direction, with nothing to set against them except that the origin of the church is lost in obscurity—a truth which points two ways—you are left, I think, in face of this conclusion, that of all the existing ecclesiastical foundations in Shrewsbury, the earliest must have been S. Mary's.

The Rev. T. AUDEN proposed a vote of thanks to the Archdeacon for his very able address, and said as the incumbent of St. Julian's he wished to express his gratitude to him for having given that church so high a place among the ancient churches of the town.

The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER seconded, and hoped the Archdeacon's paper was merely the first chapter in the history of St. Mary's Church which he would write. (Applause).

The vote was carried unanimously, and the Archdeacon having replied, the meeting terminated.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE annual excursion of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society took place on Tuesday, June 28th, in the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth. The party included the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A.

Mrs. Auden and Miss Auden, Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, Rev. R. C. Wanstall, Rev. O. M. Feilden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. H. J. Wilcox, Rev. H. M. Clifford, Mr. Arthur Sparrow, F.S.A., Mr. and Miss Corser, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. and Miss Dovaston, Dr. Calvert, Mr. Hodges, Mr. L. Hodges, Mr. Southwell, Mr. G. Griffiths, Mr. T. Frank Poole, Mr. F. Goyne, secretary, &c.

The main body of the party, in spite of somewhat threatening weather, assembled at Shrewsbury Station at 11 20, and travelled down in a saloon carriage to Bridgnorth, picking up several members by the way. The railway route is not without archæological interest, passing as it does within sight of Eyton-on Severn, once the country house of the Abbots of Shrewsbury, and later the home of Magdalene Newport, George Herbert's mother, and going almost under the shadow of the Cistercian Abbey of Buildwas. The gorge through which the Severn flows from Buildwas to Bridgnorth is of great geological interest, and many plants of comparatively rare occurrence grow in the neighbourhood. Not far from Ironbridge Station, though not to be seen from the line, stands the old Manor house of Beathall, built in 1535, whose royalist owner in the days of Charles I. gave up almost all for the King, and lost more than one son in his cause. A more modern noticeable point, now, however, becoming venerable, is the iron bridge, made in 1779, the first large structure of its kind in existence. Bridgnorth was reached about 12 30, and taking their seats in the carriages waiting for them, the party drove by way of Morville to Aston Eyres, once the seat of the family of Fitz Aer, one of the most notable in Shropshire.

This Aston (*i.e.* East Town—there is a corresponding Weston on the other side of Monk Hopton) was held at *Domesday* by Alcher, under Rainald, the Sheriff of Shropshire. In Saxon times its owner, Sessi, had been a freeman. It had then been worth 30s. but in 1086 was valued at 40s. Alcher was also lord of Albrighton, near Shrewsbury, Middleton Scriven, Withiford, and Harcott. The first of these he gave to Earl Roger de Montgomery's foundation of Shrewsbury Abbey. Alcher was succeeded by Robert fitz Aer, who was probably the founder of the church at Aston in 1138. His son, another Robert, some 30 years later, had a dispute with the monks of Shrewsbury as to the right of burial at Aston, which was settled by Roger, Bishop of Worcester, in favour of the Abbey. This Robert gave the land of Newton, near Ellesmere, to the canons of Haugmond, together with the bodies, when they should die, of himself and his wife Emma de Say. His son, Robert fitz Aer (III.) in 1221 received permission from King Henry III., then at Bridgnorth, to "assart and cultivate his *rifflet* pertaining to his wood of Estun, where the road goes down towards Salop, between the brook and the boundary of the aforesaid wood of Estun, that the road might be safe and secure for passengers in those parts, and that they should neither meet with harm to their goods or persons from the malefactors of that neighbourhood by reason of the said *rifflet*." Robert was succeeded by William fitz Aer, who, about 1230, formerly renounced

his right to the advowson of Aston in favour of Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1235, he was one of the four knights who visited the king's Shropshire forests, and reported their condition. He died c. 1245, leaving his son John, a minor. John fitz Aer attained his majority about 1256, and from that time till his death in 1293, his name occurs frequently in the records of the county. He was succeeded by a son, Hugh, and he in turn by another Hugh. Margery, the heiress of the Fitz Aers, was niece of this second Hugh. She married Sir Alan de Charlton, of Apley, and conveyed all the Fitz Aer estates at Withiford to her husband.

The church of Aston Aer, or Wheaten Aston, as it is sometimes called, has been but little altered since Robert Fitz Aer built it in 1138, endowing it with 60 acres of land, a house, and the tithes of his demesne. The south door, with its curious tympanum, and the arch of the chancel coincide with this date. Parochially Aston Aer was, and still is, a member of Morville, but in early times it was a sufficiently valuable piece of preferment to be coveted, and finally obtained by the Abbey of Shrewsbury, which appropriated the main part of the endowment. After looking at the little church, opened, in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar, by the churchwarden, Mr. Barker, the party inspected the very interesting remains of the old manor house of the Fitz Aers, now forming part of the farm buildings of the present manor. The remains are mainly of 13th century work, with a few later touches. They consist of part of the great hall, with two-storied domestic buildings standing at right angles to it, the stone staircase of which is in good preservation. The present manor house seems to have grown out of a gateway house to the older manor. It contains many traces of old work, kindly shown to the members by Mrs. Cooper.

From Aston the more energetic of the party braved the drizzling rain and wet grass to walk over the Meadowley Hill to Upton Cressett, the road thither being better suited for pack horses than for four-wheeled carriages. In fine weather the walk is charming, with extensive views, but unfortunately the weather was not fine, and a Scotch mist blotted out all views and made the mile seem double its rightful length. The church and manor house of Upton Cressett stand on the side of a little valley some four miles from Bridgnorth. The manor occurs in *Domesday* under the name of Ultone. It was held in 1086 by Rainald, the Sheriff. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it had been held by a freeman, Edmund, and had been worth 40s. Later, apparently, during its change of owners, it was only worth 10s., but at the time of *Domesday* was valued at 25s. It possessed a wood capable of fattening thirty swine, and four more teams might be employed on the land of the manor. In 1138, Robert de Betun, Bishop of Hereford, mentions that two-thirds of the tithes of Upton, in his diocese, had been granted to Shrewsbury Abbey. This possibly refers to this Upton, as Alan de Opton, the contemporary lord, was interested in other grants to the Abbey of Salop, and he is among the witnesses to Robert fitz Aer's

deed of endowment of the church of Aston-Aer. In 1165 Alan de Upton held a tenure under the barony of Fitz Alan, but in 1180 he seems to have been succeeded by William Goiun, and he in turn in 1194 by Hugh de Upton, whose name frequently occurs in matters relating to the King's forests. In 1255, Upton was held under John fitz Alan by Thomas de Upton, but the following year William de Upton was lord here. William's successor, John, was a juror on the great forest perambulation of 1300, but died the following year, leaving his son John under age. This John was living in 1344, and had three sons, and a daughter Constance, married to Thomas Cresset, of Garmeston, near Leighton. Constance's descendants succeeded to this manor and held it till 1792, when it passed with an heiress to the Pelham family, who still possess it. The Cressetts became a family of considerable mark in the county. In 1434 and in 1445 Hugh Cressett, of Upton, was Sheriff of Shropshire. In 1484 Robert Cressett, who was also twice Sheriff of the county, interested himself in the dispute between the Abbey and Town of Shrewsbury as to the right to Merivale. His wife was a co-heiress of the Stapletons. Later, in the time of Charles I., Edward Cressett was an ardent Royalist, though his name does not appear among those who compounded for the loyalty under the Parliament. In 1710, Edward Cressett, of Cound, was among the Shropshire gentlemen who welcomed the notorious Dr. Sacheverell to Shrewsbury. He was one of the members for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1710 and 1713.

The party first made their way to the church, where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. S. G. Hayward. It is a picturesque and interesting building, dating apparently from the beginning of the 12th century. The chancel arch is a fine specimen of late Norman work, and the font is of similar date. The first mention of a church here is in 1259, when William de Upton, lord of Upton, had a dispute with Richard Foliot, rector of Chetton, as to the right of presentation. The arcade of the now destroyed north aisle is apparently of early 13th century work. In the Cressett Chapel, now used as a vestry, is a mural brass to the memory of Richard Cressett and his wife, 1640. The pulpit and the old communion table are of oak, and date apparently from the 17th century. From the church a move was made to the manor house, an excellent specimen of Elizabethan brickwork, mainly of the time of Richard Cressett, who was Sheriff in 1583. Many of the rooms contain oak panelling of a somewhat later date, and one upstairs room, known as the "chapel," has remarkably fine oak beams. The Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, Vicar of Cound, whose family represents the Cressetts, kindly pointed out the objects of interest in the house and the gateway house. The latter is a most picturesque turreted brick building, traditionally said to date from a visit paid to Upton Cressett by Prince Henry, the elder son of James I., when he was holding his court at Ludlow. It is now, unfortunately falling into ruin, but still contains several ornamental ceilings, on which the device of the Prince of Wales' feather is frequently repeated. It was all too soon time to return to the carriages at

Aston Aer, to rejoin the less hardy of the party who had not ventured on the walk. The mist having cleared away to some extent, the members were better able to enjoy their walk, noticing on their way plants of *Genista tinctoria*, growing in abundance, and making acquaintance with a family of young lapwings too recently hatched to have learnt to be afraid of mankind.

From Aston the party returned to Morville, where they found the Vicar, the Rev. H. J. Ward, waiting for them in his interesting church. Morville was a collegiate church in Saxon times, possessing eight canons, and endowed with eight hides of land. After the Conquest, Earl Roger de Montgomery bestowed five hides of land of St. Gregory's church on the Abbey of Salop, and three on his domestic chaplains, with the understanding that on their death the Abbey should inherit their prebends. About the year 1110, Hubert, son of Richard de Mesnel Hermer, a Norman priest, who had been one of their chaplains, claimed his father's prebend, but this claim was disallowed by the King and the Bishop of London. It seems strange to our ideas of mediæval usage to read of a priest's son recognised by the law, but the celibacy of the clergy was not the rule in England till after the 12th century. In 1076, a council held at Winchester decreed that those secular clergy who had wives might keep them, but forbade those who had not to marry. Archbishop Anselm in 1102, commanded the married clergy to put away their wives, but apparently he did not meet with full obedience, for six years later, in 1108, he reiterated the command, and threatened disobedient clergy with deprivation of their benefices and loss of all temporal goods. The opposition to this mandate continued, and in 1127 another effort was made to enforce celibacy on the secular clergy, and again in 1129, a council was convened in London of bishops, abbots, archdeacons, and "all the priors, monks, and canons that were in all the cells in England," says the old chronicler. The council broke up on October 4th, and commanded all priests to put away their wives by November 30th, "and that he that would not do this should forego his church, and his house, and his home," but, adds the chronicler, "the King gave them all leave to go home, and thus the canon availed nothing. All kept their wives by the King's leave, as they had hitherto done." In 1118, the monks of Shrewsbury built a new church at Morville. It was consecrated by Geoffrey, Bishop of Hereford, and on the day of consecration, five travellers, coming from the ceremony, were overtaken by a thunderstorm, and, while sheltering, two of the party and their five horses, were killed by lightning. In the *Domesday Book*, Morville is the only church mentioned in the whole hundred of Alnolestreu, but in a short time chapelries were built and endowed in its extensive parish. Within 50 years at least seven chapels had been endowed and consecrated, mainly through the influence of Robert de Betun, Bishop of Hereford. These were Billingsley, Oldbury, Tasley, Aston Aer, Aldenham, Underton, Astley Abbots, and possibly Upton Cressett also. The greater number of these

date from the troubled reign of Stephen. It was enacted by Bishop Robert that the chapels should remain subject to the Mother Church of Morville; that the people should attend there on the greater festivals, and that if the Priest of Morville so wished, their bodies should be brought thither for burial. The collegiate foundation of Morville sank after the Conquest into a mere cell or grange of Shrewsbury Abbey. Leland in his Itinerary mentions that on his way from Wenlock to Bridgnorth he saw "a little priory or cell at Morfeilde, on the right hand as I entred the village." The last Prior of Morville was Richard Marshall, who in 1529 resigned his post as Abbot of Shrewsbury, and retired here. He died in 1558, and was buried at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. From a valuation of 1545 we learn that the buildings of the cell or grange were then in a state of utter ruin, and only valued at 10s. per annum. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries Morville passed to Roger Smyth, bailiff of Bridgnorth, in 1545, who married Frances, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett. In 1631 it passed, with an heiress, to the family of Weaver, who held it for 130 years, when it passed to Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Lord Sudeley, by marriage with his cousin, the grand-daughter of Anthony Weaver, M.D., of Castle House, Bridgnorth. In 1814, Morville was sold to Sir F. R. Acton, in whose family it still remains.

Morville Church contains many points of interest. Mr. Petit, the great authority on architecture, was of opinion that the present church is not the identical building of 1118, but dates from some 50 years later. This seems hardly probable, and the members of the Archæological Society came to the conclusion that, in spite of the somewhat later character of the mouldings of the nave arcade, they had before them the church consecrated by bishop Geoffrey de Clive. The tower seems to stand on a Saxon foundation, and has some touches suggestive of Saxon work, and the font is undoubtedly of early date. The chancel is of unusual length, recalling the fact it was once a collegiate foundation. In the nave are four curious carved oak figures of the Evangelists, of 17th century work, cut out of solid blocks, possibly dating from the time of the rebuilding of the chancel about 1683.

From the church the party returned to the carriages to drive to Aldenham. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of time, the members were not able to avail themselves of the Misses Loxdale Warren's kind invitation to inspect the interior of Morville Hall, a fine 18th century building, where two of their number had already been hospitably entertained after their wet walk over Meadowley Hill. Aldenham is a house of similar date, having been built by Sir Edward Acton in 1697. The front looking down the beautiful avenue is slightly more modern, and the library buildings are a comparatively recent addition. The manor of Aldenham was held in early times under the Baskervilles by a family of De Aldenham, who frequently appear on matters relating to the Forest of Shirlett, on the borders of which their property lay. At the close of the 14th century Edward

Acton, son of William Acton, of Acton Burnell, is called of Aldenham. About 1599 Walter Acton, of Aldenham, married Frances, daughter and heiress of Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, and their son Edward was created a baronet in 1643. He was a staunch adherent of Charles I., and compounded for his loyalty with £2,000. He was succeeded by his son Sir Walter, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett. He was succeeded in turn by his son Sir Edward, and he by his son Sir Whitmore, whose son Sir Richard was the last baronet of this branch. He died in 1790, leaving only daughters, and his estate passed to the descendants of his great uncle, the second son of Sir Walter Acton and Catherine Cressett. This branch of the family had been for some time settled on the continent and had become Roman Catholics. The modern chapel at Aldenham dates from the succession of the present branch of the family.

At Aldenham the party were most hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Barber-Starkey, and entertained to afternoon tea, which was most welcome after the wet walk to Upton Cressett and rather damp drive. It was enjoyed in the hall, near the fine portrait of Charles I., an early copy of Vandyck's great work. After tea Mr. Barber-Starkey kindly pointed out the thick walls still existing in parts of the house, and showed the curious old painting of the building as it stood in 1625. It is difficult to trace how much of the older work was incorporated into the present structure, but probably a not inconsiderable portion, judging from the general plan and the great thickness of many of the inside walls. Before leaving for the return drive to Bridgnorth, a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Rev. T. Auden and seconded by the Rev. A. T. Pelham, was given to Mr. and Mrs. Barber-Starkey for their graceful hospitality.

The members were to have visited Tasley Church, which, in spite of having been re-built in 1840, still contains an old oak screen, but lack of time and fast-falling rain caused the plan to be given up. The party reached Bridgnorth soon after six o'clock, and did full justice to the excellent dinner awaiting them at the Crown Hotel. After dinner the Rev. A. T. Pelham read an interesting autograph letter of Judge Jeffreys written to the then head of the Cressett family before the parliamentary election of 1687, and Mr. Cressett's answer, from which it appeared that the Shropshire squire was fully a match for the wily Lord Chancellor. The showers of the earlier part of the day had now developed into a thunder storm, through which the party made their way to the station, and which lasted as far as Buildwas on the return journey. Shrewsbury was reached at 8 45 after a somewhat wet but most interesting day, which left the members with only one regret—that they had not been able to see more of the picturesque neighbourhood they had visited.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1892.

- Adnitt, Mr. H. W., Belle Vue, Shrewsbury
 Allen, Very Rev. Canon, Belmont, Shrewsbury
 Auden, Rev. T., M.A., F.S.A., Condover Vicarage, Shrewsbury
- BRADFORD, Right Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire
(President)
- BROWNLOW, Right Hon. Earl, Belton, Grantham
 Babington, C. C., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
 Baldwyn-Childe, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., J.P., Kyre Park, Tenbury
 Barker, John, Esq., J.P., Old Grammar School House, Shrewsbury
 Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
 Barnes, Col. J. R., J.P., Brookside, Chirk
 Barton, Rev. J., M.A., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop
 Beacall, W., Esq., J.P., Sunfield, Shrewsbury
 Benthall, E., Esq., Glan Twreh, Ystalyfera, Swansea Vale
 Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry
 Bidlake, G., Esq., Wellington, Salop
 Borough, J. C. Burton, Esq., B.A., D.L., J.P., Chetwynd Park,
 Newport, Salop
 Bridgeman, the Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., J.P., The Hall, Wigan
 Bridgeman, the Hon. and Rev. J., M.A., J.P., Weston-under-Lyziard,
 Shifnal
 Bridgeman, Orlando, Esq., Coton Hill, Shrewsbury
 Broomhall, J., Esq., J.P., Surbiton, Surrey
 Burd, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop
 Burr, George, Esq., Oaklands, Shrewsbury
 Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., B.A., J.P., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton
 Burson, Mr. W., Whitehall Street, Shrewsbury
 Burton, E. R. Lingen, Esq., Four Sisters, East Bergholt, Suffolk
 Burton, Rev. R. Lingen, Little Aston Vicarage, Sutton Coldfield,
 Suffolk
- Calcott, John, Esq., Oakley Street, Shrewsbury
 Calvert, E., Esq., LL.D., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
 Chance, A. F., Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury
 Cholmondeley, Rev. R. H., M.A., Hodnet Rectory
 Clark, G. T., Esq., F.S.A., Talygarn, Llantrissant, Pontyclun, R.S.O.
 Clay, J. Cecil, Esq., Market Drayton
 Clayton, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., The Rectory, Ludlow
 Clowes, Rev. Albert, M.A., Clee S. Margaret, Bromfield, Salop
 Cock, Alfred, Esq., Q.C., 8, Kensington Park Gardens, W.

Colvill, J. C., Esq., M.A., Olde House, Shrewsbury
 Colville, H. K., Esq., J.P., Bellaport Hall, Market Drayton, Salop
 Corfield, Lt.-Colonel F. Channer, J.P., Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby
 Corser, G. Sandford, Esq., The Crescent, Shrewsbury
 Cortissos, C., Esq., Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury
 Cranage, D. H. T., Esq., B.A., Wellington, Salop
 Corbett, John, Esq., M.P., Impney, Droitwich

Darby, Mrs., Adcote, Shrewsbury
 Davis, Rev. James, B.A., The College, Cleobury Mortimer
 Donaldson-Hudson, C., Esq., J.P., Cheswardine, Market Drayton
 Dovaston, Adolphus, Esq., Twyford, Sunnyside Road, Ealing,
 London, W.
 Dovaston, J., Esq., West Felton
 Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., M.A., St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury
 Duignan, W. H., Esq., Rushall Hall, Walsall

Egerton, Rev. Canon, M.A., Middle Rectory, Shrewsbury
 Egerton, Rev. W. H., M.A., The Rectory, Whitechurch, Salop
 Eyton, T. Slaney, Esq., D.L., J.P., Walford Hall, Baschurch

Feilden, Rev. O. M., M.A., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry
 Fisher, Ed., Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot
 Fletcher, Rev. W. G. Dimock, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage,
 Shrewsbury

Foley, P. H., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Prestwood, Stourbridge, Worcester-
 shire

Foljambe, Cecil G. S., Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton,
 Newark

Fortey, Chas., Esq., Ludlow, Salop

George, A. Brooke, Esq., Dodington, Whitechurch, Salop
 Gough, Frederic H., Esq., Chilton Moor Vicarage, Fence Houses, co.
 Durham

Gough, Miss, St. Winifred's Cottage, Shrewsbury

Gregory, G. W., Esq., Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury

Griffin, Harcourt, Esq., J.P., Pell Wall, Market Drayton

Griffiths, George, Esq., Weston, Shifnal

Guildhall Library, London, E.C.—C. Welch, Esq.

Greensill, Frank, Esq., Marina, Douglas, Isle of Man

HARLECH, Right Hon. Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry

HILL, Right Hon. Viscount, Hawkstone, Salop

Harding, W. E., Esq., Acton House, Kingsland, Shrewsbury

Harding, Mr. J. Millard, The Square, Shrewsbury

Hawkins, Miss, St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury

Herbert, Hon. R. C., M.A., D.L., J.P., Orleton, Wellington, Salop

Heywood-Lonsdale, A. P., Esq., B.A., D.L., J.P., Shavington,
 Market Drayton

Hibbert, F. Aidan, Esq., B.A., Denstone College, Uttoxeter
 Hignett, T. H., Esq., Shrewsbury
 Hodges, E., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop
 How, T. M., Esq., Nearwell, Shrewsbury
 Howells, T. Middleton, Esq., Highfield, Shrewsbury
 Hughes, W. H., Esq., 65, Clarendon road, Holland Park, London, W.
 Hurt-Sitwell, Willoughby, Esq., J.P., Ferney Hall, Craven Arms
 Hyslop, W. Campbell, Esq., Stretton House, Church Stretton

Jebb, Arthur Trevor, Esq., J.P., The Lyth, Ellesmere, Salop
 Jones, Morris C., Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Powys-Land Club, Gungrog,
 Welshpool
 Jones, H., Esq., 1, Church Court, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.
 Juson, Mrs., Monklands, Shrewsbury

KENYON, Right Hon. Lord, Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop
 Kenyon, R. Lloyd, Esq., M.A., J.P., Pradoc, West Felton, Oswestry
 King, Roff, Esq., Beech House, Sutton Road, Shrewsbury
 Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., M.A., J.P., Hardwicke Hall, Ellesmere
 Kyannersley, T. F., Esq., J.P., Leighton Hall, Ironbridge, Shropshire

LICHFIELD, Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Lichfield
 Lane, Colonel Cecil Newton, C. M. G., J.P., Whiston Hall, Albrighton,
 Wolverhampton

Langley, Alfred F., Esq., Golding, Peterston Super Ely, Cardiff
 Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.S.A., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
 Leslie, Henry D., Esq., J.P., Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, R.S.O., Mont-
 gomeryshire

Lewis, Mr. Henry, Oswald Road, Oswestry
 Lloyd, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Edgmond, Newport, Salop

Mainwaring, S. Kynaston, Esq., D.L., J.P., Oteley, Ellesmere
 Minshall, Thomas, Esq., J.P., Castle View, Oswestry
 More, R. Jasper, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., M.P., Larden Cottage, Much
 Wenlock

Morris, Mr. W. B., Shrewsbury
 Morris, S. M., Esq., Swan Hill Court, Shrewsbury
 Moss, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury
 Myers, Rev. E., F.G.S., The Parsonage, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury

Naunton, Mr. W. W., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
 Norton, Rev. F. C., Ditchling Vicarage, Sussex

Oswell, A. E. Lloyd, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Shrewsbury
 Owen, A. C. Humphreys, Esq., Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire

POWIS, Right Hon Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool
 Parry, Rev. W., D.C.L., Fitz Rectory, Salop
 Parry-Jones, J., Esq., Beechfield, Oswestry

Peele, E. C., Esq., J.P., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
 Pelham, Rev. A. T., M.A., Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury
 Phillips, W., Esq., F.L.S., J.P., Canonbury, Shrewsbury
 Pickering, T. E., Esq., B.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury
 Piper, E. J., Esq., Belle Vue, Shrewsbury
 Poole, T. Frank, Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
 Potts, E. B., Esq., Broseley
 Purton, Ralph C., Esq., Church House, Oldbury, Bridgnorth

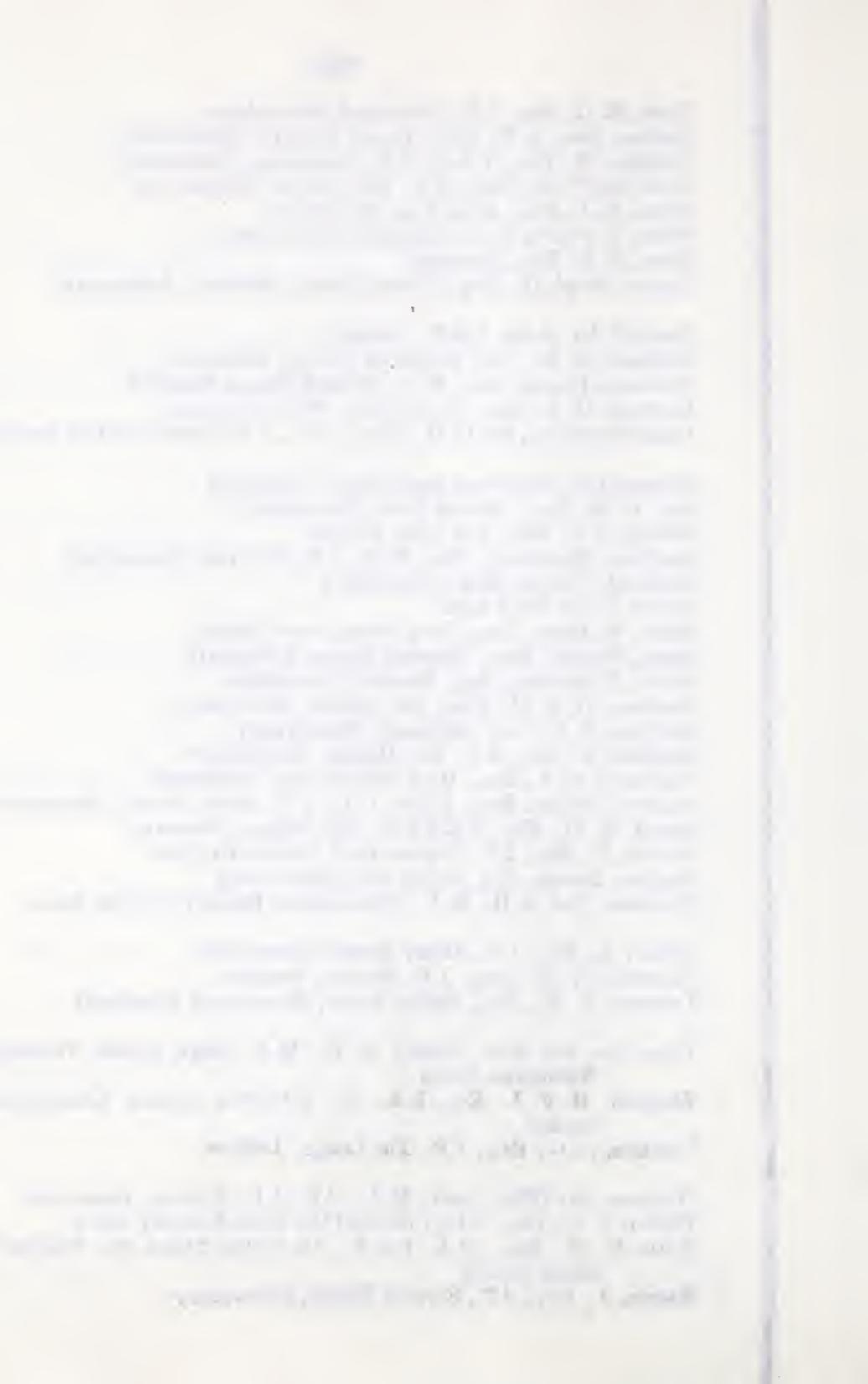
Randall, Mr. John, F.G.S., Madeley
 Robinson, C. B., Esq., Frankton Grange, Ellesmere
 Robinson, Brooke, Esq., M.P., Barford House, Warwick
 Rowland, G. J., Esq., 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton
 Rouse-Boughton, Sir C. H., Bart., D.L., J.P., Downton Hall, Ludlow

SUTHERLAND, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall
 Salt, G. M., Esq., Quarry Place, Shrewsbury
 Salwey, T. J., Esq., The Cliff, Ludlow
 Sandford, Humphrey, Esq., M.A., J.P., The Isle, Shrewsbury
 Sandford, Folliot, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Severn Valley Field Club
 Smith, H. Percy, Esq., Tong Priory, near Shifnal
 Smith, Hubert, Esq., Belmont House, Bridgnorth
 Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., Eastfield, Ironbridge
 Southam, H. R. H., Esq., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
 Southam, S. C., Esq., Elmhurst, Shrewsbury
 Southam, T., Esq., J.P., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
 Southwell, C. J., Esq., Hook Field House, Bridgnorth
 Sparrow, Arthur, Esq., F.S.A., D.L., J.P., Preen Manor, Shrewsbury
 Spaul, W. H., Esq., F.R.I.B.A., The Poplars, Oswestry
 Stanier, F., Esq., J.P., Peplow Hall, Market Drayton
 Stanton, George, Esq., Coton Hill, Shrewsbury
 Swainson, Rev. J. G., M.A., Winstanston Rectory, Craven Arms

Taylor, R., Esq., J.P., Abbey House, Shrewsbury
 Thursfield, T. H., Esq., J.P., Barrow, Broseley
 Trouncer, T. W., Esq., Astley House, Shrewsbury (deceased)

Vane, Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F., M.A., High Ercall Vicarage,
 Wellington, Salop
 Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., B.A., 30, Edwardes Square, Kensington,
 London
 Venables, R. G., Esq., J.P., The Lodge, Ludlow

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Pevercy, Baschurch
 Walker, C. C., Esq., J.P., Lilleshall Old Hall, Newport, Salop
 Watts, W. W., Esq., M.A., F.G.S., 14, Hume Street, St. Stephen's
 Green, Dublin
 Watson, J., Esq., J.P., Berwick House, Shrewsbury



Warner, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Clun Vicarage
 Webb, T., Esq., 30, Broadwater, Tunbridge Wells
 Whitaker, W. Wilkinson, Esq., Cornbrook House, Manchester
 Whitcombe, Robert H., Esq., Bewdley
 Whittingham, E., Esq., Newport, Salop
 Williams, Philip, Esq., J.P., Hinstock Hall, Market Drayton
 Williams, Pryce, Esq., Brookfield, Latchford, Warrington
 Williams, E., Esq., Broom Hall, Oswestry
 Wood, Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., The Clive Vicarage, Shrewsbury
 Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Penrhos House, Rugby
 Woods, Sir Albert W., C.B., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, Queen
 Victoria Street, London
 Woodall, Mr. E., *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser*, Oswestry
 Withers, Mrs., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury
 Wright, Philip, Esq., J.P., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke

Members are requested to notify any change of residence, or error
 of description, to the Secretary, Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

SOCIETIES IN COMMUNICATION WITH
THIS SOCIETY.

Birmingham and Midland Institute.
 Cambrian Archæological Association.
 Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society
 Derbyshire Archæological Society
 Essex Field Club.
 Folk-Lore Society.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 Kent Archæological Society.
 Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society.
 Powys-Land Club.
 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
 Society of Antiquaries of London.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
 Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society.
 Surrey Archæological Society.
 Sussex Archæological Society.
 Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society.
 William Salt Society, Stafford.
 Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

Bodleian Library.
 British Museum.
 Natural History Department of British Museum.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1964
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
5712 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
5712 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Account for the Year ending June 24th, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Members' Subscriptions	192	2	0
Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	6	6	0
Balance due to Treasurer	12	6	6

EXPENDITURE.

Balance due to Treasurer, June 24th, 1890	£	s.	d.
Mr. C. J. Clark, printing Lichfield Wills	16	18	7
Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing <i>Transactions</i>	26	13	4
Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, part payment of Account	97	5	11
Secretary	35	0	0
Rent of Wroxeter	5	0	0
Tithe and Poor Rate	3	18	6
Mr. Blockley, repair of Fences at Wroxeter	0	7	11
Messrs. Blower and Jenks, Iron Hurdles for Wroxeter	4	3	0
Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, calling Meetings, collecting Subscriptions, &c., &c.	1	11	6
Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and carriage of Parcels	2	15	0
Mr. Franklin, hire of Conveyance to Wroxeter and elsewhere	6	1	9
Commission on the collection of Subscriptions	1	2	6
	9	16	6
	£210	14	6

Nov. 13th, 1891.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed), E. CALVERT,

Auditor.

£210 14 6

SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. III., page 311.

CHAPTER II.

BROGYNTYN IN THE 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH CENTURIES.

IN the early part of the 15th century we find the family of Lack, Lake, Laken, Lakun, Lakyn, or Lacon,¹ as it is diversely spelt, living at Brogyntyn, or as it was then called, Porkington.

“The ancient family of Laken was seated at Laken, near Wem, from a very early period.”²

Laken is the Lach of Domesday Book.

“In Odenet (i.e., Hodnet) Hundred.”

“Ranulfus Pevrel tenet Lach. Ednot tenuit” in Saxon days.

The name of Richard de Lake occurs as early as the Pipe Rolls of the 2nd year of King John (A.D. 1200),³ and they held their lands under Robert Corbet in the year 1284.³

In a Pedigree of Brynkir of Brynkir, Co. Caernarvon, in the possession of W. R. M. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq., it is stated that John Lacon, alias Lake, was the son of Thomas, son of Sir Richard Lacon, alias Lake.

¹ Until Rowland Lacon's time (Sheriff of Shropshire 1571) the name was usually written Laken or Lakyn, but Lacon occurs on the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield in 1531. *Vide* Patrons of Smetheote. (See *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 91). It is spelt Laken in Selattyn Register in 1563.

² *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 62.

³ Eyton, vol. ix, p. 353.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PH.D. THESIS
BY
[Name]

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in the Department of Chemistry
by
[Name]
Chicago, Illinois
[Date]

Thesis Advisor: [Name]
Department of Chemistry
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Copyright © [Year] by [Name]
All rights reserved.
This thesis is made available online at the University of Chicago Library
for personal and scholarly use. This work is protected by copyright law.
Unauthorized reproduction or distribution is prohibited without the
written permission of the copyright owner.

This Sir Richard Laken was the son and heir of William Laken, who came of age 2 Richard II. (1379), by Margaret, daughter and heir of Rauf or Rad'i Paslew de Drayton Paslew (Co. Buckingham).¹

In the eighth year of Henry IV. (1406), we find Sir Richard witnessing the Earl of Arundel's Charter to Oswestry,² from which fact Owen and Blakeway draw the conclusion that "he was probably the Earl of Arundel's counsel and lawyer." He also witnessed the Deed of Release to the Burgesses of Oswestry, January 25th, 1407.

In the ninth year of Henry IV. he was admitted on the roll of the Guild Merchants of Shrewsbury.

In the Inquisition taken on the death of William, brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Stafford, 22 Richard II. (1398), Richard Lake held half a fee of the said William in Shropshire, and he also held half a fee of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham (see Inquis. post. mort. 38 and 39 Henry VI., No. 39).

Neither the Inquisition, nor the Will of Sir Richard Laken are to be found.

He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1415, and M.P. in 1433. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Hamon Peshull of Pashley, Co. Stafford, and of Willey, Co. Salop, Kt., whose son William Laken succeeded to his estates.

Sir Richard Laken appears also to have been the father of an illegitimate son, Thomas Laken, or Lake, of Porkington, whose mother was "Alice Walcot, an attendant on Lady Elizabeth Laken."³ Of this there can be little doubt, as the name of Thomas does not

¹ *Visit. of Shropshire*, 1623, p. 303.

² *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 62, and *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 157.

³ Joseph Morris's *Collection, Shrewsbury*, Lacon Pedigree. *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., 157, gives the wife of Sir Rich. Lacon and mother of Thos. Lacon as "Abs. verch John." If this be true, she must have been his second wife.

appear amongst the sons of Sir Richard Laken, whose names are given in the *Historical Visitation of Shropshire*.

In the Harleian MS., 1,982, Thomas Laken is described as Sir Thomas Lakyn of Willey, whose first wife was the daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, Kt., and whose second wife was Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Gruffyd Vychan of Ddeuddwr and Brochwel, the mother of John Lacon of Porkington. This must, I think, be false, for Sir Thomas Lakyn's will dated 1536, which lies at Somerset House, only mentions one wife, and no son John, though Richard his heir, three other sons and four daughters are all named in it.

Sir Thomas Lakyn's Inquisition taken at Bridgnorth 19 August, 28 Henry VIII., No. 60, says he died seized of lands at Bridgnorth and the Manors of Weston and Stowe, and of lands in Hallon and other places "set out," but there is no mention of Porkington.

Thomas Laken, or Lakyn, of Porkington, is stated in the Harleian MS., 1,982 (Vychan Pedigree) to have married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Gruffyd Vychan of Ddeuddwr, Esq., a lady whose pedigree dates from Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powis, Earl of Chester and Baron of Denbigh. She was a great niece of Sir Gryflyd Vychan, who was knighted at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415.¹ (*Arms: Arg. 3 Nags heads erased sable*).²

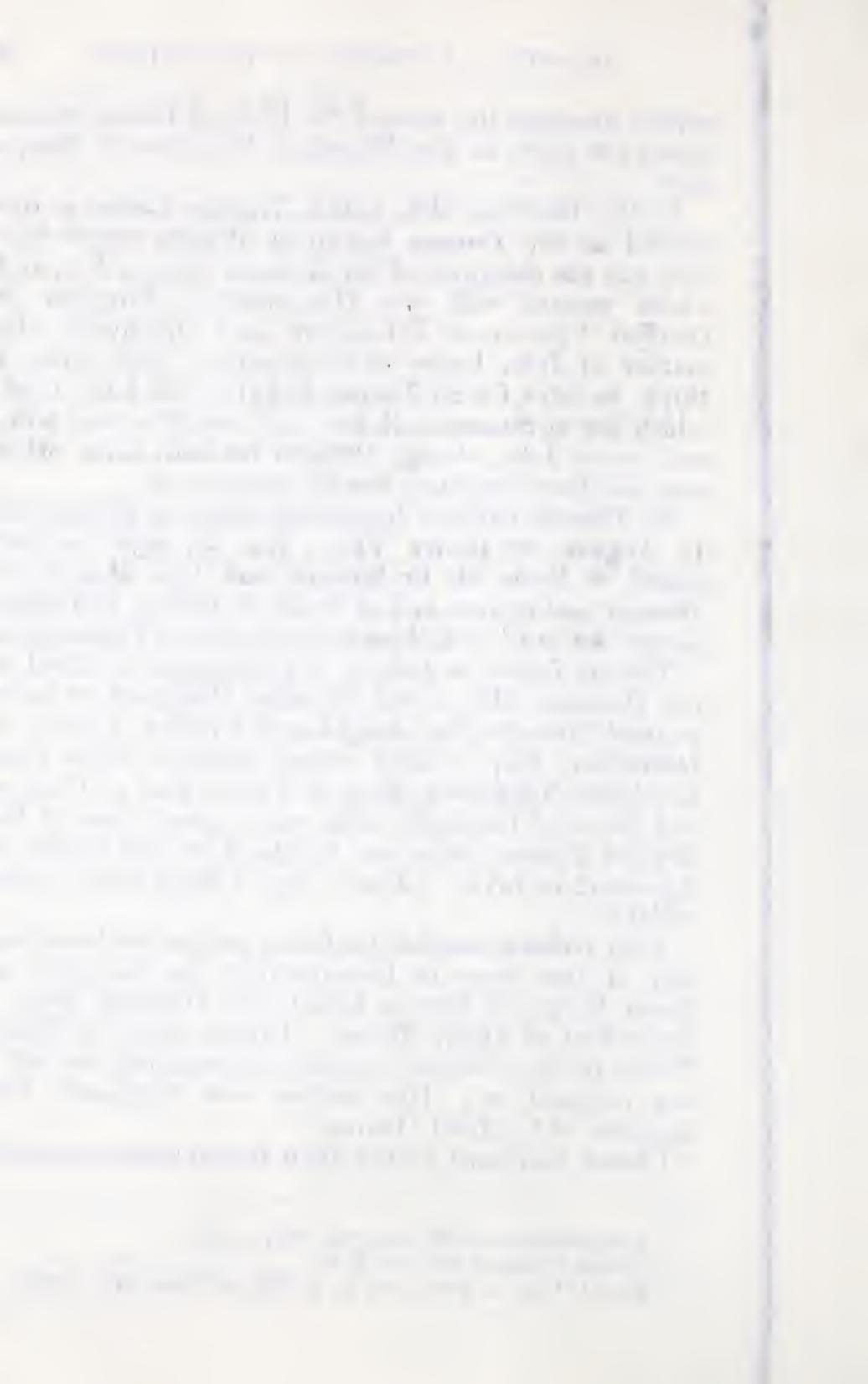
John Laken succeeded his father and married another lady of the name of Gwenhwyfar, the daughter of David Eytyn of Eytton Uchaf, Co. Denbigh, Esq., a descendant of Tydyr Trevor. (*Arms: those of Tydyr Trevor, per bend sinister, ermine and erminois, over all a lion rampant or.*) Her mother was Angharad, the daughter of Gryfydd Hanmer.³

I think this must be the John Laken whose appoint-

¹ *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. viii., p. 403.

² Brynkir Pedigree, Peniarth MSS.

³ *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 358, and Harl. MS., 1,982.



ment as Rhingilder for the County of Flint, A.D. 1488, is to be found in the Public Record Office. In the laws of Howel Dda (who died A.D. 948),¹ the Rhingyll or Apparitor is mentioned as the fourth official about the Palace of the King. His qualification for the office was that he was the possessor of free lands. His duties were to guard the Palace from fire during the King's meals, and to adjudicate in cases of pilfering. When on guard, he was to stand behind the king, holding two lances of three cubits long, before and behind him. Very minute and curious directions are given as to his food, clothing, and perquisites; these last were only to be held for life. Amongst them it orders that his share of spoil should be a bullock or a heifer.

Long before John Laken's time, however, the Rhingyll's duties had become purely legal. Though in 1488 Henry Tudor, a Welshman, was sitting upon the Throne of England, we do not hear that he revived the Court Ceremonies of the tenth century.

A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* says that "the originally legal functions of the Rhingyll became widened under the English Administration, so as to include the collection of local taxes."²

Thomas Laken succeeded his father and married Margaret, daughter of John Wyn Edwards of Ilanddyn,³ near Llangollen, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Lewis, Esq. John Wyn Edwards was a son of John Edwards of Chirk, by Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Ellis Eyton, Esq. The Edwardses of Chirk descend from Tydyr Trevor, whose arms they bear.

John Wyn Laken of Porkington and Llanddyn married Elin, daughter of Randle Dymock, or Dimorke,

¹ *Leges Wallicæ.* Hywel Dda, Book I., Chap. 39, de Apparitore.

² *Archæol. Camb.*, July, 1891. Edmund Owen, Esq., on the "Place of Cærwys in Welsh History."

³ Brynkir Pedigree and Harl. MS., 1,982.

of Hanmer Welington, Co. Flint, Esq.,¹ by Elizabeth, daughter of Griflyth Hanmer of Ffens, Esq., who died in 1501. The Dymocks trace their pedigree to Tydyr Trevor, whose arms they bear. They inter-married largely with the Hammers of Llanerch Panna and of the Ffens. John Wyn Laken was Constable of Oswestry Castle, temp. Hen. VIII. Doubtless, it was from this appointment that his house was called "Constable's Hall;" it is so named by Lady Eure in her will, which is dated August 25th, 1626.

I cannot discover the date of his death, but his wife must have long survived him, for the following entry of her burial occurs in Selattyn Register:—"Elin Dimorke widow, late wife of John Wynn Laken, gent., decessed, was buried the xxij daye January, 1590."

The Arms of Lacon are per fesse indented ermine and azure.

Upon the death of John Wyn Laken, the Brogyntyn property passed to the family of Maurice of Clenneney, Co. Caernarvon; William, afterwards Sir William Maurice, Kt., having married Margaret, the daughter and heir, 28 Sep., 1556.

Before passing on to the Maurices, I give the Lakens whose names appear in Selattyn Register. They were, in all probability, related to the Lakens of Brogyntyn, as William Maurice, Esq., and Elin Dimorke, widow of John Wyn Laken, are mentioned as Sponsors.

Probably Katherine Lloyd, the wife of John ap Thomas Laken, was a daughter of John Lloid of Llanforda, Gent. Both she and her father appear as godparents to John, son of William Maurice, Esq., who was baptised at Oswestrie, 8th Sep., 1569. The Harl. MS., 1,982, gives John as the eldest son and successor of Richard Lloyd of Llanforda (who died Sept 8th, 1508), by Margaret, daughter of John Edwards of Chirk.

¹ *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 314, Harl. MS., 1,982, and Brynkir Pedigree.

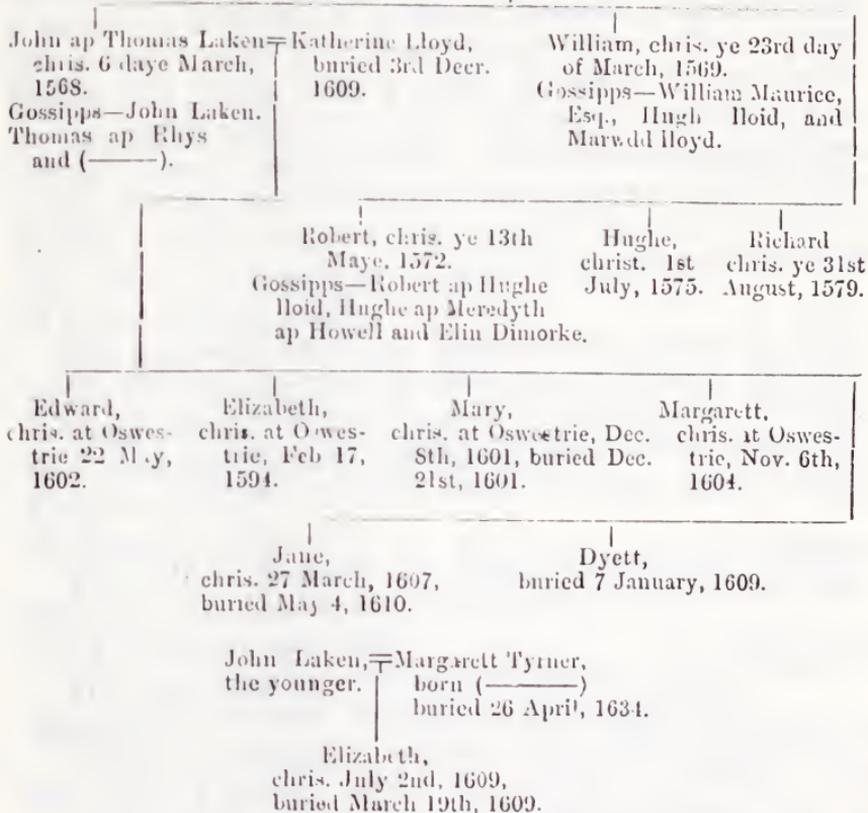
The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the most important events, and to show the progress of the 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, and to show the progress of the country from a wilderness to a great and powerful nation.

The third 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, and to show the progress of the country from a wilderness to a great and powerful nation. The fourth 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, and to show the progress of the country from a wilderness to a great and powerful nation.

LAKENS ENTERED IN SELATTYN REGISTER.

Christan Laken, buried 26 November, 1563.

THOMAS LAKEN = Margaret
born ————
buried Feb. 8th,
1587.



I do not know where this branch of the Laken family lived; nor if Margaret Tyrner, wife of John Laken the younger (as he is called in Selattyn Register), was a Turner of Oldport.

Margaret, wife of William Maurice, of Clenneney, was, as I have said, the last of the Lakens of Brogyntyn; she was born in July, 1540, and the date of her burial at Selattyn is 18th February, 1571. The youngest of her nine children, Gwenhwyvar, was then only fifteen months old. Gwenhwyvar Maurice was christened at Oswestrie the 26th November, 1570, and her "gossipps"

were John Laken, Gwenhwyvar Iloid, and Lluïc Staney.

The earliest family portrait at Brogyntyn is that of its first heiress, Margaret Laken. It is painted upon a panel, in a dress of crimson brocade trimmed with silver lace, with a ruff and deep lace cuffs, a green feather fan hangs from a chain fastened to her waist, on her right wrist she wears strings of pearls, and on her left wrist crimson beads. The colour has faded out of her cheeks, but the tints of her dress are wonderfully bright, and the picture is in a good state of preservation, when we remember that it was painted upwards of three centuries ago.

Her husband, William Maurice, was born in April, 1542; he was the son of Maurice ap Ellis ap Maurice, of Clenemey, in the Comot of Evioneth, Co. Caernarvon, who was lineally descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales,¹ whose arms he bore (*vert 3 eagles displayed in fesse or.*)

The will of Maurice ap Ellis, the father of William Maurice, was dated 11th October and proved 9th Dec., 1575; he died aged 58.

His grandfather, Ellis ap Maurice, was Sheriff of Merioneth in 1540; he died in 1571, aged 79.

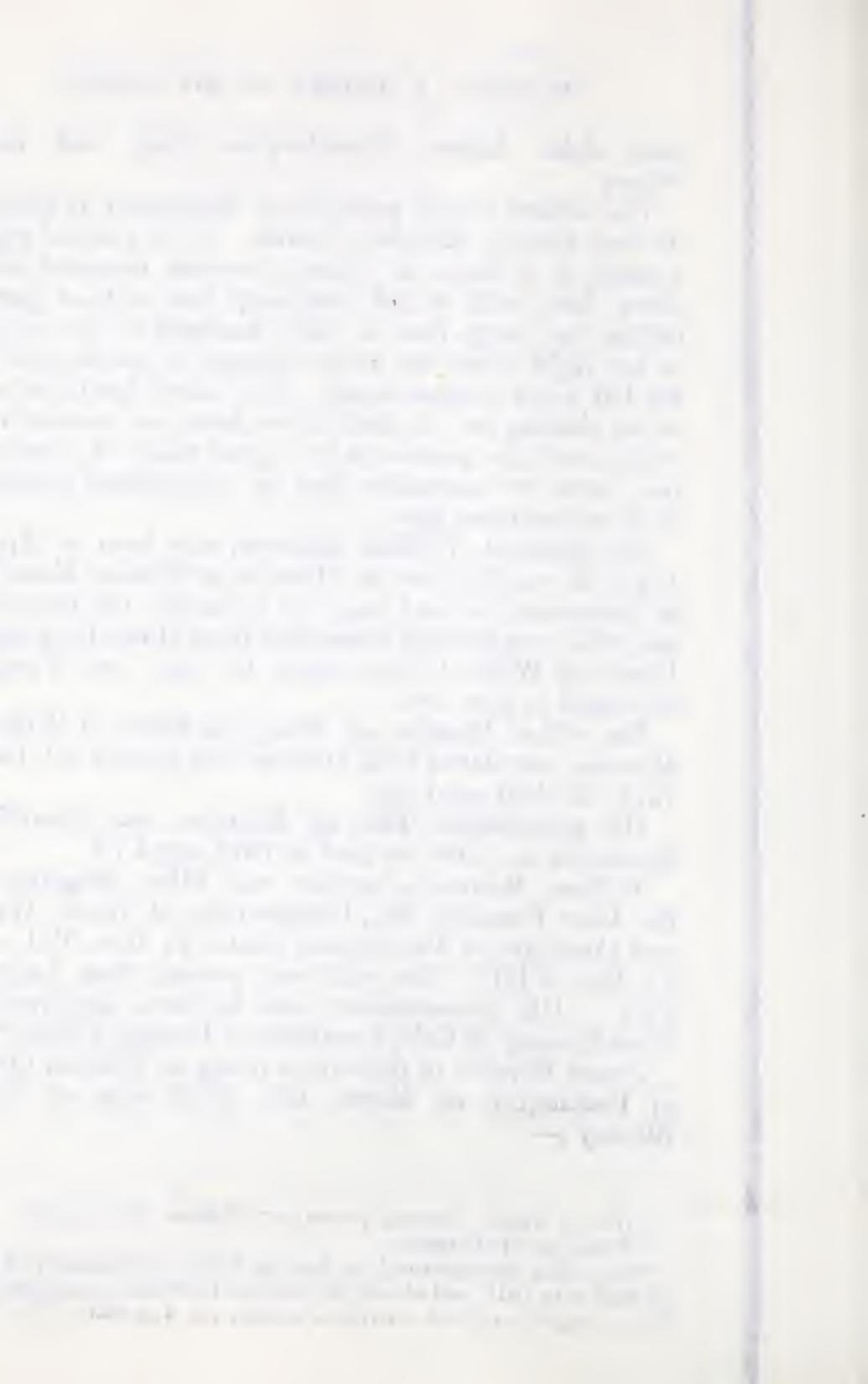
William Maurice's mother was Ellen, daughter of Sir John Puleston, Kt., Chamberlain of North Wales and Constable of Caernarvon Castle 21 Hen. VII. and 15 Hen. VIII.² Her will was proved 21st August, 1577. His grandmother was Kattrin, daughter of Piers Stanley of Eulo, Constable of Harlech Castle.³

James Brynkir of Brynkir, writing to William Owen of Porkington on March 4th, 1718, says of Piers Stanley :—

¹ *Hist. of Gwydir Family*, quarto edit. Ruthin, 1827, p. 90.

² *Kalendars of Gwynedd*.

³ This office was confirmed to him by Act of Parliament in 1485. He held it in 1515, and also at Michaelmas 1520, being then attached to the King's household.—*Archæo. Camb.*, vol. 1, p. 263.



“It was observed that wherever the Stanleys were married in those days, that family thrived mightily. . . for you may remember how great the Stanleys were in Henry ye 7th and 8th time, and therefor partly by interest to procure wastes and crown lands, they generally made fortunes, and our lands were esteem'd of little value in those days.”

William Maurice married his first wife Margaret Laken when he was little more than 14 years of age. His eldest son, William Wynn Maurice, was born 21st December, 1559.

He was Knight of the Shire for Caernarvon in the 8th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, 1592-1601, and in the 1st Parliament of James I., 1604-9, and M.P. for Beaumaris in the 10th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth; Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, 1581-2 and 1595-6, and Sheriff of Merionethshire November 24th, 1590-91, and 1605-6,¹ and one of the Council of the Marches o Wales.

He was knighted at Whitehall the 1st year of King James I., July 23, 1603.² He was a personal friend of the King, and it was at his suggestion that he adopted the title of King of Great Britain.

This is alluded to in a letter to him from his sister Anne, wife of Robert Wynn Brynkir of Brynkir,³ dated 6th Feb., 1603-4⁴ :—

“And me thinkes you should deseir his Majesty to speake to my Lord Channceller and my Lord President to use you well and to shew you some favoure thereby, for the great service that you have done in her Majesty's Raigne, and alsoe in his Majesty's raigne, being Knight of the Shire so maine years, and attending upon her Parliament so dueliie and trulie as you have done. By reason also that you are his Godfather

¹ Kalendars of Gwynedd.

² Kalendars o Gwynedd.

³ The Brynkers of Brynker descend from Gruffydd ap Cynan.

⁴ Brogyntyn MS.

and intituled his Highness Kinge of Great Britain. Let his Majesty therefore speake in your behalfe a Word or two."

Sir William Maurice seems to have done his best to get his suggestion as to the King's title confirmed, for we read:—

"Sir W. Morrice prest, did not content himself with suggesting the title; we find him more than two years after the Proclamation was issued endeavouring to get the title confirmed by Act of Parliament." Such at least is the statement made by Dudley Carleton in a letter to John Chamberlain, dated Cripplegate, Dec. 18th, 1606, in which we read as follows in an account of the Proceedings in Parliament (Domestic Papers, James I., 1606):—

"Sir W. Morrice prest hotly uppon the motion to have the King's title of Great Britanny confirmed by Act of Parlement; but he was answered by one James who concluded a long declamation with this description of the Brettons, that they were first an ijdolatrous nation and worshipers of Diuels. In the beginning of Christianity they were thrust out into the mountaines, where they liued long like theefes and robbers, and are to this day the most base pesantly perfidious people of the world. Mr. Hare came after with a bitter word against our neighbours, calling them beggarly Scots, for which he is in danger to be shrewdly hunted; and thus you see what extrauagancies we have had both pro and contra." ¹

It seems from the above that the use of unparliamentary language is not confined to the present day. History does not tell us how Sir William Maurice met these aspersions on his countrymen; however, we know he gained his point in the title of the Sovereign which has come down to the King's successors.

There is a Proclamation on three leaves (15½ in. by 12 in) in the Peniarth Library, "concerning the King's

¹ *Bye-gones*, September, 1873.
Vol. IV., 2nd S.



Majesties Stile of Great Britaine." This Proclamation was issued 20th October, 1604; it is printed verbatim in the Book of Proclamations printed by Barker in 1609. It will be found endorsed on the Patent Rolls, 2 James I., Part. VII.¹

I do not think Sir William Maurice could have lived much at Constable's Hall, for Selattyn Register only records the baptism of his two youngest children "at Oswestrie," and the burial of his first wife at Selattyn. His duties must have called him a great deal to London and Wales.

On August 22nd, 1575, he married another heiress, Ellin, relict of John Lewis of Chwaen, in Anglesey, daughter and heir of Hugh ap Llewelyn of Bodowir. I do not know the date of her death.

The issue of this marriage was William, born 29th June, 1582, who died 14th May, 1585.

On "Whitsone Tuesdays," 1605, he married his first cousin for his third wife, Jane, relict of Sir Thomas Johnes of Abermarlais, Co. Carmarthen, Kt., daughter and heir of Rowland Puleston of Carnarvon, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1592-3, and M.P. for the Carnarvon Boroughs 1547-1563. He died August 10th, 1622, and was buried at Penmorva, the village in which Clenenney lies. The inscription on his tomb is as follows:—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

WILLIAM MAURICE

OF

CLENENNEY, KNIGHT

WHICH DIED THE

Xth OF AUGUST

1622.

¹ *Ibid.*

The will of *William Maurice*
 which is at Somerset House, was proved November
 23rd, 1622.¹

Sir William Maurice's Will relates entirely to the Welsh property. He appoints " Dame Elin Eure, late wife of Sir Frances Eure, deceased, daughter and heir of my eldest son William Maurice deceased, and my nephew Ellice Brinker of Brinker executors." Amongst numerous bequests to the Brinckers and others he bequeaths " to my grandchild Jonett Owen wife to Sir John Owen heire apparent to Lady Eure, sixe heyfers in caulfes or six kines."

He was succeeded in his estates of Porkington, Clonenney, and Llanddyn by his grand-daughter Elin, who was born 7th October, 1578, her father William Wynn Maurice having died " vitâ patris." Her mother was Mary, daughter of John Lewis of Chwaen, Anglesey, and of Ellin, who afterwards became the second wife of Sir William Maurice. (*Arms of Lewis of Chwaen : Gules, a chevron between 3 lions ramp. or.*)²

Elin Maurice married first John Owen, second son of Owen ap Robert of Bodsilin, Co. Caernarvon, by whom she had eight children. He was Secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, in whose service " he made a fortune of £10,000," a sum perhaps despised by modern secretaries, but a vast one in those days.³

Through this marriage the Owens owned Brogyntyn for 200 years. They descend from Hwya ap Cynddelw, Lord of Llys Lliven in Môn, of the 15 Noble Tribes of Wales, whose arms they bore. (*Gules. a chev on, inter three lions rampant or.*)

¹ The *Archæo. Camb.* erroneously gives this date as May 19, 1628. Upon this latter date there was a "de bonis non" grant of the un-administered estate.

² See Brynkir Pedigree, Peniarth MSS

³ *Pennant's Tours*, vol. i, p. 356.

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 and the establishment of a new government. The middle years saw the westward expansion and the rise of industry. The late years have been characterized by social and political movements that have shaped the modern United States.

The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle for independence. The American colonies had long been subject to British rule, and they had grown increasingly resentful of British policies. In 1776, the colonies declared their independence from Britain, and they fought the Revolutionary War to secure their freedom. The war ended in 1781, and the new nation was born.

The middle years of the United States were marked by westward expansion. The American people had a strong desire for land, and they began to move westward in large numbers. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubled the size of the United States, and the Texas Revolution of 1835-36 led to the acquisition of Texas. The westward expansion was a key factor in the growth of the United States.

The late years of the United States have been characterized by social and political movements. The Civil War of 1861-65 was a turning point in the nation's history, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a more unified nation. The Progressive Era of the late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of social reform movements and the passage of laws to protect workers and consumers. The New Deal of the 1930s was a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, and it led to the establishment of a more active federal government.

John Owen's nephew of the same Christian name, who was born in 1580, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph September 20th, 1629, and was chaplain to King Charles I. He was "twice impeached, was imprisoned in the Tower, had to pay a fine of £500, and after seeing the Episcopal property sold, and the Cathedral he had done so much to improve desecrated, he died at Aberkinsey, near Rhuddlan, Oct. 16th, 1651, and was buried under the throne in the Cathedral."¹

It was probably whilst her husband was Secretary to Sir F. Walsingham that Elin Maurice's portrait was painted after the style of Zuccherò. It is a three-quarter length. She wears a dress of figured white satin with a ruff, a collar and earrings of large pearls, and pendant strings of pearls.

She married secondly Sir Francis Eure, Kt., son of William Lord Eure, and brother to Ralph Lord Eure, President of the Council of the Marches of Wales in 1609.

Dugdale says of the name of Eure, "It was assumed from the Lordship of Eure in co. Bucks. Where Hugh, a younger son of one of the Barons of Werkworth in county Northumberland, did seat himself in the time of King Henry III. is out of doubt." (*Arms of Eure: quarterly or and gu. over all on a bend sable 3 escallops or.*)

Sir Francis Eure was one of the Justices of the North Wales Circuit. He was buried at Selattyn 11th April, 1621, and is entered in the register as "Sir Fraunces Owen, Knight." I think, therefore, he must have assumed his wife's name, and the entry of their only son's baptism as "Compton, the son of Sir Fraunces Owen Knight by Elin his wife christened ye 15th day of February 1617," seems to confirm this opinion.

The register gives her burial as "Elin Maurice, widowe otherwayes the Ladye Owen was buried the 14th day of September, 1626."

¹ *Hist. of St. Asaph*

Her eldest son and heir was Sir John Owen, born in 1600, who is described by a writer on the Parliamentary side in the following terms:—"This John Owen was one of the staunchest Royalists in North Wales. He fought for the King with a pertinacity which cannot but be admired, and his unswerving fidelity to his sovereign brought him under the shadow of the scaffold."¹

Her second son was Col. William Owen (the Constable of Harlech Castle). He was baptized at Whittington 19th April, 1607. He was married at Selattyn Church on the 30th November, 1630, to Mary Kemp, widow of John Hammer, Bishop of St. Asaph. She was buried there on March 1, 1662. Colonel William Owen died s.p., and was buried at Selattyn 11th October, 1670. His will dated 27th September, 1670, was proved on the 28th February following. He left an annual legacy of £6 to the poor of Selattyn.

Her third son Maurice, baptized at Whittington, 13th April, 1610, was given lands by his mother in Anglesey in 1625. I do not know his career nor the date of his death. His name does not appear with the Bulkeleyes and other gentry of Anglesea in the records of the Civil War in which his brothers took so large a part.

Of the five daughters three were married. Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of Richard Vaughan of Corsegodol, Co. Merioneth. He died in his 30th year, M.P. for that county, upon 19th July, 1636. She married secondly, John Hauers of Whittlebury, Co. Northampton. Administration to her effects was granted 15 Oct., 1641.²

Anne, baptized at Whittington, October 1604; married Olave Buck.

Margaret married Rees Tanat of Abertanat, Lord of

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, by J. R. Phillips.

² Peniarth MSS.



the Manor of Broniarth.¹ He died 5th September, 1661. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Roger Kinaston of Hordley, ap Edward, ap Humphre, ap Sir Roger Kinaston.² Thus Margaret Maurice was niece by marriage to Elizabeth Kynaston, wife of Richard Hammer of Pentrepant, whose name occurs so frequently in Selattyn Register, and sister-in-law to Mary, her brother Col. William Owen's wife. Margaret Tanat died 29th October, 1670.

The two unmarried daughters probably lived each with a married sister, for Penelope is described in the family pedigree as "of Abertanat, spinster." She was buried at Selattyn, 8 May, 1671, and left a legacy to the poor of the parish of £4 yearly for so long as her executors "shall live, and no longer."

Ellen is described as "of Corsygedol;" she died in 1636.

The Oswestry Almshouses were founded by Sir Francis and Lady Eure. Dame Elin, widow of Sir Francis Eure, by her will dated 25 August, 1626, says that her husband had during his lifetime purchased six small messuages and dwelling houses in 'William Street,'³ Oswestry, which he intended should ever remain to be for the dwelling and habitation of six poor people in the said town, and which said houses since the decease of her said husband were, for the purpose aforesaid, conveyed to her and her heirs by Horatio Eure, Esq., son and heir of the said Francis Eure, and had since by her been newly built, and in accomplishment of the trust and confidence reposed in her devised the six said messuages or dwelling houses to the bailiffs and burgesses of Oswestry, and their successors, to be used and employed for the dwelling and habitation of six poor men, and six poor women

¹ Rees Tanat of Aber Tanat, sol., must have fought for the King in the Civil Wars, for we find he compounded in 1655 for his estates £85.

² Llyfr Silin (Abertanat, 1661). *Archæo. Camb.*, 5th Series, No. 14.

³ i.e., Willow Street.

of the said town of Oswestry to be appointed and placed therein by the said bailiffs and their successors."

John Owen came into his mother's estates at her death in 1626. He married Janet, daughter of Griffith Vaughan of Corsygedol, who was Sheriff for Merioneth in 1587-8 and 1602-3. She was sister to Richard Vaughan, the first husband of Elizabeth Maurice.

Sir John Owen's name does not appear at all in Selattyn Register; he must have lived at Clenenney except when called away by his military duties. He was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire 1630 and 1644, and of Merionethshire 1631-32.

Probably he lent his house in Shropshire to his brother William, whose name and that of his wife often occur in connection with Porkington. Many years of John Owen's life were devoted to the service of his King.

The first mention of him as a soldier occurs in 1642. Upon the 25th September of that year "King Charles wrote to the Commissioners of the County of Carnarvon, directing them to pay the money thus collected by them into the hands of John Owen of Clenenney, 'One of our Colonels.' Orders had been sent from Chester to the leading men, the Commissioners of Array and others, in the several counties of North Wales, calling upon them to conduct the trained bands to Shrewsbury, and to use all possible means to levy money for their support."¹

The same author says, "In North Wales the Royal interest very much preponderated. There were the Bulkeleys in Anglesea, John Owen (afterwards Sir John of Clenenney)," etc.²

He also says, "At the battle of Edgehill a great number of Welshmen were engaged. . . Colonel John Owen of Clenenney was probably present with his regiment from Anglesey and Carnarvonshire," October

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, J. R. Phillips.

² *Ibid.*

23, 1642. A contemporary MS. (Harl. MSS. 6844), speaking of the Welsh at the battle of Edgell, says. "Arms were the great deficiency, and the men stood up in the same garments in which they left their native fields; and with scythes, pitchforks, and even sickles in their hands, they cheerfully took the field, and literally like reapers descended to that battle of death."¹

We next hear of him at Abingdon, whence he writes the following letter to his wife:—

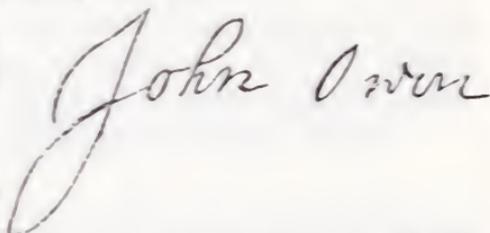
Deare Wife

I have no newes to writte. I am at this instante thanks be to God well and desire the like with you att home. I cannot write of any bussiness untill we be more settled. I pray you to have care of the children. Your nephew and niece wants nothings. In the meantime I wish you and I a happier meetinge. I am

Your — loveinge husband

from the campe att Culham
Hill neere Abingdon 26
of May, 1643.

For Mrs. Owen at Cleneney
in Carnarvoushire.²



Clarendon mentions him in the History of the Rebellion,³ where he says "he was desperately wounded at the battle of Bristol when it was taken by Prince Rupert." The following account of this is given in the Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers. "His Highness Prince Rupert, then General of the Horse, upon Tuesday, July 18, 1643, began his march from Oxford to Bristol. Fourteen regiments of foot he carried along with him, divided into three Tertias,⁴ my Lord Viscount Grandison being Colonel General. The

¹ *Ibid.*

² Breconydy MSS.

³ Clarendon, Book VII., p. 111.

⁴ Tertia, i.e. Brigade.

first Tertia was commanded by my lord himself, which had six regiments in it. . . . The sixth was Col.¹ Owen's, each led by his own Colonel."

(Here follows a long description of the siege). "Our men retreating, my Lord Grandison again took horse, to fetch them up the third time, which they obeyed very willingly, following even to the very ditch of Priors fort. Into this since our retreat some of the defendants were descended, and by one of them was my Lord Grandison shot in the right leg, who thus hurt, desired Col. Owen to lead on his men, which he doing, was presently shot in the face; whereupon the soldiers perceiving two of their chief commanders hurt, pressed on no further, but retreated. My Lord Grandison and Col. Owen then rode back to the Prince's quarters to be dressed."²

"It is said that the Welsh counted more than 5,000" on the King's side at the Battle of Bristol.³

In the following letter Sir John Owen gives his wife a description of his wound, records the interest which the tender-hearted King shewed in him, and mentions his appointment as Vice Admiral of North Wales.⁴

"Most deare Wife

I have written unto thee divers times but doubtinge of your receipte because you sent me noe answere, I once more venter the writtinge and am to tell you the misfortune I had before Bristow where I was unfortunately shott through the right side of my nose out under the leaft [h]eare thorow all the iuggular vaines and mouth and did the extreame, (?) y^t everybody thought I had been choalk but God be prayesd I am in prettie good state, if it doth not turne into a feaver I hope to recover my bodily health shortly, but my wounde wille long.

¹ Afterwards Sir J. Owen.

² *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, vol. ii., p. 23; Eliot Warburton, ed. 1849. Quoted from a MS. by an eye witness of the siege of Bristol, among Prince Rupert's papers.

³ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*.

⁴ This appointment was formally granted at the Restoration, 20th January, 1660.

Your sonne haith put me unto charge for he hath [scarce ?] once beene well since he came hither to me.

I have nothing to sende unto thee nor thy daughters, for I cannot stir abroad. The Kinge coming yesterday to Bristow and passinge to the Armie and seeinge my souldiers asked Prince Roberte whose they are; he answered, they were mine, the Kinge turned his horse suddenly and called to one of my Officers who came to him.

“I hope in God your Colonell is not dead?”

“Noe, and please your Ma^{tie}, he is something dangerously hurte.”

“I pray God for his life, and deseir his recoverie.”

This was spoken before all ye Courte and Armie which is sufficient for any souldier, and a great favour fro a Kinge in the field,

John Owen

Before my cominge fro Oxenforde he gave me the place of Vice Admirall of North Wales, and carried in spite of all opposition. deare harte fare thee wel.

I pray remember my service to my cousins of Brinicker, my cousins o Ystym lyn, of the Werne and all about, to Mr. Ellice and Gruffith Ellice, Robert ap Reece, nor [—] Ellice Maurice, and Braick a Cibr, and they of Treban. Once more farewell.

Commend me to Jammy baich.”

[*John Owen's Autograph.*]

In 1644 Prince Rupert visited many of the garrisons of North Wales, and appointed John Owen to be Governor of Conway Castle, then in the hands of John Williams, Archbishop of York.¹

The deed of appointment upon parchment, with seal and autograph, is as follows :—²

¹ Governor of Conway August 1, 1643.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

"Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of our Reyne, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Earle of Holdernesse, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter and Capteyn Generall of all his Ma^{ties} Armyes, under his Highness the Prince of Wales.

To Colonell John Owen High Sheriff of the Countie of Carnarvon. By virtue of the authoritie and power to mee given from our Sovereigne Lord King Charles under the great seale of England as Captaine General etc. . . . as you have given good testimony of your loyalty and good affection to his Ma^{tie} in his present occasions by your eminent service, I do therefore by the authority aforesaid constitute and appoint you to be Governor of the saide Towne and Castle of Conway within the saide County of Carnarvon and of all such forces as you shall bringe or cause to be brought into the said Towne and Castle for the defence thereof commandinge all officers and souldiers of the same, to obey and observe you as their Governor and Commander and you to command and governe them as you shall thinke best for his Ma^{ties} service and the defence of that Place accordinge to the discipline of warre.

Given under my hand and seale of Armes at Oxford this Tenth daie of December in the Twentieth year of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles etc."

A few days later, upon 17th December, 1644, Colonel John Owen received the honour of Knighthood at the hands of his beloved Sovereign, at Oxford.¹

It may be interesting to know the pay of the Governor of the Towne and Castle of Conway; it was but a feather in the balance compared with Sir John's expenditure for the King.

¹ See Public Record Office.

The first part of the report deals with the general conditions of the country, and the second part with the details of the various districts. The first part is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the general conditions of the country, the second section deals with the details of the various districts, and the third section deals with the details of the various districts.



The second part of the report deals with the details of the various districts. It is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the details of the various districts, the second section deals with the details of the various districts, and the third section deals with the details of the various districts.

The following account is taken from a tract in the British Museum entitled:—"The Government of the Marches of Wales, Statute 27 and 34 Henry VIII." "Constable of the Castle of Conway his fee was yearly sometimes 40*l* and sometimes 50*l*. The Captain of the Towne of Conway had for his yearly fee 12*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. and most commonly he that was Constable of the Castle was also Captain of the Towne. There was also allowed to the said Constable and Captain 24 souldiers for the safe custody of the said Towne and Castle and every one of them was allowed 4*d*. per diem amounting yearly to 146*l*.

The Keeper and Porter of the Gates of Conway, his fee was 4*d*. per diem.

In the 44 yeere of Elizabeth the payments rose to; the Porter of the Towne of Conway 6*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. The Constable of the Towne of Conway 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*."¹

From the many letters of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen, the following are the most interesting.

"These are by virtue of my power to authorize and require you immediately upon sight hereof to collect, gather and receive the contributions of the hundreds of Grethin, Nant, Conway, Issaph Isseorvay, Erioneth and Ucha for the support and maintaining of the Garrison and town of Conway, in the county of Carnarvon, which contributions you must by noe means exceed or suffer any oppression to be enforced on the inhabitants of the aforesaid hundreds by any officer or soldier under your command. And if at any time the aforesaide hundreds to you assigned, shall neglect to pay their contributions to you either in part or whole, it shall be lawful for you from time to time to levy all and every their arrears by such parties of horse as you think fit, provided you exact not, or take from the defaulters, more than your dues according to their former Assessment. Whereof you are in noe wayes to

¹ History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales. Collected out of Tower Records by Sir John Dodridge, Kt., 1680.

faile. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Armes this 19th day of March, 1644.¹

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

To Sir John Owen, Kt., and Col. General of the Towne and Castle of Conway."²

This letter shows the chivalrous spirit in which that heroic Prince guarded the people from oppression. Eliot Warburton, who gives it in his *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*, bids us "mark the businesslike exactness of this document and the sense of justice it exhibits and enjoins."

"Gentlemen,

You are upon sight hereof to march with those thousand men which were to be rayced and delivered unto you out of ye Countyes of North Wales, And all others that you can get by Aberustith,³ where ye Governor⁴ may furnish you with a Convoy, or by ye safest wayes you know for your security and to the City of Hereford, where you shall receive further orders from me whereof you may by noe meanes faile.

Hereford this 2nd day of Aprill, 1645.

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

To Sir John Owen Kt. and Col. and to Col. Thelwall.⁵

Received the 10th of April 1645 att twelve a clock."⁶

We see by the "Minutes of a Council of War held at Hereford, June 23rd, 1645," that "a despatch," was sent "to Lord Byron to require him to send Col.

¹ It must be remembered that until A.D. 1752 the year began upon March 25th.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

³ i.e., Aberystwith.

⁴ Col. Robert Whitley. Aberystwith Castle, after a long siege, surrendered April 14, 1646.

⁵ Col. Eubule Thelwall of Plas y Ward, Denbighshire.

⁶ Brogyntyn MSS.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor of the journal. The letter discusses the author's interest in the topic and the reasons for writing the paper. It also mentions the author's previous work in the field and expresses hope that the paper will contribute to the understanding of the subject.

2. The second part of the document is the abstract of the paper. It provides a brief summary of the main findings and conclusions of the study. The abstract is followed by the introduction, which sets the context for the research and states the objectives of the study.

3. The main body of the paper consists of several sections. The first section is the literature review, which discusses the work of other researchers in the field. The second section is the methodology, which describes the methods used in the study. The third section is the results, which presents the findings of the study. The fourth section is the discussion, which interprets the results and discusses their implications.

4. The final part of the document is the conclusion, which summarizes the main findings and conclusions of the study. It is followed by the references, which list the works cited in the paper. The document ends with the author's name and affiliation.

5. The document is a technical report, and it is written in a formal, objective style. It is intended for a professional audience, such as researchers and practitioners in the field. The document is well-organized and easy to read, and it provides a clear and concise summary of the research.

Thelwall to Brecknock with the 800 foot that are ready in North Wales; Sir John to be sent to assist therein.”¹

“Sir,

The present condition of his Majesty's affairs is such that it is necessary to hasten the recruits for the Army, in order to which I have written to the Lord Byron to speed away Colonel Thelwall, with the eight hundred men, which were to be levied in North Wales. I shall therefore desire you, knowing the power and interest you have in those parts, to give him all the furtherance and assistance you can for expediting the service. Wherein being confident you will not be wanting,

I rest your very loveing friend.

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

Hereford 25th day of June 1645.

To Sir John Owen Kt. and Col.”²

The following letter from Prince Maurice appoints Sir John Owen as “Sergeant Maior Generall of the Foote.”

[*Seal.*] “Prince Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Lieutenant Generall of his Maties forces—raised or to be raised within the Dominion of Wales, the counties of Chester, Salop, Worcester, Lancaster, etc.

To Sir John Owen, Knt. and Coll. Sergeant Maior Generall to the force for this expedition.

These are to certify that I reposing great trust, and being assured of y^r great fidelity, experience, and abilities, doe by virtue of authority devised unto me and confirmed by the Greate Seale of England, constitute and appoint you Sergeant Maior Generall of the foote united and joyned for this expedition in one body and now marching or being within the County of Denbigh or Flint, or in any other place or Countie into which I shall lead the sayd forces for this expedition, and doe hereby will and require all officers and soldiers to obey you as Sergeant Maior Generall and you to demeane yourselve

¹ *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*, vol. iii., p. 119.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

in all things as belongeth to your place and greatly according to my discipline of Warre.

Given under my hand and seale att Armes this 17th day of February, 1644."¹

[Seal.] "Whereas divers Officers and soldiers of my Army have deserted their colours, without leave or parole, to the great prejudice of his Majestic's present service; these are therefore to will and require you, with all diligence, to make enquiry for such offending soldiers, and them to take up and send to their colours again, to my Army, wheresoever the same shall be. And in case any refuse to repair to their colours, to commit them to safe custody, to answer for such their offence. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril.

Given at Ruthin this 17th February, 1644.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Commissioners of Array, Constables and all others his Majestic's officers. whom it may concern in North Wales."²

"For Sir John Owen at Wrexham,

I desire you not to advance towards Holt butt to keep your men in a readinesse to march at Wrexham.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

I desire you alsoe to send for the old foote from Holt and to keep them alsoe in a readinesse to march.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

Chester the 23 of February, 1644."²

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

... ..
... ..
... ..

[Handwritten signature]

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

“ Sir,

Notwithstanding the order I sent unto you this afternoone I desire you only to draw your men together at Wrexham, which I have since appointed to be the rendezvous for the Army, because the enemy [Brereton] is drawn back again, and to desire you to have a care of your quarters.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

23 of February, 1644, 9 att night.

To Sir John Owen, Major Generall at Wrexham.”¹

“ Sr

I have received intelligence that the enemie draweth men together upon some designe. I desire you therefore to cause very good guards to be kept in all ye quarters and to send to Holt to doe the same and in case of Alarme to give order to those of Holt to keep themselves within protection of the Castle and ye whole body to drawe to Common Wood and to advertize me if the enemie draw over, which care will be requisite 3 or 4 nights.

This is all for the present from

Your very loveinge friend.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

Chester the 2nd March, 1644.

To Sir John Owen, Major Generall.”

“ Sir,

I have this day received intelligence that the enemy have an intent to force their passage into Wales, either by Hoult Pass or some of the fords; wherefore I would have you draw all your foot together, and to be at the rendez-vous on Common Wood at four o'clock this afternoon, when you are to expect further orders from me, and that when you are drawn together you send me an exact list of your number of foot.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

Chester, 3rd of March, 1644.

For Sir John Owen, Major Generall of the Army.”²

¹ Brogyutyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

“ Sir,

I would have you draw into Wrexham the two Companies impressed and raised out of Denbighland, under the command of Captain Hugh Wynne and Captain John Jones, which companies you are not to put into any regiment until you shall receive orders for the same from

Your affectionate friend,

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

Chester, the 7th day of March, 1644. ¹

For Sir John O Kt. my Major Generall.”

“ S^r

You are to give order to all the new foote to march immediately to Holt to secure the passe and shew no quarter, till they receive further orders and to give orders to the others that are there to march to Ruabon where att the Rendezvous for sure you to meet me to-morrow att ten of the clocke and with all to give order to the rest of the old foote that came with me to march to Ruabon and there to be upon the Rendezvous, att ten of the clocke, and you are to send 200 of the new foote that are now with you and are to march to Holt to the same quarters att ye Ecclestone where Collⁿ Washington his men are quartered.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

Chester this 12 of March, 1644.

For Sir John Owen Kt. Major Gen^l” ²

“ Sir,

To-morrow being Monday, the 17th present, you are to be with all the Foot at the rendez-vous, on Botchfield Heath, precisely by seven of the clock in the morning. You are likewise to give strict order that every officer under the degree of a Major, march a-foot with his companie, and that no officer or soldier presume to straggle, or to be found pistol-shot from his colours upon pain of death. Hereof you may not fail.

Given at Ellesmere, this 16th day of March, 1644.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

For Sir John Owen, Kt., Major General to the Foot.” ³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

CHAPTER II

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

CHAPTER III

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families.

“ Sir,

My resolution being to take the advice and opinion of some of his Majestie's Commissioners of the several Counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, and Anglesea, for the security and safety of those parts, I shall therefore exactly desire you to send to the Commissioners of each of the aforesaid counties, that they speedily attend me here, for the purpose aforesaid, which is all at present but that I am

Your affectionate Friend.

[*Maurice's Autograph.*]

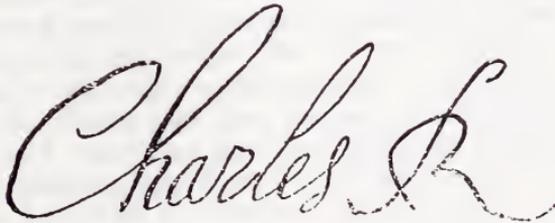
Chester, the 23rd day of March, 1644.

For Sir John Owen, Major General at Wrexham or Rhuabon.”¹

These letters from Prince Maurice show the confidence which he, as well as his brother, had in Sir John Owen, who was by this time promoted to the rank of Major General of the Foot.

They are also a proof of the affection with which he regarded him.

We now come to an autograph letter of the King written by his Secretary to Sir John Owen whilst he was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, bidding him assist and obey Lord Byron, whom he had appointed “Generall of all his Maties forces . . . and in the six northern Counties of Wales.”



“Trusty and welbeloved wee greete you well. Whereas upon a special and important occasion for our service We have appointed the Lord Byron to use his best industry and endeavours to secure our County of Carnarvon, and to that purpose to rayse and gather together what forces he can, Wee doe therefore hereby require and command you and all the

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

gentry and inhabitants of that ye County, to comply with, and to assist and obey the Lord Byron in all things in order to our said Service. Wherein wee much rely upon and accordingly expect your utmost diligence and furtherance; as you tender the good of our service and the Peace and Security of that County. And for soe doing these our letters shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court at Oxford the 25th day of February, 1645.

By his Mat^{ies} Command,

EDW. NICHOLAS.

To our trusty and welbeloved our High Sheriff of our County of Carnarvon."¹

The following letters from Prince Rupert are to the same effect.

" Sir,

I shall desire you upon sight hereof to draw all your men together and to be in readiness upon any occasion as you shall be required by the Lo: Byron, from whom you are to receive orders, whereof you may by noe meanes fayle.

May 20th, 1645.

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

To Sir John Owen, Knight and Colonell."²

" Gentlemen,

Understanding that at a Meeting at Denbigh of the Lord Byron and you the Commissioners of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, the contributions of these respective counties were mutually agreed upon and settled. In pursuance thereof, I shall hereby desire you that the said contributions may be levied and paid over unto the Lord Byron in such proportions and at such times as was there concluded upon, who is to give a discharge for what is received, which that it may be the better effected, I do desire and require that his orders therein may be obeyed. Wherein not doubting of your ready compliance, I remain

Your very loving Friend,

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

Bristol, the 17th day July, 1645.

To the Commissioners of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth."³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.*

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

This letter was written two months before the surrender of Bristol, upon the loss of which the King, whose mind was poisoned by the jealousy of Lord Digby, revoked all Prince Rupert's Commissions, 14th Sept., 1645.

It was in September of this year that His Sacred Majesty Charles I., King and Martyr, must have passed twice through Selattyn Parish, as is proved by the following extracts:—

“Journal of the King's second visit to South Wales, after raising the siege before Hereford, and thence to Chester and Denbigh, September, 1645.”

“*Friday, September 19th.* We came to Newtown, Co. Montgomery.

Saturday rested. Sunday, September 21st. Over the mountaynes; less barren than the day before by Sir Arthur Blaney's house to Llanvutlyn,¹ a borough towne in Montgomeryshire.

Monday, September 22nd. Over such mountaynes to Chirke Castle, Com. Salop. There the King lay Watts is Governor.

Sunday, September 28th. About one o'clock of the afternoon the King marched through Ruthyn, where there is a large Castle and fortified, to Chirke Castle, Com. Denbigh. Watts knighted. Here P. Maurice met us with his troope, and those of P. Rupert's horse that came from Bristoll, Lucas's horse &c. toto, 600 or 700.

Monday, September 29th. Leaving Oswestree (a garrison of the rebels) on the left hand to Llandisilio and Llandreinio, Com. Montgomery, where the Army lay in the field: some cheifes in some houses.”

Whether Sir John attended his Majesty at Chirk Castle I am unable to say. The bed is still shown there upon which the King slept upon the 22nd and 28th September, 1645.

The King's cause now began to decline. He issued an order, couched in the most touching language, for

¹ i.e., Llanfyllin.

the surrender of the Castles, of which the following is a copy by William Hudson :—

“ Newcastle, 18th June, 1646.

Hudson, not having tyme, I desire you to advertise all the severall loyall Governours of my remaining Townes and fortes, that I wish them now to make their concessions upon the best termes they may for the truth is, I cannot relieve them, but assure them that their sufferings is my greatest affliction for whensoever God shall enable me they shall reape the fruits of their fidelity, nor shall greefe ever goe from [me ?] until I have showed by my greatfull actions that same to you all.

A real constant friend,

CHARLES R.

I doe hereby averr and will be ready with my life to justify or likewise, upon the reputation, faith and honour of a gentleman Christian and souldier that the originall of this letter was directed and brought to mee a prisoner in Newcastle from (by a man of honour and trust) and accordingly let mee be reputed by good and gallant men.

WILLM. HUDSON.

Aberconway, July 19, 1646.”¹

Notwithstanding this order many of the “ loyall Governours ” still held out, and amongst them the Governor of Conway.

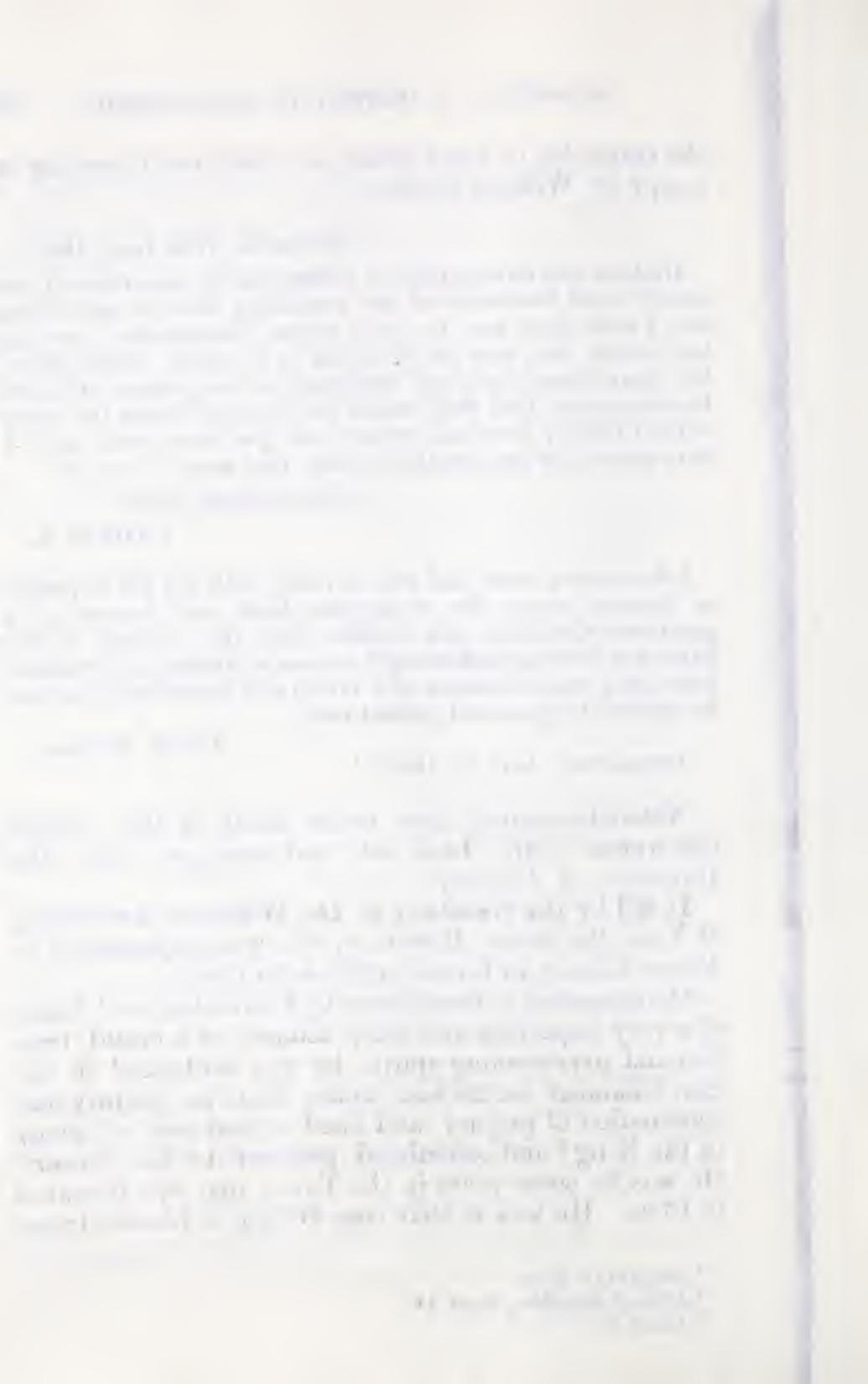
It fell by the treachery of Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, the former Governor, who was dispossessed by Prince Rupert in favour of Sir John Owen.

His character is thus drawn by Clarendon²:—“ A man of a very imperious and fiery temper, of a proud, restless and overweening spirit, he was sentenced in the Star Chamber for no less crimes than for perjury and subornation of perjury, and fined a great sum of money to the King³ and committed prisoner to the Tower.” He was for some years in the Tower and was liberated in 1640. He was at that time Bishop of Lincoln (cons.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Hist. of Rebellion*, Book IV.

³ James I.



July, 1621) and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England (July 20, 1621).

“Being now in full liberty, he made all possible professions of duty to his Majesty and zeal to the Church.” In 1641 he was appointed Archbishop of York, “which could not qualify him to do more harm, and might possibly dispose him to do more good.”

“The great hatred of this man’s person and behaviour was the greatest invitation to the House of Commons so irregularly to receive the Bill to remove the Bishops. This was one of the Bishops who was most rudely treated by the rabble, who gathered themselves together about the House of Peers, crying out, ‘No Bishops,’ ‘No Bishops,’ and whose person was assaulted and his robes torn from his back” upon the 27th December, 1641.

“Towards the end of the war, when the King’s power declined, he being then an Archbishop, did take a commission from the rebels to take a Castle of the King’s; in which there was a garrison, and which he did take by a long siege, because he might thereby, and by being himself Governor there, the better enjoy the profits of his own estate, which lay thereabouts.”

Pennant,¹ speaking of Conway, says “the fortress was given up to General Mytton by the contrivance of the prelate [Archbishop Williams] and the power of his friends.”

Phillips, writing on the Parliamentary side, says “His [Archbishop Williams’s] advice in a Council of War held to consider the reduction of the town and Castle of Conway was of great service to Mytton, and by means of it the town was taken by storm on 18th of August”² [1646].

The year before, the Archbishop, who was still nominally on the King’s side, had complained to Lord Digby that Sir John Owen of Clenenny had been put over his head in the government of Conway.

¹ *Pennant’s Tour*, vol. i., p. 356.

² *Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches*.

(State Papers, Dom. Charles I., Bundle 319, fol. 270).

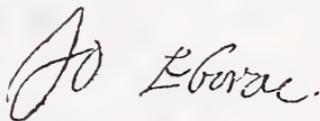
"My verye good Lord

I have written sundrye letters Sir John Owen is likewise Governor of this place and intimateth a desire to have the government of this Castle, which his M^{tye} (before any Commissions granted unto any of the three Princes) hadd upon high and dear considerations passed over unto me and my assignes, and which from bare walls I have repayred, victuayled and amunicioned at myne owne charges; and for which I am more likely to give his M^{tye} a good accompt than this gentleman is, who without my costes and charges was never able to have repayred the towne (as now it is) nor hath any armes but what I len'd him to defend it. Coronel Jones can tell you how I sett him out from this countye, to drive the rebels out of Denbighshyre. But I know not by what meanes he is much abated of what he was in the esteem of these countyes. And I pray God he may give noe worse accompt unto his M^{tye} than the Bpp of Yorke hath don for these 3 yeares. Valour will not doe the business; he must have prudence and experience with all that will govern a countrye, environed with enemies, and destitute of all money. And this man professeth openlye he will consult noe man, nor joyne with any of his felowes and betters, the Commissioners of Arraye in this Countye, as his predecessors, the two Princes, have hitherto done I shall pray to God to putt into his M^{tye's} heart a discerning spirit to distinguish betweene such as have don and suffered soe much for his M^{tye} and his just cause, and those sharkes and children of fortune who knowe not how to subsist, but by this fowle waye of license and imposture. For myself, as I have ever lived, so am I resolved to die (which now I expect dailye) his M^{tye's} most faythfull servante, and my lord

Your lpp's most affectionate poore freynd

Conway, 13th April, 1645.

To the right honourable, his Noble Lord, the Lord Digbye, principall Secretarye to his M^{tye}, present there."¹



This letter was followed in a month's time by the following remonstrance to the King himself:—

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, vol ii., p, 243.



“ Arch Bishop Williams sends to his Majesty att Oxford this remonstrances by ye hands of Captain James Martin.”

“ Upon ye 9th of May 1645 Sr John Owen, Governour of Conway, about seven of ye clock in the evening, before night gard was sent unto ye castle—ye possession whereof was placed by the King in ye Arch Bishop of York and his assings upon great and valuable consideration by his gracious Letters and under his Majesty’s hand and signet, bearing date at Oxford August 1 (?) 1643—did with bars of Iron and armed men break ye locks and doors and enter into ye said castle seize upon the place the victuals, powder, arms, and amunition laid in by ye said Arch Bishop, at his own charge without the least contribution from ye King or ye countrye for ye defence of the place and ye service of ye King and ye said countrey. That, being demanded by the Archbishop to suffer two of ye said Arch Bishop’s men to be there with his rabble of grooins and beggerly people, to see ye goods of ye countrey preserved from filching and ye victualls and amunition from wasting and purloyning, Sr Jo. Owen, in furious manner vaterly (sic.) refused it, though all ye company cried upon him to do so, for his own discharge yet he would not lisen to anny reason, but promised ye next day to suffer all things to be inventoried and ye Arch Bishop to take away what he would: Sr John acknowledging all ye goods and amunition to be his. The next day he receded again from all this, would not permit at ye entreaty of the Bishop of S^t Asaph, his own cousin-german, any of the Archbishop’s men to go and look to ye goods nor suffer his servants to feteh forth for his Grace’s use, who hath lingered long under great sickness and weakness, either a little wine to make him some cawdles, or soe much as a little of his own beer to make him posets, which all ye countrey conceive to be very barbarous; the said Sr John continueth rambling from place to place and detaineth still ye goods of the countrey laid up in this castle, as conceived to be ouned by ye Archbishop who was like to be responsal for them and had duly returned in other years, and threatens to seize upon ye place, and all things else of value, to his own use. Then, which noe rebel or enemy could deal more outrageously, ye Arch Bishop desires his Majestye would repossess him of ye right to his castle according to his Majesty’s grant made upon valuable consideration; and that yf his Majesty’s pleasure be that Sr Jo. Owen or any other man of more moderation and less precipitaneey, should be there, he come under the Archbishop his assignment, as right requires, and as Colonel Ellis and Mr. Chichely were content to doe and did. To the which

ye Arch Bishop and Colonel Ellis and Sir William Legg can witness was ever willing to give way, that howsoever ye Arch Bishop may have all his goods and chattles, all his cannon, amunition, armes, and powder, provision in beef, beer, and wine, chese, butter, oatmeal, and corn, presently restored to him and what is wasted and made away may be answered to him by Sr John Owen; as allsoe that all the inhabitants of this and the neighbour countreys, may have their goods presently out of the castle before they be pilfered and imbezled; or otherwise, that his Majesty and Prince Rupert his Lieutenant, will graciously permit and suffer with their gracious favour [the] said Arch Bishop and inhabitants to repair with their complaints to ye assemblye at Oxford, ye committee there against these, and many other outrages and conceasions of ye said Sr John Owen under colour of being Governour and Sheriff of this town, not warranted by any of his commission. This proved of none effect and procured only delayes from week to week, till, at last, Captain Martin received this cold answer: that it should be considered at more leasure when he returned thus into Wales, and brought not ye least satisfaction nor a complimentary excuse to pasye ye Arch Bishop, he said nothing least he should have said too much; but his great spirit was chafed with his great indignity. After this fifteen months expired, and the Arch Bishop had no redress, at which time Colonel Mitton, a violent man against the King, coming from Chester, of which he was possesst, marched over Dee through Flint and Denbighshire quite to Conway town. Upon this ye Arch Bishop consults with some few what was best to be done in this case, to secure ye people and their possessions, they agree to parley with Mitton who was sensible enough of his own strength and weakness. They perceiving that ye Colonel aimed at ye castle where all there wealth was deposited, and seeing moreover that he was more haughtye than covetous, they closed by an insinuations with him relating how Sr Jo. Owen had surprized ye Castle, detain[d] their goods and insulted over them who had born arms in the same cause: therefore they offered to joyn with him to put him into ye castle upon condition that every proprietary might optain, what he could prove, by ye Arch Bishop's inventory, to belong to him: and all that was over and above, he should be welcome to it himself; and thus the Arch Bishop with his art and fair language got Mitton's consent. And immediately thereupon, without the least delay, ye souldiers, assisted by the Archbishop and his kindred, with other Welsh, forced open ye gates and

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

entered ye castle which Colonel Mitton posesst himself of, and kept his word in letting the owners take those goods to which they could prove their title. And this is a brief narration of ye matter of fact, transcribed allmost word for word out of Bishop Hacket.

I cannot reconcile the latter part of this extract from Bishop Hacket with the fact that Conway Castle did not surrender to General Mytton until November 18th, 1646.

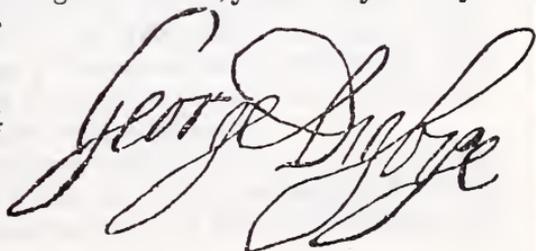
Probably the King made enquiries, the result of which was the following letter written three months after to Sir John Owen.

“Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloved we greeete you well. Wee being informed of some misunderstanding of late betwixte you and ye Archbishop of Yorke and that besides what is of partiencular difference between yourselves you have lay'd somewhat of a very high nature to his charge, in relation to our service, wee have thought fitt to signifye unto you, that as, in case you have solid grounds and testimonyes against him, he ought not to be exempt from question, but that you have done your duty in accusing him: soe on ye other side, he being a person who hath given eminent testimonyes of his affection to our service, and whose power and interest in these parts may yett be of great use unto us, you should be very cautious how you proceed to lay imputations upon him of soe high a nature, and we require you unless ye matters which you object against him are of great moment and ye proofs very materiall, you should forbear any further proceeding, till you have satisfied us in ye particulars, and ye in ye meanwhile, all animosities layd aside you can fully pay unto the Archbishop all fitting respects, and that you concurre with him as ye Lo. Byron shall in our name advise you, in ye wayes of our service. So noe waye doubtinge of your compliance herein; we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Ragland Castle, ye 20th day of July 1645, by his Ma^{ties} command.

To our trusty and welbeloved Sir John Owen Kt., Governor of our Castle of Aber-Conway.¹



¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

The Articles of Indictment against the Archbishop have, I believe, never before been published.

1912432

“Articles of High Treason and other Crimes against the Archbishop of York exhibited by Sir John Owen Kt. Governor of Conway. [No date.]

1. That the said Archbishop for these three yeares last past or thereabouts continued non-resident from his Diocese, buisinge himself in North Wales, by intermedlinge in private and public affairs, as well as matters military, to ye greate scandall of his calling, of his Ma^{ties} Government, and against ye purvisio, true intent, and meaning of ye Statute made in ye behalfe this present Parliament.

2. That he abetted, countenanced and complyd with such as notoriously suspected and under Bayle for adhering to ye Parliamentary side, that he laboured and procured the restoring of some of them unto the Commission of ye peace and Array, and ye enlargement of others in Durance of Treason, and though he knew when Symon Thelwall ye younger Esq. lurked in his neighbourhood after he became a Traytor, he did not only forbear to use meanes for his Apprehension, but had meeting and conferences with him, and was ye causes of his returne to Voate in Parliament against his Ma^{ty}

3. That ye said Archb^{shopp} to gaine himselfe more credit to repute with the Rebels and to doo ye greate mischief to his Ma^{iesty} gott into his custody ye strong Towne and Forte of Conway Castle and contrary to his Allegiance and his Ma^{tie} expresse pleasure withhold and refused to deliver the same.

4. That the L^d Archb^{pp} conceiving ye Lord Bulkeley would follow his way persuaded him to lay out money to procure ye Constableness Government of Bewnaris Castle, ye only House in Anglesey and after obtaining thereof sollicitated him to hold ye same against his Ma^{tie}

5. That ye saide Archb^{pp} officiousness to ye parliamentary faction, did not only extend in being active to comfort and assist ye Rebels, their friends and adherents (as aforesaid) but upon all occasions was a buisy in opposing and hindering of his Ma^{ties} affaires—viz. in disobeying pr. Rupert's orders signified by Commissary Wyatt for ye quartering of part of Col. Gibron's Regiment in Conway Towne which caused many of ye common soldiers to forsake their colours and was a great discontent to all ye officers of ye said Regiment.

6. He hath in divers public meetings and at other times affronted and opposed Sir John Memes, Governour of North Wales, and such of ye Commissioners of Array as ioyned with

him, whose only ends were to advance his Ma^{ties} service, and likewise threatened to have others punished for so doing.

7. He procured Sir Thomas Cheadle Kt. knowne to be really well affected to his Ma^{ty} and had done good service to be in a disgraceful manner imprisoned at Oxen and outed, against law, from being deputy Constable of Bewmaris Castle.

8. Having fayled to persuade Collonell Blodwell to adhere to him purposely to bring ye said Collonell and others active for ye King into disgrace, to try if by ye means in a Discontent they would decline ye King's service, he wrote divers wicked and infamous letters to men of quality, scandalizing them and insinuating they were disaffected to his Ma^{ty} and fitt to be secured, and that Robin Jones ye Sheriff or Sheriff Jones and Blodwell as he was pleased then to tearme them, with others of his Ma^{ty's} Loyall Subjects, were odious fellows, hated in ye cuntry and not fitt to medle with publique Affaires, with other such base scandelouse Language unbefitting a Man of his Coat.

9. That ye said Archb^{pp} for ye Countenancing of his intermeddlings in Affaires (as aforesaid) and that he might engross all buisnisses, and in shew appeare ye only Aetor for his Ma^{ty} in North Wales, pretending to do good service, though ye cleame contrary, obteyned a letter from Prince Rupert's Highness to ye — of North Wales, that they should be advised in all things by his Grace of Yorke, which letter was of his own procurement and contrivance.

The aforesaid Crimes and Treasons in protecting and countenancing of delinquents and Traytors, and taunting and abusing those that were really active for his Ma^{ty}. proved of very ill consequence, for it much encouraged the disaffected party and Rebels and disheartened his Ma^{ty's} good and loyall subjects and were all of them with many more maliciously and wickedly and trayterously perpetrated, acted and done by ye said Arch B^{pp} of Yorke against ye peace of our Sovereign Lord ye King his Crowne and dignity, and in subversion of ye fundamental Laws of this Realme and Contrary to ye said Archb^{pp's} Allegiance and Oaths by him severall times taken."

Two months later Sir John Owen's Commission to be Governor of the Castle and the Town was renewed.

[*Charles R. Autograph.*]

"These are to certify to all whome it may concerne, that I have received his Majesty's command to renew Col. S^r John Owen's Commission for the Government of the Castle and

towne of Conway ; and in the interim, untill he receive it, hee is to command there as formerly without any interruption whatever, which I signify at his Majestie's expresse pleasure. Dated at Denbiegh this 28th of September, 1645.

EDWARD WALKER,
Sec^{ty} of his Ma^{ties} Councill of Warr."¹

For nearly a year Sir John Owen remained, to all appearance, in quiet possession of his trust, but his enemy was plotting against him.

In 1646, the Archbishop of York threw off his mask and openly joined the Parliamentary side, for we read that "on Saturday 8th August, 1646, General Mytton returning to his military employment at Conway Castle [called] a Council of War, to which was joined the grand advice of Doctor Williams, sometimes Archbishop of York, where he [the general] represents unto them his intentions, concerning the surprisal of the Town of Conway."²

The town was taken in the following manner :—

"A considerable company were got over [the wall,] which being done, they surprised the mainguard, killed a Corporal and a gentleman there, wounded many, took a Major, one Capt. Wynne," etc.³

The taking of Conway was accompanied with the most inhuman cruelty, for "many Irish were commanded to be tied back to back and to be cast overboard, and sent by water to their own country!"⁴

Having become possessed of the town, General Mytton proceeded to send Sir John Owen a summons to surrender the Castle, to which he received the following courageous answer :—

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*. From a Pamphlet entitled "Conway taken by Storm, by Major General Mytton, with the assistance of the Archbishop of York," etc. London : Printed by J. C., Aug. 19, 1646. (King's Pamphlets, 274—17).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*



“ Sir,

I received yours yesterday, and this day I send you mine. I wonder you should tax me with bringing misery upon this country, which my conscience tells me I am free of, especially in doing my endeavour to hold it in obedience to his Majesty.

Now you have gotten the town, I expect no other title from you than of the Castle, which title I will maintain with my life. For the effusion of Christian Blood, far be it from my heart, only I must seek to defend myself, and those that are with me. As for the ruin of the countrey, let the blood of those that lost it fall upon them that were contrivers of it. I free you and yours. And if you would know by what authority I hold this place, I have formerly given you an answer. You writ that the King was in the Parliament's quarter. I believe he was never further from them; and withal you believe he hath made known unto me he is not able to relieve me; this point I doubt very much. You tell me [into what] a desperate condition I will bring myself and estate, in persisting in not yielding to your desires. I can be nothing bettered unless you have an absolute power from the Parliament. As for your summons I shall hold this Castle as long as it pleaseth God, for his Majesty. Yet if you will accept of conditions such as I shall propound, which shall be honourable for us both, I will be content to treat with you only.

And rest Sir your servant

John Owen”

General Mytton replied to this that he would receive any propositions Sir John Owen had ready. The latter asked for three days to prepare them, and they were expected by the enemy on Wednesday, 12th August.¹

These terms of surrender were not accepted by General Mytton, and the Castle held out until the 18th November.

¹ See pamphlet, “Conway taken by Storm.”

A copy of the agreement dated 9th November, 1646, containing the eight articles of surrender under which the Castle was eventually given up, is amongst the Brogyntyn MSS. It is too long to print here.

The betrayer of Conway Castle, Archbishop Williams, we next hear of "in November, when Colonel Mytton, writing to the Parliament, recommends the Archbishop to the protection of the House, that he may enjoy the remainder of his estate free from sequestration, which was assented to on his taking the Negative Oath and the National League and Covenant."¹

"The Archbishop was permitted to live at Conway the remainder of his life."² He died January, 1649.

Prince Rupert left England after the surrender of Oxford on the 5th of July, 1646. He crossed from Dover to Calais, and then posted to St. Germain's; and on the 8th July Prince Maurice embarked for Holland.

Upon his arrival in France "Prince Rupert engaged himself in the French Service, but upon the condition that he would save to himself the liberty of entering into the service of his Majesty of Great Britain whenever the state of his affairs should permit it."³

Having command of all the English troops in France he sends the following invitation to his former well-tried companion in arms, Sir John Owen.

"Sir,

I have taken this opportunity of Colonel Donnell's coming into your country to make his levies, to invite you into the King of France's⁴ service, where I have taken conditions to command all the English, and should be glad that you would raise men for his service, the particular condition you will receive from Colonel Donnell, which are much better than other Princes give. And if you shall resolve to send over any

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.* Commons Journals, 21 January, 1646-7.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, vol. iii.

⁴ Louis XIV.



men upon them, I desire I may have speedy notice thereof, that I may give you all the assistance possible I can, but you need not have your commission until you bring over your men, which I shall then get for you. So desiring notice of your intention, I rest your friend,

[*Rupert's Autograph.*]

Paris, 10th April, 1647."¹

Sir John Owen was not one to desert his King and his country, he declined Prince Rupert's offer and remained at home to watch and wait for brighter days to dawn for the Royal cause.

"In 1648," says² Pennant, "he rose in Arms to make a last effort on behalf of his fallen master, probably in concert with the Royalists in Kent and Essex. He was soon attacked by William Lloyd,³ Sheriff of the County, whom he defeated, wounded, and made prisoner. He then laid siege to Caernarvon; but hearing that certain of the Parlement forces, under the Colonels Carter⁴ and Twistleton, were on their march to attack him, he hastened to meet them, and took the Sheriff with him on a litter. He met with his enemies near Llandegai: a furious rencontre ensued, in which Sir John had at first the advantage: but falling in with their reserve: fortune declared against him: in a personal contest with a Captain Taylor, he was pulled off his horse and made prisoner."

Another account of this fight says that Capt. Taylor also "wounded him," but that notwithstanding this "Sir John Owen after he was disarmed, upon discourse uttered these words: 'Though you have defeated me, yet three-score-thousand men now in Arms in Essex

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Pennant quotes Rushworth ii., Part IV, 1146.

³ William Lloyd of Plashên, Esq., Sheriff of Carnarvon, 17 November, 1647-8. He was a son of Bodidris, and married Miss Vaughan, heiress of Plashên (Vaughan MSS., Mostyn Collection). See Kalendars of Gwynedd.

⁴ A copy of Charges against Sir John Carter is amongst the Brogyntyn MSS. He petitioned for the execution of the King.

and Kent will not be baffled therewith,' and seemed therewith much to comfort himself."¹

General Mytton, after the capture of Sir John Owen, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated Carnarvon, 6th June, 1648, says:—"The next day after the Sheriff was taken, a great part of the county came in to Sir John Owen, and so fast, that if it had not pleased God to give us this victory and deliverance, this county only had not been lost, but also almost all North Wales, the Island of Anglesea being in so distracted or rather lost a condition."²

"The victory was esteemed of such consequence, that Captain Taylor, who was the messenger of the news to the Parliament, received a reward of two hundred pounds out of Sir John's estate."³

William Lloyd, the Sheriff, died of his wounds the day of Sir John Owen's capture, and it was for his death that Sir John Owen was afterwards tried.

Captain Taylor in "a Narrative with letters presented by Captain Taylor to the House of Commons,"⁴ accuses him of cruelty in carrying the Sheriff about with him during the war, but it must be remembered that Sir John had surrendered the Castle of Conway two years before, and had therefore no place of security in which to lodge so dangerous a prisoner.

Compared with the cruelties perpetrated by the rebels at the taking of Conway, Sir J. Owen's conduct was most merciful.

It has sometimes been remarked how easily the Welsh were beaten, but it must be borne in mind that untrained soldiers, badly equipped and armed, were no match for Cromwell's Ironsides.

A helmet belonging to one of the latter is preserved at Brogyntyn.

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.*

² *Ibid.*

³ Pennant, quoting Rushworth ii., part IV., 1146.

⁴ King's Pamphlets, 371-8.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country, its position, and its
 resources. It is then divided into three parts, the
 first of which is devoted to a description of the
 country, the second to a description of the
 people, and the third to a description of the
 government. The first part is the most
 interesting, and the most important. It
 contains a description of the country, its
 position, and its resources. It is then
 divided into three parts, the first of
 which is devoted to a description of the
 country, the second to a description of the
 people, and the third to a description of the
 government. The first part is the most
 interesting, and the most important. It
 contains a description of the country, its
 position, and its resources. It is then
 divided into three parts, the first of
 which is devoted to a description of the
 country, the second to a description of the
 people, and the third to a description of the
 government.

The second part of the report is devoted to a
 description of the people, their habits, and
 their character. It is then divided into three
 parts, the first of which is devoted to a
 description of the people, the second to a
 description of their habits, and the third to
 a description of their character. The first
 part is the most interesting, and the most
 important. It contains a description of the
 people, their habits, and their character. It
 is then divided into three parts, the first
 of which is devoted to a description of the
 people, the second to a description of their
 habits, and the third to a description of their
 character. The first part is the most
 interesting, and the most important. It
 contains a description of the people, their
 habits, and their character. It is then
 divided into three parts, the first of
 which is devoted to a description of the
 people, the second to a description of their
 habits, and the third to a description of their
 character.

But to return to our hero, now a prisoner in Denbigh Castle. From the King's pamphlets we learn that an attempt which very nearly succeeded was made to rescue him.

The account is given in a letter from Chester, dated July 8th, 1648.

"We find the King's party still very active in these parts, these in Anglesey who have revolted, will not accept of the indemnity, but resolve to keep the island for the King. Sir John Owen is acting in Denbigh Castle, where, with his confederates, the Castle was very near being surprised. On Monday night last, the Captain of the Guard for Denbigh Castle being gone to bed, they began to act their design. And there was engaged in this business to surprise Denbigh Castle (where Sir John Owen is a prisoner) a corporal and a sentinel belonging to the Castle, of the Parliament soldiers, who had, it seems, been wrought upon by those who carried on the design, to whom large promises were made.

These men whom we have discovered (besides others whom we cannot yet find out) to have been corrupted by Sergeant Major Dolben, Captain Cutler, Captain Parry, Captain Charles Chambres,¹ and some others, who were the chief actors in this plot.

There was a party of the Cavaliers that came that night with scaling-ladders, who came privately to the walls, without giving any alarm at all, the corporal and the two sentinels of the guard being privy to their design and confederacy. And about sixty of the Cavaliers had scaled the walls, and were got over without any opposition at all, and were within the walls half an hour at least before any alarm was given; and it was a hundred to one that we had not all been surprised and ruined; but we were miraculously delivered. The aforesaid three-score Cavaliers that were got over were so near entrance into the inner wards of the

¹ Of the Llysmeirchion family.

Castle that they had but one horse-lock to break, which the Corporal was ready to have assisted them in, to open one of the salley-ports.

It so pleased God that the Captain of the Guard could not sleep in his bed, but was much troubled, though he knew not for what, and at last he resolved to rise, and walk the rounds with his soldiers, for which purpose he did get up accordingly.

When he had drawn out some soldiers to walk with him about the rounds, he went with them, until at last he espied a party get over the wall, and scaling-ladders upon the walls : whereupon an alarm was given to the Castle, and the town also by this means took an alarm. But they all yielded themselves prisoners at mercy, only some few that had got back again over the wall. And upon search of the business the Corporal was discovered to be going with them to help them to open the gate.

I hope this will be a sufficient warning to them all, to look well about them, both in that Castle and also in other parts about us."¹

From Denbigh "Sir John Owen was conveyed to Windsor Castle, where he found four noblemen under confinement for the same cause. On the 10th November, a vote passed for his banishment, and that of the Lords Goring, Loughborough, Capel, the Earl of Holland, and Major General Laugherne.² The Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, the Lords Goring³ and Capel⁴

¹ *Civil War in Wales and the Marches.* From a Pamphlet entitled "Denbigh Castle surprised for the King, etc." London : Printed for the general satisfaction of moderate men, 1648. (King's Pamphlets, 376-4.)

² Major General Rowland Laugherne fought for the Parliament until 1648 ; he was sentenced to death in 1649, but allowed to draw a lot for his life, and was sent "beyond seas."

³ Lord Goring, Earl of Norwich, was acquitted by the casting vote of the Speaker.

⁴ Lord Capel was Lt. General of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales. "Many gentlemen spoke on behalf of him and mentioned the great virtues which were in him, and Cromwell, who had known him very well, spoke so much good of him, and professed to have so

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, and the formation of the federal government. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the republic, the expansion of the territory, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

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 early colonial period, the second part covers the early years of the republic, and the third part 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.

were put upon their trials. Sir John showed a spirit worthy of his country. He told his judges that 'he was a plain gentleman of Wales, who had always been taught to obey the King, that he had served him honestly during the war; and finding many honest men, endeavoured to raise forces, whereby he might get him out of prison, he did the like, and the High Sheriff endeavoured to oppose him, and so chanced to be killed; which he might have avoided if he had stayed at home: and concluded like a man who did not much care what they resolved concerning him.'"¹

"The sentence of death was pronounced against all five of them 'that they should lose their heads,' upon which Sir John Owen made a low reverence, and gave them humble thanks; and being asked by a stander by 'what he meant,' he said aloud 'it was a very great honour to a poor gentleman of Wales to lose his head with such noble lords;' and that he was afraid they would have hanged him."²

There is a sword at Brogyntyn, upon which is the following inscription:—"Lord Capel the day before his execution presented this sword to Sir John Owen, by whom he said he was convinced it would be worn with honour."

There is also a rapier, which was found in Sir John Owen's bedstead at Clennenev, and is supposed to have been kept there in case of sudden attack.

much kindness and respect for him, that all men thought he was now safe," but Cromwell added, "He knew Lord Capel very well, and knew that he would be the last man in England that would forsake the royal interest, that he had great courage, industry and generosity, and that as long as he lived he would be a thorn in their sides, and therefore for the good of the Commonwealth he should vote for his execution."

"Lord Capel on the scaffold exhorted the people to return to their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, and after some prayers devoutly pronounced upon his knees, he submitted himself, with an unparalleled Christian courage, to the fatal stroke, which deprived the nation of the noblest champion it had." (*Clarendon's Hist. of Rebellion*).

¹ Pennant, vol. i, pp. 357, 358. Clarendon, Bk. XI., p. 248.

² Clarendon, Bk. XI., p. 249. Pennant, vol. i., p. 358.

Parliament was strongly petitioned and bribes were offered on behalf of the condemned lords, but no one pleaded for the "poor gentleman of Wales." Clarendon and Pennant inform us that Ireton proved his advocate, and told them "there had been great endeavours and solicitation used to save all those lords, but that there was a Commoner, another condemned person, for whom no one spoke a word, nor had he himself so much as petitioned them, and therefore he desired that Sir John Owen might be preserved, by the mere motion and goodness of the House itself, which found little opposition."¹

In consequence, mercy was extended to him, and after a few months' imprisonment² he was, on his petition, set at liberty.³

"Mrs. Hutchinson, in her interesting memoirs (p. 306) says that Sir J. Owen entirely owed his life to the humanity and exertions of her husband and of Ireton, that his keepers had brought a petition to the Clerks of the House, but the man had not found anyone that would interest themselves for him, thinking the lords' lives of so much more concernment than the gentleman's."⁴

Rapin, who, however, writes more than half a century later, attributes his pardon to a different reason. He says, "The execution of Sir John Owen was suspended, because, as a commoner, he ought to have been tried before an inferior Court. This saved his life."⁵

The following is the unrepresented petition :—

" Sr

I know your tenderness is such to poor dying men, that you will pity their last groan; my strong desires are that you will please to present the enclosed to the house, and the will of the Lord be done; may life be gotten, the hand it came from will ever be acknowledged by your most humble friend

JOHN OWEN.

¹ Clarendon, Book ix., p. 254.

² From November to March, 1648.

³ Pennant, vol. i., p. 359.

⁴ Pennant, vol. i., p. 358.

⁵ Rapin's *History of England*, vol. ii., Book 22, p. 575.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the laboratory is described in detail in the following pages. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the field is described in detail in the following pages. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory.

The work done in the laboratory is described in detail in the following pages. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the field is described in detail in the following pages. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory.

The work done in the laboratory is described in detail in the following pages. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the field is described in detail in the following pages. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory.

To the right Hon^{ble} House of Commons now sitting in Parliament the humble Petition of Sir John Owen K^t sheweth

That whereas your petitioner is now under sentence of death, being charged for a gentlemans' death, which he humbly conceives he hath much to plead against, but contentedly lye under ye sentence aforesayd and kisseth the hand of Justice and doth reverence the Providence of God: but because he is persuaded you are hon^{ble} and like our heavenly Father.

Your petitioner most humbly begs that you would not deny to give, what you can so easily bestow, and bee no loser by. If it may be, let me live a little longer, you have a dying man groaning for life at your doore, doe but say him, and make proof of your mereye to one that will desire to improve then to the advantage of the donors

and shall ever pray etc."

John Owen¹

It is doubtful if the following letter of thanks was ever sent:—

Right Hon^{ble}

If I did not (next to my God) returne in all humility hearty thanks to your hon. house of Parlement for the grace and mercy I have obtained I should judge myself unworthy the life I enjoy by your favour, w^h hath ye more weight and glorye because I was wanting in merit and friends both, which were most visibly supplied by the hande of providence directinge your hearts to stande in the gap between me and death. The dayes you have so freely added to my age (by the grace of God) I will so imploye that your house shall have no cause to repente the clemency that preserved

Y^r humble servant,

J. O.

Be pleased to communicate this to the honourable house if your wisdomes thinkes fitt.²

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

There are two other undated petitions, asking that he may have the means of "support and livelihood" restored to him. Whether they were ever presented, and if so, with what result, I do not know.

"To his Excellency, Thomas Lord Fairfax, Generall of the Forces of Parliament, and his Counsell of Warre.

The humble petition of Sir John Owen Kt.
sheweth—

That whereas your petitioner hath taken boldness to trouble you with a fourvin¹ earnest request for that which is dearest to him even his life and that he finds all wayes shut up unto him for his preservation but your immediate favor, and nobleness to interpose for him, in this extremity.

Y^r petitioner in humility begs that he may enjoy that without which he cannot live long, w^h is that your lordship and your renowned Counsell would be a meanes to procure that for him, which he shall returne to your and this Kingdomes service in all just and lawfull thinge,² protesting an utter unwillingness to justify what is layd to his charge,³ w^h he could say much unto, and hath proofs agaynst, what you shall procure for him is but for yourself to improve as you please.

and shall ever pray"

[*John Owen's Autograph.*]⁴

To the Supreme Authority of the Crowne of England in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of Sir John Owen Kt.
sheweth—

That the petitioner doth with all thankfulness looke upon the goodnes of God in those merciful acts of this hon^{ble} house first in reprivieng and since in pardoning ye pet^{rs} life, and granting him his liberty of the fruite whereof it shall be his endeavour to give a good account.

That by their gracious actings towards him ye petitioner is encouraged the more to become an humble suitor to y^r honors that ye would not suffer ye owne guilt to perish through want of support and livelihood. But as his breath and being is from y^r mercies, so the preservacion of it maie [—] from y^r bounties.

¹ i.e., fervent.

² Sir J. Owen's opinion of "lawfull thinge" and that of the Parliament differed—mark his guarded language!

³ Causing the death of the High Sheriff with cruelty.

⁴ Brogyntyn MSS.

The waie and meanes whereof he humblie submits to y^r owne disposall and dispaire not through your goodnesse to receive that favorable returne of his humble desires therein as shall still further engage him his wife and children

ever to praie etc.

[*John Owen's Autograph.*]¹

Immediately after his liberation, and two months after the murder of the King, Sir John Owen received a ratification of his former appointment as "Serjeant Maior Generall."

"John Lord Byron, Baron of Parksdale, Generall of all his Ma^{ty}s forces raised or to be raised, within the Counties of Chester, Salop, Worcester, and the six northern Counties of Wales.

To Sir John Owen, Kt., Sergeant Major Generall of North Wales.

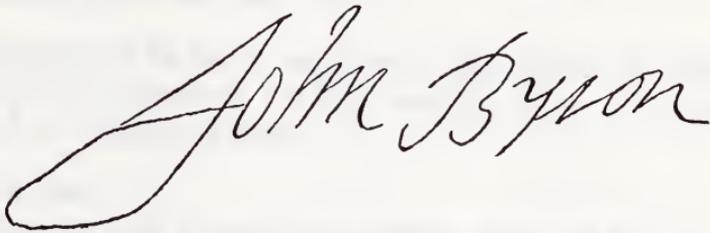
By vertue of his Ma^{ty}c Commission under the greate Seale of England to me directed for the Leaving,² Arming, Commanding, and Marshalling of all sure forces as to me shall seem good and expedient, within the saide Counties for the defence of the Kinge's Ma^{ty}c's person and rights, the maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, the Priviledges of Parliaments, and the Laws and Liberty of the subject, And by vertue of a Commission from his Highnesse Prince Charles, Generalissimo of the Kingdome of England and dominion of Wales, to me likewise directed for the Ratification of the Commission from his Maj^{ty}c and to the end and purpose aforesaid doe hereby constitute, Authorise and Appoint you Sir John Owen Knight to be Serjeant Maior Generall of the sixe Northern Countys of Wales, givinge you by these plentyfull power and authority to levy, arme, comand and marshall within the saide Counties all sure forces, as to you shall seem expedient for the defense of his Ma^{ties} person and rights, the maintenance of the true Protestant religion, the Privileges of Parliaments and the Laws and Liberty of the subject for the better affecting whereof you are hereby authorised to grant Commissioners to what offices you shall think fitt, and to do all other acts and things as to your place of Serjeant Maior Generall of the saide Countye may appertaine according to occasion and the discipline of

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² i.e., levying.

warre, you from tyme to tyme observining and executing all sure orders and comands as you shall receive from the King's Ma^{tie} his highness the Prince of Wales, or myselfe. And I doe hereby require all officers and soldiers within the said counties and all others [—] it may [—] you to obey the Serjeant Maior Generall of the said County for all with the said [—] this shall be to you a sufficient warrant in that behalfe.

Given under my hand and seale at Armes, the last daye of March 1648."¹



The next record I have of Sir J. Owen's doings is from Evelyn's Diary.

"June 13th, 1649. I dined with my worthy friend Sir John Owen, newly freed from sentence of death among the Lords that suffered."²

In 1650 he had a pass to go to London.

[4 *Scals.*] "Whereas S^r John Owen K^t hath urgent occasions to travaile to London to complete and finish his composition at Goldsmyths Halle, and that he should perfect the same (as he informed us) under the space of two monthes and to that purpose desired our Permitt; these are to desire you without lett, trouble or molestation to suffer and permitt ye said S^r John Owen, and his servant with their horses to [—] to London and to stay for the space of two monthes [—] to ye Parliament. Dated at Carnarvon, under our hand 22 October, 1650."

THO. MASON, THO. MADRIN.

EDW. GLYNNE
JOHN OWEN.³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS. There are a great number of letters from John Lord Byron amongst these MSS. He was Governor of Caernarvon Castle, 1646.

² Kalendar of Gwynedd (from Evelyn's *Memoirs*, p. 237).

³ Brogyntyn MSS.

Vol. IV., 2nd S.

The first part of the book is devoted to a study of the history of the... The second part is devoted to a study of the... The third part is devoted to a study of the...



The book is written in a clear and concise style... The author's approach is both scholarly and accessible... The book is a valuable contribution to the field of...

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

First published in 1964 by the University of Chicago Press
Reprinted in 1970
Copyright © 1964 by the University of Chicago Press
All rights reserved
Printed in the United States of America

Five years later he had the following pass :—

“ Hon^d Sir,

I have accordinge to your desire sent you a passe to stay out as long as your occasions will permitte, I am very sorry at your indisposition, I wish you much health, and a safe return, my humble service to my lady Jone.

Sir your very humble servant,

THOS. MADRIN.”¹

“ Madrin ye 10th of April 1655.”

He appears to have employed this leave of absence for political purposes, for four months later we find him lodged in Chester Castle.

“ Count. Cestr

Whereas it hath pleased his highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c. to give order unto mee to release and sett att liberty Sr John Owen now under my custody upon his parole to be forthcominge and render himself to such person as his highness shall appoint and in the meane time not to ask anythinge to the prejudice of his highness or the present government w^h engagement hee hath entered into. These are therefore in the name of his highness to desire all officers and souldiers ; and all others w^h it may concerne to suffer the said Sr John Owen to pass to his own house in Carnarvonshire and there to abide quietly and to go about his lawful avocations without any lett or molestation. Given under order my hand and seale att the Castle of Chester, the 17th August, 1655.

THOMAS CROXTON, Governor of Chester.”²

The following holograph letter is the Order of Release by the Protector :—

“ Sr

I would have ye to release and set at libertie Sr John Owen now under y^r charge and custody, uppon his p^{ole} to be forthcominge, and render himselfe to such person as I shall appoint, when he shall be thereunto required and in the meane tyme

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

not to act anythinge to the prejudice of us, or the present Government.

And for soe doing this shall be y^r warrant.

Whitehall, 14th
of August, 1655.

yo^r loving friend¹
Oliver L. "

Four months after this Sir John seems again to have gone to London.

"Whereas John Owen of Claynynne in the county of Carnarvon Esq^{re} hath given such security as is enjoyed in the orders and instructions of his highness the Lord Protector. These are to desire those whom itt may concerne, quietly to permitt the said John Owen with his servants to passe to London about his occasions and to returne within eight weeks next after the date hereof.

Given at Wrexham 21 Dec. 1655.

JA. BERRY.

To all officers and others whom it may concerne." ²

In 1658 Sir John was in prison for the last time.

"Whereas S^r John Owen of Clenenne in the Countie of Carnarvon Kt. was by a partie of the North Wales Troope brought prisoner to this garrison of Beaumaris where he hath continued under restraint for the space of three weeks and upwards. Theise are to certify all whom it may concerne, that uppon his Highness the Lord Protector's special order and command, under his sign manual for the discharge of the saide S^r John Owen, I have according to my duty released him, the saide Sir John Owen of his restraint and imprisonment. Witness my hand and seal this 29 May 1658.

WILLIAM OWEN.

Beaumaris Castle May 29, 1658.

To all officers and souldiers and others whom it may concern." ³

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

[Illegible text]



[Illegible text]

Two years later, on the anniversary of Sir John's release from Beaumaris Castle, his sorrows and trials were ended by the joyful restoration of his Sovereign. His faithful service was rewarded in the following January by his appointment to be Vice Admiral of North Wales, promised him seventeen years before by the Martyr King.

"To all Christian people to whome these presents shall come greeting. Whereas the office Vice Admirall of North Wales and the Maritime parts and parts adiacent is granted unto M^r Sir John Owen Knight, by a Commission under the great seale of the Highe Court of Admiralty of England by warrent of the most Illustrious James Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earl of Exeter, Constable of the Castle of Dover, And Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Highe Admirall of England, Ireland and Wales and the dominions and Isles of the same, of the towne of Calice, and marches of the same, of Normandy, Gasstony and Aquitaine, of the Navy Royall, and of the saide Kingdomes, Captaine Gen^l; To have hold exercise and enioye the said Office of Vice Admirall, with the sevrall powers, Jurisdictions, and Authorities thereunto belonginge. And in the said Commission contained and expressed by myselve or my sufficient deputie or deputyes, Together with all and singular the fees, profits, emoluments, advantages and comodities whatsoever due and belonginge to the saide Office of Vice Admirall of North Wales and Marchies thereof and party thereunto adiacent, accordinge to the ordinances and statutes of the Highe Court of Admiralty of Englande, during the pleasure of the saide Lord Highe Admirall of England &c., as by the said Commission it does and maic att lardge appeare, nowe knowe all men by their presente that of the fines Sir John Owen Knight Vice Admirall of North Wales reposinge trust and confidence in the integrity and fidelitie. And having had experience in the ability and fitness of William Spicer of the Towne of Carnarvon Gent to execute the saide Office of Vice Admirall from the [—] do hereby make, constitute and appointe hym the saide William Spicer Gent to be my deputie in the fines office of Admiralty for the [—] in North Wales to the [—] in North Wales and maritime parts thereof and hereunto adiacent to the performe and execute the said Office of Vice Admirall from the [—] aforesaid to the [—]. And the maritime parts thereof, and the parte

thereunto adiacent in as full and ample manner and forme to all intents and purposes whatsoever as forwith doe myselfe by vertue of the said Commission if I were personallie presente Ratifieinge and by their present confirminge and allowinge all and every Arte and Artes lawfull with the saide Will^m Spicer Gent shall by vertue of his deputation, And this deputation to continue and be in force untill I shall give further order in this behalfe. In witness thereof I have thereunto putt my hand and seale the one and twentieth day of January in the yeare of Our Lord, one thousand, sixe hundred and sixtie." ¹

The duties of the Vice Admirals of Counties relate to the coasts, not to the sea.

The emoluments of the Vice Admiral included all harbour dues. The following note relates to them :—

“ July 25th 1663.

Most honoured Sr

This waites upon you to acquaint you that herefore all vessells, payed Anchorage at Holyhead to the Vice Admirall and Agent, some more, some lesse, according to their severall burthens, but when it is now demanded, they require to see the Table of Fees, else they will pay a Doll, therefore you may be pleased to procure me one from London as soone as you conveniently can, which will be much or more satisfaction to you than to me. . . .

Your most humble servant,

PIERCE LLOYD”

Sir John Owen's beautiful seal is preserved at Brogyntyn.



¹ Brogyntyn MSS.



He died in 1666 at Clenenney, and was buried in Penmorva Church, where his granddaughter, Elen Owen, erected this monument to his memory.

M.S.

JOHANNIS OWEN de
Clenenney in Co. Carnarvon, Militis
viri

in patriam amoris ardentissimi :

in Regem (Beatissimum Martyrem Carolinum)
indubitæ fidelitatis clari

Qui ad Sacro Sanctam Majestatem a perduellionum
rabie eripiendam, summa pericula, lubentissime obivit,
Hostium copias non semel fudit, ac fregit,
Religionem vindicavit :

donec infelici sorte in perditissimorum hominum manus,
Regali jam sanguine imbutas,

inciderit Dux præstantissimus

Unde supplex sese obsessum redemerat

nisi quod Heroi consummatissimo

famæ plus, quam vitæ, sollicito *λύτρον* displicuit

Collo igitur imperterritè oblato,

Securis aciem retudit divina vis,

Voluerisque fati tarduivit alas, donec senex lætissimus

Carolus 2^{um} et sibi et suis restitutum viderat

A^o Do^{mi} 1666, et Ætatis suæ 66, placide expiravit,

Atque hic cum charissimâ conjuge, Jonetta, filiâ

Griffini Vaughan, de Corsygedol, Armigeri,

in pace requiescit.

Elena Owen

gratitudinis et pietatis ergo

Avo Aviaque B. M. posuit.

Sir John's brother, William Owen, received his commission to be Colonel on 15th June, 1643. He was then probably serving under Prince Rupert in the West of England.

He was Governor of Harlech Castle from the 6th May, 1644, until the surrender, 16th March, 1647.

Prince Rupert confirms this appointment in the following letter :—

“ Lieutenant Colonell Owen,

I have taken notice of the interest he have in the custody and government of the Castle of Harleigh, in the County of

Merioneth, and of the Imployment of Captain John Morgans¹ in that Comand under you. I shall be ready to confirme your Interest by any Comission you shall require, and to declare my allowance of Captain Morgans, and otherwise further the Garrison that shall there be placed, soe as the charge of Garrison excede not the benefitt of it to the Cuntrey.

Soe rest your friend

Salop the 16th of May 1644. for Lieutenant Colonell Owen Constable and Governor of Harleigh Castle, theise.”²

The Government of the Marches of Wales, Statute 27 and 34 Hen. VIII.

“The Constable of the Castle of Hardlaigh in the Co. of Merioneth, his fee was yearly 26^l 13^s 4^d in some accompts he was allowed 50^l which I think was for both offices of Constable and Captaine.

There were also allowed 24 souldiers for the Guard of the saide Towne and Castle of Hardlaigh, their wages amounting yeerly to 146^l

In the 44 yeere of Eliz: the payments rose to
‘The Constable of the Castle of Hardleigh 50^l’³

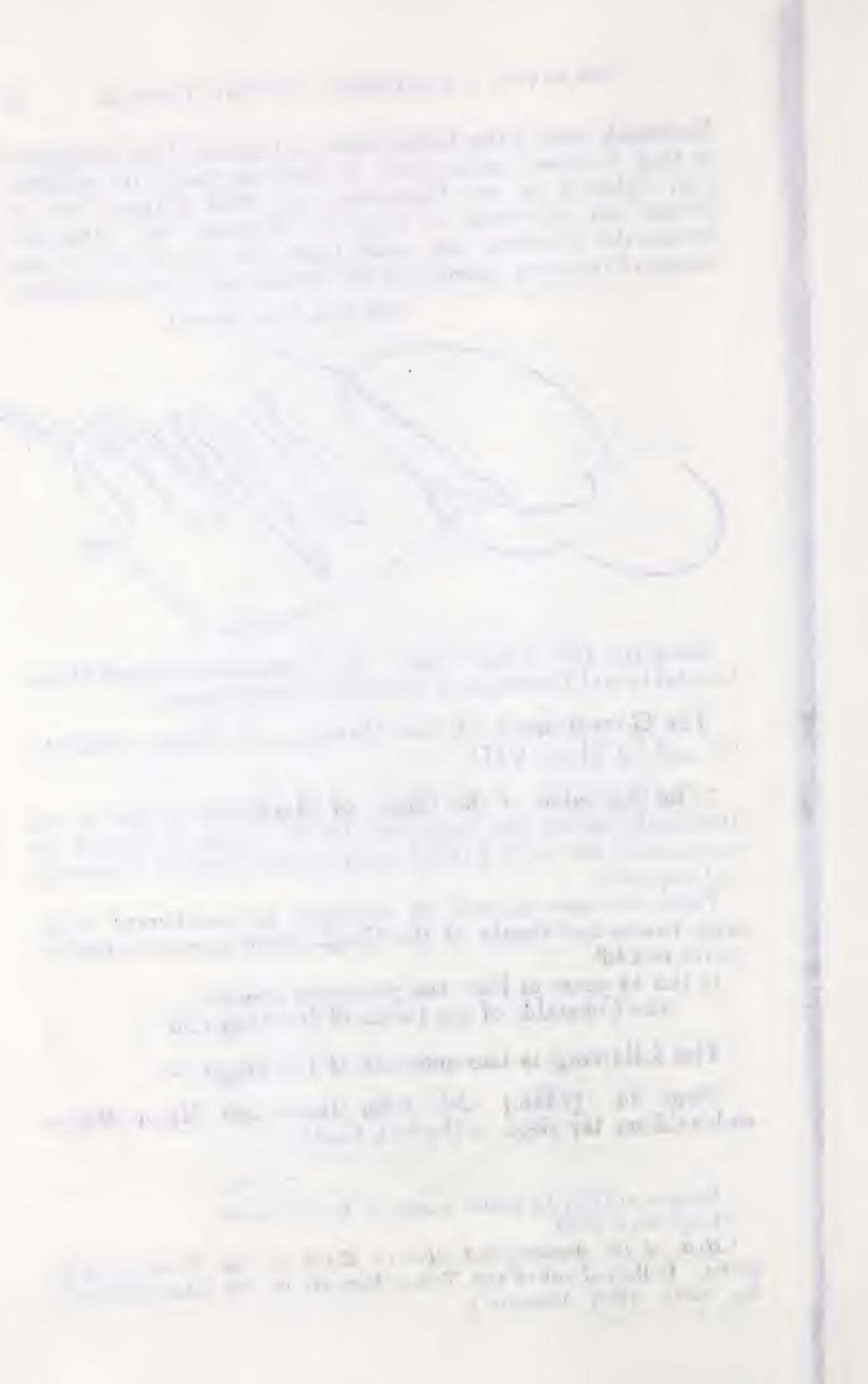
The following is the account of the siege :—

“Sept. 14. [1646.] Col. John Jones and Major Moore with soldiers, lay siege to Harlech Castle.”

¹ Morgan of Celli Iorwerth, parish of Trawsfynydd.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

³ *Hist of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales.* Collected out of the Tower Records by Sir John Dodridge, Kt., 1630. (Brit. Museum.)



"March 10. [1646.] The articles for the delivery of Harlech Castle were signed."¹

They consist of twelve articles, the last of which states that:—

"The Castle of Hardlegh with all the Ordnance etc. shalbe delivered to Generall Mytton . . . upon Munday next by tenn of the clock, or thereabouts, being the 15th day of this instant March."²

The Peniarth MS., however, states that:—

"The 16th day being Tuesday, the Governor, Mr W^m Owen, delivered the keys of the Castle to Gen^l Mytton."

"There were in the Castle of gentlemen, Sir Hugh Blaeney K^t, Mr Folks, Mr John Edwards³ of Chirk, who being somewhat aged, died in febr^y Captain W^m Edwards his son. . . John Hanmer son of Richard Hanmer of Pentrepant. . . besides these there were 28 common souldiers."⁴

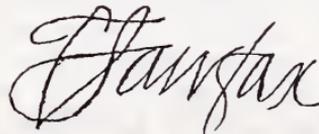
Harlech was the last of the Welsh Castles to hold out for the King."

It was also the last in the Wars of the Roses to hold out under its Constable, David ap Ievan ap Einion for the House of Lancaster.

In 1648 the following pass was granted to William Owen:—

[Seal.] "Suffer the bearer Mr William Owen of Porkinton in the County of Salop to passe within 20 miles of London and to returne with his horse and riding Armes without any of your Interrupcions, Free acting nothing prejudial to the Parlyament. And hereof you are not to fail. Given under my hand and seale att Westminster this 11th of December, 1648.

To all, whom this may concerne."⁵



¹ Peniarth MS. No. 3. "A short account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwel's Time."

Brogynlyn MSS. "Articles for the surrender of the Castle of Hardlegh."

³ A kinsman of Col. William Owen.

⁴ Peniarth MS. No. 3.

⁵ Brogynlyn MSS.

In the List of the Gentlemen who compounded for their estates, printed in 1655, we find :—

“ William Owen of Porkington Salop Esq. 0414 . 06 . 8.”

Six months after the Restoration he petitions for a lease in consideration of all the money he had expended in the King's cause. I am unable to say if his petition was granted.

“To the Court of Whitehall the 19th November 1660.

To the King's most excellent Ma^{tye}

The humble petition of Col. William Owen.

Sheweth that in the yeare 1642 at Shrewsbury your petitioner did lend to the late King youre Ma^{tye} royall father of blessed memory the sum of two hundred, as it may appeare under his own Ma^{ty} hand and signett and youre petitioner further showeth that for his loyalty and faythfull service thourouout all the late wars he was plundered and sequestered to the value of six thousand pounds, whereby he was well nighe ruined in his estate and hath for his continuing loyall worke youre Ma^{ty} suffered severall imprisonment. In consideration whereof may it please y^r Ma^{tye} graciously to graunt untō youre petitioner a lease of on and thirty years of Castle Hey park in the County of Stafford and your petitioner shall pray.”¹

The following letter from Prince Rupert was written in the following August :—

“ I do hereby require and authorise you, or any three of you, whereof either the Governor, lieut. Governor or High Sheriff of the County, for the time being, to be one, by all means, and with all convenient specede, to inquire what monies have of late yeares been sessed and levied within your County, either for the providing of Armes or powder, repair of bridges, shire money, poll money, subsidies, coat and conduct money, press money, provision of clothes, beeves and mutton, taxed and levied for his Ma^{ties} service in the beginning of these present wars, or what sums soever. And to make a strict and impartial examination, as well by oath as otherwise, what monies levied for the public uses above-mentioned remain yet unexpended, and in whose hands. And in case it appeare that any parts of the saide sums remaine yet unlevied, you are

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the events of the past few years. The author's style is clear and concise, and his analysis is sound and objective. The report is a valuable contribution to the history of the United States during this period.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It discusses the effects of the war on the economy and the measures that have been taken to deal with the resulting problems. The author's analysis is thorough and his recommendations are practical and realistic. This part of the report is particularly interesting and informative.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It discusses the effects of the war on the social structure and the measures that have been taken to deal with the resulting problems. The author's analysis is thorough and his recommendations are practical and realistic. This part of the report is particularly interesting and informative.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It discusses the effects of the war on the political system and the measures that have been taken to deal with the resulting problems. The author's analysis is thorough and his recommendations are practical and realistic. This part of the report is particularly interesting and informative.

The fifth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It discusses the effects of the war on the international system and the measures that have been taken to deal with the resulting problems. The author's analysis is thorough and his recommendations are practical and realistic. This part of the report is particularly interesting and informative.

forthwith to cause the same to be collected ; and that together with those monies already collected, to be paid into the hands of the high Sheriffs, to be employed in the public services according to such orders and directions as the saide high Sheriffs or Governor shall receive from me in that behalfe. Hereof you are not to fail, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Chester, under my hand and Seal of Armes the 3^d of August 1644.”



To Sir John Mennes Kt. Governor of North Wales ; Dudley Wyatt Esq. Lt. Governor of North Wales, John Morgan Esq. High Sheriff of the Co. of Merioneth ; W^m Price, Hugh Nanney, Humphrey Hughes, Owen Salisbury and William Owen, Governor of Harleck, Esquires.”¹

In 1645, William Owen, Esq., “Constable of Harleigh,” was Sheriff of Merionethshire, but “noe Sessions kept this yeare, he held out his Castle for ye Kinge for half a yeare Siedge.”²

There are portraits at Brogyntyn (evidently by a local artist) of Sir John Owen ; his son William Owen and his wife Catherine Anwyl ; and of Colonel William Owen.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Brogyntyn MSS. “List of Sheriffs for Merioneth.”

THE LAST VISITATION OF SHROPSHIRE.

1663.

BY W. H. B. BIRD.

THE following particulars are extracted from a MS. in the Library of the British Museum (Additional MS., 21,025) which is thus described in the official Catalogue:—

“21,025—The names and armes [in trick] of the Gentry of Shropshire as they are entred in the Visitation of that County made in anno 1663 ;” by “Isaac Richardson ætate sua 15 ; March 4th, 1693.” In the original binding. Paper. Folio.

This description is somewhat misleading. The book contains, first, the list of Shropshire gentry hereafter given, pasted on fo. 1, then an alphabetical index of names, which appears to correspond to the arms actually tricked, or intended to be tricked, including many names that are not found in the list referred to, and omitting some that are found there. Then a third list (fo. 4.), and a fourth complete only to Ho— (fo. 6), headed “Isaac Richardson, his Booke Ano. Domini, 1696 *crased* 1694 ” (*sic*) ; the last two corresponding to the second, but more exactly alphabetical. Then follow drawings of coronets, and a trick of arms (*or* on a chief s. 3 lions’ heads erased of the first) for the name Richardson (fo. 9, see also 12) ; the title of the list on fo. 1 (fo. 10) ; a table of the arrangements for Dugdale’s Visitation (fo. 11). On fo. 12 is written “March the 4 begun by Isaac Richardson hand penne Anno Domni 169 $\frac{2}{3}$,” and “Richardson Painter.” The rest of the book of 158 fos. is taken up with tricks of arms, nearly in alphabetical order, some with numerous quarterings.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were first settled by Englishmen in 1607, and they grew in number and importance until the Revolution of 1776. The colonies were at first dependent on Great Britain, but they gradually became more independent. The Revolution was a result of the colonies' desire for self-government and their opposition to British taxation without representation. The Revolution was a success, and the United States became an independent nation. The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the Union. The Union was formed in 1787, and it has since then been a source of strength and unity for the people of the United States. The Union has grown in size and power, and it has played a leading role in the world. The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement, and it is a story that we should all be proud of.

On the fly leaf is a note "Purchd. at Benthall's sale, 19 June, 1855 (Lot 602)."

At the Visitation of the Heralds. Shropshire 1663 (fo. 11).

The Names of the Hundreds.	The Places of Sitting.	The dayes of the week.	The dayes of the month.
Bradford—South (part of that Hundred)	Wellington, at the Signe of the three Tunns	Teusday	11 ^o Aug. [1663] ¹
Stotesden Hundred	Bridgnorth, at the Signe of the Crowne	Wednsday	12 ^o Aug.
Wenlock libertie	Bridgnorth, at the Signe of the Crowne	Thursday	13 ^o Aug.
Brymstrey Hundred	Bridgnorth, at the Signe of the Crowne	Fryday	14 ^o Aug.
Mounslow Hundred	Ludlow, at the Signe of the Crowne	Munday	17 ^o Aug.
Overs Hundred	Ludlow, at the Signe of the Crowne	Teusday	18 ^o Aug.
Chirbury } Clun } Purslow } Hundred	Bishop's Castle, at Mr. Say's House	Wednesday	19 ^o Aug.
	Bishop's Castle, at Mr. Say's House	Thursday	20 ^o Aug.
The liberties of Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury, at the Signe of the Raven	{ Fryday { Satturday	21 ^o Aug. 22 ^o Aug.
Bradford—South (part of that Hundred)	Shrewsbury, at the same place	Munday	24 ^o Aug.
Condover Hundred	Shrewsbury, at the same place	Teusday	25 ^o Aug.
Forde Hundred	Shrewsbury, at the same place	Wednsday	26 ^o Aug.
Oswestre Hundred	Oswestre, at the Signe of the 3 Tunns	Thursday	27 ^o Aug.
Bradford—North	Wem'e, at the signe of the White horse.	Fryday	28 ^o Aug.
Pynhill Hundred	At the same place	Satturday	29 ^o Aug.

¹ Another hand.

The names of the Gentry of Shropshire as they are entred in the Visitation of that County made in An^o 1663, by Willm Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Armes, Deputy Marshal for the visiting that County to S^r Edw. Bish. Clarenceux King of Armes at that time.

A.

- n.p.* Adams of Broseley
- n.i.* Adams of Longdon
- n.p.* Amyes of Stodeston
- Astley of Aston
- n.i.* Awnsham of Hope-Say

B.

- n.i.* Bagot of Winnington & Ashford Bowdler
- n.p.* ¹Baker of Swyne
- Baldwin of Elsieh
- n.i.* Baldwin of Munslow
- Baudwyn of Diddlebury
- Barnard of Bridgnorth
- n.i.* Banister of Coreley
- Baugh of Aldencourt
- Benion of Ashe
- Bentall of Bentall
- Berington of Mote-Hall
- Berrey of Ludlow
- Betton of Shrewsbury
- Billing of Shrewsbury
- Bostock of Whixall
- Bowdler of Wolzeston
- Bowdler of the Wike & Shrewsbury
- Botevile of Botevile
- Bradley of Hampton
- n.i.* Bright of Acton
- Briggs of Faintree
- Briggs of Haughton
- Brooke of Madeley
- n.i.* Browne of Sawbatch
- Burton of Longnor
- Burley of Shrewsbury
- Brook of Church Stretton

n.i. nulla insignia,

C.

- n.i.* Caldwell of Dudlewick
- n.i.* Capell of Shrewsbury
- Chambre of Burleton
- Chambre of Petton
- Church of Betton
- Charleton of Apley
- Charleton of Lady Hatton & Tearne
- n.i.* Cleyton of Aston
- Clough of Mindtown
- n.p.* Clough of Minsterley
- Clarke of Shrewsbury
- n.p.* Cole of Glaseley Hall
- Cole of Shrewsbury
- n.i.* Clyve of Styche
- Comyn of Prees
- Colefox of Meriton
- Corbet of Edgmond
- Cotes of Woodcote
- Cotton of Alkington
- n.p.* Crescet of Cotes
- Crescet of Upton Crescet
- Creswell of Sudbury

D.

- Davenport of Hollon
- n.p.* Davyes of Ludlow
- Davyes Vennington
- n.i.* Dawes of Caughley
- Dod of Harnage
- n.i.* Dod of Persey
- n.p.* Doume of Little Nesse
- n.i.* Doughty of Shrewsbury
- n.i.* Downes of Shrewsbury
- Draper of Bromlow
- n.i.* Downes of Purslow
- n.i.* Dorrington of Stillinghurst

n.p. nulla probatio.

¹ [Extinct] is written against this family in a later hand.

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

E.

Edwards of Shrewsbury
 Edwards of Killendre
n.i. Edwards of Lea
 Edwards of Rorrington
 Evance of Treveleth

F.

n.i. Figes of Ashe
n.i. Forester of Watling street
n.i. Fox of Beerston
n.i. Fowler of Harnage Grange
n.i. Fowle of Drayton

G.

n.i. Gatacre of Gatacre
 Goldesborough of Edstaston
n.i. Griffith of Ludlow
 Griffith of Benthall
 Grove of Alveley
 Grosvenour of Muxton
n.i. Grosvenour of Bridgnorth

H.

Hammer of Mesbury
 Hammer of Porkington
 Hatton of Shrewsbury
 Harris of Abcott
 Harnage of Belwardine
 Harrington of Bishton
 Haughton of Beckbury
 Haughton of Ludlow
n.p. Hawkes of Overton
 Hill of Souldon
 Hill of Alkeston
 Hill of Hawkston
 Hill of the Court of Hill
 Hinton of Rugerdine
 Holland of Bridgnorth
 Holland of Pickthorn
n.p. Hotchkys of Haxwood
n.i. Hunt of Moreton
 Hunton of Ludlow.
n.p. Huxley of Broseley

n.i. nulla insignia.

I.

Ienkes of Shrewsbury
n.i. Ievon of Shrewsbury
n.p. Iones of Shete
 Iones of Shrewsbury
 Iobber of Aston
 Ireland of Adbrighton

K.

n.i. Kettleby of Steple
 Kiffyn of Swiney
 Kinaston of Oteley
 Kinardsley of Badger
 Kinardsly of Cleobry-North

L.

Lacon of West Coppice
 Lacon of Linley
 Langley of Wellington
 Langley of Tukydes
 Langley of Amyas
 Langley of Shrewsbury
 Langley of Golding
 Lee of Cotton
 Leighton of Leighton
 Leighton of Wattesburg
 Lokyer of the Marsh
n.p. Locharde of Boldon
 Locharde of Wollerton
 Lloyd of Aston
 Low of Shrewsbury
 Ludlow of Morehouse
n.i. Lutley of Lawton
n.i. Lutwich of Lutwich

M.

Manwaring of Hadley Park
 Mackworth of Betton Strange
 Medicot of Medicot
n.i. Middleton of Middleton
 Mitton of Shipton
 Mitton of Halston
 More of Endon Burnell
n.p. Morgan of Bickton

n.p. nulla probatio.

N.

- n.i.* Newton of Highley
n.i. Nichols of Boycote
 Nichols of Bowells

O.

- n.p.* Oakeley of Oakley
 Owen of Woodhouses
n.i. Owen of Cundover
 Ottley of Pitchford

P.

- Philips of Netley
 Pigot of Chetwin
 Pigot of Priors Lee
n.p. Powell of Newton
 Powell of the Parke
 Powell of Worthin
 Powys of Henley
n.i. Prince of Shrewsbury
n.p. Prowde of Shrewsbury
 Prowde of Wemme
n.i. Purslow of Minsterley

R.

- Ridley of Astley-Abbot
 Rocko of Shrewsbury
 Rowley of Rowley

S.

- Sandford of Sandford
n.p. Scarlet of Hogeston
n.i. Scot of Shrewsbury
n.i. Sinalman of Wildertop
n.p. Sprott of Marsh
n.i. Stephens of Linley
n.i. Scott of Colford
 Scryven of Frodsley
n.p. Swanwick of Lloyne
n.p. Seabourn of Ludlow
 Syuge of Bridgnorth
n.i. Severn of Shrewsbury

n.i. nulla insignia.

T.

- n.p.* Taylor of Meeston
 Talbot of Longford
¹Thornes of Shelvoek
n.i. Thomas of Bishop's Castle
 & Shrewsbury
n.p. Tipton of Minsterley
 Turner of Shrewsbury

V.

- n.p.* Vaughan of Shrewsbury

W.

- Walcot of Walcot
 Walker of Wotton
 Ward of Cotton
n.i. Ward of Hinton
 Waring of Humpreston
 Warley of Warley
n.p. Watkins of Shotton
 Weld of Willey
 Whitmore of Apley
 Whitmore of Ludlow
 Whitecomb of Berwick
 White of Shrewsbury
 Wicherley of Clyve
 Wicksted of Priors Lee
 Williams of Wollaston
 Williams of Shrewsbury
 Willaston of Willaston
 Winwood of Ludlow
 Wingfield of Alderton
 Wingfield of Shrewsbury
 Wolfe of Madeley
 Wolrich of Dudmaston
 Worsley of Bridgnorth
n.i. Wright of Shrewsbury
n.i. Wood of Shinewood

Y.

- Young of Caynton

n.p. nulla probatio.

¹ [Extinct] in a later hand.

[illegible text]

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF COVENTRY
AND LICHFIELD TO THE BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY CONCERNING THE
CURE OF NESSE, 1568.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SHREWSBURY CORPORATION MUNIMENTS BY THE
REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

AFT^r my hartye to yo^r good Worshippes M^r Bayliffes and others your bretherne, whiche lyke thankes, for yo^r ffreyndly behaveyo^r and interteanment of me, nowe at my late beyng wth you. At what tyme I sholde have moved a matter, unto you, if haist homewarde on my parte, and other weighty affayres on your partes had not stayde the same. Wherefore I am now occasioned in thes few wordes (for the truethes sake) beyng absente to move you thereof. That where as there haithe bene certane controversye betwene M^r Powell and one M^r Payne a minister about servyng the cure of Nesse, w^{ch} co^troversye was taken up by freyndes about Candellmas last or before, wth such conditions that the saide M^r Payne sholde then departe thence. Who notwithstandinge remaynyng there a certaine space after by his ordinarys exp^sse comaundemente, is come, as I am made to understande, in to great mislykynge of many of yo^r towne, as though he had neither mente nor done honestlye or faithfullye in that behalffe. ffor a certane trueth whereoff, yo^r good Worshippes all shall understande, that concerninge the longer aboode and servyng of the saide M^r Payne at Nesse afore saide, was in no poynete throughe his sekyng or procurement, but wholly and onely by myne autorytye and charge. Who dyd fynde myselfe very moche preiudiced, in that suche discharge was used wthout my knowledge and consent. And therefore in case any of you have thought hym deal dishonestlye therein, now understandyng, that doynge was whollye myne and myne officers: I shall desyre you to thynke and iudge no otherwyse of the said M^r Payne, then if he had wthout any stay departed. And allthough I meane and seke his dew and deserved purgation with you all by thes few wordes: yet do I not herebye in any poynt goo about to discredyt M^r Powell: but wishe unto theym bothe love peace and unitye. Whiche also god graunte unto us all: to whose goodnes I comytt yo^r good worshippes this xxvth day of Septembre 1568. at Eccleshall Castle.

Yo^r good Worshippes
very lovyng freynde
THOMAS COVEN. & LICII.

(*endorsed*) To the righte worshipfull
and my verye lovyng freyndes
M^r Bayliffes and others theyr
brethrene or Aldermen of Salop
thes be d'd.

SOME LEAVES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE
COUNTY OF SALOP.

By SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BART., CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. III., p. 236.

PART III. GENERAL.

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of the more formal entries in the Sessions Books consists of a list of the persons who came before the Court to take the oaths prescribed by Parliament for "Papists and Dissenters." The following order sets out the arrangements made for this formality.

October, 1723.

Ordered that this Sessions be adjourned to this place upon Saturday the twelfth day of this Instant October and bee continued and held by adjournment at the Several places and Dayes following by tenn of the clock in the morning for the ease and conveniency of Persons taking the Oaths and that orders be printed and Distributed through each hundred and Parish in this County to Informn all Persons thereof and it is accordingly to be held by Severall adjournments in the places following and in other places as will appeare by the Rolls.

At the House of Thomas Jones at the Sign of the Angle in Ludlow, Munday the 14th of this Instant October.

At the House of Charles Davies at the Kings Arms in Cleobury Mortimer Wednesday the 16th of this Instant October.

At the Hales Owen Thursday the Seventeenth of October.

At the Crown in Bridgenorth Saturday the Nineteenth of October.

At the Talbott in Shiffnall Tuesday the Twenty Second of October.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

- Att the Talbott in Wellington Thursday the Twenty fourth Day of October.
- Att the Redd Lyon in Newport Saturday the Twenty Sixth Day of October.
- Att the Queens Arms in Oswestry Tuesday the Twenty Ninth Day of October.
- Att the Crown in Wem Thursday the Thirty first of October.
- Att Shrewsbury Saturday the Second of November.
- Att Edward Gilley^s in Purslow Tuesday and Wednesday the fifth and Sixth of November.
- Att Weaver^s in Worthen Thursday the Seventh Day of November.
- Att John Revolls in Alberbury Fryday the eighth of November.
- Att Shrewsbury Saturday the Ninth of November.
- Att the Talbott in Stretton Monday Eleventh of November.
- Att the Talbott in Drayton Wednesday Thirteenth of November.
- And toe be continued upon every Saturday and Wednesday at Shrewsbury until the twenty fifth day of December.

The next entry I shall quote is an interesting example of the working of the measures so commonly taken in former days to adjust by law the rival interests of employers and employed.

April, 1732.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for settling the wages of Workmen Artifiers and Servants in husbandry. This Court with the Cournezauce and Assistance of divers discreet persons of the said County and having resort to the prices of provisions and all other circumstances necessary to be considered doth limitt rate and Asqent the Wages of the Several Artifiers Servants Workmen and labourers in husbandry within this County for one whole year next ensuing as herein after is particularly sett down. And it is hereby ordered and dirrected that all persons as well Masters as Servants doe conform thereunto on pain of incurring the penaltyes in that behalf imposed by the statute aforesaid, that is to say that every master who shall directly or indirectly give any more or greater wages than are hereby assessed is to suffer Imprisonment by the space of ten days without Bail and forfeit flive Pounds. And every Artifiser Servant Workman or labourer who shall take wages Contrary to this Assessment shall suffer imprisonment by the space of twenty one days without Bail.



Idle and Disorderly person, And Whereas by the Said Act of Parliament made in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth it is enacted that no hired Servant shall depart at the end of his Service out of one City, County, town or parish to another unless he have a testimonial or Certificate under the Seal of the Said City or town or from the Constable or head Officer And two other honest householders of the parish or place where he dwelled last in form following.

Memorandum. A. B. Servant to C. D. of E. husbandman in the County of Salop is licensed to depart from his said Master and is at liberty to Serve elsewhere according to the Statute in that Case made and provided. In Witness whereof wee the Master Constable and Inhabitants of E. aforesaid have hereunto Sett our hands and Seals the _____ day of Anno Domini 1732.

E. D. Master. S. H. Constable. J. H. }
E. M. } Inhabitants

Which Said Certificate or testimonial shall be written and delivered to the Servant and registered by the Parson, Vicar of Curate of the Parish where such Master shall inhabit taking for the doing thereof two pence and no more upon pain that every Servant So departing without Such Certificate or testimonial shall be incapable of being hired in any service, but shall be imprisoned until he procures the same which if he cannot do within the space of 21 days he is to be whipped and used as a vagabond and that every person hiring such Servant without shewing such testimonial or Certificate as aforesaid shall forfeit 5^l his Majesty's Justices of the Peace doe declare that they doe declare that they doe expect all and Singular the inhabitants of this County of Salop to putt the Said Statute in Execution under the penaltyes aforesaid.

N.B. that every person between the Age of 12 and 40 years within the discription of the said Act and being unmarried is obliged to serve by the year in husbandry.

And his Majesty's Justice of the Peace doe hereby require and command the Several High Constables to give out their Several reports to the Several petty Constables within their hundred who are hereby required to give notice to all persons residing or inhabiting within their respective Constableicks who have not a visible estate or lawful way of living to put themselves into service and to be hired for one whole year before the first day of July next. And the Said Petty Constables are to bring and deliver to the Said High Constable an account or list in writing of the names and places of abode of all such Single persons within the respective Constableicks

who shall not put themselves into Service by the time aforesaid to be by the Said High Constables transcribed and written fair and delivered by them in open Court at the next Sessions to the end that such persons that shall not conform to this order may be proceeded against according to law. Given under our hands and scales this day and year above written.

As was stated in my Introductory remarks, the formal headings to the Orders made at each Sessions were drawn up in Latin until 1733. I now give the first of such headings to appear in English.

April, 1733.

At the Generall quarter Sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the town of Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop aforesaid on tuesday in the week next after the Close of Easter to witt the third day of April in the Sixth year of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Britain and so forth and in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and thirty three before Sir Richard Corbett Baronett, Thomas Hunt Andrew Corbett Robert Lloyd Henry Edwards Baldwin Godolphin Edwards Edward Jordan William Cludde John Thomas and Thomas Langley Esquires Justices of the Peace assyned to hear and determine all felonyes, trespasses, and other misdemeanors in the same County done and Committed and which are there to be heard and determined.

1745, April.

Ordered that the Commissioners appointed for putting in execution an Act of Parliament entituled an Act for the more speedy and effectual Recruiting his Majesty's Regiments of foot serving in Flanders, Minorca, Gibraltar, and the Plantations, and the Regiments of Marines, be requested to meet in their several Divisions and Libertys and appoint times and places for the Officers who are appointed to receive Impressed men to attend them pursuant to the Said Act.

The following five Orders extending over a period of three years very fully indicate the measures adopted in the 18th century for the protection of the owners of horned stock from the ravages of Cattle Disease. It will be observed that the regulations enforced by these Orders bear a striking resemblance to those with which

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

the present generation is familiar under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

January, 1746-47.

Whereas a Contagious Distemper now rageth amongst the Horned Cattle in divers parts of the Kingdom which if care be not taken to prevent the same may also spread itself into this County This Court doth therefore in his Majesty's Name and in pursuance of an Act of Parliament lately passed require you and each of you to be particularly diligent in stopping any Ox Bull Cow Calf Steer or Heifer as also any Raw Hide or Skin of any such Beast that shall before the 27th day of March next on any pretence whatsoever be driven in brought to or removed into this County of Salop out of and from any other County or place whatsoever except fat Cows or Oxen ready for immediate slaughter and Raw Hides or Skins where the Owner or Owners of such fat Cows and Oxen and of such Raw Hides or Skins shall produce or cause to be produced to you a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of a justice of the Peace for the County City Liberty or Town Corporate or the Rector or Vicar or Curate and attested by one of the Churchwardens or Overseers of the Poor of the Parish or place from whence such fatted Beast or Beasts or such Hide or Skin shall be brought specifying the name or names and place or places of abode of the Owner or Owners of such fatted Beast or Beasts and the Herd or Herds out of which the same was or were taken was or were and had been for the space of six weeks next before the date of such certificate entirely free from the said Contagious Distemper or Infection or that the Beast from which such Hide or Skin was taken was sound and free from infection And in case any person or persons shall bring or remove into this County any of the said Beasts or Raw Hides (except as before excepted) or shall buy the same you the said officers and each of you are hereby further required to carry the Offender or Offenders before some justice of the Peace to shew Cause why the Penalty of Ten Pounds should not be levied upon him for such offence and one moiety thereof paid to the Informer and the other to the Poor of the Parish pursuant to the Direction of the said Act and further to be dealt with according to Law And hereof you are not to fail at your Peril.

To all High Constables Petty Constables, Church Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said County and especially to such of the said Officers who dwell in such towns and parishes as border on other Counties.

16 April, 1748.

(Adjourned Sessions).

Ordered that during the next week no person driving Cattle to or from the Fair at Shrewsbury drive any Cattle over Coleham Bridge or the Welsh Bridge or through the Fords adjoining Welshwards and that the Treasurer of this County Stock have power to contract with proper persons to be Inspectors to stand at the said Bridges and at Meole and other proper places to put in execution this and the other Order of this Court.

19 April, 1748.

Whereas the Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle in this Kingdom at this time rages in several places in this and the Adjoyning Counties and a Fair is intended to be held at Wem in this County on Monday next the 25th of this instant April and another at Newport in the said County on Tuesday the 17th day of May next This Court is of Opinion that the holding of the said Fairs will be attended with the danger of spreading the said Distemper and doth therefore Order that no Ox Bull Cow Calf Steer or Heifer be bought or sold in either of the said Fairs.

Ordered that after the 24th day of this instant April no Ox Bull Cow Calf Steer or Heifer shall be driven Westwards or Southwards over any Bridge upon or Ford in that part of the River Severn downwards between the village of Berwick Knowles in the Liberties of the town of Shrewsbury and the parish of Dowles in the County of Salop except such (being their own proper Cattle) as shall be driven from the Farm or part of a Farm to another Farm or part of a Farm in the holding of any one person on different parts of the River to pastures near adjoining to the said River.

It is also Ordered that after the said 24th day of April none of the said Cattle shall upon any account pass Westward from the Eastern part of this County over a Line drawn Northward from Berwick Knowles aforesaid to Whitechurch and so on to the confines of the County of Chester.

It is also Ordered that no Jobber of Cattle or any person employed by him do remove any of the s^d Cattle out of the Counties of Chester Stafford or Worcester into any part of this County.

20 January, 1749-50.

(Adjourned Sessions).

Ordered that the Clerk of the Peace be paid by the Treasurer of this County the expenses of receiving and returning his

Majesty's Bounty-Money to such persons as have complied with the Order of Council in killing and burying their Distempered Cattle and left their Certificates with the Clerk of the Peace.

May, 1750.

(Adjourned Sessions).

For preventing the spreading of the Infectious Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle It is Ordered That there be no Stage Plays Puppett Shows publick Danceings or Meetings at Green Fields or other places within either of the Hundreds of Bradford Oswestry or Pimhill in this County until further Order.

It is also Ordered that there be no Fair Market or other publick meeting for the buying and selling of Cattle at Wem or Whixall in this County until further Order.

The two following Orders relate to matters of which the present generation happily has no experience.

It does not appear that any persons were prosecuted within this county in consequence of the Proclamation against Installing, Regrating, and Engrossing referred to below.

March, 1756.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the Guild Hall in Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop on the present Critical Conjuncture of affairs the sixteenth day of March in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of Our Lord 1756 Before the Right Honourable Henry Arthur Earl of Powis Sir Richard Corbett Sir Hugh Briggs Sir Henry Edwardes Baronets William florester Godolphin Edwards Edward Corbett Thomas Beale Thomas Eyton Thomas Langley Robert Davison Brooke florester Thomas Moore Francis Walker John Bright Thomas Browne Ralph Browne Esquires Thomas Salwey Doctor of Laws Josiah Durant Clerk and others his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid.

Whereas his Majesty's commands have been signified to the justices of the Peace for this County strictly enjoyning and requiring them to cause search to be made in the most diligent and effectual manner in every part of the said County for all Straggling Seamen and Sea-faring-Men fit to serve in his

Majesty's Ships and to cause them to be taken up and to be sent by discreet and careful Conductors to a Sea Officer at Shrewsbury that so they may be sent on Board some of his Majesty's Ships or Vessells It is therefore Ordered by this Court That the several High and Petty Constables within this County do forthwith make strict and diligent search throughout every part of the said County for all such Seamen and Sea-faring-Men and when any such or suspected to be such shall be found that they do take care to apprehend and bring them before some one or more of his Majesty's justices of the Peace for the said County In Order that they may be sent by discreet and careful Conductors to Shrewsbury and there delivered to a Sea Officer appointed to receive them that so they may be sent on Board some of his Majesty's Ships or Vessells which said Officer hath Orders to pay to such person or persons as shall be employed in Conducting them the sum of twenty shillings for each Seaman fit for his Majesty's Service and sixpence a mile for every mile they respectively travel.

A.D. November, 1757.

WHEREAS the offenses of Forestalling Regrating and Engrossing are not only punishable at Common Law, but also divers wholesome Statutes have from time to time been enacted for the more effectual prevention of the same, and for the further punishing of persons Guilty of any of the said Offences wherein (amongst other things) it is declared That whosoever shall buy or cause to be bought any Merchandize Victual or any other thing whatsoever coming by Land or by water, toward any Market ffair to be sold in the same or coming towards any City, Port, Haven, Creek or Road of this Realm or Wales from any part beyond the Sea to be sold; or make any Bargain Contract or promise for the having or buying of the same or any part thereof so coming as is aforesaid before the said Merchandize Victuals or other things shall be in the Market Ffair, City, Port, Haven, Creek or Rode, ready to be sold or shall make any Motion or Word by letter Message or otherwise to any person or persons for the enhancing of the price or dearer selling of any Thing or Things above-mentioned or else dissuade move or stir any person or person coming to the Market or Ffair to abstain or forbear to bring or Convey any of the things above rehearsed to any Market, City, Ffair, Port, Haven, Creek or Rode to be sold as is aforesaid shall be deemed and taken and adjudged a Fforestaller.

AND it is further enacted and declared that whatsoever Person or Persons shall by any means Regrate obtain or get

The University of Chicago Press
54 East 62nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
London, England
Wiley-Interscience
Subscription Department
605 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
Subscription Department
100 Brook Hill Drive
West Nyack, N.Y. 10994
Subscription Department
Rugby, Warwickshire, England
CV21 3PL
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 1358
Aldershot, Hants, England
GU11 1LR
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 1358
Aldershot, Hants, England
GU11 1LR
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 1358
Aldershot, Hants, England
GU11 1LR

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 East 62nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
London, England
Wiley-Interscience
Subscription Department
605 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016
Subscription Department
100 Brook Hill Drive
West Nyack, N.Y. 10994
Subscription Department
Rugby, Warwickshire, England
CV21 3PL
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 1358
Aldershot, Hants, England
GU11 1LR
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 1358
Aldershot, Hants, England
GU11 1LR
Subscription Department
P.O. Box 1358
Aldershot, Hants, England
GU11 1LR

into his or their lands or possession in any Ffair or Market any Corn, Wine, Ffish, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Tallow, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Piggs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pidgeons, Conies, or other Dead Victual whatsoever that shall be brought to any flair or Market within this Realm or Wales to be sold, and do sell the same again in any Ffair or Markett holden or kept in the same place, or in any other Ffair or Market within Ffour Miles thereof shall be accepted reputed and taken for a Reqrator or Reqrators.

AND it is also enacted and declared That whatsoever person or persons shall engross or get into his or their Lands by buying Contracting or Promising, taking other than by Demise Grant or Lease of Land or Tythe any Corn Growing in the Ffields or any other Corn or Grain Butter Cheese Ffish or other Dead Victuals whatsoever within this Realm to the Intent to sell the same again shall be accepted reputed and taken an unlawful Engrosser or Engrossers.

THE punishment of which said offences are enacted to be Imprisonment for Two Months without Bail or Mainprize for the first offense besides forfeiture of the value of the Goods, Cattle and Victuals so bought or had. For the second offense Imprisonment for the space of half a year without Bail or Mainprize and loss of double the value of the Goods Cattle and Vietuals so bought or had as aforesaid, And for the third offence standing on the Pillory in the place where the offender shall dwell, and forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels and Imprisonment during his Majesty's Pleasure.

AND it is likewise enacted that if any person having sufficient Corn for provision of his house and sowing of his ground for one year do buy any Corn in any Ffair or Market for the Change of his seed and do not bring to the same Ffair or Market the same day so much Corn as he shall buy for his seed and sell the same if he can at the price the same shall then go at in the said Ffair or Market every such person shall forfeit the double value of the Corn so bought.

AND the Justices of the Peace for every County at their Quarter Sessions are authorized to enquire hear and determine all and every the said offences.

And whereas His Majesty by his Royal proclamation hath strictly charged and Commanded all and every his Judges, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and all other Magistrates Officers and Ministers whatsoever that they and every of them within their respective places and Jurisdictions do cause all the acts relating to the same matters to be put in Speedy and effectual execution, and that they do take care

that all offenders against the Said Acts be effectually prosecuted according to the purposes of the said Acts.

THIS COURT therefore taking the premises into Consideration doth hereby desire all Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Chief Magistrates, and also require the several High and Petty Constables and other Peace Officers within this County from Time to Time to make diligent enquiry within their respective liberties for all such persons, as are or shall be guilty of any of the Said offences and that when and as often as any such offenders shall be found that they do give Information thereof, and of the Witnesses who can prove the same to the Justices Assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace which shall be then next held for this County in order that they may be proceeded against and dealt with according to Law.

AND THIS COURT doth further order that this order be printed and sent to the Several Mayors, Bailiffs and other Chief Magistrates and also to the Several High and Petty Constables and other peace officers within this County and affixed up in the most publick places within the Said County to which all persons may resort for their Information and that no one may pretend Ignorance of the Said Laws.

The list of Justices attending Sessions in January, 1762, may be of some interest, as the attendance on that occasion seems to have been both larger and of a more representative character than was usual in those times.

January 12, A.D. 1762.

AT THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the Guildhall in Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop on Tuesday in the week next after the feast of the Epiphany (to wit) the twelfth Day of January in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King defender of the faith and soforth and in the year of our Lord 1762. Before the Right Honourable William Earl of Bath, Sir Richard Corbett, Sir Henry Edwardes Barons, Richard Lyster, Francis Walker, Robert More, Thomas Hill of Court of Hill, Edward Corbett, Edward Pemberton, Edward Acton, Charles Baldwin, Robert Burton William Birch Basnell, Edward Fleming, Thomas Harries John Tomkins, William Lutwyche, Thomas Mytton, Thomas Ottley, Richard Ward Offley, Walter Dryden Pigott, Thomas

Powys, Edward Rogers, Humphrey Sandford, John Topp, Walter Waring, Thomas Hodgetts, Richard Syers, Charles Bolas, Walter Woodecott, Clement Acton, Richard Scott, John Griffiths, William Harnage, Baldwyn Leighton, Price Maurice, Cha^s Price Esquires. John Douglas Doctor in Divinity John Fleming, Leonard Hotchkis, John Holland, William Roberts, Thomas Trevor, and Humphrey Walcot Clerks Justices of the Peace assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses and other misdeeds in the Said County done and committed.

The following Petition to the Lord Chancellor shows the method then in common use, by which poor localities endeavoured to raise funds for any extraordinary expense, such as the repair of the Parish Church, or, as in this case, the cost of unusual damage by tempest or flood. The issue of Letters Patent for such objects continued into the present century, and seems only to have been discontinued when it was found to be useless for the purpose desired. Thus in January, 1799, a Brief was issued on behalf of Cheswardine Church, in which £1,155 was asked for; the pecuniary result of this Brief was in October, 1801, certified at only £136 2s. 6d.!

October, 1781.

To the Right Honorable Edward Lord Thurlow Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

May it please your Lordship.

We whose Names and seals are hereunto subscribed and put his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop assembled with others at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at the Guildhall in Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop on Tuesday the Second Day of October in the twenty first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the faith and so forth, Do humbly certify your Lordship

That it was made appear unto us in open Court upon the Humble Petition of David Evans, Robert Wall, Thomas Jones, Thomas Evans, John Lee, William Price, John Larance, Mary Williams, John Davies, John Pugh, David Matthews, Thomas

Tillesley, Edward Davies, John Thomas, Joseph Griffiths, Robert Jones, Robert Jones the younger, Margaret Payne, Edward Sides, Edward Davies, John Downes, Thomas Roger, Thomas Jones, John Jones, John Jones, Thomas Edwards, Edward Edwards, Robert Rogers, Thomas Lewis, John Woodall, John Brown, Peter Richards, Edward Parrock, Robert Mansell, Richard Wylde, William Lloyd, William Fardoe, Robert Evans, Henry Jones, Samuel Probert, John Dolphin, and Thomas Brown. That in the month of June last there fell such excessive heavy Rains that occasioned the Rivers Severn and Verniew suddenly to overflow their Bounds and cover a large Quantity of land in Melverley and the parts adjacent in the County of Salop belonging to the Said Poor Petitioners, that the Torrent was so great and violent as to Carry great Quantities of Stone, Gravel, and Sand, and leave the same upon the lands of the Petitioners, and thereby not only cover and destroy a very plentiful and promising Crop of Hay and Corn growing thereon but rendered the land useless in many places for years to Come, so that the Poor Petitioners are come from comfortable Circumstances to the greatest Difficulty and Distress and are become unable to Support themselves and Families. That the loss of the present crops exclusive of the Damage to the land in future upon a very moderate Computation amounts in the whole to the Sum of one thousand, eight hundred and thirty Seven Pounds and upwards. The Truth of which was made appear to us this Day upon the Oaths of several respectable Farmers and other experienced neighbours.

We therefore Humbly recommend the Same to your Lordship to the intent that your Lordship will be pleased to Grant unto the Said Poor sufferers his Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent under the Great seal of Great Britain to empower them to ask and receive the Charitable Contributions of all his Majesty's loving Subjects from "House to House" throughout such part of Great Britain as your Lordship shall think fit.

We are

May it please your Lordship,

Your Lordship's

Most humble and ob^{dt} Serv^{ts}

In 1781 an Act was passed for the encouragement by a system of Bounties of the cultivation of hemp and flax in England, under which Act considerable sums were for a period of some few years earned by farmers

[The body of the document contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. The text appears to be a formal report or memorandum.]

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

and landowners in this county and duly certified by the Court to the Exchequer. The Orders set out below give the first statutory advertisement under the Act, and also a list of Bounties claimed after the system had been for three years in work.

October, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the twenty first year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Encouragement of the Growth of Hemp and Flax in that Part of Great Britain called England. It is enacted that the Justices of the Peace at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions shall advertise and Publish the Several Bounties by the said Act granted, with the Conditions necessary to be complied with. This Court doth therefore in Pursuance of the Said Act publish.

FIRST. That there will be applied, distributed, and paid, out of the Exchequer, in Bounties yearly, a sum not exceeding £15,000, at the rate of 3^d per stone for every Stone of Hemp weighing 14lbs. and 4^d per stone for every Stone of Flax weighing 14lbs. to be raised in that part of Great Britain called England, in the year 1782, and in every subsequent year during the space of five years, to be paid to the Grower or other Person who breaks and properly prepares such Hemp and Flax for Market.

SECONDLY. That the following are the Conditions to be complied with in order for the receiving the Same. The grower or Person claiming, and who shall be intitled to the Said Bounty, must sign and exhibit his claim to one of the Justices of the Peace for the Said County Specifying of what Crop the same is, the Ground or Farm upon which the same grew and certified and attested by two of the Parish Officers of the same Parish of the Claimant or Grower, that they believe the Truth of the Particulars Contained therein, and which claim, when so certified and attested, the Said Justice must countersign, and transmit to the Justices for the Said County at their next General Quarter Sessions.

THE GROWER or other person preparing any for Market, and who shall sell any Quantity within that part of Great Britain Called England, must deliver to the Buyer, along with the Same a particular account of the Hemp and Flax sold, expressing the quantity, Place where it grew, and the year of its growth; and the seller in like manner must take of the Buyer a receipt in Writing, Containing a Duplicate of the Quantity bought, the place where it grew, and the year of its growth;

THE PERSON who shall claim and receive any of the said Bounties must at or before the time when he shall receive the Same, enter into a Bond or Security (without Stamps) to the Clerk of the Peace for the time being or his Successors of the Said County, with two sufficient Sureties to be approved of by the said Justices at the Quarter Sessions for the said County in the Penal Sum of treble the Value of the Bounty claimed and received, and of the Hemp and Flax for which he shall have claimed and received the same, with Condition that Such Person, is duly entitled to the Said Bounty, according to the true intent and meaning of the Said Act.

And do order that the Clerk of the Peace Cause the Same to be advertised in the Shrewsbury Paper.

N.B.—Printed Directions for raising Flax may be had by applying to the Clerk of the Peace in Shrewsbury.

And it is hereby ordered accordingly.

January, 1784.

Ordered by the Justices at this Quarter Sessions that the names and places of Abode of the Persons who have Claimed the Bounties for growing breaking and properly preparing Hemp and Flax within this County for Market and the Quantities of Hemp or Flax for which they claim be published to the end that the said Justices may by the means aforesaid or by such other Means Methods Proofs and Enquiries as they shall direct and Judge most fit discover and be able to ascertain against their General Quarter Sessions at Midsummer next the Quantity of Hemp and Flax raised in the said County and the Truth of the Several Claimants Claims and Pretensions which Claims will be then finally settled and determined.

Name.	Place of Abode.	Quantity.		
		Hemp.	Flax.	£ s. d.
1 James Parkinson	Cressage	...	98½	1 13 0
Do.	Do.	12	...	0 3 0
2 Joseph Topham	Edgmond	600	...	7 10 0
Do.	Do.	...	70	1 3 4
3 Richard Belliss	Eyton	...	221	3 13 8
Do.	Do.	469	...	5 17 3
4 Joseph Skitt	High Ercall	...	188	3 2 8
Do.	Do.	296	...	3 14 0
5 John Turner	Ightfield	...	59	0 19 8
Do.	Do.	19	...	0 4 9
6 Robert Mansell	Kimmerley	...	63	1 1 0
7 Thomas Palin	„	415	...	5 3 9
8 Thomas Talbot	„	53	...	0 13 3
9 John Hooper	„	210	...	2 12 6
Hector E. Brooke	...	...	...	...

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the period of the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. It covers the period of the early republic, the struggle for a stronger federal government, and the expansion of the nation.

The third part of the book deals with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of Reconstruction. It covers the period of the Civil War, the Reconstruction era, and the struggle for civil rights.

Name.	Place of Abode.	Quantity.			
		Hemp.	Flax.	£	s. d.
10 Thos. Hawkins	Lilleshall	...	389	6	9 8
11 William Spearman	Do.	...	96	1	12 0
Do.	Do.	28	...	0	7 0
12 Nicholas Motteram	Longdon	..	110	1	16 8
Do.	Do.	81	...	0	7 9
13 Thomas Growcock	Meeson	93	...	1	3 8
14 William Dickin	Prees	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	16 9
Do.	Do.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 Charles Gamwell	Do.	102	...	1	5 6
16 Thomas Higgins	Preston	...	405 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15 2
17 Jas. Dixon	Roddington	171	...	2	2 9
18 Thos. Webb	Wellington	126	...	1	11 6
Do.	Do.	...	119	1	19 8
19 Thos. Booth	Do.	87	..	1	1 9
Do.	Do.	...	112	1	17 4
20 William Socket	Do.	...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 6
Do.	Do.	90	...	1	2 6
21 Thomas Ridding	Do.	...	140	2	6 8
22 John Colley	Do.	..	234	3	18 0
Do.	Do.	440	...	5	10 0
23 John Lowe	Do.	...	90	1	10 0
24 Thomas Darlington		...	60	1	0 0
25 Rd. Moreton	Wem	...	147	2	9 0
26 John Hawley	Westbury	...	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 2
27 Philip Ratchiff	Weston	59	...	0	14 9
28 Robert Chidley	Do.	45	...	0	11 3
29 Robt. Ashley	Do.	89	...	1	2 3
30 Thomas Kempster	Whitchurch	336	...	4	4 0
Do.	Do.	...	298	4	19 4
31 Samuel Turner	Do.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
32 Wm. Kempster	Do.	52	...	0	13 0
Do.	Do.	..	63	1	1 0
33 Wm. Hooper	Wrockwardine	53	...	0	18 3

N.B.—The following Persons to Wit

Joseph Skitt of High Ercall

Thomas Hawkins and Brooke Hector of Lilleshall

Nicholas Motteram of Longdon

Thomas Ridding of Wellington

Richard Moreton of Wem

John Hawley of Westbury

Thomas Kempster of Whitchurch

Samuel Turner „ „

William Kempster „ „

William Hooper of Wrockwardine

must apply to the Clerk of the Peace in Shrewsbury to perfect their claims on or before the 20th day of April next.

October, 1782.

Ordered that the following Letters from the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend Esquire one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State and The Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Salop be printed in the Shrewsbury Chronicle and that the Clerk of the Peace write to his Lordship informing him that the Justices of the Peace for the Said County will give him every assistance in their Power in executing his Majesty's Commands.

October, 1782.

Berkeley Square 30th September 1782.

Gentlemen

I have received a Letter from Mr. Townshend one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which I have the Honor to inclose you a Copy, acquainting me that the 53rd Reg^t of Foot is in future to be attached to the County of Salop, and to bear its name; and requiring me to use my utmost Endeavours with the Gentlemen of the County to forward its Recruit (sic); should the Plan of filling up the old Corps be generally adopted the most essential Advantages would result to this Country, and it is upon this Ground, as well as on Account of the Instructions I have received that I presume to recommend the proposed Measure to your serious Consideration, and to request your Assistance in executing his Majesty's Commands. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Gentlemen

Your most obedient

and humble Serv^t

CLIVE.

His Majesty's Justices for the County of Salop.

Whitehall 10th September 1782.

My Lord

The very great Deficiency of Men in the Regiments of Infantry being so very Detrimental to the public Service; the King has thought proper to give the Names of the different Counties to Corps in Hopes that by the Zeal and Activity of the principal Noblemen and Gentry in the Several Counties some Considerable Assistance may be given towards recruiting those regiments. As this is a point of the utmost public Im-

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 struggle for the abolition of slavery, and the rise of the industrial revolution. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1900 to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, the First World War, and the Second World War. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1945 to the present time. It covers the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the present day. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1980 to the present time. It covers the Reagan Revolution, the end of the Cold War, and the present day.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 2000 to the present time. It covers the 9/11 attacks, the War on Terror, and the present day. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 2010 to the present time. It covers the economic crisis, the Obama administration, and the present day. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 2020 to the present time. It covers the COVID-19 pandemic, the Biden administration, and the present day.

portance, his Majesty has no doubt of your Lordship's using your utmost Influence among your Friends for the Accomplishment of it.

The King has been pleased to appoint the 53rd Regiment to the County of Salop and to bear its Name.

I have the Honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient hon^{bl} Serv^t

T. TOWNSHEND.

Lord Lieut^t of the County of Salop.

The gaol authorities were at this time often seriously incommoded by the number of convicts left in their hands under sentence of transportation to the colonies. The attention of the Government was repeatedly called to the state of affairs, and in 1785 the energetic letter given below was by direction of the Court sent to the Home Secretary on the subject.

July, 1785.

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Peace write to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State and inform his Lordship of the Number Ages and Sentences of the Convicts now Confined in the County Gaol and request his Lordship's Assistance in getting the Sentences carried into Execution.

Shrewsbury July 12th 1785.

My Lord,

I am directed by the Justices in Sessions to inform your Lordship of the great Number of unfortunate Convicts now confined in our County Gaol (which hath been increasing for years past) with their Names Ages and Sentences, and to represent to your Lordship that it is a very great expense to the Nation to Support them, and hath been a Considerable expense to this County, to endeavour to keep them clean and healthy, which hath been blessed with the desired effect, That the Inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood are alarmed and fearful that so great a Number, confined in so small a Compass, in this Sultry weather, will produce a Gaol-Fever or some putrid disease, and should that be the case, there is no opportunity of keeping the infected from those that are well,

the Room appropriated for the Sick being occupied by nineteen Convicts, and every part of the Gaol being crowded which may occasion the Distemper to spread and become epedemical; and earnestly to request your Lordship's Assistance to get their Sentences speedily carried into Execution.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, My Lord

Your Lordship's most ob^{dt} h^{ble} Servant

JOSEPH LOXDALE.

No.	Names of Convicts.	Age.	When sentenced for transportation.	Where.	Term.
1	Andrew Malpas	24 years	Lent Assizes, 1783	America	7 years
2	Thomas Stretch	31 years	Summer Do. "	Africa	Do. Do.
3	Timothy Care	25 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
4	John Bailey	23 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
5	John Fox	29 Do.	Do. Do.	America	Do. Do.
6	James Prichard	24 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
7	John Sambrook	25 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
8	Francis Woodcock	45 Do.	Lent Assize, 1784	Do.	14 Do.
9	Samuel Grainger	31 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
10	Thomas Evans	37 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	7 Do.
11	Henry Roberts	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	7 Do.
12	William Twyfield	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
13	Richard Cartwright	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
14	Thomas Matthews	58 Do.	Summer Assizes, 1784	Beyond the Seas	Do. Do.
15	William Davies	53 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
16	Thomas Greenfield	36 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
17	Thomas Yardsley	25 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
18	William Dowley	23 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
19	Ann Twyfield	27 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
20	Margaret Fownes	43 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
21	Richard Jones	40 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
22	Robert Richards	29 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
23	Joseph Owen	64 Do.	Lent Assizes, 1785	Do.	14 Do.
24	William Jones	19 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	7 Do.
25	William Griffiths	26 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
26	William Evans	33 years	Lent Assizes, 1785	Do.	Do. Do.
27	William Hotchkiss	24 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
28	Richard Phyfield	32 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
29	Robert Phyfield	24 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
30	Mary Boulton	27 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
31	Mary Davies	23 Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do.

In January, 1791, the Court had before them a letter from a Government Commission with respect to the supply of Oak Timber in the county for the use of the Royal Navy: to this a very interesting answer was drafted by Mr. Harries of Cruckton, and adopted, with one alteration, by the Court in the May following. From that time the matter seems to have slept for sixteen years, but at the Sessions of May, 1807, the subject was again before the Court, apparently upon

the consideration of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Harries was asked to furnish the required information, which he did in a letter dated May 20th, 1807, in which he discusses very fully the measures necessary for the further development of the growth of timber in this country.

I have set out the two reports of 1791 and 1807, together with the original questions sent down from Whitehall.

January, 1791.

Land Revenue Office,

Scotland Yard,

December 20th 1790.

Sir,

The Acts of the 26th and 30th of His present Majesty by which we are appointed Commissioners for enquiring into the state and condition of the woods Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, having, among other objects enjoined Us "to suggest such Measures for the protection increase and supply of timber on the forests, chases, and other lands of the Crown for the use of the Royal Navy," as we shall think best calculated for that purpose, together with such observations as may occur to us; it becomes our duty to endeavour to obtain the best information we can relative to General state of the Woods and Timber in this Kingdom, and the Increase or decrease of the stock of Timber fit for the use of the Navy, with which we conceive the object above mentioned to be necessarily connected; and apprehending that these subjects would naturally attract the notice of gentlemen of Landed property in those parts of the country in which they reside, or which have fallen under their observation, We have thought it proper to address this letter to you, to request that you will be pleased to communicate the questions contained in the inclosed paper to the Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, in Quarter Sessions assembled, and to favour us with such information in answer to those questions, as the result of their Collective Opinions, or those of the majority of them may enable you to communicate.

The object of this enquiry being of a Public nature, we cannot doubt of the willingness of Gentlemen who make the Public Concerns an object of their attention, to furnish the

best Information in their Power on a subject of such National Importance.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obed^t humble Serv^{ts}

CHAS. MIDDLETON.

JNO. CALL.

JOHN FORDYCE.

P.S.—Be pleased to let the answers be written opposite to the questions, and to return the paper, signed by yourself, as soon as conveniently may be after the next ensuing sessions under Cover directed to John Call, Esq. M.P. at this Office.

The Chairman of the Quarter Sessions
of the County of Salop.

3rd May, 1791.

Upon reading the letters from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, the Questions put by them to the Justices for this County respecting Oak Timber, the Answers thereto, and General observations thereupon by Edward Harries Esquire; Resolved Unanimously that the Said Answers and General observations are approved of by this Court, excepting that the quantity of Oak Timber sold amounts to nearer four than two hundred thousand Pounds.

Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Court are given to Edward Harries Esquire for the Trouble and Pains he has taken upon this Occasion.

Shrewsbury, Feb. 21st 1791.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed you will receive the answers of Edward Harries Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County to your Questions respecting Oak Timber, as also some General Observations on the State of Oak Timber by the Same gentleman.

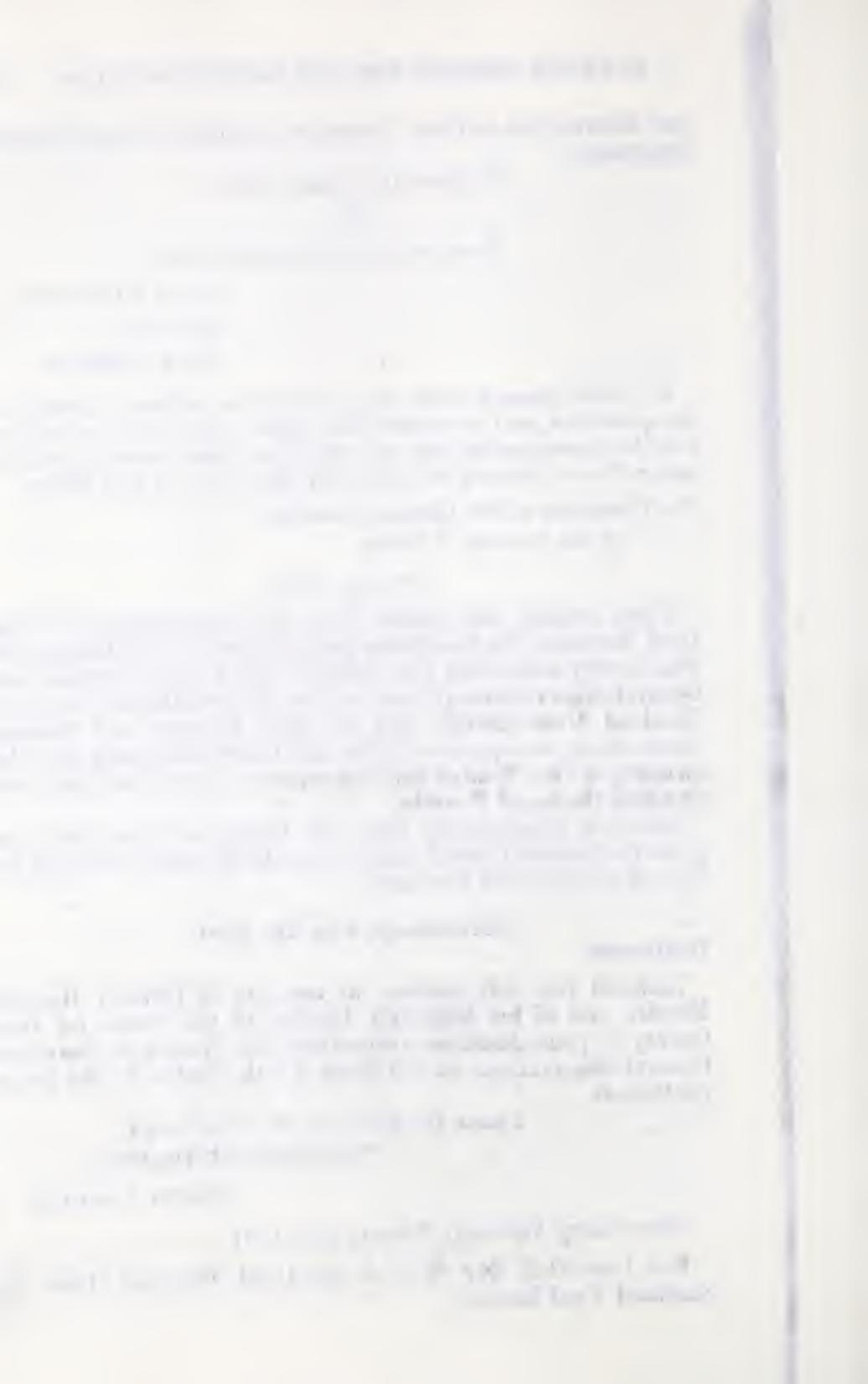
I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obed^t Hmb^{le} Sv^t

JOSEPH LOXDALE.

Shrewsbury February Twenty-first 1791.

For John Call Esq^r M.P. at the Land Revenue Office in Scotland Yard London.



Questions addressed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Salop.

Questions.

Answers.

1. Whether the Quantity of large Oak Timber in General, fit for the Use of the Navy, growing in the County aforesaid is increased or diminished within Memory.

2. Whether particularly the Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods, is increased or diminished.

3. Whether there is an Increase or Decrease of the Quantity of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows.

4. Whether the growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is generally encouraged or whether the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields, and improving Arable Ground, is become Common in that County?

5. Whether in Such Oaken Woods, as are cut at Stated Periods in Succession, it is Customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting; and if so, whether they are generally Barked at the Second Fall, and Cut down for County Uses, or preserved for Timber.

6. Whether the Improvement of Roads and the

1. Greatly diminished. Perhaps not one fourth remaining of what there was thirty years past.

2. I am at a loss to say whether the Oak Timber in Woods or Hedge Rows is lessened in the greater Proportion.

4. Great Quantities of Timber have been taken down in Consequence of enlarging Farms, as they are Certainly injurious to Arable lands; the opening of Fields together has prevailed much. The occupiers of lands frequently abuse Such as grow in Hedge Rows.

5. It is Generally the Practice to leave kind Growing Saplings at the stated period of falling Woods. At a Second fall (if promising) they are sometimes permitted to stand for Timber; our C'pieces are generally falⁿ at from 21 to 25 years growth and all the Poles are Barked. If fallen at about 18 years Growth it is converted into Cord Wood for the Forges and not Barked.

6. The Improvement of Roads has made it somewhat

Navigable Canals made during the last thirty years, have not, by reducing the Expense of Carriage been the means of bringing large supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there?

7. Whether of late years greater Quantities of Timber have not, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, been felled in those parts of the County which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to Supply.

8. Whether the General Consumption of Oak Timber for Building or other uses, within that County is increased or diminished? And to what Cause in your opinion is such Increase or Decrease to be Imputed.

9. Whether the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or County uses is increased within the last Forty years, and in what Proportion.

10. Whether the Improvement of Roads and the Navigable Canals, have not introduced the use of Coal in parts of the County in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel; and whether in such parts the Demand for Underwood and the value of it, have been increased or lessened.

11. Whether in those parts of the County in which underwood is more valuable in con-

asier to Remove Timber, but the great demand and the necessity of many owners of Timber has hitherto filled the Market with it.

7. The Quantity of our Timber being reduced in so great a Proportion, a permanency of Supply is not to be depended upon. It is a long Period before an Oak arrives at Maturity.

8. The Consumption of Oak Timber in our County is increased owing to the Great Number both of Public and Private Buildings that have been erected with Oak, and the Improvement of old ones. The Erections belonging to our Iron Manufactories have Consumed a Great Quantity.

9. Increased about one third in Price.

10. Wood for fuel is become so scarce Compared to its former state, that Farmers now generally use Coal. The Demand for Underwood for the use of the Charcoal Forges is Considerable. Cordwood now sells at the Great Price of 17/- per Statute Cord.

11. Timber Trees are certainly injurious to the Underwood, and I believe are more



sequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from other causes, it has become the Practice of late years more than formerly, to Cut down the great Timber trees on a/c of the injury they do to the underwood.

12. Whether there has been a greater Quantity of Wood land formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.

13. Whether the Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, or of the Kinds of Trees, *not* fit for the Navy.

14. Whether there are any Commons or Commonable Woods of considerable extent in that County? And whether the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is Considerable.

15. Whether the Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is well preserved, or suffers great depredation and Waste?

16. Whether on such Commons or Commonable Woodlands, as have been divided and enclosed, any considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised.

17. Whether a further Division and Inclosure of such Commons or Commonable Woodlands, would, in your Opinion, be the means of Increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

Any other observations or

generally Cut down than formerly. We use Hop Poles only in one small corner of the County. Our Consumption of Underwood in Forges and Collieries is very Considerable.

12. I know several Woodlands that have been cleared and converted into Arable and Pasture Lands. The new Plantations of Oak are few and inconsiderable. The Price of Land is too high for Planting.

13. The greater Part of our Plantations I think are of Trees not fit for the Navy.

14. I do not recollect any.

15. I can have no doubt where there are Commonable Woods that they are much injured. What is in Common will be neglected and injured.

16. I do not know any Plantations of much extent, on such Commons as have been inclosed.

17. If any Trees arise on Commons they will certainly be destroyed. If Inclosure of Commons were more General, probably some parts might be appropriated for the Purpose of raising Timber?

Information on the Subject of
the preceding Questions will
be very acceptable.

Cruckton, 14 Feb., 1791.

EDWARD HARRIES.

JOSEPH LOXDALE,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the
County of Salop.

Land Revenue Office,
December 20th, 1790.

General Observations on the state of Oak Timber, &c.

There are Perhaps few Counties in the kingdom, of equal extent, that have more abounded with Fine Oak Timber than this. Since I have given attention to the Subject (a period of about Thirty Years) the supply from hence for the Navy and other Uses has been very great; and it has chiefly been Conveyed away by the Navigation of the Severn; Perhaps during the Period above mentioned, there may have been Sold from hence to the Amount of £200,000. I do not immediately recollect more than two or three Gentlemen in the County whose estates would furnish sufficient Timber for a Seventy four gun Ship. Our Underwoods are still of considerable extent, and if the Young Oak Plants that have not been cut down, were carefully preserved, future Groves of Venerable Oaks, might still be raised; I know two or three Instances in which it has been successfully practised. I have formerly in a public Manner expressed my Sentiments on the advantage to the Public and Individuals from an Attention to the keeping up a sufficient Quantity of Oak Timber for Domestic Purposes, but more particularly for the Navy. Upon private property's of considerable extent, a Comparative Small portion of an Estate well selected for the Purpose would be an accumulating fund which might at a distant period amount to a Considerable Sum, and the annual Income that would have been received from it, would scarcely be perceived. I am inclined to think that the annual Income of a given quantity of Land that would let for 15%/- per Acre if put out to Interest for 100 years and Compound Interest made upon it, will produce more money than the Timber will be worth upon such land at the Expiration of that Term; but this is scarcely practicable for some years, and where do we find Families so provident for so long a Period. There have been many Instances of a Small Part of an Estate upon which Oak Timber hath grown

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The addresses are listed in the order in which they appear in the document. The names and addresses are as follows:

1. Mr. John A. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y.

2. Mr. James B. Jones, 456 Elm Street, New York, N.Y.

3. Mr. Robert C. Brown, 789 Oak Street, New York, N.Y.

4. Mr. William D. White, 1010 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

5. Mr. Charles E. Black, 1212 Cedar Street, New York, N.Y.

6. Mr. Thomas F. Green, 1414 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

7. Mr. Richard G. Gray, 1616 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

8. Mr. Henry H. Hall, 1818 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

9. Mr. George I. King, 2020 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

10. Mr. Frank J. Lee, 2222 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

11. Mr. Albert K. Miller, 2424 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

12. Mr. Edward L. Moore, 2626 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

13. Mr. Joseph M. Taylor, 2828 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

14. Mr. Benjamin N. Walker, 3030 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

15. Mr. Samuel O. Young, 3232 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

16. Mr. Philip P. Allen, 3434 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

17. Mr. David Q. Wright, 3636 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

18. Mr. Matthew R. Scott, 3838 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

19. Mr. Aaron S. Adams, 4040 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

20. Mr. Nathan T. Baker, 4242 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

21. Mr. Jacob U. Carter, 4444 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

22. Mr. John V. Evans, 4646 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

23. Mr. Peter W. Fisher, 4848 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

24. Mr. Daniel X. Hill, 5050 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

25. Mr. Charles Y. King, 5252 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

26. Mr. George Z. Lee, 5454 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

27. Mr. William A. Miller, 5656 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

28. Mr. Robert B. Moore, 5858 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

29. Mr. Thomas C. Taylor, 6060 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

30. Mr. Richard D. Walker, 6262 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

31. Mr. Henry E. Young, 6464 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

32. Mr. George F. Allen, 6666 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

33. Mr. Frank G. Wright, 6868 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

34. Mr. Albert H. Scott, 7070 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

35. Mr. Edward I. Adams, 7272 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

36. Mr. Joseph J. Baker, 7474 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

37. Mr. Benjamin K. Carter, 7676 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

38. Mr. Samuel L. Evans, 7878 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

39. Mr. Philip M. Fisher, 8080 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

40. Mr. David N. Hill, 8282 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

41. Mr. Matthew O. King, 8484 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

42. Mr. Aaron P. Lee, 8686 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

43. Mr. Nathan Q. Miller, 8888 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

44. Mr. Jacob R. Moore, 9090 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

45. Mr. John S. Taylor, 9292 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

46. Mr. Peter T. Walker, 9494 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

47. Mr. Daniel U. Young, 9696 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

48. Mr. Charles V. Allen, 9898 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

49. Mr. George W. King, 10101 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

50. Mr. William X. Lee, 10303 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

51. Mr. Robert Y. Miller, 10505 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

52. Mr. Thomas Z. Moore, 10707 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

53. Mr. Richard A. Taylor, 10909 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

54. Mr. Henry B. Walker, 11111 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

55. Mr. George C. Young, 11313 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

56. Mr. Frank D. Allen, 11515 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

57. Mr. Albert E. Wright, 11717 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

58. Mr. Edward F. Scott, 11919 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

59. Mr. Joseph G. Adams, 12121 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

60. Mr. Benjamin H. Baker, 12323 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

61. Mr. Samuel I. Carter, 12525 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

62. Mr. Philip J. Evans, 12727 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

63. Mr. David K. Fisher, 12929 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

64. Mr. Matthew L. Hill, 13131 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

65. Mr. Aaron M. King, 13333 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

66. Mr. Nathan N. Lee, 13535 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

67. Mr. Jacob O. Miller, 13737 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

68. Mr. John P. Moore, 13939 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

69. Mr. Peter Q. Taylor, 14141 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

70. Mr. Daniel R. Walker, 14343 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

71. Mr. Charles S. Young, 14545 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

72. Mr. George T. Allen, 14747 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

73. Mr. William U. King, 14949 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

74. Mr. Robert V. Lee, 15151 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

75. Mr. Thomas W. Miller, 15353 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

76. Mr. Richard X. Moore, 15555 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

77. Mr. Henry Y. Taylor, 15757 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

78. Mr. George Z. Walker, 15959 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

79. Mr. Frank A. Young, 16161 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

80. Mr. Albert B. Allen, 16363 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

81. Mr. Edward C. Wright, 16565 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

82. Mr. Joseph D. Scott, 16767 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

83. Mr. Benjamin E. Adams, 16969 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

84. Mr. Samuel F. Baker, 17171 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

85. Mr. Philip G. Carter, 17373 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

86. Mr. David H. Evans, 17575 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

87. Mr. Matthew I. Fisher, 17777 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

88. Mr. Aaron J. Hill, 17979 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

89. Mr. Nathan K. King, 18181 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

90. Mr. Jacob L. Lee, 18383 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

91. Mr. John M. Miller, 18585 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

92. Mr. Peter N. Moore, 18787 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

93. Mr. Daniel O. Taylor, 18989 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

94. Mr. Charles P. Walker, 19191 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

95. Mr. George Q. Young, 19393 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

96. Mr. William R. Allen, 19595 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

97. Mr. Robert S. King, 19797 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

98. Mr. Thomas T. Lee, 19999 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

99. Mr. Richard U. Miller, 20201 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

100. Mr. Henry V. Moore, 20403 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

101. Mr. George W. Taylor, 20605 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

102. Mr. Frank X. Walker, 20807 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

103. Mr. Albert Y. Young, 21009 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

104. Mr. Edward Z. Allen, 21211 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

105. Mr. Joseph A. Wright, 21413 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

106. Mr. Benjamin B. Scott, 21615 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

107. Mr. Samuel C. Adams, 21817 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

108. Mr. Philip D. Baker, 22019 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

109. Mr. David E. Carter, 22221 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

110. Mr. Matthew F. Evans, 22423 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

111. Mr. Aaron G. Fisher, 22625 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

112. Mr. Nathan H. Hill, 22827 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

113. Mr. Jacob I. King, 23029 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

114. Mr. John J. Lee, 23231 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

115. Mr. Peter K. Miller, 23433 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

116. Mr. Daniel L. Moore, 23635 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

117. Mr. Charles M. Taylor, 23837 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

118. Mr. George N. Walker, 24039 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

119. Mr. William O. Young, 24241 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

120. Mr. Robert P. Allen, 24443 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

121. Mr. Thomas Q. King, 24645 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

122. Mr. Richard R. Lee, 24847 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

123. Mr. Henry S. Miller, 25049 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

124. Mr. George T. Moore, 25251 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

125. Mr. Frank U. Taylor, 25453 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

126. Mr. Albert V. Walker, 25655 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

127. Mr. Edward W. Young, 25857 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

128. Mr. Joseph X. Allen, 26059 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

129. Mr. Benjamin Y. Adams, 26261 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

130. Mr. Samuel Z. Baker, 26463 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

131. Mr. Philip A. Carter, 26665 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

132. Mr. David B. Evans, 26867 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

133. Mr. Matthew C. Fisher, 27069 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

134. Mr. Aaron D. Hill, 27271 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

135. Mr. Nathan E. King, 27473 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

136. Mr. Jacob F. Lee, 27675 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

137. Mr. John G. Miller, 27877 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

138. Mr. Peter H. Moore, 28079 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

139. Mr. Daniel I. Taylor, 28281 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

140. Mr. Charles J. Walker, 28483 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

141. Mr. George K. Young, 28685 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

142. Mr. William L. Allen, 28887 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

143. Mr. Robert M. King, 29089 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

144. Mr. Thomas N. Lee, 29291 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

145. Mr. Richard O. Miller, 29493 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

146. Mr. Henry P. Moore, 29695 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

147. Mr. George Q. Taylor, 29897 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

148. Mr. Frank R. Walker, 30099 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

149. Mr. Albert S. Young, 30301 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

150. Mr. Edward T. Allen, 30503 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

151. Mr. Joseph U. Wright, 30705 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

152. Mr. Benjamin V. Scott, 30907 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

153. Mr. Samuel W. Adams, 31109 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

154. Mr. Philip X. Baker, 31311 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

155. Mr. David Y. Carter, 31513 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

156. Mr. Matthew Z. Evans, 31715 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

157. Mr. Aaron A. Fisher, 31917 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

158. Mr. Nathan B. Hill, 32119 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

159. Mr. Jacob C. King, 32321 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

160. Mr. John D. Lee, 32523 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

161. Mr. Peter E. Miller, 32725 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

162. Mr. Daniel F. Moore, 32927 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

163. Mr. Charles G. Taylor, 33129 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

164. Mr. George H. Walker, 33331 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

165. Mr. William I. Young, 33533 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

166. Mr. Robert J. Allen, 33735 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

167. Mr. Thomas K. King, 33937 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

168. Mr. Richard L. Lee, 34139 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

169. Mr. Henry M. Miller, 34341 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

170. Mr. George N. Moore, 34543 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

171. Mr. Frank O. Taylor, 34745 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

172. Mr. Albert P. Walker, 34947 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

173. Mr. Edward Q. Young, 35149 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

174. Mr. Joseph R. Allen, 35351 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

175. Mr. Benjamin S. Adams, 35553 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

176. Mr. Samuel T. Baker, 35755 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

177. Mr. Philip U. Carter, 35957 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

178. Mr. David V. Evans, 36159 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

179. Mr. Matthew W. Fisher, 36361 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

180. Mr. Aaron X. Hill, 36563 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

181. Mr. Nathan Y. King, 36765 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

182. Mr. Jacob Z. Lee, 36967 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

183. Mr. John A. Miller, 37169 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

184. Mr. Peter B. Moore, 37371 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

185. Mr. Daniel C. Taylor, 37573 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

186. Mr. Charles D. Walker, 37775 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

187. Mr. George E. Young, 37977 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

188. Mr. William F. Allen, 38179 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

189. Mr. Robert G. King, 38381 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

190. Mr. Thomas H. Lee, 38583 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

191. Mr. Richard I. Miller, 38785 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

192. Mr. Henry J. Moore, 38987 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

193. Mr. George K. Taylor, 39189 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

194. Mr. Frank L. Walker, 39391 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

195. Mr. Albert M. Young, 39593 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

196. Mr. Edward N. Allen, 39795 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

197. Mr. Joseph O. Adams, 39997 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

198. Mr. Benjamin P. Baker, 40199 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

199. Mr. Samuel Q. Carter, 40401 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

200. Mr. Philip R. Evans, 40603 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

201. Mr. David S. Fisher, 40805 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

202. Mr. Matthew T. Hill, 41007 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

203. Mr. Aaron U. King, 41209 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

204. Mr. Nathan V. Lee, 41411 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

205. Mr. Jacob W. Miller, 41613 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

206. Mr. John X. Moore, 41815 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

207. Mr. Peter Y. Taylor, 42017 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

208. Mr. Daniel Z. Walker, 42219 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

209. Mr. Charles A. Young, 42421 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

210. Mr. George B. Allen, 42623 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

211. Mr. William C. King, 42825 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

212. Mr. Robert D. Lee, 43027 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

213. Mr. Thomas E. Miller, 43229 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

214. Mr. Richard F. Moore, 43431 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

215. Mr. Henry G. Taylor, 43633 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

216. Mr. George H. Walker, 43835 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

217. Mr. Frank I. Young, 44037 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

218. Mr. Albert J. Allen, 44239 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

219. Mr. Edward K. Adams, 44441 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

220. Mr. Joseph L. Baker, 44643 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

221. Mr. Benjamin M. Carter, 44845 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

222. Mr. Samuel N. Evans, 45047 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

223. Mr. Philip O. Fisher, 45249 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

224. Mr. David P. Hill, 45451 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

225. Mr. Matthew Q. King, 45653 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

226. Mr. Aaron R. Lee, 45855 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

227. Mr. Nathan S. Miller, 46057 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

228. Mr. Jacob T. Moore, 46259 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

229. Mr. John U. Taylor, 46461 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

230. Mr. Peter V. Walker, 46663 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

231. Mr. Daniel W. Young, 46865 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

232. Mr. Charles X. Allen, 47067 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

233. Mr. George Y. King, 47269 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

234. Mr. William Z. Lee, 47471 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

235. Mr. Robert A. Miller, 47673 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

236. Mr. Thomas B. Moore, 47875 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

237. Mr. Richard C. Taylor, 48077 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

238. Mr. Henry D. Walker, 48279 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

239. Mr. George E. Young, 48481 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

240. Mr. Frank F. Allen, 48683 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

241. Mr. Albert G. Adams, 48885 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

242. Mr. Edward H. Baker, 49087 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

243. Mr. Joseph I. Carter, 49289 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

244. Mr. Benjamin J. Evans, 49491 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

245. Mr. Samuel K. Fisher, 49693 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

246. Mr. Philip L. Hill, 49895 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

247. Mr. David M. King, 50097 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

248. Mr. Matthew N. Lee, 50299 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

249. Mr. Aaron O. Miller, 50501 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

250. Mr. Nathan P. Moore, 50703 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

251. Mr. Jacob Q. Taylor, 50905 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

252. Mr. John R. Walker, 51107 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

253. Mr. Peter S. Young, 51309 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

254. Mr. Daniel T. Allen, 51511 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

255. Mr. Charles U. King, 51713 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

256. Mr. George V. Lee, 51915 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

257. Mr. William W. Miller, 52117 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

258. Mr. Robert X. Moore, 52319 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

259. Mr. Thomas Y. Taylor, 52521 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

260. Mr. Richard Z. Walker, 52723 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

261. Mr. Henry A. Young, 52925 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

262. Mr. George B. Allen, 53127 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

263. Mr. Frank C. King, 53329 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

264. Mr. Albert D. Lee, 53531 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

265. Mr. Edward E. Adams, 53733 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

266. Mr. Joseph F. Baker, 53935 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

267. Mr. Benjamin G. Carter, 54137 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

268. Mr. Samuel H. Evans, 54339 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

269. Mr. Philip I. Fisher, 54541 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

270. Mr. David J. Hill, 54743 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

271. Mr. Matthew K. King, 54945 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

272. Mr. Aaron L. Lee, 55147 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

273. Mr. Nathan M. Miller, 55349 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

274. Mr. Jacob N. Moore, 55551 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

275. Mr. John O. Taylor, 55753 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

276. Mr. Peter P. Walker, 55955 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

277. Mr. Daniel Q. Young, 56157 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

278. Mr. Charles R. Allen, 56359 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

279. Mr. George S. King, 56561 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

280. Mr. William T. Lee, 56763 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

281. Mr. Robert U. Miller, 56965 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

282. Mr. Thomas V. Moore, 57167 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

283. Mr. Richard W. Taylor, 57369 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

284. Mr. Henry X. Walker, 57571 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

285. Mr. George Y. Young, 57773 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

286. Mr. Frank Z. Allen, 57975 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

287. Mr. Albert A. Adams, 58177 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

288. Mr. Edward B. Baker, 58379 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

289. Mr. Joseph C. Carter, 58581 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

290. Mr. Benjamin D. Evans, 58783 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

291. Mr. Samuel E. Fisher, 58985 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

292. Mr. Philip F. Hill, 59187 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

293. Mr. David G. King, 59389 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

294. Mr. Matthew H. Lee, 59591 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

295. Mr. Aaron I. Miller, 59793 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

296. Mr. Nathan J. Moore, 59995 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

297. Mr. Jacob K. Taylor, 60197 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

298. Mr. John L. Walker, 60399 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

299. Mr. Peter M. Young, 60601 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

300. Mr. Daniel N. Allen, 60803 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

301. Mr. Charles O. King, 61005 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

302. Mr. George P. Lee, 61207 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

303. Mr. William Q. Miller, 61409 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

304. Mr. Robert R. Moore, 61611 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

305. Mr. Thomas S. Taylor, 61813 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

306. Mr. Richard T. Walker, 62015 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

307. Mr. Henry U. Young, 62217 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

308. Mr. George V. Allen, 62419 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

309. Mr. Frank W. King, 62621 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

310. Mr. Albert X. Lee, 62823 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

311. Mr. Edward Y. Adams, 63025 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

312. Mr. Joseph Z. Baker, 63227 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

313. Mr. Benjamin A. Carter, 63429 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

314. Mr. Samuel B. Evans, 63631 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

315. Mr. Philip C. Fisher, 63833 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

316. Mr. David D. Hill, 64035 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

317. Mr. Matthew E. King, 64237 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

318. Mr. Aaron F. Lee, 64439 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

319. Mr. Nathan G. Miller, 64641 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

320. Mr. Jacob H. Moore, 64843 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

321. Mr. John I. Taylor, 65045 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

322. Mr. Peter J. Walker, 65247 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

323. Mr. Daniel K. Young, 65449 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

324. Mr. Charles L. Allen, 65651 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

325. Mr. George M. King, 65853 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

326. Mr. William N. Lee, 66055 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

327. Mr. Robert O. Miller, 66257 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

328. Mr. Thomas P. Moore, 66459 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

329. Mr. Richard Q. Taylor, 66661 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

330. Mr. Henry R. Walker, 66863 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

331. Mr. George S. Young, 67065 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

332. Mr. Frank T. Allen, 67267 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

333. Mr. Albert U. King, 67469 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

334. Mr. Edward V. Lee, 67671 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

335. Mr. Joseph W. Adams, 67873 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

336. Mr. Benjamin X. Baker, 68075 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

337. Mr. Samuel Y. Carter, 68277 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

338. Mr. Philip Z. Evans, 68479 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

339. Mr. David A. Fisher, 68681 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

340. Mr. Matthew B. Hill, 68883 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

341. Mr. Aaron C. King, 69085 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

342. Mr. Nathan D. Lee, 69287 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

343. Mr. Jacob E. Miller, 69489 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

344. Mr. John F. Moore, 69691 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

345. Mr. Peter G. Taylor, 69893 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

346. Mr. Daniel H. Walker, 70095 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

347. Mr. Charles I. Young, 70297 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

348. Mr. George J. Allen, 70499 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

349. Mr. William K. King, 70701 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

350. Mr. Robert L. Lee, 70903 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

351. Mr. Thomas M. Miller, 71105 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

352. Mr. Richard N. Moore, 71307 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

353. Mr. Henry O. Taylor, 71509 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

354. Mr. George P. Walker, 71711 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

355. Mr. Frank Q. Young, 71913 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

356. Mr. Albert R. Allen, 72115 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

357. Mr. Edward S. Adams, 72317 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

358. Mr. Joseph T. Baker, 72519 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

359. Mr. Benjamin U. Carter, 72721 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

360. Mr. Samuel V. Evans, 72923 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

361. Mr. Philip W. Fisher, 73125 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

362. Mr. David X. Hill, 73327 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

363. Mr. Matthew Y. King, 73529 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

364. Mr. Aaron Z. Lee, 73731 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

365. Mr. Nathan A. Miller, 73933 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

366. Mr. Jacob B. Moore, 74135 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

367. Mr. John C. Taylor, 74337 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

368. Mr. Peter D. Walker, 74539 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

369. Mr. Daniel E. Young, 74741 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

370. Mr. Charles F. Allen, 74943 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

371. Mr. George G. King, 75145 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

372. Mr. William H. Lee, 75347 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

373. Mr. Robert I. Miller, 75549 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

374. Mr. Thomas J. Moore, 75751 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

375. Mr. Richard K. Taylor, 75953 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

376. Mr. Henry L. Walker, 76155 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

377. Mr. George M. Young, 76357 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

378. Mr. Frank N. Allen, 76559 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

379. Mr. Albert O. Adams, 76761 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

380. Mr. Edward P. Baker, 76963 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

381. Mr. Joseph Q. Carter, 77165 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

382. Mr. Benjamin R. Evans, 77367 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

383. Mr. Samuel S. Fisher, 77569 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

384. Mr. Philip T. Hill, 77771 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

385. Mr. David U. King, 77973 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

386. Mr. Matthew V. Lee, 78175 Willow Street, New York, N.Y.

387. Mr. Aaron W. Miller, 78377 Ash Street, New York, N.Y.

388. Mr. Nathan X. Moore, 78579 Hickory Street, New York, N.Y.

389. Mr. Jacob Y. Taylor, 78781 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

390. Mr. John Z. Walker, 78983 Sycamore Street, New York, N.Y.

391. Mr. Peter A. Young, 79185 Magnolia Street, New York, N.Y.

392. Mr. Daniel B. Allen, 79387 Dogwood Street, New York, N.Y.

393. Mr. Charles C. King, 79589 Redwood Street, New York, N.Y.

394. Mr. George D. Lee, 79791 Juniper Street, New York, N.Y.

395. Mr. William E. Miller, 79993 Fir Street, New York, N.Y.

396. Mr. Robert F. Moore, 80195 Palm Street, New York, N.Y.

397. Mr. Thomas G. Taylor, 80397 Cypress Street, New York, N.Y.

398. Mr. Richard H. Walker, 80599 Birch Street, New York, N.Y.

399. Mr. Henry I. Young, 80801 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

<

having sold for as much as the value of the Soil of the whole Estate. Perhaps having Land which can be cultivated by the Plough, and will produce about 15 Bushels of Wheat Per Acre and other Crops in Proportion, is of more Value to the Public from the Labour and Food arising from it, than from its being appropriated to the Growth of Oak for a Century. But we have much Sideland, uneven ground, where Cultivation Cannot take Place; Such may with great Propriety be set apart for the Growth of Timber; Oaks flourish best in strong Soils inclining to Clay.

There can be no doubt that Russia, Sweden, Norway and America, which abound with Immense Forests, will at all times Supply us with Timber and take our Manufactories in Barter; The Deal of these Countries is admirably adapted for every purpose of erecting Buildings and I have found it generally used in our large Cities and towns. In this County we can still build as cheap with Oak as Deal. It appears therefore to me impolitic to have laid additional duties on it. In some other of the interior Counties Oak is still used in erecting and repairing Farm Houses and Buildings; if Deal was the cheaper material the Oak would be preserved for the uses it is so peculiarly adapted to. How far it may be necessary to have a supply and succession of English Oak for the use of our Navy I cannot determine, but it seems to be the principal end of this Enquiry. Nor can I determine in what degree it is superior to the growth of other Countries, or whether other kinds of Timber may not be substituted for it. If the keeping up of our Navy to its present extent be necessary to the Security of the Nation, and British Oak is so much preferable (as it is said to be) to any other, then the only eligible and Certain Mode of obtaining it (as it appears to me) is to appropriate such part of the Public or Crown Lands to the Sole Purpose of producing it if the soil is proper; this I have formerly recommended. The Forests of Dean, Epping, and New Forest, both in Point of situation and soil are well adapted to the Purpose, and probably there are many others. Judicious Directions for executing such a work may be met with in various writers on the subject of Planting, Particularly in Dr Hunter's fine Edition of Evelyn's Sylva. If the present opportunity is omitted and the Crown Lands are Granted away or sold, it cannot be expected that Private gentlemen who generally look to Present Income, will think of raising Trees from which Posterity may reap a benefit a hundred years hence.

I ought to make some Apology for thus Singly presuming to give my own Sentiments, without the Concurrence and

Assistance of the whole Bench of Justices ; other Public business engaged their attention, this was more than Congenial to my Taste.

I am gentlemen respectfully,

Cruckton

Your obedient Serv^t

16 Feb. 1791.

EDWARD HARRIS.

JOSEPH LOXDALE.

(Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop).

To the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

January, 1807.

The magistrates having paid me the compliment of requesting me to furnish answers to the questions you have addressed to them, I have sent to you the result of the experience and observation of a pretty long life, in which I have paid particular attention to planting and the growth of trees. I should gladly have received the information and correction of some other gentlemen particularly the Rev. Mr. Wilding of Stretton.

Oak Timber.

1. The quantity of Oak Timber fit for the Navy and other uses has greatly decreased in the last fifteen years.

The Plantations of Oak either by Sowing the acorns or setting out young plants is considerably less than the large tracts of Underwood and Timber that have been Grubbed up—and the land brought into Cultivation. The late Reverend John Robert Lloyd of Aston obtained the honour of a Gold Medal for a Plantation of Oaks, &c., but I do not know how it has Succeeded.

2. The general consumption of Oak Timber for Building may not have exceeded the former period of fifteen years, as Deal has been in some measure especially in towns substituted for it, but the demand has been great for the use of Navigations, Steam Engines, Iron Works, Lead Mines, Collieries, &c.

3. The price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country uses within the last Fifteen years has increased in home Consumption from 1/6 to 2/6 or 3/ per foot the average, or better.

4. The quantity of Acorns sown or Oak Plants put out have been very inconsiderable; the different kind of Firs, and Larches have been more used, they are of quicker growth and come much Sooner to profit, and are thought (tho a perversion of true taste) more ornamental. Oaks make little show in less than 30 years by which time the former will be fit for many purposes of Building; I have used them at that age for every common

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title, including the name "John..." and some illegible words.

First main paragraph of handwritten text, starting with "I have..." and continuing with several lines of cursive script.

Second main paragraph of handwritten text, beginning with "I am..." and containing several lines of cursive handwriting.

Third main paragraph of handwritten text, starting with "I have..." and continuing with several lines of cursive script.

Final paragraph of handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a closing or signature, including the name "John..." and some illegible words.

purpose of Building, from that period they grow not so rapidly but the quality improves; after 30 years growth the Oak begins to thrive rapidly, and give it proper room, it will continue to do so till it arrives at its great age of one-hundred years, and often for a much greater length of time.

5. It has been common to make mixed plantations of Fir, Beech, Ash, Sycamore, and Oak, and it is proper to keep the young Oaks warm and sheltered; as their tendency is to spread horizontally, they should be pushed forward by the interference of other trees but great care taken that they are not overtopped or smothered especially by the baneful shade of evergreens, and to watch against their too near interference which is much to be apprehended from their quick growth—the oak though it is necessary to give it an aspiring tendency yet should have some small lateral shoots. It has been said “that you must not prune the oak,” but done with care you may forward its growth in its early stages, perhaps till it is fifteen feet high or more, some of its laterals may be cut close to its trunk, the bark will heal over in a year or two. Tho’ I have not tried it I think the Sycamore the best plant to nurse up the Oak, it is easily raised it will keep warm and protect without over topping it may be cut out for stakes and small poles.

6th I do not remember or recollect any considerable plantations of Oak made on newly inclosed Common.

7th I can only speak to the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, and Montgomeryshire, which have afforded large supplies of excellent Oak Timber, and in which there are a variety of Soils and Situations admirably Calculated for the growth of Oak, which flourishes best in rather Strong Soils tending to clay, and on the north side. Tho’ the higher situations are more frequently applied to the growth of Trees yet for rapidity of Growth and Size the lower lands have greatly the preference as I have seen in various instances.

8th No regard is paid to the Statute that requires a certain number of Trees upon an acre to be left at every fall of Coppice Wood, and it is best to leave everyone to pursue his own interest; in some instances it would not answer, tho’ Successfully practised in part of Warwickshire, particularly on Lord Alresfords Estates.

May, 1807.

The Larch and Fir Tribe are so rapid in growth and having been much planted for ornament as well as early profit becoming of use in the course of thirty or forty years we may look for a supply from that quarter for Common Building Purposes. Mr. More of Linley furnishes the neighbourhood for

some miles round him with boards and Scantling Timber from the drawings of extensive plantations made by his Father. I hope and believe the time will arrive when ships of War will not be wanted—till then it has been again and again recommended to apply such of the Crown lands as are fit for that purpose as a Nursery for timber for the Navy, but if it is carried into execution it will probably be at an expense that will more than Counter balance the profit. I do not understand that it would diminish the Royal income. In my Memory (50 years) the falls of Oak Timber have been great indeed—Lord Weymouth's, now Marquis of Bath, from the Forest of Hawkstone, the Earl of Powys's from Oakley Park Estate—Lord Craven's from his extensive Estates in the neighbourhood of Ludlow—the Great Bradford Estates now Earl of Darlington's, the late Duke of Bridgewater's, Mr. Corbet's of Park, &c., &c.

The present high price of Bark which has advanced in a more rapid proportion than the Price of Timber, has been an additional excitement to the fall of Oak, as it will be a strong inducement to raise up and be careful of the future growth of Oak Timber, and thus like other evils produce its own cure.

I have known fine Oak Groves produced from a careful attention to the young Saplings that will grow up in Coppices where cattle are not suffered to be turned into them, and cutting away the growth from the Stools that interferes with them; and if the Stools are Cut close to the ground at the time of falling, the Poles that arise from them may be so selected that they will grow to be useful tho not to timber of the first rate. In a wood of fifty acres adjoining Mr. Child of Hintels¹ Park there is every appearance that it will arise to a Considerable Size in about Fifty Years growth or more. In Coppices I think it injurious to draw them at an earlier growth than twelve years, but give proper room to the Self growing Saplings.

It has been justly observed by Mr. A. Young that planting lands that may be Cultivated or yield good pasturage is reducing them Comparitively to an unproductive state; the employment and Produce which they afford is small indeed with what they will yield under Cultivation. We may obtain Timber from America and the Northern States.

Narrow Dingles where the inequalities prevent the Plough from working, and the sides of such to a certain height, I think favourable to the growth of Oak; Woods in Montgomeryshire are on the sides of Dingles; a Black, Moory, shallow soil with a

¹ ? Kinlet.

Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

bad bottom may answer for the growth of Fir and Larch; in such the progress will be Slower but the texture of the grain of the Wood harder; these will stand much nearer together than the Oak and grow to a greater height. Perhaps at forty years growth there may stand four times the number and quantity of feet than there will be of Oak in the Same Period. Mr. More of Linley has for some years and is still Continuing to make a Considerable income from the drawings from the plantations raised by his father. Boards are Sold at 22^s Per hundred, Larch Boards at 30/- per hundred, Fir Timber at 1²/₃ per foot.

I particularly recommend the planting of Poplars by the Sides of streams from the river to the rill, if the bottom Soil is not clay—for rapidity of growth in Soils adapted to them no tree is so profitable—the boards make good chamber floors—particularly for Servants rooms as they are almost proof against fire. I have an account by me of the produce of boards from two Poplar Trees planted by my grandfather of about 45 years growth which would have sold at this time for £22.

In Confirmation of what I have said before respecting the growth of Timber on the slopes of Dingles, and Carefully nursing up the Young Saplings that are self-growers in Coppices, there is in view from whence I write, forming a side of the narrow but romantic vale of Habberley a wood Called the Nesson, the property of the Earl of Tankerville Consisting of about two hundred acres, in which is regularly Scattered young Timber finely grown, that in thirty or forty years will be of the largest Size and best quality—these value very great. Higher up the vale which contracts and assumes a different form is some oak Timber of Lord Berwick's not inferior to that below—his Lordship's property is said to be four thousand acres in which plantations may be raised to a variety of Trees and of great extent. I can only presume to say that if I was a young man possessing it I would pursue what his Lordship has just begun by planting or rearing wide-spreading woods.

Adjoining to this property is an Estate of Mr. Lyster's of Rowton, at Kinnerton, perhaps not much inferior in quality to Lord Berwick's at Gatten: however here is a large field for improvement by planting, and the Timber has been much stripped from Mr. Lyster's Estates.

Next and adjoining is Mr. More^s of Linley who passed a long life in the employment of Building a large and excellent house, raising the plantations I have before mentioned which are so ornamental to the Country and profitable to the present Mr. Moro, and show in the most convincing manner what may

be done on the properties I have mentioned and many others in this part of Shropshire.

From my early days it was a favourite idea that oft employed my thoughts to have purchased Some such tract and to have planted largely; Circumstances have arisen that prevented my Carrying it into execution. I have done somewhat towards it, and in some degree preserved what my ancestors have raised. Alas one favourite Grove of Oaks was Sacrificed which I then thought prudence required me to part with—but in this as in other instances I was mistaken.

EDW. HARRIES.

Arscott, near Shrewsbury,
20th May, 1807.

The two following Orders relate to a state of affairs of which this generation has happily no experience. The main provisions of the Act of 13 George III. referred to in the second Order were as follows:—

(a) After September 29th 1773 “standard wheaten bread” was to be baked as well as “Assize Bread” notwithstanding the Statutes to the contrary, viz. 31 Geo. II. and 3 Geo. III. c. 11.

(b) When “Wheaten Assize Bread” cost 8^d “Standard Wheaten Bread” was to cost 7^d and “Household Assize Bread” 6^d

(c) Power was given to Quarter Sessions to prohibit for 3 months the baking or selling of other bread than “Standard Wheaten Bread.”

(d) A copy of this Order of Q^r Sessions was to be inserted in some public newspaper.

(e) There was a proviso that bakers might bake and sell coarser bread at inferior prices.

January, 1796,

Ordered that the following Resolution be inserted in the Shrewsbury papers (viz.) Upon reading the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament and the Minutes of his Majesty's Council respecting the High price and deficient supply of Wheat. It was unanimously resolved by the Justices and Grand Jury to reduce the Consumption of Wheat Flour, between the present Sessions and the next harvest, by at least one third of the usual quantity Consumed in ordinary times in their respective families and to recommend the Same plan to be adopted by all descriptions of people throughout this County.

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

14th January, 1800.

Ordered that the Act of Parliament 13 G. III. c. 62 be put in force and that a resolution of the Magistrates and Grand Jury to reduce the consumption of wheat between these Sessions and the next harvest be inserted in the Shrewsbury papers.

Here follows a lengthy Certificate from the Court under the Excise Acts then in force, requiring the Excise to refund to certain Salt makers the dues paid on a certain barge-load of salt, under the circumstances set out in the Order.

April, 1801.

Whereas Daniel Edwards of Welch Hampton in the County of Salop Salt Dealer, having, under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty intituled An Act for transferring the Management of the Salt Duties to the Comm^{rs} of Excise and for repealing the Duties on Salt, and the Drawbacks Allowances and Bounties paid thereout, and for granting other Duties, Drawbacks, Allowances and Bounties thereon made application in writing to this Court Setting forth that on the 4th day of January last he the Said Daniel Edwards caused to be Shipped from the Canal Warehouse in the town of Ellsmere in the Said County of Salop 340 Bushels of Salt on board a certain Flat or Boat called the Ellsmere whereof John Clarke of Welch Hampton in the County of Salop aforesaid was the Master, that the Said Salt so shipped was intended to be transmitted to Oliver Jones of Welch Pool in the County of Montgomery Shopkeeper, and to be removed to him at Welch Pool aforesaid in the Said Flat or Boat by the Navigable Canal from Ellesmere aforesaid to Welch Pool aforesaid. That one hundred and fifty three Bushels and thirty Seven pounds of Salt belonging to him the said Daniel Edwards, part and parcel of the said three hundred and forty Bushells of Salt So transmitted to the said Oliver Jones was lost, perished and destroyed by the Sinking of the Said Flat or Boat in which the Same was So removing, upon and by the said Navigable Canal about the hours of Five of the clock in the Forenoon of the fifth day of the Same month of January, in and upon the part of the Said Navigable Canal which is in the Township of Aston in the Parish of Oswestry in the Said County of Salop, by means of Stress of Weather and of the

Water of the Said Canal being forced by the Violence of a Storm into the Said Flat or Boat, which caused the Said Flat or Boat to Sink to the Bottom of the Said Canal. And all the Said One hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt was dissolved, melted away, perished, destroyed, and totally lost. That the whole of the Said Salt so perished destroyed dissolved melted away and totally lost as aforesaid, was manufactured or made by John Twiss the younger of Odd Road in the County of Chester, John Morris of Lawton in the Same County, John Hodgkinson, James Coleclough, and George Shaw, all of Sanbach in the Said County of Chester, they the said John Twiss John Morris John Hodgkinson James Coleclough and George Shaw carrying on business in partnership together under the Firm of Twiss Morris and Company at Certain Salt works Situate at Wheelock in the Township of Sandbach aforesaid. That he the Said Daniel Edwards of Welchampton aforesaid Salt Dealer, purchased all the Said Salt from the Said Twiss Morris and Company, and caused the Same to be Carried by land from Wheelock aforesaid to Welch Hampton aforesaid and from thence to the Canal Warehouse at Ellesmere aforesaid, whercon the said fourth day of January as above stated the Said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt together with three hundred and two bushels of Salt more Sent therewith for James Harries of Welch Pool aforesaid Salt Dealer one hundred and fifty three bushels, and thirty five pounds part thereof, were also lost perished and destroyed by the Sinking of the Said Flat or Boat; which said Three hundred and forty bushels and Three hundred and two bushels being added make up Six hundred and forty two Bushels of Salt being the whole quantity of Salt actually put on board the Said Flat or Boat shipped or put into the Said Flat or Boat by the Said John Clarke. That the whole of the said Salt was White Salt for Home Consumption for which the duty had been paid. That under and by virtue of the Said Act of Parliament the Said Daniel Edwards did petition this Court to grant to him a Warrant to be directed to the proper Collector of Excise Authorizing and requiring him to allow to the Said John Twiss John Morris John Hodgkinson James Coleclough and George Shaw the makers of the Said Salt, out of the Duties on Salt which Should next become due and payable from them, the full amount of the duties paid on the Said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt so lost as aforesaid. That he the Said Daniel Edwards had caused the notices to be delivered to the Collectors of Excise which are required by the

The remainder of the century... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a historical narrative.)

said Act to be delivered to them previous to that his petition, and had witnesses ready to prove the truth of the Several matters stated in his Said petition: and whereas before Such application for the relief aforesaid was proceeded upon, it was proved to this Court upon oath that the Said Daniel Edwards had within one Month after the accident So happened, given Notice in writing to the Collector of Excise who Collects the Excise duties at Oswestry in the County of Salop being the Collection nearest to where the accident happened, in which Said Notice it was specified when and where the loss so happened, and by what accident it was occasioned, and the names and places of abode of the makers and of the proprietors and Shippers of the Said Salt, the time when, and place where, the Same was shipped, and the place to which the same was Consigned or intended to be removed, and also the Quantity of Salt actually Shipped and put on board the Said Flat or Boat was specified in Such Notice, and that it was salt for home Consumption for which the duty had been paid, and the name of the Flat or Boat in which the Same was shipped and of the Master or Commander thereof as is required by the Said Act. And Whereas it was also proved to this Court upon oath that Notice in Writing of the time and place of hearing and determining the matter of such application had been given to Thomas Thompson Esquire the Collector of Excise for Shrewsbury, being the place where the Quarter Sessions are held, more than Six days before the day appointed for such hearing as is also required by the Said Act. And Whereas due proof of the Fact of the said accident Contained in the said application being made upon the oaths of two Credible Witnesses, one of whom was the Said John Clarke the Master of the Said Flat or Boat. And also due proof being likewise made upon oath of the Several other matters and things Contained in the Said application, that the Said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven Pounds of Salt was dissolved, melted away, perished, destroyed, and lost by the means, and at the time, mentioned in Such application, and that altogether the directions of the Said Act had been duly observed and Complied with. Whereupon the Said application and every matter and thing Contained is adjudged to be true. Therefore this Court doth hereby authorize and require you the Collector of Excise for the Salt Works at Wheelock in the County of Chester aforesaid, to allow to the said John Twiss, John Morris, John Hodgkinson, James Colclough, and George Shaw, the makers of Such Salt as aforesaid, out of the Duties on Salt which shall next become due and payable from them, the whole of the Duties paid on

the said one hundred and fifty three bushels and thirty seven pounds of salt which was salt for Home Consumption whereon the Duties had been paid as aforesaid and for so doing this shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

The method of appointment to the Shrievalty, and the expenses attendant on that office, appear to have caused as much dissatisfaction at the beginning of this century as they do at its close. No action seems to have followed the resolution quoted below, and the diminution of expenses which has undoubtedly taken place between 1801 and 1890 is rather the result of the efforts of individual Sheriffs than of any action by public authority.

6th October, 1801.

The Justices of the Peace, having taken into Consideration the report of the Committee appointed to examine the County Treasurer's and Gaol accounts on a paper Signed by Sir Richard Hill, Baronet, Foreman of the Grand Jury at the last Summer Assizes, for this Court, and directed to be laid before the Justices at this Sessions by the Clerk of the Peace stating the opinion of the Grand Jury on a recommendation to them by the Judge of Assize to make a list of the names of such gentlemen as they might think proper to serve the office of High Sheriff of this County, viz. That a Committee be formed not exceeding twenty persons part of whom shall have served the office of High Sheriff for the above purpose, and also for regulating the expenses and other matters, are of opinion that this Court Cannot take any step towards the forming of such Committee, but do order that the Clerk of the Peace do write to the Clerks of the Peace for the Counties of Chester, Oxford, and Gloucester, requesting them to transmit to him an account of what has been done in those Counties respecting the regulation of the Said Office of Sheriff previous to the next Sessions.

April, 1805.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 38th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the 3^d Cap. 89, The Justices assembled at this Sessions, have Set the price of Salt to be Sold within the County of Salop, at the prices following, viz, To a Person not being a retail Trader, purchasing

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

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

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

lb.			£	s.	d.
7 weight	...	..	...	0	2 3
14	..	...	...	0	4 6
28	..	...	...	0	9 0
56	..	...	...	0	18 0
112	..	...	...	1	16 0

To a Person purchasing a Smaller quantity, any Sum not exceeding four pence farthing per Pound.

And the Court doth hereby give Notice, that every Person refusing to Sell at Such Price, or selling at a higher Price, is liable to the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, half to the King and half to the informer.

It must be remembered that the figures of the above Order are war prices. Eighteen years later the price of salt was very materially reduced, as the following Order shows :—

January, 1823.

The Justices of the Peace assembled at this General Quarter Sessions of the Peace have, Pursuant to the Statutes, Set and ascertained the Rates and Prices upon all Salt to be Sold or exposed to Sale, and not intended for exportation within, the Said County of Salop as follows, viz. :

			£	s.	d.
For 1 cwt. of 112 lbs.	...	...	...	0	9 4
For $\frac{1}{2}$ do. of 56 lbs.	...	...	...	0	4 8
For $\frac{1}{4}$ do. of 28 lbs.	...	...	...	0	2 4
For $\frac{1}{8}$ do. of 14 lbs.	...	...	...	0	1 2
For $\frac{1}{10}$ do. of 7 lbs.	...	...	...	0	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
All under at per lb. ...	...	...	...	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The paragraph below seems worthy of quotation, partly from the indication it affords of the growing importance of the mining industries of the county, and partly, perhaps, from the peculiarity of the grammar employed.

A.D. July, 1808.

Coalpits to be guarded.

It appearing to this Court from the report of the Auditing Justices that a great proportion of deaths upon which inquisitions have been had, have arisen from Coal Pits or other Pits

in work or desisted from working, than from any other Cause : Ordered that the Clerk of the Peace Communicate the Same to the Magistrates, requesting them to take all proper measures to prevent such accidents in future, and suggest to them the propriety of giving general notice of the above whereby the owners of them, it is hoped, will take Care to have the pits so properly guarded that no Such accident happen in future.

The Order following gives the reader considerable insight into the state of affairs too often existing in the old parish Workhouses prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. That the condition of Edgmond Workhouse set forth by Mr. Leeke, was by no means without parallel in many other parts of England at that time, is abundantly proved by the most interesting Report made a few years later by Mr. Longley, and presented to the Parliament which passed the Act of 1834.

January, 1825.

Whereas it hath been duly Certified to this Court by Thomas Leeke Esqre, one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace acting for and resident within the Newport Division of the hundred of Bradford in the Said County of Salop, that he did on the ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five visit the Parish Workhouse kept or provided for the Maintenance of the Poor of the Parish of Edgmond in the Said Division and County, and that he did examine into the state and Conditions of the Poor people therein, and the food clothing and bedding of such poor people and the State and Condition of such house. And that upon such visitation he did then and there find just cause of complaint, inasmuch as the Said house was in very bad repair, the Roof in several places admitting the rain into the wretched Bedrooms under it, the windows in want of Glass, the door Cases in holes, so as to admit the wind and rain, and in one room the wall was so defective as to let in the wet through it; That in one Bedroom the floor was one half deprived of Boards, the rain penetrating in various parts of the roof, and that a young woman who had been sickly for some months was destined to sleep in this upon Straw without Bedsteads and with only one sheet and Blanket. That this wretched house was inhabited by twenty persons, nine of whom were

children with their parents. That they were allowed certain sums weekly and provide themselves with food, fuel, and clothing. That no Superintendent lives in the house. That the overseer who accompanied Mr. Leeke had not been there for 3 weeks nor had any other Parish officer. That the whole establishment is shamefully neglected and the inmates filthy, badly clothed and the greater part idle. That there is no work whatever going on in the house. That the family of Kaye his wife and five young children, an old widow and her grandchild, occupy one apartment of the House Consisting of a ground floor room and a room up stairs. That in this one Bedroom the roof of which has a large hole in it admitting wind and rain, all these persons sleep being nine in number. That the two Bedsteads belonging to the Kayes, in which repose a Man his wife and five children, have only two ragged worn out blankets, between them one on each bedstead, One sheet only on one bedstead and no sheet on the other, Some matted Straw all to pieces over Some Cord which supports it on the Bedsteads, the ticking being all gone. That the five children have no clothes but what they wear, and no change of linen. That one little girl has not even a flannel petticoat. That they are ragged starved and filthy. That a widow and her sick daughter in another apartment of the house have only one thin blanket and a sheet in holes allowed them. That many of the panes of Glass are out of the window in their Kitchen and that the wind and rain have also admission through the roof. That the Clothing of the Poor and the Bedding is disgracefully scanty in the house, and that the weekly allowance is not sufficient to enable the inmates to purchase Blankets or a change of Sheets, or a change of Garments. That the Overseer appears very much to neglect the Conduct of the inmates, their wants, and the Condition of the house. That the house is as filthy without as within. And Whereas Andrew Moore and Robert Goodall overseers of the Poor of the Said Parish of Edgmond were duly summoned and did appear at this Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to Answer to Such Complaint. And upon reading the Said Certificate and hearing what Could be said by all parties, the Court hath thought fit and doth hereby order for the removing of Such complaint, that the Said Overseers of the Poor of the Said Parish of Edgmond do immediately after the receipt of this order, Cause the Said Workhouse or Poorhouse to be thoroughly repaired, and rendered warm, dry, and cleanly. That the wall through which the wet penetrates in the apartment occupied by Barber and others be repaired.

That the roof in Kaye's apartment be thoroughly repaired. That the outer Door-frame in Bold's dwelling be repaired. That the roof over the room occupied by Sarah Martin be repaired and the floor made perfect. That the manure and filth lying about the Said Workhouse or Poorhouse be removed, and the precincts of the Same be kept clean and in order. That panes of Glass be placed in the Windows where they are wanting. And it is further ordered that the five Children of Kaye be supplied with Clothing as follows viz. each Girl with two linen Shifts, a flannel petticoat and frock; and each Boy with two linen shirts, a coarse cloth Jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, and that all the inmates of the Said Workhouse or poorhouse who have not a change of linen be supplied with the Same and never be without it. It is also ordered that a Bedstead be immediately supplied to the bed occupied by the daughter of Barber, and another to the Bed occupied by Sarah Martin. And that the Bedsteads upon which Kaye and his family sleep be repaired, and that three Sound blankets and two sheets be given to each of their Bedsteads, and that a chaff bed, three blankets and two sheets be attached to every bedstead in the Said Workhouse or Poorhouse. And it is also further ordered by this Court that the Acting overseer of the Poor for the time being of the Said Parish of Edgmond do at least once in every week inspect the Said Workhouse or poorhouse, and inquire into the State of the inmates and their wants, and it is hereby ordered accordingly.

It appears from the next Order quoted that a riot took place in Market Drayton on February 28th, 1827, on which occasion the house of one John Mansfield received damage. By this Order compensation is awarded to the party damaged to be recovered from the whole Hundred of Bradford, under the Act of the 3rd George IV. then in force. In 1828 this Act was amended, but without altering the liability of the Hundred in such cases. Now, however, by an Act passed in 1886 the compensation for riotous damage is to fall on the County Police Rate, and not on the Hundred specially concerned.

July, 1827.

WHEREAS by an order bearing date the twenty fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

and twenty Seven under the hands of Sir Andrew Corbett, Baronet and Oswald Leycester, Clerk, two of His Majestys Justices of the Peace acting in and for the Said County of Salop directed to the Treasurer of the Public Stock of the Said County, Reciting that John Mansfield of Drayton in Hales in the Said County, Shopkeeper and Canal Contractor, had on the day of signing the Said order preferred a Complaint before them the Said Justices alleging that a Number of Persons did on the twenty eighth day of February last tumultuously and riotously assemble about his House in Drayton in Hales aforesaid, whereby he Sustained damage to the extent of Thirty Pounds, And also reciting that they the Said Justices having met at the Corbett Arms Inn in Drayton in Hales aforesaid on the Said twenty fourth day of April in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty entitled "an Act for Altering and Amending several Acts passed in the first and ninth years of the Reign of King George the first, and in the forty first, fifty Second, fifty Sixth, and fifty Seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, so far as the same relate to the recovery of damages committed by riotous and tumultous assemblies, and unlawful and Malicious offenders, and having heard the evidence adduced by the Said John Mansfield in Support of Such his Complaint, did find that a number of Persons did on the twenty eighth day of February last tumultuously and riotously assemble about his house in Drayton in Hales aforesaid and did break into the Same and demolish the Windows thereof and destroy and Carry away divers valuable Goods and Provisions, And that they the Said Justices did adjudge that the damages Sustained by the Said John Mansfield by reason thereof amounted to the Sum of Twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence, and that the reasonable Costs which the Said John Mansfield had been put into in the premises including the Costs of the High Constable amounted to the Sum of Fourteen Pounds, Six Shillings and Ninopence: They the Said Justices did thereby order the Said Treasurer on Sight thereof to pay to the Said John Mansfield the Said two Several Sums of twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence and ffourteen pounds Six Shillings and nine pence So as aforesaid adjudged by them the Said Justices to be the damage Sustained and the Costs incurred by him in and about the Premises. AND WHEREAS the Said Treasurer did on receipt of the Said order forthwith pay the Said two Several Sums of Twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence and ffourteen

Pounds Six Shillings and nine pence to the said John Mansfield: The Justices of the Peace Assembled at this their next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the said County do by force of the Said Act of Parliament made in the Said third year of the reign of His present Majesty order and direct the Said two Several Sums of twenty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and eight pence and ffourteen Pounds Six Shillings and Nine pence Amounting together to the Sum of forty three pounds nineteen Shillings and five pence to be raised on the Hundred of Bradford in the Said County, in which Hundred Such damage was Sustained over above and in addition to the County Rate to be paid by Such Hundred in Common with the rest of the Said County in the Several proportions following namely.

The Whitchurch Division of the North part of the Hundred of Bradford to be collected and paid by Mr. Samuel Downes.

				£	s.	d.
Ightfield Parish	...	...	...	0	5	2½
Lee Brockhurst	...	...	...	0	2	10½
Moreton Corbet	...	...	...	0	9	9½
Prees	...	...	...	2	6	11½
Shawbury	...	...	...	1	5	0
Stanton	...	...	...	0	15	5
Wem	...	...	...	2	19	3½
Whitchurch	...	...	...	3	19	9½

The Drayton Division of the North part of the Hundred of Bradford to be Collected and Paid by Mr. John Morris.

				£	s.	d.
Adderley Parish	...	...	...	1	0	3
Cheswardine	..	...	...	1	0	0
Drayton	...	...	...	1	15	0
Ercall Parva	...	...	...	0	10	7
Hinstock	...	...	...	0	9	10
Hodnett	...	...	...	2	4	0
Moreton Lea	...	...	...	1	2	0
Muckleston	...	...	...	0	13	5½
Norton	...	...	...	0	6	9½
Stoke-upon-Term	...	...	...	1	5	7

£10 7 6

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-707-5000
WWW.UCHICAGO.PRESS.COM

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-707-5000
WWW.UCHICAGO.PRESS.COM

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-707-5000
WWW.UCHICAGO.PRESS.COM

*The Wellington Division of the South Part of the Hundred of
Bradford to be collected and paid by Mr. John Hombersley.*

	£	s.	d.
Atcham Parish	1	1	3
Buildwas	0	8	5
Eaton Constantine	0	3	5
Ercall Magna	2	10	5½
Eyton-upon-Wildmores	0	4	11
Great Dawley	0	15	8
Leighton	0	8	2½
Longden-upon-Terne	0	3	10
Rodington	0	6	10½
Stirchley	0	4	5
Uffington	0	4	8
Uppington... ..	0	3	8½
Upton Magna	1	3	2½
Waters Upton	0	3	10½
Wellington	2	9	1½
Withington	0	4	8
Wombridge	0	3	10½
Wrockwardine	1	9	11
Wroxeter	1	11	2½

*The Newport Division of the South Part of the Hundred of
Bradford to be Collected and paid by Mr. George Smith.*

	£	s.	d.
Cherrington Township	0	5	9½
Chetwynd	0	10	6
Chetwynd Aston	0	4	9
Church Aston	0	4	6½
Edgmond	0	19	2½
Great Bolas	0	8	6½
Kinnersley... ..	0	7	7
Lilleshall	1	6	4½
Longford	0	7	10½
Newport	1	11	7½
Preston-upon-the-Wildmores	0	5	5
Sheriff Hales, Shropshire part	0	4	1
Tibberton	0	5	9½
Woodcote	0	3	9½

AND THE SAID JUSTICES do order and direct the said Several Chief Constables, or one of them, on or before the first day of September next to demand in writing each sum of

money so assessed of the Churchwardens or overseers of the poor for the time being of the several parishes or places herebefore mentioned, or any of them, pursuant to the statutes in that case made and provided, and do order and require the said Churchwardens and overseers of the Poor for the time being of each and every of the said Parishes and places, out of the money collected or to be collected for the relief of the Poor of such Parish or Place, to pay to the said High Constables or one of them so demanding the same, the respective sum or sums of money so rated and assessed upon such Parish or Place, within the space of thirty days after demand thereof so made in writing, and do order and require the said High Constables at or before the next General Quarter Sessions after they shall have received such sum or sums of money to pay the same into the hands of Mr. Joshua Peele residing in Shrewsbury the said Treasurer for the said county; and do order and require the said High Constables or one of them in case such Churchwardens and overseers of the poor or any of them shall neglect or refuse to pay any of the said sum or sums of money hereby assessed as aforesaid, after demand made as aforesaid, to levy the same by distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Churchwardens or Overseers or either of them so refusing or neglecting the same as aforesaid, by warrant under the hands and seals of two or more Justices of the Peace of the said County residing in or near such Parish or Place, rendering the over (if any there shall be) after deducting the money assessed and the charges of the distress and sale to the owner or owners thereof Pursuant to the said Statute.

July, 1829.

To the High and Petty Constables and all other Peace officers within the County of Salop, and to every of them, as well within Liberties as without.

Whereas different Prize fights have taken place in this and on the borders of neighbouring Counties, And whereas it hath been represented by some very respectable Magistrates that many serious offences have been Committed, destructive of the Public Peace, injurious to the property, and even endangering the lives, of Individuals, especially in the Parishes of Tong and Albrighton, as shewn upon a late occasion: And Whereas the Magistrates have determined to prevent or Punish to the utmost of their power Such violations of the law, you the High Constables are hereby required to order all petty Constables in your respective Constablewicks to Communicate to

you, and to the Magistrates of the District, whatever information they may receive respecting any Fight about to take place in this or any other adjoining County, and to hold themselves in readiness to execute the order of the Magistrates to be sworn as special Constables in order that they may be aiding and assisting in preserving His Majesty's Peace. Herein fail not as all neglect of duty on the part of the Constables or other persons will be prosecuted, and in case of conviction will be severely punished. Dated at Shrewsbury in open Court at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Salop the thirteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

At the Shropshire Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine. It was ordered that the above notice be sent to the several High Constables within the County of Salop, as well within Liberties as without, for their Guidance, and also that the Same may be dispersed among all Petty Constables and other persons within their respective Constablewicks.

LOXDALE,

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop.

N.B.—Proper persons will be instructed to be on the watch to discover such as are Guilty of any of the Said offences, and to give information and evidence, which will in case a prosecution should be commenced, ensure conviction and bring the offenders to exemplary punishment.

In 1830, as in our own day, the Licensing Laws occupied the attention of the Legislature, and of the public outside Parliament.

“In England, says the author of *Stone's Justices' Manual*, alehouses have for centuries been under the immediate surveillance of magistrates (5 & 6 Ed. VI., c. 25), without whose sanction and certificate intoxicating liquors could not be sold by retail, neither could licenses be granted for that purpose without the production of the magistrate's certificate. In the year 1830 this monopoly of the licensed victuallers was invaded by 1 Wm. IV., c. 64, under which any householder, entering into a bond for payment of penalties, and without a magistrate's authority, was entitled to a

license to retail beer or cyder without any restriction as to the place of consumption."

It is against this proposal that the subjoined letter is directed, and though the opinions therein expressed on behalf of the Shropshire Court did not meet with acceptance at the time, they have in later times been found to be fully justified, and by the Acts of 1870 and 1871 these licenses were again brought under the control of the magistrates.

April, 1830.

The Magistrates of the County of Salop Assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day held, having taken into their consideration the "Bill for promoting the General Sale of Beer by retail in England," I am requested as Chairman to transmit to His Majesty's Government their opinions. I beg leave to state therefore, that no monopoly of the trade in beer (such as it is supposed this Bill will destroy) exists in the County of Salop, that the habits and customs of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Classes are different from those of the inhabitants of London and some other large towns; and if the beer is to be consumed on the premises of houses licensed under this Bill, it will seldom reach the families of the labourers, and of course not benefit them. The Magistrates are therefore of opinion that the general opening of the Sale of Beer to all houses indiscriminately will be highly injurious to the interests and morals of the population of this County; and they beg leave earnestly to impress upon His Majesty's Government the necessity of not allowing the Beer sold by persons licensed under the new system to be consumed on the premises; and to prevent by the strictest enactments those evasions and infractions of the law, which have heretofore so generally taken place since the last opening of the trade; and also for adopting some method to render the Magistrates cognizant of such houses as may be licensed under the new law.

To the Right Hon^{ble}

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The following Note gives some idea of the height to which the Railway Mania had attained in 1845-46. Some of the lines here mentioned have since been made,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-709-3200
WWW.UCHICAGO.PRESS.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-709-3200
WWW.UCHICAGO.PRESS.EDU

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-709-3200
WWW.UCHICAGO.PRESS.EDU

for the most part under other names, but the greater number have passed into the limbo of unfulfilled projects.

January, 1846.

The following Railway Plans were deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop on the 30th day of November last, viz. :—

1. Shropshire Union, Newtown & Crewe.
2. Shrewsbury and Herefordshire.
3. Shrewsbury, Oswestry and Chester Junction.
4. Shrewsbury & Wem.
5. Shrewsbury and Leicester direct.
6. Shropshire Union Calveley & Wolverhampton.
7. Wolverhampton Bridgnorth & Ludlow.
8. Grand Junction Wolverhampton & Shrewsbury.
9. Direct East and West Junction Railway, Leominster & Kidderminster.
10. Trent Valley Chester and Holyhead Continuation.
11. Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead Junction.
12. Shropshire Union and Stafford Line.
13. Shrewsbury and Birmingham.
14. Shropshire Union Shrewsbury and Stafford.
15. Manchester and Birmingham, Welsh Junction to Aberystwith.
16. Worcester and Porthdinlleyn.
17. Worcester Tenbury and Ludlow.
18. Trent Valley Continuation and Holyhead Junction Stafford to Abergele.
19. Staffordshire and Shropshire Junction.
20. Welsh Midland Railway Swansea to Leominster.
21. Welsh Midland extension Railway Kidderminster to Birmingham.
22. Shrewsbury and Hereford.
23. Birmingham, Wolverhampton, & Dudley.
24. Shropshire Mineral Railway.
25. Dudley, Madeley, Broseley and Ironbridge.
26. Cambrian and Grand Junction.
27. Shrewsbury and Market Drayton.
28. Shropshire Union, Worcester, Shrewsbury, & Crewe.
29. Oxford and Worcester Extension and Chester Junction.
30. Burton upon Trent, Stafford, Shrewsbury and Newtown.

The three Orders next quoted relate to the attempts made by this Court, in concert with other Counties, to

be relieved from the burden of contributing for the Relief of prisoners confined in the Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, as originally settled by an Act of George III.

The petition sent up in 1860 seems to have been successful, as no payment has been made by the County under this head since the September of that year.

June, 1852.

To the Right Honourable The Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop, in Quarter Sessions assembled, on Monday the 28th day of June, 1852,

Sheweth, that by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the third Cap. 113 entitled "An Act for providing relief for the poor prisoners confined in the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons," and by another Act passed in the fifth year of Her present Majesty's Reign Cap. 22 entitled "An Act for Consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons and regulating the Queen's Prisons," various Sums are required to be paid by the different Counties in England and Wales, amounting to a total of £1,500 per Annum, for the maintenance of Poor Prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and by the said Acts it is enacted that any Surplus after providing for this object should be paid over at the end of every three years to Bethlem Hospital :

That your Memorialists understood that during the last year the Sum paid to Such poor prisoners did not amount to more than £750, and that the last payment to Bethlem Hospital was as much as between 2 and £3,000 : That your Memorialists also understood that not more than 3 prisoners have been removed from Salop Gaol to any of the London Prisons during the last Sixteen years, and none during the last four years, and it is not known whether any of the three sent as before mentioned were placed on the poor fund : That no Prisoner is entitled to such fund without making Oath that he is not worth ten pounds in the World, nor can any prisoner have more than Sixpence per day, or receive the Same for any long period.

Your Memorialists are therefore of opinion that the large Annual Sum before mentioned is not now fairly payable by the different Counties, for the purposes set forth, and beg to call your attention to the Subject with a view to an amendment or repeal of the provisions requiring Such payment.

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 devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

The second 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 devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

The third 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 devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

The fourth 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 devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

The fifth 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 devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

June, 1854.

On the motion of Sir Baldwin Leighton Bar^t seconded by the Reverend Henry Burton, it is ordered that a memorial (of which the following is a copy) be sent to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Salop in General Quarter Sessions assembled, on Monday the 26th day of June 1854.

Sheweth

That at the June Sessions 1852 this Court, and also the Courts of Quarter Sessions of several other Counties, forwarded Memorials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department calling attention to the Act of 53rd Geo. 3rd cap. 113, whereby it is enacted that the Treasurers of the different Counties of England and Wales shall pay the sum of £1500 per annum for the support of certain prisoners in three of the London prisons, and that the surplus if any shall be paid over to the Bethlem Hospital.

This Court understands that, in consequence of these memorials, correspondence took place between the Home Office and the Treasury, and that it was eventually agreed that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to relieve counties from a portion of this expense. Your memorialists therefore trust that your Lordships will take steps to introduce this Bill so that it may be passed during the present session.

They beg to point out that by the Act of 53rd Geo. 3rd cap. 113 each county is appointed to pay a certain quota, whatever may be the number of Prisoners belonging to that county maintained from this sum, and to suggest whether it would not be more just that each separate jurisdiction, whether county or borough, should pay only for the expense of the prisoners who may have been arrested in their district.

PANTON CORBETT (Chairman.)

December, 1860.

The Finance Committee desire to call the attention of the Court to the subject of an annual payment of £20, which is paid out of the County Rates of this County under the following circumstances, and which payment the Committee consider it unreasonable to require the County to continue.

This sum is now paid, under the provisions of an Act passed in the year 1842 (5 Vic. c. 22), by the County Treasurer

annually to the Marshall or Keeper of the Queen's Prison in London, to be by him applied under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State for the relief of the Prisoners confined in that Prison, and any surplus for the relief and benefit of Bethlem Hospital.

The amount of £20 was fixed by the Statute of 53 Geo. 3 c. 113, and was then divided between the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, £10 being payable to each, which Prisons are now consolidated with the Marshalsea into the Queen's Prison—

By this Statute of the 53 Geo. 3 ca. 113 it was directed that the sum of money provided by that Act (amounting throughout the Kingdom to £1500 per annum) should be weekly distributed among the Prisoners of the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons, and any surplus should be appropriated for the relief and benefit of Bethlem Hospital.

Contributions from the different counties in England for the relief of the Poor Prisoners in the King's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons appear first to have been required by the Poor Law Act of the 43rd Elizth c. 2 (1601), and subsequently to have been regulated by the 11 Geo. 2 c. 20 (1738), and by the General County Rate Act 12 Geo. 2 c. 29 (1739).

The Committee submit that, inasmuch as not more than 3 prisoners have been removed from the Gaol of this County to the Queen's Bench or Queen's Prisons within the last 25 years, it is not reasonable that this charge upon the County Rates should be longer continued, and also because each County now bears its own burdens in respect of its own Pauper Lunatics.

The subject was brought before the Court at June Sessions 1852, and a Memorial was transmitted to the Secretary of State praying for the repeal of the Statute directing the payment. Again at January 1853 another Memorial was presented in consequence of a change of Government, and again at June Sessions 1854 a third Memorial was forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, but all without obtaining redress, or any other reply than acknowledgments of their receipts.

It is now suggested that Petitions be presented to Parliament, praying that the Statutes, so far as they require this annual payment to be made, may be repealed, and also that a letter be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department calling his attention to the subject, and expressing a hope that he will take steps to reduce this payment.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country, its position, and its
 resources. It is then divided into several sections,
 each dealing with a different aspect of the
 country's development. The first section is
 devoted to the general conditions of the
 country, and the second to the state of
 agriculture. The third section is devoted to
 the state of the arts and manufactures, and
 the fourth to the state of the sciences and
 letters. The fifth section is devoted to the
 state of the public institutions, and the sixth
 to the state of the public works. The seventh
 section is devoted to the state of the public
 revenue, and the eighth to the state of the
 public debt. The ninth section is devoted to
 the state of the public administration, and
 the tenth to the state of the public
 education. The eleventh section is devoted
 to the state of the public health, and the
 twelfth to the state of the public
 morals. The thirteenth section is devoted
 to the state of the public order, and the
 fourteenth to the state of the public
 safety. The fifteenth section is devoted
 to the state of the public security, and the
 sixteenth to the state of the public
 tranquility. The seventeenth section is
 devoted to the state of the public
 confidence, and the eighteenth to the
 state of the public respectability. The
 nineteenth section is devoted to the state
 of the public honor, and the twentieth to
 the state of the public glory. The
 twenty-first section is devoted to the state
 of the public fame, and the twenty-second
 to the state of the public reputation. The
 twenty-third section is devoted to the state
 of the public esteem, and the twenty-fourth
 to the state of the public admiration. The
 twenty-fifth section is devoted to the state
 of the public veneration, and the twenty-sixth
 to the state of the public reverence. The
 twenty-seventh section is devoted to the state
 of the public respect, and the twenty-eighth
 to the state of the public regard. The
 twenty-ninth section is devoted to the state
 of the public esteem, and the thirtieth to
 the state of the public honor.

I do not propose to carry these Extracts beyond 1869, when, as mentioned above, the Orders ceased to be inscribed in volumes, but were made up in Sessions Rolls.

I conclude with a list of the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Quarter Sessions from the time since it became the practice to recognise such positions in the Court.

Chairmen.

Sir Corbet Corbet	Elected	January, 1798,	Resigned	April, 1822.
Thomas Pemberton	"	"	"	Oct., 1830.
Honble. T. Kenyon	"	Oct., 1830,	"	Oct., 1850.
Panton Corbett	"	Oct., 1850.	"	July, 1855.
Sir Baldwin Leighton	"	July, 1855,	Death reported	March, 1871.
J. R. Kenyon, Q.C.	"	March, 1871,	"	June, 1880.
W. L. Lowndes	"	June, 1880,	Resigned	Jan., 1883.
A. Salwey	"	January, 1883,	"	July, 1889.
Sir Offley Wakeman	"	July, 1889,	"	"

Deputy Chairmen.

John Arthur Lloyd	Elected	March, 1845,	Resigned	Oct., 1848.
Panton Corbett	"	Oct., 1848,	Elected Chairman	Oct., 1850.
Sir Baldwin Leighton	"	Oct., 1850,	"	July, 1855.
J. R. Kenyon	"	Dec., 1855,	"	March, 1871.
W. L. Lowndes	"	March, 1871,	"	June, 1880.
W. Kenyon Slauey	"	June, 1880,	Resigned	Jan., 1883.
Sir Offley Wakeman	"	January, 1883,	Elected Chairman	July, 1889.
W. C. P. Purton	"	July, 1889,	Death reported	Oct., 1889.
R. L. Kenyon	"	October, 1889.		

DEED RELATING TO LANDS IN TATELEY,
MADE BY HENRY DE BROOM IN 1373.

TRANSCRIBED AND ANNOTATED BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M. A.,
VICAR OF ST. GEORGE'S, SHREWSBURY.

THE following Indenture, which is in the usual form, is principally remarkable for containing the old Saxon word or title *theyn*, in the sense of lord of the manor, which at the latter end of the fourteenth century was fast falling into desuetude.

The two families mentioned, those of de Brome and Makelyn, are now extinct in the district, though possibly their descendants may be found elsewhere. The armorial bearings of the former may be seen in Vol. VI. of the *Transactions*, page 231, but of the latter there is no mention, though it is evident they must have borne arms, as being a family of some territorial dignity in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, if not earlier and later. I have given in a note the names of three or four members, who certainly preceded in point of time the Hugh and John who are here mentioned. John had married Matilda de Brome, and had given a bond which was intended to bar her right to dower. Twenty pounds of silver was a large sum in those days, equivalent to some £400 of our present currency.

The places named are in South Shropshire, on the borders of Herefordshire and Radnorshire, and are readily recognised by their modern names of Broom, Abcott, Tateley, and Clungunford.

The document has been badly smeared with some astringent fluid, possibly ink, but may, with the exception of two or three words of minor importance, be readily deciphered.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus de Brome¹ filius Johannis Theyn² de Brome salutem licet Johannes Makelyn³ filius Hugonis Makelyn de Abbecote⁴ michi tenetur et per unam literam obligatoriam firmiter obligatus in viginti libris argenti ad sertam diem et locum solvendis prout in dicta litera obligatoria plenius continetur Tamen volo et concedo pro me heredibus et executoribus meis quod si contingat quod Matilda uxor predicti Johannis Makelyn supervixerit eundem Johannem maritum suum et illa post obitum suum prefatum Henricum heredes vel assignatos suos de tertia parte terrarum et tenementis cum pertinentiis in Thothale⁵ qua *et quis* prefatus Henricus habuit ex dono et seoffamento ejusdem Johannis que ei contingere potuit nomine dotis in

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come Henry de Broom¹ son of John lord² of Broom sendeth greeting, Although John Makelyn³ son of Hugh Makelyn of Abcott⁴ is holden to me & by a certain bond is firmly bound in twenty pounds of silver to be paid on a certain day and at a certain place as in the said bond is more fully contained Nevertheless I do will and grant for me my heirs and executors that if it shall happen that Matilda the wife of the said John Makelyn shall survive the same John her husband and she after his death shall implead the aforesaid Henry his heirs or assigns for the third part of lands & tenements with their appurtenances in Thothale⁵ which land and tenements the aforesaid Henry held of the gift & seoffment of the same John

¹ Brome, now Broom, a township 2 miles S. from Hopesay in South Salop. It is in Hopesay parish.—Will'us de Brom tenet unu' qrt'iū feodi in Hopton de comite de Arundell' et comes de d'no Rege (Testa de Nevill cir. A.D. 1284, p. 293).

² Theyn or Thane, derived from the Saxon *Thenian* (ministrare), a man of high rank deputed by the King to a certain office, a freeholder, *Scotticelaird*.

³ Makelyn, not an uncommon surname at the present day. It is now spelled Maskelyne. The Maskelyns or Makelyns were of Eggedune (now Edgton) wherein Henry de Maskelyn acquired a share before 1236.—Henr' & Mich' de Egedon unū feod' in Egedon (Testa de Nevill cir. A.D. 1284, p. 45). He had also property in Myndtown. The following notices of this family are found:—Henry de Maskelyn 1236-1240, 1256-1265, and in 1318. Hugh Maskelyn from 1267-1272; he was a litigant in the former year. A second Henry de Makelyn occurs as witness to a local deed in 1218.

⁴ Abbecote, now Abcott, a township in Clungunford, across the river Clun to the W.

⁵ Thothale, now Tateley or Tattel. Sir Walter de Hopton in 1272 held Hopton, Shelderton, Bradford (Broadford), Coston, Tattel (Tateley), and Haglele (Hagley).

l-ec predicto implacitaverit vel aliquo alio modo arte vel ingenio illum heredes vel assignatos suos nocuerit *et* extunc dicta litera obligatoria locum habuit et in suo robore permaneat Et si illum heredes et assignatos suos omnia predicta terras et tenementa in Thothale⁵ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis pacifice integre tenere permittat sine impedimento illius vel alicujus aliorum *curia* . . . erit *tunc* dicta litera obligatoria virtutem suam omnino amittat et pro nullo habeatur In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Clongonford⁶ die Jovis proxima post Sancti Martini⁷ (*festum*) anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quadragesimo septimo (Nov. 17th, 1373).

which to her would accrue by the nature of dower in the aforesaid place, or by any other method art or device shall injure him his heirs or assigns then from that time forth the said bond may have place & may remain in its full force and if she shall permit him his heirs and assigns to hold all the said lands and tenements in Thothale with all their appurtenances peaceably and completely without hindrance of him or of any other then the said bond shall lose its force altogether and be held for a nullity. In witness whereof to the present writing I have affixed my seal Given at Clungunford⁶ on the Thursday next after (the feast) of Saint Martin⁷ in the 47th year of the reign of King Edward, the third after the conquest (Nov. 17th, 1373, Thursday).

N.B. — A seal has been attached, which has been lost.

⁶ *Clongonford*, now Clungunford, which represents the old pronunciation a parish in S. Salop.

⁷ *Sancti Martini*, Bishop of Tours for 26 years, died A.D. 400, a diligent iconoclast.

The first part of the book discusses the early years of the nation, from the founding of the colonies to the American Revolution. It covers the struggles for independence and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book covers the period from the end of the Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War. It discusses the growth of the nation and the challenges it faced during this time.

The third part of the book discusses the Civil War and Reconstruction. It covers the conflict between the North and the South and the efforts to rebuild the nation after the war.

The fourth part of the book covers the period from the end of Reconstruction to the present. It discusses the progress of the nation and the challenges it continues to face.

SHREWSBURY CORPORATION INSIGNIA.

By H. M. AUDEN.

THE Corporation plate of Shrewsbury is handsome, but not of any great antiquity. The oldest pieces are three silver Maces, similar in design, but with slightly differing details. The earliest has a simple, much worn shield of England and France quarterly, on the top, with "villa Salop" on each side. Round the head are Tudor roses alternating with the 3 leopards' heads of the town, and a porteullis. The next apparently in point of date is the small one (1 foot 2 inches in length), said to have been carried formerly before the mayoress on "scarlet days." In minute figures, on either side the shield of royal arms upon the top, is the date 1602. The ornamentation of the head is similar to the one already mentioned, except that the roses are crowned. The third old mace is like the first, 1 foot 4 inches long. The Royal arms on the top are England and France quarterly, quartered with Scotland and Wales, with the lion and unicorn as supporters. Round the head, divided by quaint embossed ornamentation, are the 3 leopards' heads, and the porteullis, alternating with crowns, apparently intended to have had roses below them.

The silver head of the Marshal's Staff bears the plate mark of 1820, but on the top is a shield of the Royal arms, similar to that on the last-mentioned mace.

The Sword of State has on the blade the name "Johannis Hartcop" and his mark, apparently intended for a running animal. Where the blade is fixed to the silver-gilt hilt, is, in small indistinct characters, 16 R B 69.

The Bellman's Badge is a well-designed copy of the Borough Arms, in Britannia silver of the early 18th century. The leopards' heads are very spirited and well-executed, though they much resemble those of lions.

The two silver gilt maces were bought in 1820, during the mayoralty of the Rev. Hugh Owen. The silver gilt Tankard was given to the town in 1760 by the great Lord Clive: and the silver Salver by his son, the Earl of Powis, in 1820.

The Epergne, also silver gilt, was given in 1849 by Admiral Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen. It had been presented to him in 1823 by the Merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, and bears his arms and those of the island.

The Mayor's Chain was the gift in 1863 of the late Dr. Clement. It is enamelled with his arms and those of the borough. The pendant bears an embossed representation of the old Schools; and the names of eminent men connected with them and with the town are enamelled upon it, as well as upon several of the links.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE
TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. II., p. 140.

1629 to 1630.

Disbursements.

for certen ropes as one for the eye of the ringinge lofte one for the chymes and for three bell ropes conteyninge in weight 99 pownds at iiijd the pownd and xijd over in the whole	xxxiiijjs.	
for two bell ropes more to Wakeman of Bewdley weighing forty pownds at iiijd the pownd	xiijs.	iiijd.
Payd Mr Gibbs the Organest for pricking and peninge fower singing books ...	x ^s .	
Payd to The Clarke for paper for binding and parchement to bynd them w th all	iijs.	iiijd.
for casting of the greate bell Clapper and to lewys Gwillam for smoothinge of yt after wee brought him home by reason he could not bee donne at the fordge	xv ^s .	iiijd.
Payd to Lewys Gwillam for all that his new iron works as for staples hooks hindges nayles and one great newe haspe for the Churchyard gate and for the mendinge of the old hindgs and other his worke donne on the callen dores	viijs.	jd.
for xliij th foote of boards to make the Church Callend Dores and to Coppe the gutter betweene the Callends ...	iijs.	vjd.
Payd frauncis freind for fower dayes worke at the Church Callends and for poyntinge the church yard walle ...	iijs.	

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 FROM 1763 TO 1863

BY CHARLES C. SMITH

NEW YORK: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1863

Vol. I.

1763-1789

The history of the United States of America from 1763 to 1863 is a story of a young nation's struggle for independence and self-government. It begins with the French and Indian War, which ends in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris. This treaty cedes all French territory east of the Mississippi River to the British. The British then impose a series of taxes on the colonies, including the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts. The colonies resist these taxes, leading to the Boston Tea Party and the Intolerable Acts. In 1776, the colonies declare their independence from Great Britain. The Revolutionary War follows, ending in 1781 with the British evacuation of Yorktown. The war results in the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in 1787. The early years of the republic are marked by the presidencies of George Washington and John Adams. The war of 1812 is fought between the United States and Great Britain, resulting in a stalemate. The war ends in 1814 with the Treaty of Ghent. The 1820s and 1830s are a period of westward expansion and the discovery of gold in California. The war of 1846-1848 is fought between the United States and Mexico, resulting in the Mexican Cession. The 1850s are a period of sectional conflict, leading to the Civil War in 1861. The Civil War ends in 1865 with the Union's victory and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution.

1763
 1764
 1765
 1766
 1767
 1768
 1769
 1770
 1771
 1772
 1773
 1774
 1775
 1776
 1777
 1778
 1779
 1780
 1781
 1782
 1783
 1784
 1785
 1786
 1787
 1788
 1789
 1790
 1791
 1792
 1793
 1794
 1795
 1796
 1797
 1798
 1799
 1800
 1801
 1802
 1803
 1804
 1805
 1806
 1807
 1808
 1809
 1810
 1811
 1812
 1813
 1814
 1815
 1816
 1817
 1818
 1819
 1820
 1821
 1822
 1823
 1824
 1825
 1826
 1827
 1828
 1829
 1830
 1831
 1832
 1833
 1834
 1835
 1836
 1837
 1838
 1839
 1840
 1841
 1842
 1843
 1844
 1845
 1846
 1847
 1848
 1849
 1850
 1851
 1852
 1853
 1854
 1855
 1856
 1857
 1858
 1859
 1860
 1861
 1862
 1863

Payd to Nicholas hawkins for his beinge here three sev'all tymes about the glasing and when he came to worke was put off	iiijs.	
Payd humfrey Collier for five dayes work upon the pinackle of the steeple ...	vjs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Payd to Richard Lewes for Cramps staples and other such like worke for the sayd pinackle	xxs.	
In lead five score and twoe pound at 1 ^d ob. the pound for the fastninge of the sayd Cramps	xijjs.	ix <i>d.</i>
Payd to Letsome of Worcester for thirteen hundred one quarter and xxij ^{ty} pounds of new sheete lead at 2 ^d the pound ...	xij <i>li.</i>	xs. viii <i>d.</i>
ffor xv <i>li.</i> of solder at viii <i>d.</i> the pound ...		xs. viii <i>d.</i>
ffor three dayes worke by the old Letsome done upon the steeple	vjs.	
ffor fower dayes work done by Letsome his sonne as for seldering and other his worke done upon the south and north side of the Church	iiijjs.	
Payd for half the Carriadge of the sayd xiiij ^{en} hundred one quarter and xxij ^{ty} pounds of the sayd new sheete lead from Worcester	vjs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Payd to Edward Shrawley and John Donne for the washinge whiteinge and marbling of the body of the Church	xvijs.	
Payd to Richard Clench for xj ^{en} dayes worke w th Letsome the Plomer and humfrey Collier for the making of fire to melte lead for the fastninge of the Cramps upon the pinackle of the steeple and to reach yt to them and for the heating of the irons for the old Letsome and his sonne for the plominge worke upon the church ...	vjs.	v <i>d.</i>
Payd to Richard Lewis for two Cramps for the pynackle of Saint John's Chaunsell and for mendinge of two locks and keys one for the dore at the steeple stayres foote and the other for the dore of the little organs ...	iijs.	x <i>d.</i>

Payd to Morgan the Mason and to
Thomas ap Ellis for their worke done
upon the aforesayed pynackle of St.
Johns Chauncell to put him up ... xiijs. xd.

1630 to 1631.¹

Churchwardens. John Aston and William Colbach, mercer
Receipts.

Ite. received of Mr Thomas Cam for the
Rent of the church House... ... iiijs.
Received by a stone sould Mr Justice
Watics iijs. iiij*d.*
Recet of Mrs Raignolds widdow being
a legacy left by her sistor to the church
for a stone sould iijs. iiij*d.*
Graunted to Mr John Powis glover for
tearme of his Natturall lief that Little
Seate next to the reading place to-
wards the High Chauncell weh was
auncientlie his seate and by him
form'lie surrendred to his wief nowe
deceased and wherin he usually sitteth
and received for the same... .. ijs.

Disbursements.

Paied Richard clench sexton for Ringing
at the Birth of the Prince ijs.
Paid W^m Wakeman for a Cable and two
Bell-ropes *ili.* ix*s.* iiij*d.*
Paied Mr Richard Smyth for his worke
about the Pinnacle and for the mate-
rialls he sett up to remaine to the
Parrish xs
Paied for on great Bryer matt. and knee-
ling tumps for the Justices Seate iijs. iiij*d.*
for a ladder for the chyme loft is.
for Ringing twice at the coming to towne
of St^r John Bridgman and his lady ijs.
Paid by Wm. Colbach to Mr Alderne to
retaine him Proctor to appeare on the

¹ In this year the Corporation rescinded its former order "that the howse adioynge to the Church scallons shole not be graunted to any but unto the Sexton of the Church" for the reason that "the said graunte is for good Consideracions at this tyme made void."

... of the ...

behalf of The Parrish in a suit com- 'enced by the ould churchwardens ...	ijs.		
The chardg of Wm. Colbach and His Horse to Herreford	iijs.	vjd.	
Pd for 47 foote of Inch Board to weather board the steeple	iijs.	xjd.	
To M ^r Smyth organist for his Paynes and others to helpe him in setting the organs in Tune	xxvs.		
pd for Casting the Cryers Bell anewe and for <i>li.</i> & half of mettle added ...	iijs.	vjd.	
To John Collier for 16 dayes worke & a half in the church Porph	xixs.	iijd.	
Paid M ^r Phillip Clark on of the ould Churchwardens in dischardg of a debt due to him & his fellow from the Parish and the chardges of a suite... ..	<i>vli.</i>	xjs.	vijd.
Paid Tho ^s Havard for a com'union table	xxijs.		
It is this day ordered by the p'ishion's that hereafter the Churchwardens for the time being shall not allow any more peales or ringing at the fun'll or decease of any inhabitant dieinge above three peales according to the Canons and if any more be required then the some of <i>xijd.</i> for ev'y peale ov' & above three Peales to be paied to the Churchwardens before hand for as many more as the said churchwardens shall allow and the saide churchwardens to be chargeable to the p'ishion's in their account for the same and for ev'y stranger ijs. a peale to the use foresaid & no peale to last or endure above haulf one howre upon for- feiture of <i>xijd.</i> ev'y peale to be paied by the sexton of the said p'ishe for the time being.			

1631—1632.

Churchwardens. Edward Berry, Mercer, and Thomas Jones.
Mercer.

Receipts.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Receaved by the assessment of three Lownes	53	10	0

Rec. a Legacy given by Rich. Mitton gent. to the Church	00	14	0
Rec. by token money at Easter	02	4	8
Rec. for graunts of pewes	01	17	6
Receaved for graves	03	13	4
Rec. for extraordinary ringinge	0	1	0
Rec. for Iron w ^{ch} was Cutte of twoe Clappers... ..	00	1	0
Rec. for 4 <i>li.</i> of brasse	00	2	10
Rec. of M ^r Keyes	00	5	00
Rec. of M ^{rs} Wood for a payre of trases	00	1	6

Disbursements.

pd John Collyer and Morgan for 55 dayes worke and a halfe about the Church yard wall and poyntinge the leades and mending divers places about the Church at 12 ^d p. diem	02	15	6
pd their twoe boyes for 49 dayes and a halfe at 6 ^d p' diem	01	4	9
pd Clench and another Labourer for 26 dayes at 8 ^d p diem	00	17	4
pd Oldfield the bellfounder according to the agreement made w th him for his work manshippe and materialls to Caste the twoe belles the somme	25	00	00
pd him more for 3 hundred and 2 <i>li.</i> of Bell mettall w ^{ch} was Returned more then wee delivered to him at 5 <i>li.</i> 12s. p. C.	16	18	00
pd for Rearinge of the Church Ladder	00	00	06
for drawinge the articles of agreement between the bell-founder and o ^r selves and for makinge a bonde	00	1	3
bestowed upon one hancoxe a bell- founder w ^{ch} Came to viewe the bells in beere	00	00	6
Pd. to severall men that asisted twoe dayes in takinge downe the belles and fetch- inge tyMBER and planks for that purpose	00	05	00
bestowed upon them in bread and beere	00	1	8
pd Mr Stead for twoe payer of trases w ^{ch} were used in taking downe and wyndinge uppe the Belles	0	5	6

Pd M ^{rs} Larkin for her teeme to drawe the belles out of the Church to the house where they were caste ..	00	01	0
bestowed in beere upon those that helpe out w th the belles... ..	00	00	4
pd Clench for Carridge for twoe planks to M ^r Lythalls	0	00	2
given in recompence for one of those planks w ^{ch} was broke	00	0	6
to certayne men that Wounde uppe the second tennor	00	1	00
bestowed upon those that helpe to wynde uppe the bell the second tyne ...	00	1	00
Pd humphrey hall for a new staple for the second tennor and other iron im- plements weyghing 16 li. at 3 ^d p li....	00	4	0
Pd Bibbe for 3 dayes worke in hanginge the Belles	00	3	09
Pd M ^r Towne Clarke's man for a copy of the Statute against Cursinge and swearinge for the minister to read in Church	0	1	0
for Cletts and peeinge one of the styrrops of the bell	00	1	0
pd to certayne men that helpe uppe w th the greate bell	00	1	4
pd Clench for 2 dayes asisting to take uppe the bell and settlinge of her ...	00	1	4
pd him for sweepinge the three Lofts in the steeple and Carringe the Rubish away	0	1	00
pd him for Removinge the hammer of the Clocke 3 tymes	00	0	6
pd him for strayinge the corde in the Ringinge Lofte	00	0	4
pd Luttwich Amyas for a pece of tym- ber w ^{ch} was used for a proppe in the steeple	00	1	6
pd M ^r Lynde for his workemanshippe and materials about the Chymes ...	3	10	00
pd M ^r Smyth for a skrewde candlesticke of brasse for the pulpitte	00	18	00
pd Bibbe for 2 dayes worke in mendinge and Raysinge the south gallery ...	00	2	0
pd M ^r Phillip Clarke for a booke of Com- mon prayer in folio	00	9	06

pd Mr parson Colbatch for kepinge the Register booke	00	2	0
pd the towne Clarke for entringe o' accompt in the Leidger booke ...	0	3	4

1632-1633.

Churchwardens. Richard Dewee and Thos. Hitchcocks.

Receipts.

Received for a burthen of Roddes w ^{ch} were spare when the Church yard house was Repayred	00	0	3
Received for graves ¹	06	3	8

Disbursements.

pd the former Churchwardens a somme of money wch was due unto them upon their accompt	16	15	6
pd for Chardges in suite beinge Cyted before the Chauncelor for the same money	00	5	5
for 2 greate squares of Iron to hould the frame of the bells in wayght 15 <i>li.</i> at 3 ^d p. li.	00	3	9
for a planke of 18 foote Longe to make a neue wheele	00	4	6
for a hoope of ashe to make a soale for the wheele	00	1	0
for a Rayle of 13 foote for stayes ...	00	0	6
for Iron to hould one the wheelles w th the skrewes	00	3	4
pd the Joyner and his man for 3 dayes and halfe a peece in makinge the wheele the one at 3s. p' diem the other at 12 ^d	00	14	00
pd Mr Smyth more for his workemanshipp and his men about hanginge the first and second bell and helpinge to make a neue wheele	00	10	00
for Carriage of 3 Loade of tyle ...	00	2	0
for Carriage of 20 loade of mullocke out of the Churchyard	00	6	8
pd Season for 160 quarrelles of glasse ...	00	13	4

¹ The list contains the following entry:—"for the grave of Mr. Jones' daughter of The Griffin vjs. viij*d.*"

1	1776	The Declaration of Independence
2	1776-1781	The Revolutionary War
3	1787	The Constitution
4	1789	The Bill of Rights
5	1791	The First Congress
6	1793	The Whiskey Rebellion
7	1796	The Election of 1796
8	1797	The Adams Administration
9	1798	The XYZ Affair
10	1799	The Death of John Adams
11	1800	The Election of 1800
12	1801	The Jefferson Administration
13	1802	The Louisiana Purchase
14	1803	The Embargo Act
15	1804	The Election of 1804
16	1805	The Adams-Onís Treaty
17	1806	The War of 1812
18	1807	The Embargo Act
19	1808	The Election of 1808
20	1809	The Madison Administration
21	1810	The War of 1812
22	1811	The War of 1812
23	1812	The War of 1812
24	1813	The War of 1812
25	1814	The War of 1812
26	1815	The War of 1812
27	1816	The Election of 1816
28	1817	The Monroe Administration
29	1818	The Monroe Doctrine
30	1819	The Missouri Compromise
31	1820	The Election of 1820
32	1821	The Adams Administration
33	1822	The Adams Administration
34	1823	The Adams Administration
35	1824	The Election of 1824
36	1825	The Adams Administration
37	1826	The Adams Administration
38	1827	The Adams Administration
39	1828	The Election of 1828
40	1829	The Jackson Administration
41	1830	The Indian Removal Act
42	1831	The Jackson Administration
43	1832	The Jackson Administration
44	1833	The Jackson Administration
45	1834	The Jackson Administration
46	1835	The Jackson Administration
47	1836	The Election of 1836
48	1837	The Van Buren Administration
49	1838	The Van Buren Administration
50	1839	The Van Buren Administration

pd Season for one dayes worke ...	00	1	0
pd for fees when wee were Cyted about the house in the Churchyard ...	00	2	6
pd M ^r Parson towards the makinge of the walke in the Churchyard ...	00	10	0
for 2 tunpes and a matte for the pulpitte	00	00	6
pd for D C of boordes to mend the bellfree	00	3	4
pd John Shockley his man Coxhall and Clench for their worke in poyntinge the battlements of the Church and washinge the Church wthin and payntinge the Arches ...	03	9	2
pd Shockley for Cullers ...	00	1	6
pd M ^r Stead for 14 <i>li</i> . Red Lead ...	00	4	8
pd Clench for helpinge upp and downe w th one of the bell wheelles ...	0	00	6
for 2 payer of hindges w ^t xx <i>li</i>	00	5	0
pd Season for glazinge ...	00	14	00
Pd Season more for glazinge ...	00	12	11
pd W ^m Woodall for puttinge uppe a summer in the south Ile ...	01	00	00
for a newe key and mending the Locke of the Doore that goes upp to the Organs	00	0	6
pd Season for 34 quarrells of glasse at 1 ^d	00	2	10
pd John Dunne for 5 dayes worke about the tylinge of the house in the Church- yard and for mending the walles ...	00	5	0
pd a Labourer for 4 dayes to helpe Dunne for a Riddle ...	00	3	4
for an hower glasse for the pulpit ...	00	0	3
pd W ^m Woodall for hanginge of the greate bell ...	00	1	0
pd Clench for helpinge him ...	00	3	0
pd for a Ladder ...	00	0	6
pd M ^r Smyth for hanginge of the greate bell ...	00	1	00
pd Clench for helpinge him ...	00	6	8
pd Season for glazinge the lanthorne ...	00	0	8
pd for 46 quarts of wyne for the monethly Com'unions ...	00	1	8
pd for bread ...	01	10	8
given in money by M ^r bayliff's appoint- ment towards the buriall of M ^r Skyrmes Child ...	00	2	0
for a boord to putt over the Callends ...	00	0	8

pd for fees when wee were p'sented about the Church Callends ...	00	00	7
pd the parritor	00	0	4
pd Clench for makinge Cleane the three Loftes in the steeple	00	1	0
for makinge a pigg's foote of old Iron for 21 ^{li} of Iron used about the Roofe of the steeple at 4 ^d p' li	00	00	4
pd a messenger to goe twice to hereford about the Repayringe of the organs...	00	7	0
pd M ^r Smyth for his workemanship and materialls in repayringe of the organs	00	3	6
pd for the Drawinge of artickles of agree- ment betweene M ^r Smyth and o ^r selves for the yearely keepinge of the organs	03	00	00
pd him for keepinge the organs att St. Peters tyde accordinge to agreement	00	2	00
pd for viij bellropes whereof one was for the morninge prayer bell	00	5	00
for 3 loads of tyle for the house in the Churchyard	01	18	11
for one bundle of lathe	00	10	6
for 4 burthen of Roddes	00	00	6
for 4 burthen of Roddes	00	1	2

“M^d that there is a Compositcon made by and betweene Richard Dewce and Thomas Hitchcocks Churchwardens for the last yeare and Edward Stanley organist that hee shall keepe the organs in Repayre for the somme of five shillings yearely to be payd upon St. peeters day for wch Edward Stanley hath sealed a bonde of xx li, and artickles of agreement bearing date the xxvjth day of June in the eighth yeare of Kinge Charles wch bonde and Artickles are delivered in to the Towne Clark's Office.”

1633-1634.

Churchwardens. John Simons and Rowland Earsley.

Disbursements.

It. payde for Takinge up of Two more bells and hanginge them even ...	iijs.	
It. payde for mendinge the beere to Carry the Dead one	ijs.	
It. payde William Woodall for takinge up Two bells and hanginge them againe	iijs.	vjd.
It. payde Rich. Lewis the Smyth for Two barres of Iron wch are put in the wyn- dowe over the Church porch ...	iiijs.	

...the ... of the ...

It. payde George Clench by the apoynt ^{mt} of Mr Baylieffs when he went out of his place ... ..	...	...	...	...	xxs.
It. payde Bonde more for glazinge in the Church and over the portch ...	...	...	...	...	xls.
It. payde for mendinge the pent house over the High Chauncell .. ..	...	...	...	...	xijd.
It. payde W ^m Woodall for takinge up the Lady bell and settlinge yt againe ...	...	...	...	...	ijs.
It. payde for a Lampe and the hanginge of yt up in the Church	ijli.	...	...	...	iijs. vjd.
It. payde for Candles for the Church ...	...	...	...	...	xxxjs. vjd.
It. payde for glassinge the Church to bonde	...	...	...	...	xxxs. vjd.
It. payde for mending desks wch hould the Comunion booke and that to kneell one ... ..	...	...	...	...	iijs.
It. payde for byndinge of a booke ...	...	...	...	...	ijs. vjd.
It. payd for takinge the names of the p ^r ish	...	...	...	...	iijs.
It. payde M ^r Phillip Clarke for Two Comon prayer books ... ..	...	...	...	...	xijs.
It. payde for fower surplisses and the making theareof	ijli.	...	...	...	xiijs.
It. payde. M ^r Smyth for A Candlestik ...	...	...	...	...	js.
It. for glaseinge the Orrall ... ..	...	...	...	...	xxxs.

1634-1635.

Churchwardens. Richard Davies and John Bowyer.

Receipts.

Rec. for an ould pewter pott	0	3	0
-------------------------------------	-----	---	---	---

Disbursements.

M ^r Rawe beinge retheyned Proctor for us at Hereford ... ..	...	0	3	8
for my owne expences and my horse at the same time ... ..	...	0	3	6
pd. Thomas for the great forme in the alley and puttinge Ledges on the cover of the font ... ..	...	0	1	6
pd for ij great flagons w th boxe & caringe	...	1	1	6
pd Richard Season for puttinge in 135 quarries & for newe glasse ... ..	...	0	14	4
pd John Wilcox for horsinge the second tenor and Lininge the brasses ...	...	0	1	0

pd to M ^r Acton beinge due to him for diet & horsemeate for the ministers ...	3	14	0
pd for ringinge the 5 th of November & 27 th of M ^{rch} and Easter & Whitsontyde	0	8	8
pd for the Ringers breakefast at Christide	0	10	0
pd for a booke of Cannons	0	1	8
pd for a boeke of Articles	0	0	10
pd for a hood for M ^r Colbach	1	7	0
pd for vj belropes	1	12	6
pd for a rope for the morninge prayer bell	0	2	0
pd for a shovell for the church	0	1	0
pd for emptiinge the snowe out of the Leades and clearinge the gutters ...	0	1	0
for mine owne expences & my horse at Sallop to certifie concerninge recusants	0	8	0
pd for vj bryar matts for the bell-free and small cord to drawe the curtaines of the organs	0	5	2
pd for gravell for the churchyard walke	0	2	6

1635 to 1636.

Churchwardens. John Jones—junior Mercer
and Richard Larkyn—merecr.

Disbursements.

Imprimis paid the Clarke his whole yeares wages	vli.	vjs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item paid hugh Daniell for the whole yeare for winding the Chimes oyle leather for the Cottrells and for sweep- inge the leades	xxxiijs.		xd.
Item pd John Heywood his whole yeares wages for keepinge Cleane the Church	xiiijs.		
Item pd for blowinge the Organs ...		vs.	
Item paid the old Churchwardens w ^{ch} was due unto them upon their accompts	vli.		xviij <i>d.</i>
Item pd M ^r Smith for his journey to viewe the organs		vs.	
Item paid a messeng ^r to goe for him ...			viiij <i>d.</i>
Item paid M ^r Smith for Repayinge the organs		xls.	
Item paid William hall for drawinge articles between M ^r Smith and the p'ish and a bond to p'forme yt ...		ijs.	vj <i>d.</i>

Item paid Samuel Weaver for a Dozen of Candles	xxvijs.	vjd.
Item pd him viijs. w ^{ch} was allowed him for his jorney to Shrewsbury to certifie the names of Recusants	viijs.	
Item paid for fyne greene Cloth to make a payre of vallens for the organs ...	vs.	iijd.
Item paid M ^r Wrench accordinge to the agreemt for maynteyninge the organs at S. Peter's tide last	vs.	
Item pd M ^r Gregorie the p ['] ctor for his fees	iijs.	viijd.
Item pd for a Citac'on at o ^r first cominge because the pynacle was not in order		xxij <i>d.</i>
Item pd Roger Walker for a peece of waynescott and turned pyns to hange the ministers hatts	iijs.	iiijd.
Item paid for a booke of Com'on prayer in fos	ixs.	
It. pd for a Cornell Capp for M ^r Parson	vjs.	
Item pd Thomas havard for Cuttinge the Com'union table & for 2 posts turned and for mendinge the beere ...	vs.	vjd.
Item pd for Ringinge in the Vicar gen'all	iijs.	iiijd.
Item pd for mendinge the Chalice ...		xviij <i>d.</i>
Item pd for the Rayle about the Comunion table	xls.	

1636-1637.

Churchwardens. William Bottrell and Edward Turford.

Receipts.

Granted the 30 th of Sept ^r unto Mary the wif of M ^r Thomas Colbatch Clerk thone halfe of a seate wherin W ^m Sherwood deseased lately kneled duringe the Terme of her naturall life adioyning on the South side to the midle Ile of the same Churche on the North side where the Judges of the Councell of the M ['] ches sitt on the East side to the seate of M ^{rs} Mary Joanes widow on the west side to the seate of Richard Dawes gent. & have rec. for the same to the use of the p ['] ish... ..	0	5	0
It. for an old mattocke	0	0	6

Disbursements.

pd Rich. Smith for carriage of Ston to make the Churchyard wall 23 loades	00	11	06
pd Richard Smith for Carriage of 2 loades of Stone & one loade of gravell ...	00	01	06
pd Thomas Boosley for carriage of 14 ^{en} loades of ston & sand	00	07	00
pd Smith for Carriag of 18 loades of ston & sand to make the causway to the Bull	00	09	06
pd Thomas Boosley for carriage of Two loades of Ston from Whitlif quarrell ...	00	01	04
Spent on the Masons about the steple and the masons for pavinge the Church the Carriars of Ston and other workmen for this whole yeare	00	06	00
pd ffrauncis Bibb for making the 2 little Doores towards the Colledge ...	00	01	04
pd for timber for the same	00	00	06
pd ffrauncis Bibb for mendinge a ladder & making the stile at the p'sonage dore	00	01	02
pd for 3 Cytacons	00	01	06
pd for skins fringe & moss and making of six Cushions	00	04	06
pd for 1 ston of hayre for the masons aboute the pointing of the pinnacle of the steple	00	00	08
pd M ^r Phillip Clarke for a new Bible for the Church	03	00	00
pd fees for beinge Cited for not paving the Church	00	02	02
for a Carpett for the Communio Table 3 yards of ssffine ffrench grene Broad Cloth at 12s. 6d. p. yard	01	17	06
pd for scowringe the lampes	00	01	00
Payd John Hayward his 3 quarters wages for sweping the Church	00	07	06
pd Hayward for whipping the doggs ...	00	03	00
pd Hayward for drawing the organs ...	00	03	00
pd Hayward for brassing the Church ...	00	00	06
pd for a bryar matt for my Lady Bridg- mons pew	00	01	04
pd M ^r Ansloe & his sonn for coming over to view the pinnacle & chardgs ...	00	06	00
pd for Drawing Articles of Agrement between Richard Monckland of Lempster			

CHAPTER I

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

mason and we for the mendinge & saf keping of the north east pinacle w th a bond for the p'formance of the same	00	01	06
pd Richard Monckland for Cramping & mending the north East pinacle ...	04	04	08
pd for Eight square barres weying 4 ^c 3 quarters to mend the 2 pinacles with	04	02	06
pd for drawing Articles betwen Richard Monckland and us for the repayringe & saf keping of the Sowth West pinacle of the Steple & a Bond for p'formance of the same	00	01	06
pd Richard Monckland for Cramping & mending the Sowth West pinacle ...	03	00	00
pd Richard Monckland for cramping the Sowth window of the steple ...	00	16	00
pd Richard Monckland for pointing thother two pinacles of the steple & Cramping the same	00	07	00
Spent on the workmen & Ringers to view the pinacle at the first	00	01	07
pd Richard Maund Crampes for the window wey. 32 ^{li} and turning 4 greate barrs for the mendning of the pinacle and other smale Crampes for the pinacles and other worke and chardges	00	13	09
Spent on the Ringers and workmen when Mr Bailiffs and other came to view the pinacles after they were mended ...	00	02	00
pd Thomas Stringer for carriage of the square Barrs from Clybury forge wey 4 C. 3 qters	00	04	06
pd Stringer for lead 1 C. & 20 ^l wch he bought at Bewdley	00	14	06
pd Stringer for carriage of this lead ...	00	01	07
pd Thomas Havord for Tymber to mend the Church Chalenders	00	02	00
pd for 45 foote of bords to mak a pentice over the Chalenders	00	05	07
pd havord for fivo dayes to make the Dorcs & other things about the Chalenders-	00	05	00
pd for 2 Cramps & two great nayles for the post of the Chalenders	00	01	00

pd John Keffin & his man for paving the Church Chalenders & for gathering ston	00	03	00
pd two men to fill up the hole of the Chalenders w th Rubbish	00	00	06
pd John Keffin & W ^m Carelesse for takinge downe ston of the Church at S ^t Johanes & for making the Churchyard wall up 16 ^{en} dayes	00	16	00
pd theyr two men for helping them about the work 16 ^{en} dayes & half	00	11	00
pd Humfrey Collier & his 2 men for 3 dayes work a peece for hewing ston for the paving of the Church ^l	00	09	00
pd Slade of hopton for carriage of 8 loades ston from the Bent	01	09	04
pd Browne for digginge the ston at the Bent beinge Eight loades	00	14	00
pd W ^m Rowlins for 3 ^e and 22 ^l and D of Lead to Cramp w th about the pinacles	02	05	10
pd John fletcher for digging ston to make the Causeway to the Bull	00	06	00
pd Wakeman for one long Rope for the mending of the steple & one Bell Rope both weyinge 56 ^l at 5 ^d p. 1	01	03	04
pd for two books for the fast	00	03	00
allowed Mr Wynwood towards the making of the Cousway towards the Colledge	00	14	02
The Receipts amount to £63 6 11			
The Payments to £62 6 0			

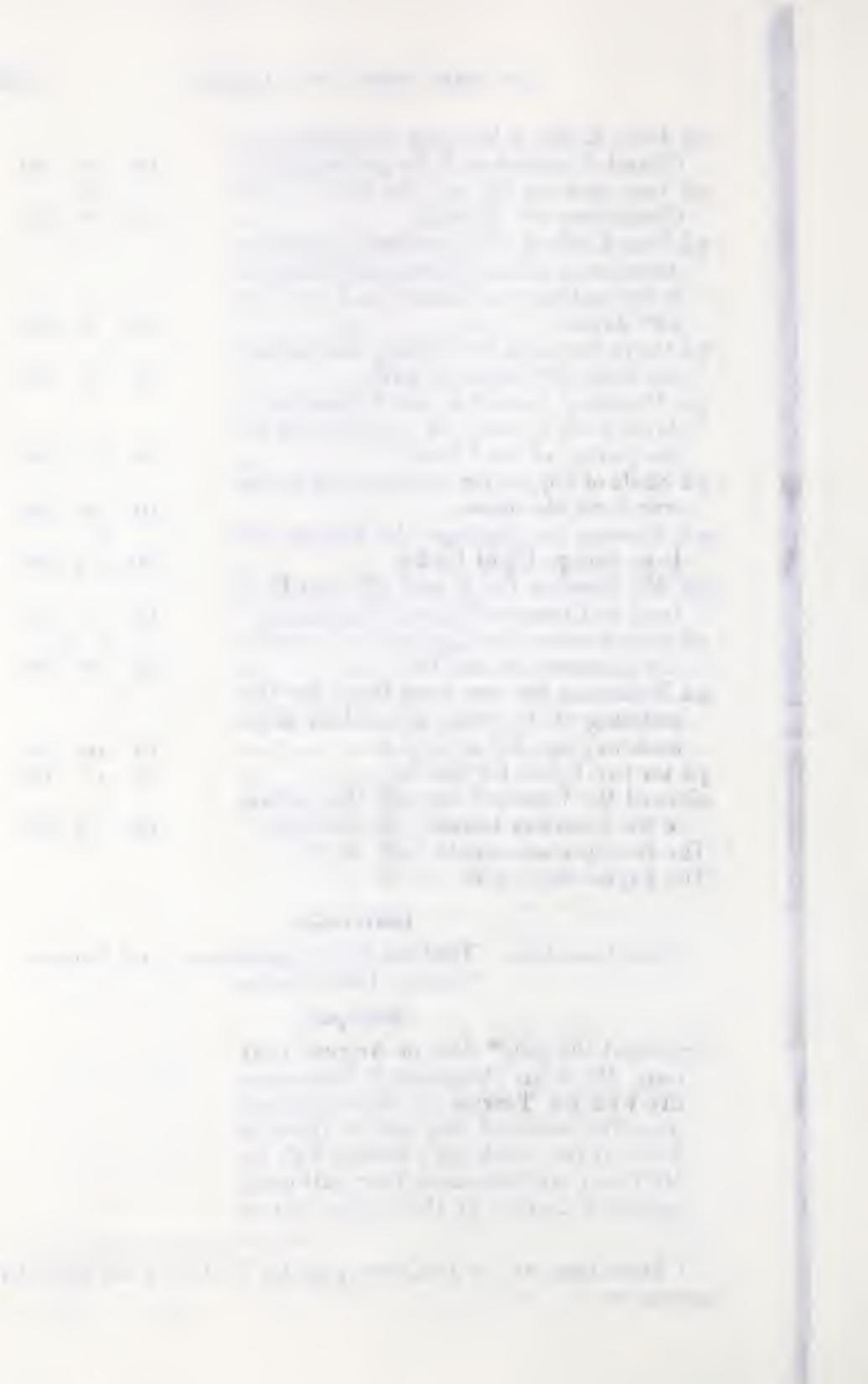
1637-1638.

Churchwardens. Thomas Aston, gentleman, and Samuel Weaver, haberdasher.

Receipts.

Granted the xxijth daie of August 1637 unto Mr John Compton & Katherine his wief for Tearme of their natt'all lives The moitie & one half of the fifth Pewe in the south gal'y beinge bylt by M^{rs} Green wid. deceased That half nowe graunted beinge in the south end of

¹ These men, with a boy, were paid for 35 days' work in all for paving, &c.



the saide Pewe and next unto the Dore theareof wch pewe is next to the skool- masters pewe in the sd gal'y and Res'd for the same graunte	vs.
G raunted the xij th day of Nov'ber 1637 in the 13 th yeare of the Raigne of o ^r sov'aigne Lord kinge Charles to S ^r Marmaduke Lloyd kt. Cheeff Justice of South Wales and one of this ho'ble Councell and to Dame Mary his wief and to Marmaduke Lloyd his sonne all that Pewe seate or kneellinge place wth in the p'ish Church of St. Lawrence in the Towne of Ludlowe one the south side in the midle Rainge He theare wch was late the pewe & seate of James Walter Esqr. S ^r John Walter and William Walter Esqr. .. ..	...
I tem Received of mettle w ^{ch} was hewed of one of the bells... ..	xiijs. iiijd.

Disbursements.

P ayde M ^r Rich. Smyth for mending a Branch of the north Lampe	06
6^o Julii payde for John finch his dyet & horse meate & other Chardges layd out one them that dyd meete to make the Bargaine with him and one them that dyd Ringe whilst wee vewed the de- fectks of the ould fframe	0 05 00
4^o August: payde M ^r Wm. Hall for drawinge the Covenants & bonde between us & John finch for makinge the newe frame & wheeles & Castinge the Broken bell	00 03 00
payd for Ringinge at the Lord p ^r sidents Cominge in 16 th 7br last	00 02 00
payde Richard Sharet & Hugh Danyell & his sonne for to daies worke in mak- inge Cleane both the vestries & Church house & Caryinge out of Rubish Lyne & greate stones & mendinge the Chests in the vestries	00 04 06
payde Hugh Danyell for goinge wth me iiij dayes to help to gather the Lewne	00 01 06

for a newe wheelbarowe to Cary Rubbish out of the Church & Churchyard ...	00	04	06
payde for puttinge up a desk & bench in the vestrie for the singinge boyes ...	00	01	00
payde for makinge a Beame and planke fit to weigh the Bell and for fetchinge of weights and stones & Caryinge them home againe	00	01	06
payde for horse hire and other needful Chardges & expencs in my jurney to Hereford to see the bell Cast ...	00	09	02
for hallinge up that bell and putinge one a stok and wheell & for another polley	00	04	06
for 6 li of wyer to wire the vestrie win- dowes I payde John Myles	00	06	02
payde M ^r Coulbatch mayds for keepinge Cleane the Church plate & potts ...	00	02	00
payde for a Lanterne for the Sexton ...	00	00	09
for 9 quiers of Rulde paper to make Singinge books for the quier at 8 ^l . p' gre	00	06	00
for Cullers to bewtifie the vestrie ...	00	00	06
for 2 C. & 21 foote of planks to lay the bellfree super fflores for 30s. ...	01	10	00
payde Hugh Danyells wief for skowring the ij Lampes & settinge them up ...	00	01	02
for skowringe the Church Bassons ..	00	00	05
for a our glass	00	01	00
payde M ^r Bayliff Cleark for a newe booke of Homylies	00	08	06
Deliv'ed Do ^r Sunybanks man for bring- inge the ij silver fflagons weh his M ^r Bestowed one o ^r Church	03	00	00
for Caryinge the ould bell fframe out of the Church & placinge yt in the Church houso I paido	00	03	06
It. for a Saplin 22 foote longe to make a supporter in the steeple & for Caredge of yt to the Church	00	05	00
payde for Drawinge up of planks into the steeple & for supportinge the uper floore & Lyinge the joyce & sunbers to beare the bells & fframe	00	04	00
for Takinge up the ould bell fflore and layinge yt anowe wth planks weh weare formlie bought & ould ones to help ...	00	11	00

1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

payde for beinge discharged from pavinge the Church	00	00	08
It. payde M ^r Rickards the Towne Cl ^r e for ent'ringe o ^r Accountps and graunts of pewes into the p'ish Church booke ...	00	03	04
payde John Finch the 47 <i>li.</i> xs. due by his Covenants for makinge the newe Bell frame & stoks & wheels & Hanginge the bells & Castinge the broken bell ...	47	10	00
payde him for ij C. weight of his mettelle weh dyd Run into o ^r p'ish bell yt was 2 C. & 4 li. I payde him for the 2 C. at 12 <i>d.</i> p' li. but 11 li. yt came to 11 <i>li.</i> 8s. in all... ..	11	00	00
or bell dyd weigh but 10 C 1 qr. & 14 li. when yt was Run yt did weigh 12 C. 1 qr. & 18 li. the 4 li. he bats & 4s. money			
Receipts	£80	10	1
Payments	£99	5	6

1638—1639.

Churchwardens. Robert Cole, Sadler, and Richard
Mounckland, Dier.

Receipts.

A lewne geven us in Charge which cometh to	63	7	6
Received of Twoe ould notes geven us which was unreceaved by Samuell Weaver and M ^r Thomas Aston ...	4	13	6
Received for Tooken money	2	9	0
Received for grauntes of pewes ¹	2	10	8
Received for graves ²	5	13	4
Received for a spare peece of the length of the gable	0	2	11
Received for 2 stones used in the Church	0	3	0
Received for a peece of the widdowe Peirce	0	4	0
Received for the spare ould Iron of the Chymes	0	5	0

Payments.

Item paid John Shockley for white lymcinge the 4 Chauncells and the outside of the Bell free	1	3	0
---	---	---	---

1 Item graunted unto William Parsons and Elizabeth his wief for their naturall lives Two kneelinges in that pewe which was the queristers pewe next to Mr. Davies and received for the same	...	...	...	vs.		
2 Item for a grave for W ^m Dawes the fisher	...	...	...	0	6	8
Item paid for Ringinge for Docter Sony- bancke	...	...	...	0	15	0
Item paid George Hassold for Iron for the Chymes and Cloeke	...	...	...	5	13	7
Item paid for horsinge the greate Bell and Setteinge him in the Stocke	...	...	...	0	1	6
Item paid to M ^r fletcher's maide for makeinge Cleane the Church plate and potts	...	...	...	0	2	0
Item spent and laid out in the Journey to my Lord Bushopp...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Item paid goodwief Dunne to make cleane the pewes	...	...	...	0	1	0
Item paid John Collier for himselfe and his men for paveinge of the Church and hewing the stone att the quarry	...	...	...	1	19	9
Item paid Thos. Boseley for carring of 9 loads of broade stone and a stone for the wieght for the Chymes	...	...	...	0	8	6
Item paid to Edward Wigley for mend- inge the hinge of the wickett Doore and a locke for the Doore under the clockhouse stayers to keepe heywood's tooles in...	...	...	...	0	0	10
Item paid Tho. Havard for mendinge and alteringe the pewe which was the querristers pewe and makeinge the Roome fitt to putt Heywood's tooles in and nailes	...	...	...	0	2	9
Item paid for makeinge the newe sawe pitt and fillinge upp the Two sawpitts	...	...	...	0	2	0
Item paid Roger Walker and his sonne for 3 dayes worke apeece to make the gallery to the Ringinge loft...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Item paid for a prayer for the kinge	...	...	...	0	0	4
Item paid for Ringinge the Chief Justice to Towne the xvij th of May...	...	...	...	0	1	0

Item paid M ^r Aldeane for fees for sev'all suites	3	2	8
Item paid M ^r Samuell Weaver ...	18	15	6
Item paid M ^r Herdson for books ...	4	0	0
Item paid for gravell and stones and paveinge before the Church porch ...	1	3	9
Item paid to M ^r Heardson the Organist for prickinge the tune to the Chymes	0	6	8
Item paid for a prayer booke for the Reader	0	9	6
Item paid to the Chauncellor for want of a Terrier	0	1	7
Item spent for my selfe and my horse to goe to Herreford to fetch John Silvester to make the Chymes	0	5	0
Item paid John Havard for a newe beare	0	12	6
Item paid the Chauncellor for the Church beinge not well repaired	0	2	2
Item paid Thomas Marsh for makeinge the queristers seate	0	11	6
Item paid for Railes and wainscott for the same seate	0	9	0
Item paid for glasinge the Orrell ...	0	14	0
Item paid John Shockley for himself and his men for white lymeinge of the Church	2	9	0
Item paid John Silvester for makeinge the chymes	6	10	0
Item paid John Silvester for a smale Bell and putting him upp	0	6	0
Item paid M ^r Phees for 3 processes for John Silvester	0	10	2

1639—1640.

Churchwardens. Thomas Hill, Tanner and Rowland Williams, Mercer.

Disbursements.

for tymber for studdes and feete for tressles to hould the frame for Castinge lead for the Church	0	0	8
pd for 8 pigges of Lead Containinge nyne hundred one quarter and 26li att 10s. p. C.	4	14	9
pd for Carriage of the same from Bewdley	00	11	6

pd bond for Castinge 33c. of Lead and his workmanship in Layeing the same over the porch and in the steeple ...	03	14	0
for makeinge a sawepitt in the church- yard and fillinge itt againe ...	0	1	0
pd 2 sawyers for 6 dayes work ...	0	13	0
pd Thomas Lane John Maunde and Wm. Salter for makinge the frame for the Church porch ...	2	10	6
pd M ^r Zachary Browne for twoe tunne and halfe and 3 foote of tymber at 20s. p. Tunne ...	2	11	0
pd Richard Evans and Coates for saw- yinge the Tymber ...	1	4	0
pd Tho. Lane for one tunne and 7 foote of Tymber ...	1	2	11
pd Collyer and his sonne for their worke done uppon the Porch ...	0	12	0
pd Geo. Hassold for 2 grates of Iron for the Church yard weighinge 226li. at	3	0	0
pd for draweing articles betweene the bell founder and o ^r sel'ves for the castinge of the third bell ...	0	1	0
pd Richard Haynes for hanginge the newe bell and the great bell ...	0	7	0
pd for washinge the surplices for the whole yeare ...	0	3	0
pd Richard Oldfield for his workmanship in Castinge the third bell ..	4	10	0
pd him more for one hundred and halfe and 17li. of mettelle at 5li 12s. p. C. is	9	5	0
pd in the Courte for not puttinge in a p ^r sentment of those that did not receave att Easter... ..	0	2	2
pd for Carriage of tymber out of the narowe lane and from belowe the broad gate ...	0	5	0
for Draweing downe the bell to bee cast and upp againe ...	0	2	0
pd Josua Aylewey M ^r Alderne's man beinge proctor for the parish in the suite against M ^r Higgins as by severall notes under his hand appeareth ...	4	6	0
Receipts	£63	16	1
Payments	£68	9	5

1640-1641.

Churchwardens. Israell Lloyd, gent., and Richard Williams,
gent.

Receipts.

Imp ^{rs} They Charge themselves w th moneyes received by Lewnes assessed upon the parishioners	36	11	2
Item Received for the graves of twoe straingers that dyed at the spread Eagle ¹	00	13	4
Graunted the xvj th of Aprill 1641 unto Richard Wilkes gent. for tearme of his n'rall life one kneelinge in a pewe in the north gallery beinge the kneelinge next the pulpitt w ^{ch} was the kneelinge of Jane Wilkes widdowe deceased and receaved... ..			xijd.
Graunted the xxvij th of August 1640 unto John Beresford gent. one kneelinge in a pewe in the middle south Ile being the kneelinge next the pulpitt and by Thomas Pingle gent. surrendred unto us for that purpose and receaved for the same			xviijd.

Disbursements.

payd hughe Daniell his yeares wages for wynding and keepinge the Clock and Chymes	1	0	0
payd when wee tooke our oathes and for the booke of articles	0	2	8
payde hughe Danyell for oyle for the Clocke Chymes and bells for the whole yeare	0	4	0
pd him more for leather and smale Coardes to lyne the baldribbs and tye the Cottrells	0	2	8
pd him for the Ringers breakfast and for ringinge at Christmas	0	10	0
pd him for scouringe the Candlesticks and puttinge them upp againe	0	1	0
pd him for lightinge upp the Candles	0	1	0
pd for an hower glasse	00	0	10
pd for holly and Ivy att Christmas	00	1	0

¹ The amount received for graves is £8 6 8.

for Ringinge when the Bushopp came to Ludlowe... ..	0	2	6
for ringinge att my Lordes Cominge ...	0	2	6
for ringinge the 5 th of november and the xxvij th of March	0	6	8
for ringinge att my Lordes returne from Yorke	0	2	0
pd John heywood his yeares wages for blowinge the organs, sweepinge of the church and whippinge the Dogges ...	0	18	0
pd M ^r Soley of Bewdley for 4 C. 3 quarters and 8li. of lead at 11 ^s p' C.	2	13	0
for Carriage of that lead from Bewdly for a spittle	0	7	0
pd hughe Danyell for 3 dayes and halfe in helpinge bond to take downe the old glasse and settinge upp newe ...	00	1	2
pd bond for Castinge viij C. of leade into sheetes at 2s. 4d. p. C.	0	2	0
pd bond and his brother for 4 dayes and halfe in layeing the said lead ..	0	18	8
for 19 foote of newe glasse att the Church house	00	5	0
for 2 footé of glasse in the bellfrey ...	0	7	11
for stoppinge 80 quarrells wth newe glasse	0	1	0
pd hughe Danyell for helpinge bond one day and halfe to reare Ladders ...	00	6	8
pd for 3 bellropes	0	1	0
pd him more for 6 C. of 8d. nayles for the porch doore and the pales	00	13	0
for 2 payre of hookes and hinges for the porch doores 40li. at 3d.	0	4	0
for 200 of greate nayles	0	10	0
for 32 spykes for the doores	0	7	0
for 4 staples	00	2	8
for a sheete of lead weighinge 2 C. and halfe and xj ⁱⁱ at	00	0	8
pd for a Ladder	2	8	6
for a tump for M ^r Browne to stande upon	00	1	4
for mendinge the schoole masters seate in the south gallery	00	0	3
for 2 Rayles to put before the schollers and for workmanshipp	00	1	0
pd for a deske for the Bible in the newe- house	0	3	4
	0	2	0

pd for mendinge the bible	00	4	0
for a Chaine and 2 buckells	00	1	2
for mending a seate in the schollers gallery	0	0	4
pd for makinge the seate for the Clarke and for the materials hinges and nayles	1	4	0
pd John Collyer and his 2 sonnes and other workemen that assisted them in pointinge the Church and worke done att the Church house	1	14	4
pd Mr Zachary Browne for boardes for the pales about the porch and to putt under the leades in severall placs and for other uses in the Church	2	11	8
pd M ^r Cole for one hundred and quarter of seasoned boardes for the porch doores at 13s. p. C.	00	16	3
pd John Walker and his man for one fortnights worke in the Church and and about the porche doores	1	5	6
pd Lewis Gwillim for a springe bolte Locke and key to the porch doores	0	5	0
pd William Roberts for vj dayes and a halfes worke about the Church house for Cullers to paint the porch	00	6	9
pd Robert Reignolds for Coppieing the Register booke	0	2	6
paid Gilbert Proude for a powle to make ronges to a Ladder and for Carrying Rubbish out of the Church... ..	00	1	0
paid for puttinge in our Laste p'sentment att the Arch Deacons visitacon and for a booke of newe articles	0	2	0
paid for keepinge the Church plate	0	2	6
paid M ^r Rickards the Towne clarke for ingrossing this accompt	0	3	4
The accomptants crave allowance of the somme of xxiijs. iiij <i>d.</i> due upon severall p'sons that they have p'sented	1	3	4
They likewise crave allowance of the somme of xvijs. iiij <i>d.</i> assessed upon dive's persons that are since dead and departed the parrish	0	17	4
They also crave allowance of the som'e of			

6 shillings w ^{ch} they were enforced to abate	0	6	6
They likewise Crave allowance of the somme of vijs. iiij <i>d.</i> assessed upon divers that are unpayd and not presented	0	7	4
Receipts ...	49	17	06
Payments ...	48	03	04

Memorand likewise delived to the new Churchwardens 500 weight of ould lead w^{ch} they are to accompte for to the pish

1641-1642.

Churchwardens. William Skyrme, gen., and John Reynolds, Shoemaker.

Disbursements.

Item paid Hugh Daniell for Ringinge uppon the day of thanksgiveinge			xij <i>d.</i>
Item paid for Ringinge for the kings returne from Scotland		ij <i>s.</i>	
Item paid Hugh Daniell for lightinge upp the Candles att Christmas			xij <i>d.</i>
Item paid Hugh Daniell for Ringinge uppon Christmas Day		iiij <i>s.</i>	
Item paid M ^r Smith for mendingo the Lampe in the middle Ile			xij <i>d.</i>
Item paid Urias fletcher for a box with lock and hinges to keepe the silver flagons and Cupps in		vii <i>s.</i>	ij <i>d.</i>
Item paid William Taylor for binding one booke in folio and for 2 quier of paper		iiij <i>s.</i>	ij <i>d.</i>
Item paid him for one Comunion booke in folio		ix <i>s.</i>	ix <i>d.</i>
Item paid M ^{rs} fletcher for scouringe and keepinge cleane the Church plate ...			vs.
Item for Wyne for the monthly Comunions	ij <i>li.</i>	iiij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for bredd for the same Comunions...		ij <i>s.</i>	ix <i>d.</i>

1642-1643.

Churchwardens. Walter Griffiths ; Innholder and Thomas Harford, Vintnor.

1643-1644.¹

Churchwardens. Richard Gough, gen. and Thomas Sollers, Apothecary.

¹ These accounts are for the two years 1642-1644.

No.	Date	Description
1	1881	...
2	1882	...
3	1883	...
4	1884	...
5	1885	...
6	1886	...
7	1887	...
8	1888	...
9	1889	...
10	1890	...
11	1891	...
12	1892	...
13	1893	...
14	1894	...
15	1895	...
16	1896	...
17	1897	...
18	1898	...
19	1899	...
20	1900	...

Receipts.

november the 17th 1642 granted unto mistris Beatrice fireeman now of this towne of Ludlow and M ^r Edward her eldest sonn one ffree place in the p ^r ish Church of Ludlow under the upper pillar on the south side of the stepele nere unto the high Chancell doare whereon shee hath now built a new pewe or kneelinge place for her- selfe and famylie and at her owne Cost and Charges and is ffor Duringe thaire two naturall lives and the life of the longest liver of them provided that thay or sum other if they doe assigne it shall pay Church Duties accordinge to the place and as time shall require and wee have Received for the same to the use of the parish	xijd.
August the 11 th —1643 Granted unto Mary Woodhouse Widdow late wife to William Woodhouse now deceased the moytie or one halfe of that pewe in the parish Church of St. Larence in the towne of Ludlow nere the south doore under the schollers gallery wherein the said Wm. Woodhouse did kneele and is falne in to our hands and rec. for the use of the parish for that purpose ...	js.
Item Received of the wife of M ^r Griffeth Jones left by will	ijs.

Disbursements.

paid Robert Raynald for a booke Reede in the Church	00 00 04
paid for a purse for y ^e lewne	00 00 02
paid for beare at severall times ..	00 01 04
paid for Bookes from y ^e kinge ...	00 01 00
ffor swepinge Downe y ^e Cobwebs on y ^e arches of y ^e church	00 01 00
paid ffor Ringinge at to severall Dayes by y ^e appointment of M ^r Tho. ffisher then governor	00 03 04

paid probert for goinge to y ^e Bishops howse for installinge new church war- dens w ^{ch} could not be Dunn ...	00	04	00
for drinke to y ^e Ringers at the takinge of Hopton Castell	00	01	06
paid Hugh Danyell for Ringinge upon the Kings holy day and at news of prince Rupert lord president ...	00	03	08
for ringinge prince Rupert in to Towne last	00	01	06
for beare at y ^e takinge of Brompton Cas- tell to y ^e ringers	00	01	00
paid for Shrouds for the Buryall of seven souldiers here	00	16	06

1644-1646.¹

Churchwardens. William Rawlins, Ironmonger, and
Thomas Clebury, Corvisor.

Receipts.

Itm Received for Iron grates sould ... 01 12 06

Disbursements.

Itm payd for a sroud for a souldier ...	iijs.	iiijd.
Itm payd for Ringinge for the kinge ...		xijd.
Itm payd for a sroud for a souldier ...	iijs.	
Itm payd for Ringing upon the 25 Novem- ber for the kinge	vs.	
Itm to John Collier for sweepinge the Copwebbs about the windowes & Church & for making a scaffold to p'fect the Church Dyall	iijs.	ijd.
Itm to John Collier for another scaffold to end the Dyall		iiijd.
Itm for Ringinge at the kings Coming to towne	iijs.	
Itm paid for Ringing the 5 9ber ...	iijs.	
Itm to Job for a p'cla' conc'neing the booke of Comon prayer		iiijd.
Itm given the singing boys	xjs.	xd.
Itm for mending the doore before the church porch		xvj d.

¹ In 1645, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—
“It is ordered that the chest of Deedes bee put into the Inner v^ostrie
and the one key thereof to bee kept by M^r Bayliffs and the other by
the Churchwardens.” These accounts are also for two years.

Itm for 3 shrouds for souldiers	...	xs.
Itm for Ringinge when the judg Cam	..	ijs.
Itm for a Jorney to Shresbury	...	vjs. viijd.

1646-1647.

Churchwardens. Walter Lea and Samuel Reynolds.

1647¹-1648.

Churchwardens. John Cleobury and Richard Cole.

Receipts.

Granted unto John fletcher of this towne of Ludlowe one seate in the middle Ile on a forme w^{ch} was made by one Thomas Lewtner and w^{ch} was the seate of the said Thomas Lewtner next adioyneinge to the seate of one Richard Langton for terme of his life hee payinge all such Church duties as shall hereafter be lewned upon him and rec. for the same to the use of the p'ish the some of

...	xijd.
-----	-----	-----	-------

Disbursements.

Item payd to Willm Carles for makeinge cleane the centinell howse & makeinge upp the doore w th stone in the churchyard	...	...	...	00	00	9
Item payd to the bellfounder Edward Abell for hangeinge the bells mendinge the Clappers & the Gudgeings and irons belonginge to the bells & puttinge ye Chymes in order	...	...	...	2	2	0
Item payd eight men for Carreinge the greate ladder of the Church from Corve bridge	...	...	...	00	1	10
Item payd to John Walker for a peece of timber to keepe out the swine out of the Churchyard	...	...	...	00	00	3

¹ In this year it was ordered "That the Lecturers howse in the Old Stroete bee for a howse for the Carrier. Rent free for one yeare or for more accordinge as Mr. Bayliffs shall thinke fitt (it beinge in case of necessitie till another bee p'vided and as they came agree wth the Car: and it is alsoe referred to M. Bailiffs to agree wth him for the Carradge of his goods hither and to lay a lewne for the money and rep'acon of the howse."

Item payd John Cheshire for a standard to hold the basin to christen children in	00	2	6
Item payd for a whippe for John Heywood	00	00	3
Item paid for makeinge 2 footsteps for ye readinge places & for nailes ...	00	2	2

1648-1649.

Churchwardens. Wm. Griffith gentleman and Roger
Harris gentleman.

Receipts.

Graunted the 11 th January 1648 unto Mr. W ^m . Rawlins & Joyce his wife the moity or on halfe of a pue at ye upper end of the middle south Ile adioyninge to the Clockhouse wherin Mr W ^m Bedoe hath ye other moity beinge surrendred unto us by Mr James Haughton for that purpose he the sd W ^m Rawlins payinge such church dutyes as are or shall be imposed upon him & rec. of him for the sd graunt to the use of the parish the sum of one shillinge ...	00	01	00
Graunted ye 4 th of May 1649 unto Mr ^s Anne ffox of Caynham widow that pue w ^{ch} was heretofore graunted to her husbaud Somersett ffox Esq ^r lyinge under ye North Gallery and beinge ye lowermost of ye two w ^{ch} she now enioyeth she paying such Church dutyes as are or shall be imposed upon her & rec. for ye sd grant to ye use of ye parish the sum of five shillings...	00	05	00
Graunted the 17 th day of May 1649 unto Maior William Braine one whole seat adioyninge to ye arch in the middle south Ile for tearme of his naturall life he payinge his church dutyes beinge lately Sr Marmaduke Lloyd Knt. his pew provided alwayes that if the sd Sr Marmaduke Lloyd shall come againe to reside in this Towne of Ludlow that then the above said Maior Braine shall surrender the same and this grant			

be voyed & rec. of Maior Braine for
 the sd grant to the use of the parish
 the sum of five shillings 00 05 00
 Graunted the 25th day of May 1649 unto
 Capt. W^m. Botterell Governor of ye
 Castle of Ludlow & one of ye Baylieffs
 of the Towne of Ludlow & unto Sara
 his wife & ye survivor of them for tearme
 of theyr naturall Lives one whole seat
 or pue Com'only called ye Countesse
 seat beinge Granted freely heretofore
 unto ye wife or Countesse of ye Lord
 President of the Marches of Wales
 successively in consideracon that here-
 tofore his wives kneelinge w^{ch} was
 graunted to her the first day of July
 1640 was in her absence & without his
 or her consent ⁿgraunted to Henry
 Powis ye 14th day of July 1643 as alsoe
 that another kneelinge w^{ch} was under
 ye north Gallery & Graunted to Richard
 Maund for his use was Graunted from
 him provided always that if there be
 any future occasion for ye said pue to
 ye same purpose for w^{ch} it was hereto-
 fore made use of that then ye above sd
 grant to be voyd & that he ye sd
 Capt. Botterell shall surrender ye same

1649-1650.

Churchwardens. John Rickards and Thomas Powis.

Receipts.

Sould to Henry Crofte accordinge to an order the 15 th of Aprill 1650 the organ pipes remaineing useless in the Church (vizt.) the best pipes at 11 ^d p' pound amountinge to	3 17 10
Item the worsor pipes att 1 ^d ob. p' pound amountinge to	1 5 10
	5 3 8
Some is ..	5 3 8

Disbursements.

Imprimis pd-to Richard Bond for glaseing of the Church windowes	3 10 0
---	--------

Item for Ringinge for the Releeiveinge of Dublin	0	2	6
Item for Ringinge for a victory in Ireland	0	2	6
Item for Ringinge for a nother victory in Ireland	0	2	6
Item Deliv ^d to W ^m Daniell 36 pounds of Candles for these 2 winters q ^t ters for the Church	0	18	0
Item for 2 pounds of Candles dd to Rob ^t Reignolds for the pulpitt	0	1	2
Item for one quire of pap' for the p ['] sons Easter booke	0	0	6
Item pd to Prothero for Cuttinge the Nettles	0	0	4
Item paid William Daniell for Ringinge for the victory obtained in Scotland ...	0	3	0

1650-51.

Churchwardens. Edmond Jenks and Walter Jones.

Disbursements.

It. to John Coock by M ^r Baylifes order ...	00	02	00
It. To William Woodall ffor making a new doore leading over the high chancell & for mending a doore leading to the Bells... ..	00	01	04
ffor y ^e Repayr of y ^e high Chancell ...	06	17	01
M ^d y ^t the some of five pounds three shillings eight pence w ^{ch} was Receaved for the organ pipes and formerly ordered towards Repayr of the high Chancell the sum of tenn shilings Receaved for M ^r Dawes his grave in the high Chancell and the some of twenty three shillings flive pence out of the p ['] fitts of the Rectory in the vacansy of a Rector beeing all six pounds seaventeen shillings & one penny is allowed by Mr Baylifes and the p ['] ish towards Repayro of the high Chancell soe there Remayns in our hands the p ['] fitts of the Rectory Reed by us the			

some of three powns ffourteen shillings
and one penny.¹

1651-1652.

Churchwardens. John Acton and Walter Lea.

Receipts.

For old lead weighing 94 ^{li} at 1 ^d ob. p. pounds	0	11	9
Graunted to Anne the wief of M ^r Paul Seely ² Rector of the Parish Church of St. Lawrene one moytie of a kneellinge in a pewe in the midle North Ile of the said p'ish Church beinge that pte of yt wch was M ^r Richard Dawes deceased and			

¹ A note of what Tithes hath Beene Rec'd and taken notes of ffor
the use of the p'ish of Ludlow By Edmond Jenks and Walter Jones.
Imps Rec'd of Tho. Warnalls for tithe of Barley
which grew in a garden in galford .. 00 01 00
It. Receavd out of the p'sonage garden for pears 00 02 00
It. Received for Beans 6^d for onions 16^d ... 00 01 10

	00	04	10
It. due from M ^r Tho. Clebbery for the tithe of a Close of Corne w ^{ch} hee took of henry Randle	3	Sheavs	of Rye.
It. due from Richard Stanway for the tithe of his Close	5	Sheavs	of Rye.
It. due from Tho. Wellings for the tithe of his close	5	Sheaves	of Rye.
It. Received for the grazure of the gleeb Land disburs ^{mts} ..	04	13	04
It. for Shakeing & gathering the Pears ...	00	00	04
It. ffor makeing Clean the p'sonadge howse ...	00	00	04
Sum' total' in this. Reced ...	04	18	02
Sum disbursed	00	00	08
Rest due to the p'ish ...	04	17	06

² On the 20th May, 1651, the Corporation elected the Rev. Richard Sadler to the office of Publick Lecturer to the Rector and Assistant to officiate in preaching and other parts of divine worship and "to Receave for his salerie three score pounds p. ann. by the hands of such as M^r Bayliffs for the tyme beinge shall appointe (vidzt) ffortie pounds from the Chamber and flive pounds from M^r Littleton by the gift of M^r Walter and ffifteene pounds to be Collected out of private purses he is likewise dureinge his beinge wth us to have the Lecturers house for his abode and to be freed from all taxes."

is next saveinge two to the pulpit p'vided that if theare be any Publique use for thesaid Powe That then the saide graunte shalbe voyde and the sd M^r Seely to surrender the same for that purpose

ij^s. vjd.

Granted to Richard Prescot this first of June 1652 one Seate in the midle Ile beinge upon the Longe forme w^{ch} was the Seate of one John fletcher deceased and Reeed for the same to the use of the p'ish... ..

xijd.

Disbursements.

It. Payde Robert Reynolds the Clerk his wholl yeares wadges being p' q^rter xxvjs. viij^d. the sum of

05 06 08

It. Payde Richard Davies the mason for mendinge a pinaele stone one the scholars chancell

00 04 00

It. Payde for mendinge and tryminge the pulpit Cushion

00 09 10

It. Payde for Ringinge the 25th Octob^r and the 5th of Novemb^r Cominge in of the Judges

00 10 00

Whereas through remisnesse of form^r Churchwardens of this parish in not Collectinge in due tyme the duties of the Parish assessed on the Parishioners much money hath been lost by the death of some, removall of others, & by transmittinge a part to ye sneeedinge Churchwardens w^{ch} is seldom or never Collected wherby ye willinge part of ye parishioners are oppressed & ye refractory goe free. It is therefore this day ordered by M^r Baylieffs & ye parrish that for ye future what sum or sums soev' of ye sd asseasm^{ts} shall be in arreare upon the Church-wardens for ye tyme beinge at the tyme of theyr accompt makeinge and upon sufficient persons, it shall be deemed and taken as a negligence in ye sd Churchwardens & not be defalked out of theyr accompts but rest charged upon them.

CHAPTER I
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM 1492 TO 1776

SECTION I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

SECTION II
THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS
AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

SECTION III
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

1652-1653.

Churchwardens. Richard Cupper and Humphrey Williams.

Disbursements.

Ite. paid for mending the Irons w ^{ch} hang the Canons of the Tenor	0	1	10
Ite. paid for takeing downe the Organ Cases and for mending the bench in the Pewe late the Baylieffs	0	3	8
Ite. paid for Ringing at the Comeing in of the Judges of Assize the 26 th of March	0	2	6
Ite. paid for Ringing for M ^r Herbert of Bromfields funerall	0	3	0
Ite. paid for Ringing upon the 12 th of Aprill being a thankesgiving day ...	0	3	4
Ite. paid to Henry Crofte for 552 ^{lb} of new Lead at one penie three farthings the pound and in exchange of 341 ^{lb} of old lead at j ^d p pound	2	17	10

1653-1654.

Churchwardens. Tamberlaine Davies and W^m Raynolds,
Glover.

Receipts.

Graunted ye sd day (July 11 th 1654) unto Tho. Coates all that pew or seate in the middle South Ile being ye lowermost pew in ye sd Ile neere unto ye poore mans box, w ^{ch} was ye seate and kneel- ing of W ^m Hawfield and surrendred up for that purpose & reced for ye same to ye use of ye p ^{is} h				xijd.
--	--	--	--	-------

Disbursements.

pd for a ladder for ye Church consistinge of six rounds	0	3	0
pd for ringinge upon ye 23 th of May it being a day of thankesgiving for ye peace betwixt ye Hollander & this nation	0	2	6
ffor 122 floote of new glasse for ye same windows ¹ at 6 ^d	3	1	0
ffor scouring ye 4 flaggons	0	0	8

¹ The belfry windows.

pd ye 25 th of Aug. for ringing for a sea victory	0	3	0
pd for setting up of a writing bench in ye Justices pew	0	0	10
It. for ringing the 2 ^d January for joy that L ^d Crumwell was made L ^d protector ...	0	2	6
pd March 18 th for ringing in of Judge Atkins	0	2	0

1654-1655.

Churchwardens. Richard Earsley and Ralphe Sharrett.

Receipts.

Graunted the Second daye of May 1655 unto M^{rs} Jane Bowdler the nowe wief of William Bowdler gent. halfe one pewe in the middle North Ile on the South side Late the kneeling of M^r William Bowdler deceased her father in Lawe And whearein M^r Bowdler her nowe husband hath the other halfe Provided allwaise that If there be any publike use for the Magistracie of this towne for the said pewe or by their appointment then this graunte to be voyde.

Graunted the xvijth of July 1655 unto Mary the wief of Moses Legh^l Rector of this p'ishe of Ludlowe for tearme of her Naturall Lief One whole pewe in the North gallery w^{ch} was lately the pewe of M^r William Dawes Provided alwayes that if the said William Dawes shall come to this Towne of Ludlowe to Live againe that then this graunte to bee voyd.

Disbursements.

It paide John Price for takeinge upp the sixe bells out of theyr geares and fixe- inge them againe w th newe Lockers uppon agreement	0	16	0
Itm paide to the Ringers for Ringeinge when M ^r Lee the nowe p'son & his			

¹ Mr. Lee's name is not given in the list of Rectors. Clive's *History of Ludlow*.

CHAPTER I
 THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 FROM 1492 TO 1776

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

On the 12th of September, 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, sailed from the port of Palos, in Spain, on his first voyage to the West Indies. He was accompanied by three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña. After a voyage of thirty-three days, he discovered the island of San Salvador, in the Bahamas, on the 12th of October. He then sailed on to the mainland of North America, where he landed on the 28th of October. He was the first European to set foot on the continent of North America. Columbus's discovery of America opened up a new world of trade and commerce for Europe, and led to the eventual settlement of the continent by European immigrants.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The first permanent European settlement in North America was founded by Spanish explorers in 1492. The settlement was located in the present-day state of Florida, and was named St. Augustine. It was the first of many Spanish settlements in the region, and played a key role in the development of the Florida colony. Other early settlements were founded by French and English explorers in the 16th and 17th centuries.

frindes Came to towne	0	1	6
Itm paide for Ringeinge at the funarall of the wief of M ^r Thomas Powes of Henley	0	5	0
It for one bell roope for the sixe of Clocke bell	0	2	6
It paide for Scowringe of the plate and two pewter gunnes	0	1	8
It. payd to John Preece for staves and Rowles and other materialls w ^{ch} keepe the bells from going over, by agree ^{mt}	0	13	10
It to W ^m Lane for iron & workmanship for that purpose	0	16	0

1655-1656.

Churchwardens. Thomas Turford and Thomas Coates.

Receipts.

Impris. Reed. from the former Church- wardens	00	01	01
Charged by Lewns	13	12	00
ffor graves ¹	5	06	08
ffor graunts of Pewes	00	13	00

Disbursements.

Itm paid W ^m Daniell ffor Ringing three times for the Maior genarall Bery 4 ^s at one time 2 ^s 6 ^d at another time and 4 ^s the last time by order of M ^r Bayliffs ...	0	10	6
Itm paid for a hower glass	0	0	10
Itm paid for mending and stufing the greene Cushon w ^{ch} is before M ^r Bayliffs	0	0	9
Itm paid W ^m Wakman for 1 bell Rope for the great bell	0	6	0
Itm paid John Chesheare for making of a new heerce for the great beare and mending of the 2 beares	0	5	0
Itm paid William Woddall ffor posts Raile and pales and Locks hinges nayles and workmanship according to a bar- gaine made w th him to pale in the two sids of the south doare or porch of ye Church	3	5	3
Itm gave Richard Bond when he did hurt him selfe upon the leads	0	2	6

¹ For the Lady Bridgman's grave 00 06 08.

Itm gave the workmen when they did seele the north Church porch in Bred and beare	0	0	4
Itm paid John Chesheare for a pewe for the Midwiffes	1	6	6
Itm paid Johh Pearce ffor 2 hunderd and half and seaventeene pound of sheet lead at twenty two shillings the hunder dered weight	2	7	3
Itm paid W ^m Daniell for a lanthorne ...	0	1	2

1656-1657.

Churchwardens. Edward Robinson and John Powis.

Disbursements.

Paid for ringinge when M ^r Aston went to the Parliam ^t	0	2	2
payd for removing an Ash & setting a tree	0	1	6
payd W ^m Wyer for makeinge a backe for the Readers place... ..	0	3	6
payd for Rayles for the Church porch ...	0	2	10

1657-1658.

Churchwardens. William Rickards & Robert Bond

Receipts.

Itm. rec. of M ^r Bayliefs &c. for oathes ...	0	10	0
Granted the xvij th day of Aprill 1658 unto M ^r John Crowther for terme of his naturall life one halfe of a pewe next behind M ^r Bayliefs' Peiwe w ^{ch} form'ly was called the Lord President ^s being surrendred unto us by M ^r Thomas Crowther for that purpose he payinge all such Church lewnes as shall be imposed on him for the same and rec. for the same			js.
Granted the xix th of Aprill 1658 to W ^m Hayton and Benjamin Churmo for terme of their naturall lives five kneel ings in the Queresters seate wherin Richard Howton hath the kneelinge next the Ministers wives Pewe and received of them for the same to the use of the p'ish	0	0	6

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. It is divided into three parts: the first part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. The second part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. The third part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. It is divided into three parts: the first part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. The second part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. The third part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. It is divided into three parts: the first part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. The second part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time. The third part is devoted to the history of the United States from the beginning of the world to the present time.

Disbursements.

given a poore woman by order of M ^r Bayliefs	0	0	6
given to the children that work at hills...	0	2	10
given to Evan Cadogan & M ^{rs} Berryes daughter	0	2	0
for Ringinge when his highness the Lord Protector was p'claimed	0	6	0
given by order of M ^r Bayliefs for the buriall of Evan Cadogans wife ...	0	3	4
payd John Chesheire for makeinge of the Ministers wifes seate	1	10	8
for sendinge backe a Childe to Chester...	0	1	6
for a sheete to bury Evan Cadogan ...	0	3	0
for sendinge backe Katherine Jones a Cripple to Worc ^r	0	0	6
payd to div's poore people by order ...	0	3	4
payd Griffith Edwards for mending the colour and mending the lres ^t in the Lords prayer ov' the South dore ..	0	1	0
more payd Griffith Edwards for drawing a new the picture of Death... ..	0	5	0
A note of the Church goodes the xxij th day of Aprill 1658			
Imprs. one Cushion & imbroydered cloth for the Pulpitt			
Itm one Greene cushion cloth & hangings belonging to it			
Itm five Pawles one Bible in fol., one other booke chained (which is in the custody of M ^r flenton)			
Itm one Diap' Table Cloth			
Itm one hood & xj Cushions			
Itm two Silver flagons, 2 pewter flagons			
Itm to Silver Chalices & covers			
Itm one Silver dish for bread			
Itm two basons to rec. Com'union money & tokens			
Itm one new bason for Christenings			
Itm one pulpitt Candlesticke and branch			
Itm 2 boxes to gather money			
Itm xj branches of brasse lampes & lampes hanginge			
Itm one other Candlesticke for the Deske in M ^r flenton's custody			
Itm one Iron barre one spittle one mattocke			
Itm 2 longe ladders & one shorte ladder			
Itm foure Deskes			

¹ Letters.

Itm sev'all setts of singinge bookes in the Cheste
 Itm one new ladder for the leades
 Itm one new spittle (not to be ha'd)
 Itm one houre glasse
 Itm one longe ladder
 Itm one shovell
 Itm one surplice

1658-1659.

Churchwardens. Samuel Bowdler and John Cheshire.

Receipts.

Graunted 4th day of May 1654 then to Mr
 John Mathews and Elizabeth his wife
 two seats in the middle south Ile w^{ch}
 was formerly graunted to the Lady
 Herbert lately deceased in w^{ch} pue Mr^s
 Bond hath one kneelinge the pew ad-
 ioying to the Arch he payinge such
 church lewnes as shall be imposed on
 him and receaved to the use of the
 parish the summe of two shillings six-
 pence 0 2 6
 Receaved of Bond for glasse 00 14 10
 Receaved for Mr Goodwins grave in the
 high chauncell 00 10 00
 Rec. for Mr^s Hester Fox her grave in the
 high chauncell 00 10 00

Disbursements.

Payd for a case of thicke glasse ... 02 04 06
 Given to the ringers when the Lord
 Protect. was proclaimed 00 04 00

1659-1660.

Churchwardens. John Pearks, Corvisor, and Thomas Davies,
Glover.

Disbursements.

It payd W^m Danyell the sexton his y^rs
 wages for windinge the Clock & Chimes 01 00 00
 It payde John Wileox his yeares wadges
 for sweepeinge the Church and whip-
 inge doggs out of Church 00 14 00
 It payde for Twoe Be'l Ropes xjs. iijd. and
 for A Rope for the Clok & Chimes vs. 00 16 03

It payde for a new matt for the pulpitt	. 00	00	04
It paide for a Rayle and placeinge it at The Churchyard stile	vjd.		
and for A Lock to the Wayne gate	vjd.		
and for Caryinge the Church Ladders out of the Castle to the Church	... .. vjd.	00	01 06
It payd W ^m Daniell the Sexton for ringinge at the Judges Cominge in	... .. ijs. vjd.		
and upon the 5 th of November 1659	... .. vs.		
and at the votinge a ffree p'liam ^t	... .. iijs.		
and at the Parliam ^{ts} votinge in kinge Charles the second	... .. ijs.		
and at Proclayminge him kinge	vs.		
and at the glad tidings of his Landinge at Dover for weh his birthday was solemnized 29 th May	... .. ijs vjd.	01	00 00
It payde M ^r Towne clerk for a warant to distraine for Lewne money	... ..	00	01 00
It Payde Griffith Edwards for newe Lym- inge the kings Armes weh weare washt out in the Late warres flor his owne worke & his mans...	... .. xxs.		
and for Mettles cyles and Culers to that worke Bought at best hand	... .. 37s. 3d.	02	17 03

1660-1661.

Churchwardens. Richard Cole and John Bowdler.

Receipts.

Itm. for old lead solde	9	18 0
-------------------------	--------	---	------

Disbursements.

payd W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the 25 th of June beinge the thankesgivinge day for his Ma ^{ts} happy restauracon...	... ..	0	5 0
payed to W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the vij th of July when Sir W ^m Whitmore came to Towne	... ..	0	2 6

paid to W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the 15 th of September when the Lord Newport came to Towne	0	2	6
payd for a plate to holde Mr Bailiefs staves	0	0	6
payd W ^m Daniel for Ringinge the 23 rd of March when Judge Hide came to Towne	0	2	6
payd for a load of Coales	0	1	0
payd for 19 C. 3 q ^r ters 10 ^{li} of sheete lead for the Steeple gutters at 19 ^s p lb. comes to... ..	18	17	0
payd for the hire of a horse for 2 dayes and expenses to goe to Kidderminster to buy the lead	0	7	0
payd for carryinge the lead from Bewdley	1	5	8
payd W ^m Daniel for ringinge the 23 rd of Aprill beinge his Ma ^{ty} Coronacion Daye	0	10	0

1661-1662.

Churchwardens. Richard Scott and Francis Clent.

Disbursements.

It pd for Ringinge when Sargent Charlton came out of his Cirenitt	00	02	06
It pd for openinge of the East Church Doore	00	00	10
It pd for the cover for the fount	00	07	00
It pd for 12 Ells of Holland batd $\frac{1}{3}$ at 8 ^s p' ell	04	14	07
It pd for makeinge of the Sirplis	00	10	00
It pd for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Ell of Dacupe for the hood	00	10	03
and for Silke and makeinge of it	00	07	04
It pd for thrid for makeinge the Sirplis	00	01	00
It pd for makeinge a matt for the Justices Seate	00	02	00
It pd for Ivey and whipeord to Will. Wileox and for puttinge of it up in the Church	00	02	04

1662-1663.

Churchwardens. Edward Powis and Richard Wheigham.

Receipts.

Granted unto Edward Hunt one kneeling
beinge formerlie the kneelinge of
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

Margret Hackluit deceased beinge next
unto the hombermen and payeing such
Lewnes as shalbe Imposed upon him
and Rec^d for the same

xviii*l.*

Disbursements.

Itm for Ringing for the Queens landing	0	4	0
for a booke for the 29 th of May	0	1	0
for Ringinge the same Day	0	4	0
to W ^m Woodall for making the Church yard gates next the Colledge new	0	11	4
for mending the two other gates	0	1	3
for colouringe the gates	0	5	6
for Ringinge in my Lo. President	0	2	6
for Ringing in the Chiefe Justice	0	1	6
for Ringing at my Lords dep'ture	0	2	0
for Ringing in Judge Hide	0	2	6
for Ringing in the Lo. Newporte	0	3	0
for Ringing in the Lo. President	0	2	6
for the booke of Articles	0	1	0
for the Comon Prayer booke	0	8	6
to Protheroe for pulling up Nettles in the Churchyarde	0	0	2
to Edward Bond for glasing the bell free windowes	3	2	0
for Ringing in the Lord Bishop	0	2	0
for Ringing the fift of November	0	5	6
for Ringing in the Lo. Presid ^t	0	3	0
for Ringing at Christmas	0	4	0
for a booke of homilies	0	10	0
for a booke of Canons & a paper booke	0	2	0
for mending the paules	0	4	0
to Edward bond for glasing the 4 Chancells	2	13	0
to Edward Bond for glasing in the body of the Church	3	1	6
for Ringing in Judge Hide in Lent	0	2	6
to Widow James for Matts for the high Chancell... ..	0	5	4
to Mr Robinson for a Com'on prayer booke for the Clarke	0	10	6
for Ringing in the Lo. P ^r sid ^t at his last comeinge	0	2	6
for Ringing the 29 of May	0	4	0

1663-1664.

Churchwardens. Henry Bishoppe and Roger Powys.

Receipts.

Graunted to Joan the wif of M^r Thomas Hunton and to Henry theire son one newe erected Pewe wch is placed in the middle Ile next belowe the pewe o^r parsons wif doth kneele in (this graunt to Contynue to them soe long as they Live in towne and pay Church Duties) and that upon p^rish occaeson there be noe hinderance by yt made for burialls and that yf the ordnary require the removall theareof then this grant to sease or else to Contynue and for this graunt Rsd to the use of the p^rish

ijjs.

Disbursements.

pd for ringing at Sir Jobs returne from London July 31 st	0	2	0
pd for ringing L ^d President in Aug. 22 nd	0	3	0
pd for a Surplesse beinge 11 ells $\frac{3}{4}$ of holland at 6 ^s 4 ^d	3	14	5
pd for mending the handle of one of ye gunnes	0	0	6

1664-1665.

Churchwardens. Joⁿ Vernall and Richard Hitchcot.

Receipts.

Rec. for lead	6	1	4
Rec. charged by lewne	33	10	4
Rec. for graves	3	6	8
Rec. in token money	1	14	0
Rec. for grauntes of Pewes	0	11	0
Rec. more	0	2	10

Disbursements.

It. to the Register for a seitation & fees ..	0	11	0
It. for a skin of parchement	0	0	6
It. for a loane for a Mattocke	0	0	2
It. for 4 yards $\frac{5}{8}$ of Semptern at 2 ^s p' yd	0	9	3
It. for skyns for the cushions	0	5	6
It. for 24 ^{li} flock for stuffinge	0	8	0

CHAPTER I. THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The first step in the formation of the United States was the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This document declared the thirteen colonies to be free and independent states, no longer under British rule. The signing took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the Second Continental Congress. The document was signed by fifty-five delegates from the colonies, including John Hancock, who signed it in a large, bold hand. The Declaration was a bold statement of the colonies' desire for self-governance and was a key step in the process of creating a new nation.

The next step was the signing of the Constitution in 1787. This document established the framework for the federal government and the relationship between the states and the federal government. The Constitution was signed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the Constitutional Convention. The document was signed by fifty-five delegates from the states, including George Washington, who presided over the convention. The Constitution was a key step in the process of creating a new nation.

CHAPTER II. THE EARLY YEARS OF THE NATION

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid growth and expansion. The nation's population increased significantly, and the territory of the United States expanded westward. The federal government established a system of federalism, in which the states and the federal government shared power. The federal government also established a system of courts, including the Supreme Court, which was the highest court in the land. The early years of the nation were a period of great challenge and opportunity, as the young nation sought to establish itself as a major power in the world.

It. for makeinge the cushions... ..	0	3	0
It. by Mr Bayliffs order to a poore man...	0	0	4
It. to W ^m Price and Thomas Byrd for carringe two loades of timber from Hopton	1	6	2
It. to Taylor for carringe the timber from Dynham to the church	0	1	6
It to W ^m Woodhall for the frame to cast the lead and the hod and mendinge the roofo of the chancell for makinge y ^e new dorments ¹ & for 600 foote of boards	10	3	6
It. to Mr Jo ⁿ Cleobury for bread and beare for the plumers carpenters & assistants	0	10	6
It. to the Ringers when the Countes came	0	2	6
It. to Mr Clearke for all his worke vid. takeinge up the lead castinge & layinge	9	11	6
It. to Thomas Hassold for Cramps and Pins for the roofo of the Church ...	1	11	2
It. to Edward bond for glaseinge ye new windowes and for worke	2	1	0
It. to George Wright for nayles for all the worke in the church	0	16	7
It. to Mr Jo ⁿ Pearce for 604 ^{li} lead ...	5	10	7
It. to Edw. Slade for wood and faggotts to melt the lead with	1	11	0
It. to Tho. Browne for bindinge y ^e church bible	1	0	0

1665-1666.

Churchwardens. William Lane and Richard Davies.

Receipts.

Itm rec. back in Lead 3 ^c 2 ^{qrs} 9 ^{li} ...	3	4	6
---	---	---	---

Disbursements.

Itm to Mr Clarke the Plumber for casting & mending the Leads	8	8	6
Itm for 9 Pigges of leade weighing 11 ^c 2 ^{qrs} 2 ^{li} at 18s. p' C ^{li}	10	7	4
Itm layd out in our iourny to Worc ^r ...	1	0	6
Itm payd to a passeng ^r by consent of the Bayliefes	0	6	3

¹ Dormants, beams.

Itm payd to W ^m Daniel for Ringing in the Vice Presid ^t	0	2	6
Itm for ringing for a sea victory against the Dutch	0	2	6
Itm for ringing on a day of reioeing	0	3	6
Itm to a soldier by order	0	1	0
Itm for carriage of y ^c bell to Bewdley	0	15	0
Itm for carrying of y ^c bell from Bewdley	0	16	6
Itm for carriage of the bell from Bewdley to Wore ^t & back again	0	11	0
Itm for casting the bell & mettall	19	0	0
Itm to W ^m Woodall for pulling down & putting up the bell	1	2	6

1666-1667.

Churchwardens. John Colbatch¹ and Thomas Hitchcott.

Disbursements.

Impr's payd to the old Churchwardens...	52	10	03
It. payd to the ringers upon the 9 th day of June upon the newes of a sea victory	00	03	00
It. payd 4 th August to the ringers upon the newes of a Sea victory	00	02	06
It. for 19 ^{em} dayes workes payed to Coates and Gittens at 1 ^s 8 ^d p' diem for new hanginge all the bells & other worke done by them	01	11	08
It. for bread and beare to the same workemen	00	06	10
It. payd to Thomas Hassall the same time for Crampes & Staples & other Irons	01	12	09
It. payd for a booke for a thanksgiveinge day	00	00	06
It. payd upon 23 th of August beinge the day of thanksgiveinge to the ringers	00	04	00
It. payd to Rich. James for washinge the body of the Church and freshinge the red Lead	02	10	00
It. payd for exchange of the bell for the Clocke house	00	10	00

¹ Died during his year of office. Wm. Hinton, Ironmonger, was appointed in his place.

It. for Collours and for leafe Gold to Mr Samuell Bowdler for the kings armes as appeareth by his note	01	06	04
It. payd the ringers at the L ^d Vaughans Death	00	03	04

1667-1668.

Churchwardens. Thomas Vernall and Anthony Larkin.

Disbursements.

Itm. payd for glasing the Church ...	6	10	1
Itm. payd the Ringers September 4 th at the p ['] claiming the peace	0	3	6
Itm. payd to W ^m Palmer for the dyall clocke and other worke	2	6	8
Itm. a Com'on prayer booke	0	18	6

1668-1669.

Churchwarden. Thomas Evans (His fellow warden being
departed the Town).

Disbursements.

Itm for placing the Church ladder after the fire	0	0	9
Itm for tape to ty the Church booke ...	0	0	3
Itm for a booke of Canons	0	1	4
Itm for a table for p ['] hibiting the degrees of marriage	0	3	0
Itm to W ^m Woodall for Timber to make a Trap dore for the Butchers Chancell	0	2	0
Itm to W ^m Daniel for a box to putt in the Sirplusses Table cloth	0	4	7
Itm for ringing in the L ^o . President ...	0	3	0
Itm for casting 2 Tunne of lead ...	4	0	0
Itm for CCxxx ^{tie} feete of boardes over the Church porch at ijs. the C ^d	1	4	4
Itm to W ^m Palmer for plating the Cock of the Dyall	0	1	6

1669-1670.

Churchwardens. George Haughton, Mercer, and John Harris,
Jun^r, Glover.

Disbursements.

27 ^o Aug st for Ringing in S ^r John Vaughan according to M ^r Bayliffes order ..	00	02	06
--	----	----	----

8 ^o Mar. deliv ^{ed} Mr Bayliffes for y ^e maimed Soldiers	02	00	00
It. paid for a Register booke for Burialls and weddings & ^c and Cariage ...	00	15	06
It. for a skinn of parchm ^t	00	01	00
It. to John Perks for a Lather to goe upp in ye Belfree	00	03	06
It. paid to Will. Daniell ¹ for his y ^{rs} wages and work as appeareth by his notes ...	02	17	04
Itm to W ^m Hodges for mending the Callens dore	0	0	6

1670-1671.

Churchwardens. Richard Portor, Tobacconist, and
Thomas Lea.

Disbursements.

To money paid for swearing the sidesmen	00	04	08
To money paid for swearing the Church- wardens	00	02	02
To money paid the Low Bayleiffe for maimed souldiers	02	00	00
To money given p ^r the Bayleiffes order to one that came out of Turkey ..	00	02	06
To bayes to Line M ^r Bayleiffes Pew ...	00	03	08
To money paid for Ringing when the Lord President came in upon the 11 th of November	00	03	00
To money pd att M ^{rs} Norneotts funerall	00	10	00
To money pd M ^r Lowe Bayleiffe for maimed Souldiers	02	00	00
To one pr of snufflers	00	01	02
To William Daniell Sexton for a new Key for the Chamber Doore over the Porch	0	0	6
Itm for making the duplicat for the money gathered for the redemption of Slaves	0	2	6

¹ The Sexton.

1914 10 10
 1914 10 11
 1914 10 12
 1914 10 13
 1914 10 14
 1914 10 15
 1914 10 16
 1914 10 17
 1914 10 18
 1914 10 19
 1914 10 20

1914 10 21
 1914 10 22
 1914 10 23
 1914 10 24
 1914 10 25
 1914 10 26
 1914 10 27
 1914 10 28
 1914 10 29
 1914 10 30
 1914 10 31

1914 11 1
 1914 11 2
 1914 11 3
 1914 11 4
 1914 11 5
 1914 11 6
 1914 11 7
 1914 11 8
 1914 11 9
 1914 11 10

1914 11 11
 1914 11 12
 1914 11 13
 1914 11 14
 1914 11 15
 1914 11 16
 1914 11 17
 1914 11 18
 1914 11 19
 1914 11 20

1914 11 21
 1914 11 22
 1914 11 23
 1914 11 24
 1914 11 25
 1914 11 26
 1914 11 27
 1914 11 28
 1914 11 29
 1914 11 30

1914 12 1
 1914 12 2
 1914 12 3
 1914 12 4
 1914 12 5
 1914 12 6
 1914 12 7
 1914 12 8
 1914 12 9
 1914 12 10

1914 12 11
 1914 12 12
 1914 12 13
 1914 12 14
 1914 12 15
 1914 12 16
 1914 12 17
 1914 12 18
 1914 12 19
 1914 12 20

1671-1672.¹

Churchwardens. Edmund King and Roland Earsly.

Item to the Maimed Soldiers	...	3	15	0
Item to be payd to M ^r Bowlkelley ² for fleeces as by his accompts ap'eth	... ..	1	5	10

1672-1673.

Churchwardens. Georg Long & Richard Mound.

Receipts.

Impris. charged by Lewne	... ..	33	13	00
It. for Graves ³	... ..	03	13	04
It. for Grants of Pewes	... ..	00	05	00
It. for Token money at Easter	... ..	01	06	00

Disbursements.

It. pd Thomas Dewxell for a Bell	... ..	0	10	9
„ Sent Goodwife Croft in her weakness	... ..	0	1	6
It. for carrying the Bell Clapp' to Brom- field & backe	... ..	0	0	8
It Sent to the distracted Girl in the Old Streete	... ..	0	1	0
pd for the dog whipp	... ..	0	0	10
It. for making a seate for the Organist	... ..	0	1	4
It. pd for earriage of a Ladder poll	... ..	0	2	0
It. for slitting the Ladder poll	... ..	0	1	0

1673-1674.

Churchwardens. Nicholas Payne and Ralph Sharrett.

Receipts.

It. for old brasses of the bell	... ..	000	12	00
It. for old Lead	... ..	001	05	06
It. for old Iron	... ..	000	01	00

¹ In this year the Corporation ordered the Town Renter to pay Mr. Robinson 41/- towards his disbursements in repairing the High Chancel, and gave liberty for the erection of an organ in the Parish Church.

² Richard Bulkley, Rector 1685-1702.

³ For a Grave for the Scotclunan 0 6 8

Graunted the 17th of Aprill 1674 unto Anne Thomas one kneelinge which was the kneelinge of Arthur Thomas her husband deceased itt lyinge in the middle south Ile being the pew next to the pew called the poore man's box p'vided all wayes she live in towne and pay such Leawnes as shall be imposed upon her and reed to the use of the p'ish

0 0 12^d

The 5th day of february 1673 Be itt knowne unto all men by these p^rsents that we Nicholas Payne the Elder and Ralph Sharrett Appothecarry Churchwardens of the p'ish of Ludlow in the County of Salop have graunted and by these p^rsents doe graunte unto Thom. Lane gent. one of the Bayliefs of Ludlow aforesd and fraunces his wife one wholle pew in the North Gallery being the next seate or pew westward unto Barron Littleton's for & duringe the tearme of theyre naturall lives Provided allways that they live in towne & pay all such Leawnes as shall be reasonably imposed upon them and reed to the use of the P'ish

0 2^s 0

Disbursements.

It. to the Mayned Souldiers ¹	03	10	00
It. for the Cannons of y ^e first bell & fittinge	00	07	00
It. for the Carriadg of them from Bringwood	00	01	00
It. to W ^m Palmer for boaringe the Bell...	01	04	00
It. for Ringinge my L ^d P ^r sident from R ^d Castle	00	03	00
It. for ringinge for peace	00	03	00
It. gave to the Porter of the Castle	00	02	06
It. pd for whittinge the Church	04	07	06
It. pd for whittinge the 4 Chauncells	00	18	00
It. for bread & beare for that worke	00	07	10
It. for Cleaning & carryinge the old wood out of the Butchers Chancell	00	01	06
It. for 5 bucketts	00	02	06

¹ An annual payment.
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

The first part of the history of the
the second part of the history of the
the third part of the history of the
the fourth part of the history of the
the fifth part of the history of the
the sixth part of the history of the
the seventh part of the history of the
the eighth part of the history of the
the ninth part of the history of the
the tenth part of the history of the

CHAPTER V.

The first part of the history of the
the second part of the history of the
the third part of the history of the
the fourth part of the history of the
the fifth part of the history of the
the sixth part of the history of the
the seventh part of the history of the
the eighth part of the history of the
the ninth part of the history of the
the tenth part of the history of the

1674-1675.

Churchwardens. Phillip Cole & Ric. Potter.

Disbursements.

It. pd Mr Tho ^s Francis p' adorninge y ^e Church	10	00	00
Item pd W ^m Robinson for a bible & Comon prayer booke	03	16	00

1675-1676.

Churchwardens. Ric. Cole & Richard Griffiths.

Disbursements.

pd for castinge of 67 hundred of Leade att 18 ^d per hundred	05	00	06
pd to the Plumer p' Soder	03	14	06
pd a 1000 and 200 of bricke and layinge att 12 ^s 10 ^d p thousand	06	10	00
p six hundred of brick more... ..	00	06	08
pd p' watchinge Mr Shiltons Son	00	03	00
Receipts	£61	19	7
Payments	£182	17	10

1676-1677.

pd for horses and Chardge to seeke after Gurbey	01	01	06
---	----	----	----

1677-1678.

Churchwardens. Thos. Haughton & John Acton, Jun^r

Disbursements.

pd for ringing when the Prince of Orange was married	00	05	00
pd for a black hearse cloth	01	12	00
Receipts	£51	10	6
Payments	£134	11	7

1678-1679.

Churchwardens. Tho^s Hinton & John

pd making a wheelbarrow	00	01	08
-----------------------------------	----	----	----

1679-1680.

Churchwardens. John Sharrett & Richard Davies.

Disbursements.

Layd out att Tenbury for 14 men and horses as p bill	01	11	00
pd Robert Merredith for carrying y ^e greate Ladders to the Market House ...	00	01	00

xj^o die Junii 1680.

Itt is this day agreed upon and ord^red by the gen'all consent of the P'ish That forasmuch as of Late tyme there hath beene an Innovacon brought into the sd P'ish viz The Clerke for taking of the Comunicants names 3rd 4th for taking of money for the black Cloth p'vided att y^e chardge of the p'ish, for takeing of money for collecting of money given to briefes published in the said Church, for the future that there shall nott be given or allowed by the succeeding Churchwardens eyther to the Clerke or any other P'son any of the som'es or allowancees as aforesaid and that the said Clerke and Sexton for y^e future shall not p'sume to take anything for the sd Black Cloth or collecting the Briefe money nor for the mountly Com'unions.

1680-1681.

Churchwardens. Sam. Jordan & John Morris.

Receipts.

It. for Lead	05	10	00
for Lead ashes	00	5	0
for tymber... ..	00	15	0

Disbursements.

to ye Porter of the Castle	0	3	0
p' 9 tum of tymber	12	10	0

1681-1682.

Churchwardens. John Stead and Bernard Hamond.

Disbursements.

It. for the kings Decleration	00	00	06
It. for p'fumering the Lord P ^r sedents seat	00	01	00
It. to Tho. Davies for Cutting the Cycamores	00	00	02

CHAPTER

OF THE

CHAPTER

OF THE

CHAPTER

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

1682-1683.

Churchwardens. John Jones and Robert Dayas.

Disbursements.

To the old Churchward's p' money they pd M ^r Colbatch p' the Corron ^{rs} Inquest	0	9	6
---	---	---	---

1683-1684.

Churchwardens. Nicholas Payne & William Wareing.

Disbursements.

pd for Ringing Inn Sr George Jeffereyes	00	02	06
pd for 2 bookes one for the Parson the other for the Clerk to be Read upon the thankesgiveing Day 7 ^{ber} ye 9 th ...	00	02	00
pd for Ringing Lord Cheefe Justice Herbert p ^r M ^r Bayliffs order ...	00	05	00
pd the Parrat ^r for the Kings orders touch- ing the King's Will	0	00	04
pd for Ringing when the Duke of Beau- forts grand childe was born p' M ^r Bayliffs orders	00	03	00

1684-1685.

Churchwardens. Thomas Davies and George Wright.

Disbursements.

pd for Ringing for the Duke of Beaford	00	05	0
pd to Thomas Gwilliam for a Key and mending the Lock for the Lead house	00	00	6
pd for Ringing att the news of the Recovery of o ^r Late King	00	05	0
pd for Ringing att the p'claiming of King James the second... ..	0	05	0
pd for an Ord ^r in Print	00	00	6
pd for Ringing when the Charter came... ..	00	05	0
Spent w th the witnesses concerning the fry ^{rs}	00	01	0
pd to the Porter of the Castle	00	02	6
pd for Ringing when the King was crowned..	00	07	0

June the 18th 1685.

Villa de Ludlow

By the unanimous consent of the parish of the parish Church of S^t Lawrance in the towne of Ludlow aforesaid together with the Churchwardens and sidesmen of the said parish at a vestry and publick meeting it was by them agreed upon that the Major Aldermen and Com'on Council of the Corporacon of Ludlow afsd have full power and free consent to build a new alter chainge and dispose off all and every the seates in the North Gallery in the p'ish Church aforesaid provided they doe not injure or in any wise p'judice the rites of the present owners of the seates in the said Gallery but that all and every of them shall have their seates in as convenient places and the same compas of wainescott unles their consentes therein be had and obteyned and that the said Major Aldermen and Com'on Council and their successors for ever shall now and at all times hereafter as to their discretions shall seeme fitt for ever dispose of the same seates still saveing and reserving to the present Owners their rites duering the terme of their severall grauntes. And whatsoever differences shall happen to arise between the p'sent Owners of the said seates and the Major Aldermen and Com'on Council touching or concerneing the seates aforesaid That then such difference arising shall from time to time and at all times be adjusted and finally ended by his Majestey's Council in ordnary in the Marches of Wales or any two of them.

1685-1686.

Churchwardens. John Morris and William Price.

Disbursements.

Gave a poor man of Pitchford uppon a letter of Request	0	5	0
Pd for a Booke of Thankesgiving for ye victory over y ^e Rebells	0	1	0
pd John Peeree for Lead as by Bill ...	15	13	6
pd Laborers to helpe to cast the lead & worke about the Church	2	2	6
pd Bond for casting 6 Tun 5 ^c 3 ^q 26 ^l of Lead at 16 ^d p' C.	8	8	0
pd for cariage of Lead from y ^e Castle ...	0	15	0
Gave the servants of y ^e Castle	0	6	0
pd for halling timber from y ^e Mill Street	0	1	6

Pd for 2 bookes for y ^e 30 th January ...	0	2	0
Pd the Beedles for Attendance at Church	0	6	0
Given to one M ^r Blackstons Relife oute of Turkey	0	5	0
Pd for y ^e news of Monmoths being taken	0	10	0
Pd Mr Beeston for a warrant against Recusants	0	1	0

1686-1687.

Churchwardens. Edmund Cornwall and Richard Whitney.

P ^d Docto ^r Underhill for defending the suite against the parish of Stanton Lacy	05	14	06
Spent uppou Witneses and others y ^t wayted on S ^r Job to attend his Decree	00	08	06
pd John Evans for sumoning y ^e Witnesses	00	00	06
Gave by the Majestrates Order to six dis- tressed seamen	00	03	00
Gave by order to a sea captaine ...	00	02	06
pd Mr. Beeston for a session order to re- move Beggars out of towne... ..	00	02	00
pd for Ringing in the Lord Cornbury ...	00	02	06

1687-1688.

Churchwardens. Thomas Sabery and Cox Shorborne gent.

Disbursements.

pd for Ringeing when his Ma ^t ie ¹ was in Towne	01	01	06
pd for Ringing for his Grace the Duke of Beaufort... ..	00	05	00
pd for a Thankesgiving booke for y ^e queens being with Childe	00	01	00

July 26th 1688.

Att a publique Vestry It was this day ordered That whereas diverse persons have Contributed a convenient sume of money for the placing of two bells in the steeple belonging to this church and have desired this parish assent to the same It was therefore agreed upon by the said parish this day That

¹ King James the 2nd on his visit to Ludlow Castle.

the said contributors have ffree Liberty to place the said Bells in the said Steeple belonging to this church within six monthes next after the date hereof soe as they doe noe wronge or damage to the said church or Steeple And that there be noe charge imposed upon the said parish for or by reason of the same And that William huntbatch of the City of Worcester the founder of the said bells his Executors & Administrators have ffree Liberty at convenient times to have free accesse into the said Steeple for the putting up attending or altering of this worke belonging to the said bells for the space of one yeare next ensueing according to certen Articles by him the said Mr. Huntbatch to be entred into for that purpose.

1688-1689.

Churchwardens. Samuel Reynolds and Edward Winston.

Receipts.

Received for Mrs. Sallowayes Grave ...	00	06	08
--	----	----	----

Disbursements.

Payd the Ringers on the thankesgivinge day for the birth of the Prince and safe delivery of the queen ...	00	10	00
Payd to Edward Bond and his sonne for Casting of 4 Tunne & 430 ^{li} of Lead ...	06	06	00
Payd for 300 and a halfe of seasoned boards to Lay upon the Chancell ...	02	16	00
Payd for Ringing when the King and queen were p'claymed ...	00	10	00

1689-1690.

Churchwardens. Richard Wigley and Thomas Davies.

Receipts.

Reced of Lady Rowse & Madam Hanford	00	10	00
-------------------------------------	----	----	----

Disbursements.

Gave a poore Dutchman p' Mr. Mayor's order ...	00	00	06
pd for ringeing for ye Erle of Macklesfeild ¹	00	07	06

¹ Charles Gerard (Earl of Macclesfield), the last Lord Marcher, and a Free Burgess of Ludlow.

1690-1691.

Churchwardens. Henry Bishop & John Pearce, gent.

Receipts.

Rece'd for placeing six of the Glovers & Taylors in the Companyes seat ...	00	02	00
--	----	----	----

Disbursements.

It. pd to the Ringers upon the taking of Dublin	00	05	00
It. pd for ringing upon the Kings return from Ireland	00	02	06
It. pd the 19 th of October for ringing at a thanksgiving	00	05	00

Receipts ...	£50	0	s
Disbursements ...	£66	05	09 ob

(To be Continued).

GRANT OF LANDS IN PONTESBURY
IN A.D. 1351.

BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., VICAR OF
ST. GEORGE'S, SHREWSBURY.

THE following transcript of an original deed belonging to the late High Sheriff (T. Slaney Eyton, Esq.) is only remarkable as containing certain facts which are slightly at variance with the notices contained in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. It had not apparently been read by him. The variations, although not great, are well worthy of being taken into account by anyone who should attempt to write the history of the parish to which they refer, viz., Pontesbury, a place of some note as occupied by the Romans, who worked the neighbouring lead mines, a place too where a decisive battle was fought in Saxon times, and where, in the same early period, a Church was founded and endowed to be a centre of missionary operations over a very large area. Strange to relate, nothing is said about the Church in *Domesday*, but that a Church was flourishing there in the 11th century is more than probable from an inference which Eyton draws, viz., that a part of the manor, containing a hide and a half, was free from *geld*, as being probably Church land, the privileged domain of the National Church. From the 11th century down to the era of the Reformation only scattered notices may be gleaned. The early division of the duties and the emoluments into three portions as recorded in A.D. 1291 was, however, preserved, as it *now* exists. It was taxed for the *ninth* in A.D. 1341,

and two centuries later the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* sets forth the separate values of its prebends. If a continuous history of such an ancient parish could be written, it could not fail to present incidents of a most interesting character. Situated within view of the Welsh mountains, and exposed to periodical raids of turbulent neighbours, it must have had a chequered existence, and its fortunes have ebbed and flowed continually.

I need not quote all that Eyton says about its early history, as the deed now for the first time printed contains no reference to anything much earlier than A.D. 1351. We have already noticed that the Church was endowed very early, possibly at the very foundation thereof, and divided into three portions for the maintenance of three portioners, prebendaries, or rectors. Their names in A.D. 1291 are given. *David's* portion is valued at £10 13s. 4d., which is likewise the value of the second or *Nicholas's* portion, while *Robert de Radford*, who served the third portion, had to be content with just one half, or a stipend of £5 6s. 8d.

As Pontesbury gave its name to a Deanery, we may assume that very frequently one or other of the prebendaries or portioners was appointed *Dean*; but the evidence in our possession will not allow of the conclusion that the first, or any other portioner, was necessarily, and by virtue of his position, *Dean*. *Parson* is a title given early in the 13th century to Reginald, who may have been of either of the three portions, and David-fitz-Reginald in January, 1272, is also styled *Parson*, and that of the Church of *Pontesbur'*.

In following years the title of *acolyte* appears, and is given to William de Aston, the grantor named in the deed below.

If the title of *Dean* belonged of ancient right to the incumbent of the first portion, surely some evidence would be found among the scattered notices of the various incumbents; but as nothing is found to support such a notion, we are scarcely justified in making the assumption.

The name given to the first portion does not appear, but the second and third are respectively called the Childes halle and the Colde halle portions. The first may have had a name which has been lost, unless it was the *Parson's* portion, as may be inferred from the early use of that title. The group of parishes which constituted the Deanery (*decennary*) were Chierbury, Worthin, Westbury, Alburb', Pont'bury, Pulrebach, Shrawarth', Sutton juxta Salop, Capella de Hanewood and Cardeston, and being ten in number constituted a perfect decennary. "Rural Deans," says Lyndewode,¹ "are certain persons that have Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical over other Ministers and Parishes, near adjoining, assigned them by the Bishop and Archdeacon, being placed and displaced by them. Such are the Dean of *Croyden* in *Surrey*, Dean of *Battel* in *Sussex*," &c.

In this deed *Thomas Madyns* and *Thomas the Summoner* are called Chaplains, the former being of Farley, and the latter not located. It is just possible that this deed represents the settlement of Thomas Madyns in Farley and records the provision for his residence there. Farley, now a hamlet of two or three farms and less than a dozen cottages, may have had a Chapel in those early days, where divine service was held on ordinary occasions, the parishioners being required to have their christenings and their burials at Pontesbury. If this conjecture be not tenable, we may suppose that Thomas Madyns was one of those chaplains who are referred to in the following paragraph :—² "In many of these cases the men had taken a *minor* order (that of deacon, sub-deacon, or acolyte) only to qualify themselves for holding the *temporalities* of a benefice, and never proceeded to the priesthood at all; they employed a chaplain to perform their spiritual functions for them, while they enjoyed the fruits of the benefice, as if it were a lay fee, the minor order, which they had taken, imposing no restraint upon their living an entirely secular life. It

¹ Tit. de Constitut. cap. 1. sub verbo Decani Rurales.

² Cutts' *Scenes and Characters*, pp. 200, 203.

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 day. The author discusses the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the growth of the nation as a federal republic. He also touches upon the various movements for reform and progress that have shaped the country's development.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865. The author describes the causes of the war, the military campaigns, and the ultimate triumph of the Union. He also discusses the Reconstruction period that followed, and the challenges faced by the newly freed slaves.

The third part of the book is a history of the United States from 1865 to the present day. The author discusses the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the New Deal. He also touches upon the two world wars, the Cold War, and the recent years of the 20th century.

is clear that a considerable number of priests were required to perform the duties of the numerous parishes whose rectors were absent or in minor orders, who seem to have been called *parochial chaplains*. The emolument and social position of these parochial chaplains were not such as to make the office a desirable one; and it would seem that the candidates for it were, to a great extent, drawn from the lower classes of the people. Chaucer tells us of his 'poor parson of a town' that

'With him there was a *ploughman*, was his brother
That had y-laid of dung full many a fother.' "

It should be noticed that the Church in the Middle Ages was the chief ladder by which men of the lower ranks were able to climb up, and vast numbers did climb up, into the upper classes of society, to be clergymen and monks, and abbots and bishops, statesmen and popes.

Thomas the Summoner may likewise have been in full orders, whose duty it was to *summon or cite* men to the various courts spiritual or secular. In the civil courts, which in those times were largely under the influence of the clergy, *Summoners* were required to be "*boni homines et ideo boni, quia terras tenentes, quod sint coram talibus Justiciariis ad certos diem et locum secundum mandatum Justiciariorum Vicecomiti directum parati inde facere recognitionem*"¹ That this Sir Thomas held lands (*terras tenuit*) is plain from his having enfeoffed William de Aston in that acre and a half and the part of a piece of meadow, which he, later on, conveyed to the other chaplain, Sir Thomas Madyns. We must bear in mind that the title *Dominus* or *Sir* given to each of these functionaries was a scholastic appellation, betokening in those days a person who had taken his first degree in the University. It is not wholly obsolete at the present day, for it is given in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford to all graduates in the official record of their having been admitted to the degree of B.A. It also denoted knights and gentle-

¹ *Fleta*, Lib. 4, cap. 5.

men of quality, especially if they were, as well, lords of manors.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Aston¹ porcionarius porcionis del Coldehulle² ecclesie de Pontesbury dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Domino Thome Madynus³ de Farley capellano⁴ totum illud messuagium et illum cursonem⁵ terre cum pertinentiis que per quandam cartam feoffamenti de Houwello de Moseleye⁶ perquisivi. Concessi eciam eidem Domino Thome unam acram et dimidiam terre una cum quadam parte enjurdam placie⁷ prati quas de Domino Thome le Sommourer capellano⁴ per quandam cartam

Know (all) men present and to come that I William de Aston¹ portioner of the portion of the Coldehulle² of the Church of Pontesbury have given granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Sir Thomas Madynus³ of Farley chaplain⁴ all that messuage and that ridge of land⁵ with the appurtenances which I acquired by a certain charter of feoffment from Houwell of Moseleye.⁶ I have granted also to the same Sir Thomas an acre and a half of land together with a certain part of a certain piece⁷ of meadow which I acquired from

¹ *William de Aston* (Aystone, Ayestone, or Asheton), as already intimated, was Rector, Prebendary, or Portioner in A.D. 1316. Eyton assigns him to the second portion. In the latter end of the 12th century there was one *Henry de Aston*; he had a son *Roger* and a daughter *Susanna*, married to *Ralph fit. Picot*. In 1255 Roger was blind, and had been so for seven years, he died in January, 1256. Aston is a township 4 miles west of Pontesbury, it is referred to in the latter of the two following extracts. The Saxon Chronicle says:—"AN. DCLXI. Her Ceneueth fecht on Easton on Posentesbryg," i.e., "In A.D. 661 Here Ceneueth fought at Easter at Pontesbury." Ethelwert's Chronicle mentions the same battle in the following terms:—"Sub anno 661 "Post trimum autem iterum Cenuith gessit bellum iuxta oppidum quod Posentes Byrg appellatur et captivum duxit Vulphere filium Penbe in Esecsdune superato cecerrit ejus." Esecsdune, now Ashdon or Aston, is an extensive district on the edge of the hilly country, some 4 miles west of Pontesbury, where we still find the names of *Aston Hill*, *Aston Roger*, and *Aston Pigot* (i.e. Picot, see Ralph Picot above). The *Hill* is isolated and easily defensible. It might have been fortified, and so a promising place of refuge for *Vulphere* after the battle.

² *Coldehulle*.—This name cannot be traced; it was probably the appellation of a dwelling, or estate with which this portion was originally endowed. It is not now known in the district.

³ *Sir Thomas Madyns* of Farley, chaplain. Of him nothing is now known. Madyns as a surname or place-name is not found in any of the publications of the Rolls Commission in my possession. I conclude that he was drawn from the lower classes of society, as intimated in the introduction.

⁴ *Chaplain* at this period implied an inferior *curate* provided at the charge of the Rector, or of him that had the benefit of the tithes, to serve a Chapel separate from the *mother-Church* under certain conditions, the principal of which were negative according to Selden, "ad capellam non pertinet baptis-terium neque sepultura."

⁵ *Ridge, cursonem*, an undefined area of ground.

⁶ *Moseleye*, a very common place-name, signifying "Mossy meadow," which cannot now be identified. In a deed of A.D. 1586 (*penes me*) occur these words—"And moreover to permytt and suffer her the said Alice to enjuye the one half of her Lland called Mosseleye during her lyffe, &c." This was in Lancashire.

⁷ *Piece, placie*, a word usually applied to a plot of land in a town. Prof. Skcat says, "a *place* was originally a courtyard, a square, a piazza." It is derived from the Greek *πλατεία*



fleoamenti perquisivi ut per dictas Londas⁸ et metas⁹ in dictis cartis originalibus plenius inde apparet Tenendum et habendum predictum messuagium cursonem dictam acram et dimidiam terre cum parte placie prati et omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Domine Thome heredibus¹⁰ et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi libere quiete bene et in pace in perpetuum per servicia inde debita et de jure consueti sicut in cartis originalibus inde plenius apparet Et ego vero dictus Willelmus de Aston et heredes mei omnia predicta messuagium cursonem acram et dimidiam terre una cum parte placie prati et omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Domino Thome et heredibus vel suis inde assignatis contra omnes mortales warentizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma de Smethecote de Wronthonhale¹¹ Ricardo Warynges Willelmo Mascote de Longedon¹² Johanne de Haywode¹³ Johanne Cadygan et aliis Data apud Pontesbury die dominica proxima post festum Sancte

Sir Thomas the Summonner chaplain⁴ by a certain charter of fleoffment as by the said boundaries⁵ and metes⁹ in the said original charter thence more fully appears To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage, ridge, the said acre and a half of land with part of a piece of meadow and all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Sir Thomas his heirs¹⁰ and assigns of the chief lords of the fee freely and quietly, well and in peace for ever by the services thereby due and of right accustomed as in the original charters thence more fully appeareth. And I indeed the said William de Aston and my heirs will warrant and will defend for ever all the aforesaid messuage, ridge, acre and a half of land, together with a part of a piece of meadow and all their appurtenances to the aforesaid Sir Thomas and his heirs and their assigns against all persons. In witness whereof I have to this present charter appended my seal These being witnesses Thomas de Smethecote of Wronthonhale¹¹ Richard Warynges William Mascote of Longedon¹² John de Haywode¹³ John Cadygan and others.

⁸ *Boundaries, londas*.—Londa in the 17th and subsequent centuries was used for an undefined portion of ground, but here it must mean a *boundary*. The Welsh word *llant* means an enclosed plot. In Gaelic *lann* is (1) an enclosure; (2) a narrow enclosed way leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another: a *lane*. It acquired the meaning of *boundary* from the practice in clearing woodland of felling the trees along the boundary first.

⁹ *Metes*, metas, measurements, but often used for landmarks. Compare the phrase "metes and bounds."

¹⁰ *Heirs*.—David-fitz-Reginald, Portioner in A.D. 1272, succeeds a Reginald, who was Parson of Pontesbury early in the same century.

¹¹ *Wronthonhale*, now Wrentnall, a township about 3 miles to the S.E., in Church Pulverbatch.

¹² *Longedon*, now Longden, a chapelry and township in Pontesbury parish, about 3 miles east of the Parish Church. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew (according to Eytton), but the inhabitants insist that it is dedicated to St. Ruthin (?).

¹³ *Haywode*.—Can this mean Hanwood? Anciently Henwood or Henewode and Hanewode (which represents the local pronunciation). John de Haywode may have been the son and successor of Reginald de Hanewode, who was the lord of that vill in A.D. 1316.

Marie Magdalene Anno regni Regis Edwardi [tercio po]st conquestum vicesimo quinto. Given at Pontesbury on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Mary Magdalen in the twenty-fifth year of King Edward (the third) after the Conquest (July 24th, 1351).

To this deed is appended a seal in red wax, unfortunately much broken. The device seems to have been a figure of the Virgin with the Holy Child in her arms under a canopy. Of the legend only SIGILLVM ONTESB . . . can be made out. The present condition of this seal is much to be deplored, as we cannot decide whether it was the common seal of the parish or, less likely, the seal of the grantor. It probably read SIGILLVM ECCLIE DE PONTESBURY.

A table drawn up from the incidental notices given by Eyton of the various incumbents of the three portions will show the value of the above deed as a corrective.

1ST PORTION.	2ND PORTION.	3RD PORTION.
1272 David fitz Reginald	1277 Walter fitz Reginald	1278 Thomas de Wynton
1291 " " "	1291 Nicholas	1291 Robert de Radford
1300 William de Monckton	1306 William de Aston	1316 Thomas de Cherleton
1308 Philip ap Howell	1316 " " "	1340 Lodowic de Cherleton
1352 William de Cherleton	" William de Rode	1359 Humphrey de Cherleton
1356 (Sept.) John de Scheynton	1322 William de Aston	1369 John de Roden or Roudon, who resigned in 1395.
" (Dec.) Humphrey de Cherleton	1345 Griffin de Cherleton	
1359 Griffin de Cherleton	" John de Scheynton	
1372 Humphrey de Cherleton	1372 Humphrey de Cherleton	
	" Griffin de Cherleton (died in 1384)	

From the deed it is plain that William de Aston was prebendary of the Coldehalle or third portion in 1351, a time when from the above lists we have Lodowic de Cherleton occupying that prebend. This leads me to conclude that Mr. Eyton has here confused the records of the second and third portions, and that William de Aston was instituted to the third portion, and not to the second, in 1306, and continued therein

[Faint paragraph of text]

[Faint paragraph of text]

[Faint paragraph of text]

[Faint paragraph of text]

until 1351 or later, and that Thomas and Lodowic de Cherleton must belong to the second portion.

The glebe house of the second portion is now called the "Hall," and there is a piece of land in the neighbourhood which is called "Childeshall" field.

The Domesday account may be added as supplying a rather peculiar spelling of the place-name "The same Roger (fitz Corbet) holds Pantesberie (of the Earl). Ernui held it (in Saxon times) and still holds it under Roger (fitz Corbet). Here are $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides geldable and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides not geldable. In demesne are 4 ox-teams and there are vii serfs, x villains, v boors & 1 radman with v teams & there might be iij more teams hereon. A mill here renders an annual corn-rent (annonam) & there is a wood which will fatten xl swine. In King Edward's time the manor was worth £8 per annum, now it is worth £6."

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

*Continued from p. 328, 2nd Series, Vol. III., Part III.*LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, *Picus minor*.

This, the least of the British Woodpeckers, is by no means uncommon in localities where old trees, especially beech, lime, and oak, or pollards abound. It also frequently roves along hedges and visits gardens. It runs so quickly, however, round a tree, or creeps so quietly along the upper branches, that usually only a glimpse of it is obtained; and were it not for the loud noise it makes, its presence would seldom be detected.

This bird makes just the same hammering noise as the last one; and though the blows are less vigorous, their rapidity is greater, and the resulting sound is as loud, if not louder than that caused by the larger species. One spring I had repeated opportunities of watching a pair of these Woodpeckers in Attingham Park, which returned again and again to a dead naked oak branch for this amusement, while at Ellesmere a partly dead elm was selected for their instrument. But to hear this loud creaking and then to find that it is produced by a small bird less than a Sparrow, is one of those marvels of nature which pen cannot describe, and which must be actually observed to be realized. J. F. M. Dovaston, who, despite his eccentricities, was a close and accurate observer of nature, and who evidently was familiar with this species, remarks of it:—"The motion is so quick as to be invisible, and the head appears in two places at once;" and adds that "it is surprising and to me wondrously pleasing, to observe the many varieties of tone and pitch in their loud churring, as they change their place on boughs of different vibration."

The Duke of Argyll also contributed to *Nature* for June 3rd, 1880, the following graphic account of this curious habit:—"I have had an opportunity lately of observing closely the habits of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus minor*) as regards the very peculiar sound which it makes upon trees by the action of its bill. It is quite certain that this habit has nothing whatever to do with the quest for food. The bird selects one particular spot upon the trunk or bough of a tree, which spot is naturally

sonorous from the wood being more or less hollowed by decay. The bird returns to this precise spot continually during the day and produces the sound by striking the wood on the spot with its bill, the stroke being repeated with a rapidity which is really incomprehensible; for it quite eludes the eye. It is effected by a vibratory motion of the head, but the vibrations are so quick that the action looks like a single stroke. After short pauses this stroke is again and again renewed, sometimes for several minutes together. During each interval the Woodpecker looks round it and below it with evident delight, and with an apparent challenge of admiration. The beautiful crimson crest is more or less erected. The whole performance evidently takes the place of the vernal song in other birds; and so far as I know it is the only case among the feathered tribes in which vocal is replaced by instrumental music. The nest does not appear to be in the same tree, but similar spots are selected on several trees in the neighbourhood, and, as the sound is very loud, and is heard a long way off, the hen bird, when sitting, is serenaded from different directions. I have not seen or heard any attempt to vary the note produced by variations either in the strength or in the rapidity of the stroke, or by changing the point of percussion; but I have observed that the note varies more or less with the tree on which it is produced. During about six weeks the performance has been frequent every day, and early in the mornings during part of this time it was almost constant. Of late it has been discontinued. In all probability this is parallel to the well-known fact that singing birds cease to sing after the eggs are hatched. This instrumental substitute for singing among the Woodpeckers is extremely curious."

Roche, again, who had ample opportunities for observing this bird in the neighbourhood of Clungunford and Ludlow, writing of it in 1866, remarked:—"This most interesting little Woodpecker was very abundant here this summer. I knew of three or four pairs within a radius of less than two miles of this house. They are usually considered very rare birds, though I think this arises in a great measure from their being so easily overlooked. Were it not for the singular noise they make whilst in search of their food, I believe this would be the case much oftener than it is. Though I watched them a great deal this season, I failed to discover exactly the way in which that noise is produced. I think a succession of rapid strokes with the bill must be the cause, though one is astounded at such a result being the efforts of so small a bird: it is very like rending a large tree in twain, and can be distinctly heard at a very considerable distance. I called the attention of a friend to it one day this spring, and although a very good naturalist, he was quite at a loss to account for the noise, and was still more surprised when after we had

walked a good half-mile I pointed out to him the little bird, in an ancient willow tree, which was the cause of it all. The nest is generally very difficult to discover. I was fortunate in finding one a few years ago in a decayed alder tree. A Starling had taken possession of the upper portion of the limb, and a little below, in another hole, was the so-called 'nest' of the Little Woodpecker, containing five beautiful pink eggs."

This bird is apparently fond of frequenting the vicinity of towns; it is often to be found around Shrewsbury, and a brood was reared in the Quarry there in 1882. I have also known it occur in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Wellington, Shifnal, Ironbridge, Bridgnorth, Cleobury Mortimer, and Ludlow, while Mr. G. H. Paddock says that he frequently sees it about Caynton, Chetwynd, and Ercall Heath, near Newport.

This apparently social habit may, however, be accidental, as it may arise from the close proximity of parks with ancient trees, in which Woodpeckers delight, to all these localities.

Eyton wrote of this species that it was common at Nesscliff and Hawkstone, to which I may add that about Haughmond Hill and Berwick, and along the valleys of the Severn and Teme, where the surroundings are favourable, it is usually to be found.

All the Woodpeckers lay white eggs, but the shell of those laid by this bird is so transparent that the yolk gives them a pink hue, while in size and shape they closely resemble those of the Wryneck.

WRYNECK, *Yunc torquilla*.

A very rare and extremely local summer visitor, more often heard or seen on its arrival in spring than at other times. Writing of the Wryneck in 1866, Roewe says:—"Not at all an uncommon bird, though one that usually attracts little attention, except from its peculiar cry, which much resembles that of some of the smaller hawks. It is welcomed as the forerunner of the Cuckoo, and is well-known, I believe, in most counties by the appellation of 'Cuckoo's mate.'" I much regret, however, to say that I can obtain no corroboration of the above statement as regards Shropshire generally, where in most districts it is of casual and uncertain occurrence. The only locality where it breeds with any degree of frequency is the valley of the Severn between Buildwas and Bridgnorth. In fact, its habits and distribution in Shropshire nearly resemble those of the Nightingale, for not only is it most frequently found in spring, when migrants are passing by, but it breeds occasionally, if not annually, in the very same district, curiously confirming in this respect Mr. J. E. Harting's remarks in *Our Summer Migrants*, where he says:—"Although common in the southern and south-eastern counties of England the Wryneck is only partially distributed in

The first of these was the... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a historical account, possibly discussing the early years of the United States or a specific event. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines appearing to be part of a list or a series of points. The language is formal and characteristic of 19th-century historical writing.)

The second of these was... (This section continues the historical narrative. It contains several paragraphs of text, some of which are indented, suggesting sub-points or specific details. The text is dense and difficult to read due to the low contrast and resolution of the scan.)

the British Islands, and the limit of its geographical area is almost coincident with that of the Nightingale."

In May, 1886, the Rev. H. L. Graham heard a Wryneck near Buildwas church, and a pair bred in the Abbey, where a young one unable to fly was found in the following July. In April, 1887, Mr. R. E. Anstice noticed one near Coalport; but, writing to me in June, 1888, he remarked that he had not heard one that year, though formerly it was not uncommon in the neighbourhood. Mr. T. W. Bourne had a bird brought to him in May, 1882, which was killed below Coalport, and the late Mr. E. H. Davenport obtained specimens, and considered that it bred round Davenport and Worfield.

Besides the above I have no note of its breeding in any other part of the county, except one from Mr. Henry Gray, who tells me that his son found a nest at Bromfield, near Ludlow, about the year 1872.

Even as a passing migrant the Wryneck rarely occurs. Mr. C. R. Gawen and Mr. G. H. Paddock have never observed it near Newport; nor has Mr. G. J. Dunville Lees been more successful near Oswestry. I have, however, seen specimens which were obtained in the springs of 1873, 1876, and 1881, near Whitechurch and Wem; besides two stuffed ones that had been killed on the estates of Lord Harlech and Lord Hanmer near Gobowen and Bettisfield, by their gamekeepers. And some years ago one was shot at Beslow, near Wroxeter. In the southern part of the county, too, the Rev. R. E. Haymes informs me that, though he obtained a Wryneck at Hopesay, he has never seen it about Holdgate; nor has the Rev. L. R. C. Bagot or the Rev. F. O. Philpott noticed it round Stanton Lacey or Churchstoke. One was, however, killed against the telegraph wires near Cound in May, 1890.

Pennant, who was a native of Flint, states that the Wryneck is found in Wales, and is called *Gwás y Gôg*, that is the Cuckoo's follower or attendant, but in North Wales it is scarcely known, for Eytton makes no mention of it. Mr. A. G. More could obtain no evidence of its breeding there, and Mr. Ruddy has never detected it in Merionethshire; but in sending me this information, he remarks that any small bird which follows the Cuckoo, such as the Meadow Pipit, is termed *Gwás y Gôg*, while in Montgomeryshire the Hedge Sparrow and other birds are known by this appellation.

Professor Newton in his account of it says:—"In Wales it occurs very sparingly, and so far as has been ascertained by Mr. E. C. Phillips, only in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Radnor." To these I am, however, able to add the county of Cardigan, where Mr. G. J. Dunville Lees finds it about Aberystwyth.

It seems, therefore, that although the term *Gwás y Gôg* may be

applied to this species, it is also applied to other birds, and is in no way synonymous with the term *Cuckoo's Mate*, by which the Wryneck is so well known in England.

This bird lays in much the same places as the Great Spotted Woodpecker. Its eggs are usually from five to seven in number, but cruel people, by constantly robbing the nest, have induced it to lay from twenty to forty in a season. Its cry is rather like that of a young Kestrel, and its habits somewhat resemble those of the Green Woodpecker, as it often seeks for its food, which consists of ants, insects, and their larvae, upon the ground. The bird stuffers in Shrewsbury seldom get specimens, for writing to me about the one killed at Buildwas in 1886, the late Henry Slaw says:—"I received a rare bird, a young Wryneck, to-day. I have not had one for several years."

CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*.

This tiny familiar bird is common and very generally distributed, for it dwells in every wood and frequently travels along hedges. It inhabits gardens also, where, as it is entirely insectivorous, and its food is chiefly sought upon trees, it ought to be gladly welcomed. Of rather a solitary disposition, the Tree Creeper is usually to be met with either alone or in pairs; though sometimes, in large woods, six or seven may be seen accompanying a flock of Titmice. In the dead months of the year, when the leaves have fallen, the lover of nature can obtain few more pleasing sights than that of a roving party of these insect-eating birds as they make their passage through some wood. Subdued but incessant call-notes and twitterings herald their approach; and then, by quietly standing against a tree, the observer can closely watch and discriminate the individuality of each. First comes the quaint, odd-looking, yet beautiful, Longtailed Tit, with its fluffy body and slender tail, swinging among the boughs and quickly hurrying on, followed by the Great Blue and Coal Tits, now climbing about the trees, now turning over the leaves below. Suddenly the sharp note of the Marsh Tit is heard, and a pair or two flit by, whilst a slight movement among the firs betokens the presence of Golden Crested Wrens. As the company pass by, a low hisping sound attracts the ear, and quickly running up the trunks of the trees, a small party of Creepers are to be seen carefully searching the crannies of the bark as they ascend, and, after investigating the smaller boughs, flitting off to the bole of another, the sober-coloured yet chastely marked plumage of the bird assimilating in a beautiful manner with the varied hues of the bark over which it climbs.

The Tree Creeper is fond of building in the sides of sheds and out-houses, as well as in huts, in woods, and sawpits; for at this time it becomes one of the tamest and most confiding of our birds.

The author's main thesis is that the British Empire was a failure. He argues that the empire was a burden on the British people and that it was a source of weakness rather than strength. He points to the economic drain on the British treasury and the military overstretch that led to the empire's decline. He also criticizes the moral and political failures of the empire, such as the treatment of native peoples and the role of the empire in the two world wars. The book is a well-structured and well-researched work that provides a comprehensive overview of the British Empire's history and its impact on the world.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE WORLD

The author's main thesis is that the British Empire was a failure. He argues that the empire was a burden on the British people and that it was a source of weakness rather than strength. He points to the economic drain on the British treasury and the military overstretch that led to the empire's decline. He also criticizes the moral and political failures of the empire, such as the treatment of native peoples and the role of the empire in the two world wars. The book is a well-structured and well-researched work that provides a comprehensive overview of the British Empire's history and its impact on the world.

The author's main thesis is that the British Empire was a failure. He argues that the empire was a burden on the British people and that it was a source of weakness rather than strength. He points to the economic drain on the British treasury and the military overstretch that led to the empire's decline. He also criticizes the moral and political failures of the empire, such as the treatment of native peoples and the role of the empire in the two world wars. The book is a well-structured and well-researched work that provides a comprehensive overview of the British Empire's history and its impact on the world.

The author's main thesis is that the British Empire was a failure. He argues that the empire was a burden on the British people and that it was a source of weakness rather than strength. He points to the economic drain on the British treasury and the military overstretch that led to the empire's decline. He also criticizes the moral and political failures of the empire, such as the treatment of native peoples and the role of the empire in the two world wars. The book is a well-structured and well-researched work that provides a comprehensive overview of the British Empire's history and its impact on the world.

The author's main thesis is that the British Empire was a failure. He argues that the empire was a burden on the British people and that it was a source of weakness rather than strength. He points to the economic drain on the British treasury and the military overstretch that led to the empire's decline. He also criticizes the moral and political failures of the empire, such as the treatment of native peoples and the role of the empire in the two world wars. The book is a well-structured and well-researched work that provides a comprehensive overview of the British Empire's history and its impact on the world.

Roche, in relating an instance of this trustfulness, says:—"I have for two or three years in succession watched a pair engaged in the process of making their nest in an arbour constructed externally of small upright larch poles, and lined with boards and matting. Without exhibiting the slightest fear of mankind, everything is carried on with a sort of mouse-like cunning; an aperture is selected between two poles, sufficient to admit the bird, and the nest is constructed some little distance below, safe from the weather, and almost concealed from observation. Here the brood was hatched and carefully tended by the parents, in the same noiseless stealthy manner, until on a certain day some tiny heads began to show themselves; this seemed to be the prelude to a general departure, for very shortly afterwards each little occupant was seen to wriggle itself upwards until it had gained a footing, and at once to take to flight."

A similar instance of the tameness of the Creeper occurred at Charlton Hill, where a pair reared their brood in a hen-house that was daily and frequently visited.

Tree Creepers are always to be seen among the large trees in the Quarry walks in Shrewsbury, and in 1889, a pair chose an extraordinary nesting-place. A notice-board is affixed on the fish-hatching hut, and behind this they built and reared their young regardless of the people who were constantly passing. On June 10th, being Whit-Monday, a Fête was held there, and I was pleased to see the old birds feeding their young ones, though in flying to and fro they had to pass close over the heads of the crowd which thronged the walks on that occasion.

Even now, on the 23rd May, 1891, as I am writing this article at Radbrook, a Tree Creeper is sitting upon her small neat nest, containing six beautiful eggs, under a loose piece of bark fastened against a pillar in the middle of a walk close to the house; and, though people are constantly passing, and I sometimes lift up the bark, she either remains sitting or returns in a few minutes. The eggs of this bird are so much like some of those of the Titmice, and are so often placed in similar situations that they can only be correctly identified by watching the parents, and Hewitson says they occasionally resemble those of the Willow Wren.

WREN, *Troglodytes vulgaris*.

Although usually considered a hardy little bird, the Wren suffers terribly in severe winters; and notwithstanding the warmth of the farmyards, cowsheds, and other places of shelter which it seeks in such seasons, numbers of its family die. During the frost and snow of 1864-5, 1874-5, 1879-80, 1881-2, 1882-3, and 1890-1, so many Wrens perished that for some time their scarcity was commonly remarked. This mortality was probably due in a great measure to their purely insectivorous tastes, for whilst other birds pick among the refuse from houses, or turn over

fallen leaves in search of seeds, the Wren goes on probing cracks and crannies for spiders and other insects, most of which the cold has driven beyond its reach.

The Wren is an eccentric builder. As the breeding season approaches, it constructs two or three nests, one of which is finally selected and carefully lined with any kind of fine materials for the reception of its family, whilst the others are left unfinished, though sometimes an egg is laid in one of them. The nest, too, is placed in all kinds of odd sites, and though usually so closely conformed to its surroundings that it is easily overlooked, I once knew of one suspended among the thin twigs of an apple tree, about ten feet from the ground. Yet in this mossy cradle, swayed by every breath of wind, a numerous progeny was reared.

Hewitson found that in his garden in Oatlands Park, near Windsor, the Wren was extremely fond of building in Juniper bushes, and almost any thick evergreen shrub is indifferently occupied by it.

In winter these birds usually congregate at night to roost in company for the sake of warmth, and from ten to twenty are often found together, either in and around one of their old nests, or in a warm hole in some building.

The Wren so rarely takes a lengthy or a lofty flight, that to see one fly *over a hedge* was formerly looked upon as an ill omen, and was supposed to foretell some dire misfortune.

HOOPOE, *Upupa epops*.

There are altogether some ten instances of this beautiful but accidental visitor having occurred in this county. The first is that of one mentioned by Eyton, which was killed at the Black Birches, near Grinshill, about the year 1834; in 1841, Eyton himself obtained a specimen on Cold Hatton Heath, near Wellington; the Hawkstone Museum contains a male and a female killed at Acton Reynald, about the year 1855; the late Mr. R. A. Slaney saw one at Walford, near Basechurch, in 1858; and one that had been killed near Oswestry was brought to Henry Shaw in 1864. Since then, Mr. Rocke wrote me word that on the 4th October, 1866, he shot a female Hoopoe in a turnip field near Clunbury Hill; Mr. J. D. Southam tells me that on the 17th September, 1880, when driving from Shrewsbury to Church Stretton, he saw a Hoopoe near Leebotwood, which several times alighted on the road in front of the carriage; and Mr. J. V. T. Lander kindly informs me that one was killed on his farm at Leegomery, near Wellington, on the 17th August, 1882. The last specimen I know of was shot as it rose from out of some carrots on the 7th September, 1889, near Market Drayton.

Of these birds, the two killed at Acton Reynald, and the one

seen at Walford, occurred in the spring, and the other seven after mid-summer; whilst eight were found in North, and two in South Shropshire.

The one obtained near Oswestry was killed in the last week of November, an unusually late date for it to remain here. Hewitson thus transcribes an account of the summer habits of the Hoopoe contributed by Mr E. H. Greenhow to the 7th vol. of "London's Magazine":—"On the Bordeaux side of the Garonne, and near the city, are large spaces of marshy ground, intersected by broad ditches and creeks, terminating in the river; where, from the advantage derived from the water, many poplars and willows are planted for the sake of the twigs, which are much used for tying vines. These trees being topped at about ten or twelve feet from the ground, so as to induce them to sprout much, become very thick; and, in the course of a few years, gradually decaying at the centre, are attacked by numerous tribes of insects. In these retired places, which are frequented only by a few cow-herds and country people, the Hoopoe, which is a very shy bird, may be frequently observed examining the rotten wood, and feeding on the insects with which it abounds." Although more restricted in area, there are many places in Shropshire of a very like character to those mentioned in the foregoing quotation, where pollard willows abound, and where the Hoopoe, if unmolested, might find a breeding place. This is pre-eminently a bird that ought to be protected, as there is no reason why it should not occasionally breed here; and its graceful plumage is at all times sufficient for its identification without taking its life.

The time of the Hoopoe's migration differs remarkably in the east and west of England. In Norfolk and Suffolk, out of sixty-five examples recorded by Stevenson that had occurred since the year 1850, only six were obtained after midsummer; whilst the remaining fifty-nine occurred in April and May. On the other hand, in the west, where it is rare, it is usually seen in the autumn; the specimens being for the most part birds of the year.

In the fourth edition of Yarrell, Professor Newton mentions Herefordshire among the counties "not yet stained with its blood." Bull has, however, in his *Birds of Herefordshire*, recorded several instances of its having been seen and killed in that county. Roewe, also, mentions one which Mr Herbert Crawshay unsuccessfully pursued near Burrington pool, on the Downton Castle estate, not far from the borders of Shropshire.

NUTHATCH, *Sitta Europæa*.

Like the Woodpeckers, this quaint looking though delicately plumaged bird frequents parks and pleasure grounds where picturesque trees are spared.

In North Shropshire, however, it is rather rare and local in its distribution ; for it is seldom seen in the vicinity of the Wrekin. Mr G. H. Paddock has not found it within the boundaries of Shropshire, near Newport ; though it occurs at Aqualate, just over the Staffordshire border ; neither has Mr F. C. Woodforde observed it near Market Drayton. Still in the Ellesmere district it is frequent about Oteley, Hardwick, and around the town itself ; while, near Oswestry, Mr G. J. Dumville Lees finds it sparingly at Woodhill, the Rev. J. B. Meredith, at Knockin and Kinnerly ; and I have seen it at Brogyntyn and Whittington.

It is also very frequent about Shrewsbury ; where several pairs breed annually in the fine avenues in the Quarry, and in many of the surrounding gardens, as well as about Berwick, Haughmond Hill, and Attingham.

In South Shropshire it is of much more general occurrence, and is by no means uncommon in suitable localities, and where there are orchards.

The Nuthatch feeds for the most part upon insects and their larvæ, varying its diet in autumn and winter with the kernels of wild fruit and seeds. During these seasons beech nuts are a very favourite food ; and, when they are plentiful, small parties of five or six of these birds, perhaps family groups, may be seen flying off with them to different chinks, and quickly splitting them open.

The Nuthatch fixes nuts and walnuts, also, in like places, and cracks them with a few vigorous blows of its strong bill. Hence, as the sound of the strokes can be heard for a considerable distance, its presence is easily detected ; and it is often called a Nuthack.

Although this bird pecks into fallen fruit, I have never known or heard it charged with helping itself from the trees ; and it is therefore a harmless visitor to gardens.

The Nuthatch is a tame familiar bird, courting at all times human society, and is seldom found far away from dwellings. In winter it will come to windows to feed on crumbs or nuts ; and, like the Tits, it delights in a piece of fat, or in the investigation of the interior of a marrowbone. In warm days in spring, it often perches on a naked branch, from whence it pursues insects in the air after the manner of the Flycatcher.

When building, its plans are most methodical ; for, selecting a hole or cleft in a tree or wall, it proceeds to adapt it to its requirements. If the hole is too deep, chips and twigs are carried in, so as to make a foundation on which to place the nest ; and, if the entrance is too large, it is plastered up with mud so as to prevent the admittance of the ubiquitous Starling. The nest itself is slight, and made of various materials, old nests of Titmice and other birds being often appropriated ; and Hewitson mentions that the lining of one sent to him was composed of thin pliable pieces of the inner bark of the Scotch fir. The

eggs of the Nuthatch, which are so like those of the Great Tit that they require to be carefully discriminated, are usually six in number.

Miss Norah Prescott Decie informs me that the Nuthatch is common around Tenbury; and that a pair, which selected a box put up for birds to build in, at Bockleton Court, so carefully sealed down the lid with mud, that neither nest nor eggs could be inspected. Mr Ruddy considers the Nuthatch to be very rare in North Wales.

CUCKOO, *Cuculus canorus*.

No bird's arrival is more generally looked forward to, or noticed, than that of the Cuckoo; and, although the dates of its coming appear to vary considerably, it is really a most punctual migrant. Any record of its having been heard or seen in March, may be set down either to the circumstance that the observer had mistaken human imitations for the notes of the bird, or a hawk for the bird itself; as hitherto there is no well authenticated instance of its arrival in England during that month.

The earliest reliable dates of its coming to Shropshire are, I believe, one which the Rev. W. Serjeantson saw flying and alighting along a road near Condl, on the 8th April, 1880; and one which was seen and heard by Rocke, at Clungunford, on the 9th April, 1871. Eyton says that it arrives about the 10th May; but, except in very cold springs, it is frequently heard before then; Rocke states that around Clungunford it was usually looked for and heard about the 21th April; while for seventeen nearly consecutive years, commencing with 1862, it was heard near the Wrekin, between the 17th and 22nd of that month. It seems almost incredible that at the present time so little is known of the Cuckoo's economy, and that there is still room for so much of what is mere surmise to attach to its history. This is, however, owing to its vagrant habits; for, while other birds can be accurately and carefully watched, either when building their nests, incubating their eggs, or tending their young, no such opportunity is afforded by the Cuckoo. I have little doubt that it is a polygamous species, and that the male bird alone sings, whilst the female utters a call note that rather resembles, although it is both softer and louder, the alarm note of a Blackbird. In May, 1882, I had repeated opportunities of watching three Cuckoos, which frequented some newly pleached hedges, where they could easily be seen. One of these birds spent its time in singing and in chasng the two others; which, so far as I could hear, uttered only the liquid note I have referred to. I imagine that these three birds were a male and two females. Again, in May, 1881, four Cuckoos frequented a wood by the Severn; but I could never detect more than one in the act of singing. That it is the practice of the Cuckoo, occasionally if not regularly, to lay her egg upon the ground, and

then to convey it in her bill to some suitable nest, seems to have been proved beyond all doubt; and it is probable that she usually deposits the eggs in this way, even where the nest she has selected is placed in the open. For it is difficult to conceive that a bird of the size and weight of the Cuckoo could sit upon such frail structures as the nests of the Blackcap, Garden Warbler, and Whitethroat, without displacing them and causing their desertion.

I have also known three instances in which a Cuckoo placed her egg in a nest upon which it was impossible that she could have sat. In May, 1878, a Cuckoo was hatched in a Pied Wagtail's nest built in a stack of bricks, from which, had not a brick been taken out, the young one could not have flown.

In May, 1880, an egg was found also in a Pied Wagtail's nest in a drain pipe, where the Wagtail had only barely room to pass in and out. Both these nests were near Eaton Constantine; and in May, 1880, a Robin's nest in a hole in a bank on Charlton Hill, where the Bobby could only just find room to sit, was found to contain a young Cuckoo."

Some years ago considerable discussion arose among Naturalists as to a theory propounded by Dr. Baldamus in the German publication *Naumannia* for 1853, to the effect that the Cuckoo's egg usually more or less resembled in size and colour the eggs of the species in whose nest she deposited it.

A few casual trials which I made at the time seemed to show that many birds had no idea of either size or colour; and that they would allow eggs differing in both respects from their own to be placed unheeded in their nests. In the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, I repeated these experiments with the greatest care, and have given some of their results in the following tables. In column 1, the date of the experiment is given; in column 2, the species of egg introduced; in column 3, the nest in which it was placed; and in column 4, the result of the introduction—that is, whether the nest was forsaken, or the egg ejected, or whether it was allowed to remain undisturbed. It will be seen that the difference in size and colour of many of the eggs in these experiments was far greater than is usually the case between the typical eggs of the Cuckoo and those among which she places them.

Date 1882.	Species to which Egg belonged.	Species in whose nest it was placed.	Remarks.
April 4th	Redbreast	Thrush	Bird sitting, April 12th
April 10th	Redbreast	Hedge Accentor	Bird continued laying
April 11th	Hedge Accentor	Redbreast	Bird sitting, April 17th
April 13th	Blackbird	Thrush	Bird hatched
„	Magpie	Thrush	Bird sitting, April 21st

The first part of the chapter discusses the general principles of the theory of the firm. It begins with a definition of the firm as a collection of individuals who are organized to produce goods and services. The firm is then defined as a legal entity that is separate from its owners and has the ability to enter into contracts with other parties. The firm's objective is to maximize profit, which is the difference between total revenue and total cost.

The second part of the chapter discusses the theory of the firm in more detail. It begins with a discussion of the firm's production function, which is a relationship between the inputs used in production and the output produced. The firm's production function is then used to derive the firm's cost function, which is a relationship between the inputs used in production and the total cost of production.

The third part of the chapter discusses the firm's profit function, which is a relationship between the inputs used in production and the profit earned by the firm. The firm's profit function is then used to derive the firm's profit-maximizing input levels, which are the levels of inputs that maximize the firm's profit.

The fourth part of the chapter discusses the firm's profit-maximizing output level, which is the level of output that maximizes the firm's profit. The firm's profit-maximizing output level is then used to derive the firm's profit-maximizing price, which is the price that maximizes the firm's profit.

The fifth part of the chapter discusses the firm's profit-maximizing input levels and output level in more detail. It begins with a discussion of the firm's profit-maximizing input levels, which are the levels of inputs that maximize the firm's profit. The firm's profit-maximizing input levels are then used to derive the firm's profit-maximizing output level, which is the level of output that maximizes the firm's profit.

The sixth part of the chapter discusses the firm's profit-maximizing price, which is the price that maximizes the firm's profit. The firm's profit-maximizing price is then used to derive the firm's profit-maximizing input levels and output level, which are the levels of inputs and output that maximize the firm's profit.

The seventh part of the chapter discusses the firm's profit-maximizing input levels and output level in more detail. It begins with a discussion of the firm's profit-maximizing input levels, which are the levels of inputs that maximize the firm's profit. The firm's profit-maximizing input levels are then used to derive the firm's profit-maximizing output level, which is the level of output that maximizes the firm's profit.

The eighth part of the chapter discusses the firm's profit-maximizing price, which is the price that maximizes the firm's profit. The firm's profit-maximizing price is then used to derive the firm's profit-maximizing input levels and output level, which are the levels of inputs and output that maximize the firm's profit.

Date 1882.	Species to which Egg belonged.	Specie in whose nest it was placed.	Remarks.
April 15th	Thrush	Sparrow	Egg thrown out
"	Hedge Accentor	Sparrow	Bird continued laying
"	Blackbird	Starling	Egg thrown out
April 20th	Pied Wagtail	Redbreast	Robin sitting, April 30th
"	Redbreast	Pied Wagtail	Bird hatched
May 9th	Willow Wren	Whinchat	Bird hatched
"	Whitethroat	Willow Wren	Bird continued laying
May 11th	Whinchat	Lesser White- throat	Bird hatched
"	Hedge Accentor	Yellow Bunting	Egg thrown out
May 13th	Blackheaded Bunting	Whitethroat	Bird continued laying
"	Hedge Accentor	Tree Pipit	Bird sitting, May 21st
"	Whinchat	Meadow Pipit	Bird hatched
1883			
April 3rd	Rook	Thrush	Bird sitting, April 10th
"	Rook	Blackbird	Bird sitting, April 11th
April 10th	Hedge Sparrow	Robin	Bird hatched
May 4th	Hedge Sparrow	Lesser White- throat	Bird sitting, May 13th
May 17th	Hedge Sparrow	Blackcap	Bird hatched
"	Hedge Sparrow	Garden Warbler	Bird sitting, May 27th
May 18th	Whinchat	Pied Wagtail	Bird continued sitting.
"	Whinchat	Sparrow	Bird sitting, May 31st
"	Magpie	Starling	Bird hatched
May 19th	Sedge Warbler	Whinchat	Bird sitting, June 1st
"	Hedge Sparrow	Sparrow	Nest forsaken
May 25th	Sparrow	Whinchat	Bird sitting, June 4th
"	Whinchat	Greenfinch	Bird sitting, June 4th
"	Hedge Sparrow	Greenfinch	Bird sitting, June 5th
May 30th	Robin	Thrush	Bird sitting, June 10th
"	Thrush	Robin	Bird sitting, June 10th
1884			
April 4th	Stock Dove	Blackbird	Blackbird hatched
"	Thrush	Redbreast	Bird sitting, April 11th
"	Hedge Sparrow	Blackbird	Bird sitting, April 10th
April 11th	Blackbird	Starling	Bird hatched
"	Starling	Redbreast	Egg thrown out
April 19th	Redbreast	Pied Wagtail	Bird sitting, May 1st
"	Pied Wagtail	Thrush	Bird sitting, May 1st
May 4th	Thrush	Whitethroat	Bird sitting, May 12th
"	Whitethroat	Willow Wren	Bird hatched
"	Lesser White- throat	Greenfinch	Bird hatched
May 17th	Lesser White- throat	Thrush	Bird hatched

Date 1884.	Species to which Egg belonged.	Species in whose nest it was placed.	Remarks.
May 17th	Sedge Warbler	Blackbird	Bird hatched
May 19th	Turtle Dove	Thrush	Egg thrown out
"	Thrush	Turtle Dove	Nest forsaken
May 23rd	White Egg	Hedge Sparrow	Bird hatched
"	White Egg	Sedge Warbler	Bird sitting, June 3rd
"	White Egg	Whinchat	Bird sitting, June 5th

The above shows that forty-three out of fifty birds allowed eggs differing for the most part both in size and colour from their own to remain in their nests; and, therefore, the Cuckoo's egg has little need to resemble in either respect those among which she places it.

Should anyone wish to pursue these experiments I may add that I found the most convenient plan—as it was not required to carry out the test to the extent of actual hatching—was to boil a series of eggs hard so that they could be easily carried, and to put one in any nest where the bird was laying or had not been sitting long. This should be done as quietly as possible, and the nest should not be visited for some days.

A remarkable instance of changing not only eggs, but nests as well, was related by Mr. George Charlton in the *Field* for August 29, 1891, where, writing from Yorkshire, he says:—"Some time ago I found two Sedge Warblers' nests about 100 yards apart, and each containing six eggs. I carefully took up both nests out of the bushes they were fixed in, and exchanged their places, putting the one where the other had been. Returning a few weeks later I found that both birds had hatched each other's young. The eggs were quite fresh at the time."

I have before noticed the finding of two Cuckoo's eggs in a Meadow Pipit's nest near Much Wenlock; and Mr. G. H. Paddock, in his *Notes on Birds found near Newport*, mentions having found a Pied Wagtail's nest with four young ones and two young Cuckoos, but first of all the Wagtails, and then the smaller Cuckoo, disappeared, leaving the larger one in sole possession. Such occurrences, however, are most unusual.

Although there is a widely spread belief that Cuckoos suck the eggs of other birds, I have never been able to convict them of such an act; and the error probably arises from the females visiting the nests in order to deposit their own eggs therein.

That the young Cuckoo is fed by other birds than those which hatched it is a fact that was amply demonstrated at Eaton Constantine in the summer of 1881. On the 29th June, a Cuckoo just able to fly appeared on the croquet lawn, where day after day it sat either on the hoops or on the surrounding fence. At short intervals it uttered a series of sharp shrieks, or gave a shrill squeal, upon which either two Hedge Sparrows, two Pied Wagtails, or a Spotted Flycatcher, responded to its call—all of

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Percentage of cases
1910	1,000	100	10%
1911	1,200	120	10%
1912	1,400	140	10%
1913	1,600	160	10%
1914	1,800	180	10%
1915	2,000	200	10%
1916	2,200	220	10%
1917	2,400	240	10%
1918	2,600	260	10%
1919	2,800	280	10%
1920	3,000	300	10%

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920. The number of deaths is also given. The percentage of cases is calculated on the basis of the total number of cases reported.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920 shows a steady increase. The number of cases reported in 1910 was 1,000, and in 1920 it was 3,000. The number of deaths reported in 1910 was 100, and in 1920 it was 300. The percentage of cases is 10% in each year.

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by age group. The number of deaths is also given. The percentage of cases is calculated on the basis of the total number of cases reported.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by age group, shows that the majority of cases are reported in the 5 to 14 age group. The number of cases reported in this age group in 1910 was 600, and in 1920 it was 1,800. The number of deaths reported in this age group in 1910 was 60, and in 1920 it was 180. The percentage of cases is 60% in each year.

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by sex. The number of deaths is also given. The percentage of cases is calculated on the basis of the total number of cases reported.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by sex, shows that the majority of cases are reported in males. The number of cases reported in males in 1910 was 600, and in 1920 it was 1,800. The number of deaths reported in males in 1910 was 60, and in 1920 it was 180. The percentage of cases is 60% in each year.

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by race. The number of deaths is also given. The percentage of cases is calculated on the basis of the total number of cases reported.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by race, shows that the majority of cases are reported in the white race. The number of cases reported in the white race in 1910 was 800, and in 1920 it was 2,400. The number of deaths reported in the white race in 1910 was 80, and in 1920 it was 240. The percentage of cases is 80% in each year.

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by state. The number of deaths is also given. The percentage of cases is calculated on the basis of the total number of cases reported.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by state, shows that the majority of cases are reported in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The number of cases reported in New York in 1910 was 200, and in 1920 it was 600. The number of deaths reported in New York in 1910 was 20, and in 1920 it was 60. The percentage of cases is 20% in each year.

them being equally assiduous in bringing it food and frequently alighting upon its back, in order to drop the morsel into its capacious mouth.

The Cuckoo seems to prefer depositing its egg in the nests of the Hedge Accentor, Pied Wagtail, and Meadow Pipit; but I have also known it placed in those of the Spotted Flycatcher, Robin, Whinchat, Sedge Warbler, Blackcap, Garden Warbler, White-throat, Tree Pipit, Blackheaded Bunting, Yellow Bunting, Chaffinch, and Greenfinch, whilst along the Tern the Rev. J. B. Meredith has taken it from the nests of the Reed Warbler. The egg of the Cuckoo is small in proportion to the size of the bird; and so far as I have observed, the time of incubation is about fourteen days, or as nearly as possible the same as that of most small birds. Few birds are more helpless than the young one, and for some time after it can fly it never attempts to procure its own food.

When about to lay, the hen is by no means shy; and at Eaton Constantine, and again at Beslow, near Wroxeter, an egg was found close to the house, and beside a pathway daily frequented. It is astonishing how few people know a Cuckoo by sight, and it is often killed as a "strange bird;" even gamekeepers too frequently mistake both the old and young ones for Hawks, and shoot them as a matter of course.

The Cuckoo rarely sings much after the middle of June, and then only for short intervals. In 1866, I heard it on the 2nd July; in 1877, a wet but warm summer, it sang almost daily up to the 8th of that month; and in 1891, one sang about Radbrook, near Shrewsbury, up to the 6th; and, for a short time, on the 9th July.

The old birds leave this country early, thus verifying the old saying, "In August go he must," but the young ones sometimes stay later, for Eytton mentions having obtained one in the end of September, on the 22nd of that month, in 1886, Colonel W. S. Kenyon Slaney saw one at Hatton Grange, near Shifnal; and in 1891, Mr. Alfred Tanner informs me that one remained at Shrawardine up to the 18th September. The food of the Cuckoo consists entirely of insects or caterpillars, especially those which infest gooseberry bushes, and sloe and spindle trees.

Mr. Thomas Ruddy tells me that he has often watched it standing under gooseberry bushes, and picking the grubs off the leaves; an act of usefulness he has not observed any other bird perform except the House Sparrow.

In warm showery weather the Cuckoo often sings during the night. Roocke thus described some remarkably sleepless individuals at Clungunford:—"Five or six of these birds seemed to have attached themselves to the flower garden the whole summer, and I should say neither slumbered nor slept; from long before midnight till dawn one incessant jargon seemed to be carried on by the whole company."

KINGFISHER, *Alcedo ispida*.

This lovely bird is generally distributed, and is to be found either in pairs, or, after midsummer, in family parties, about rivers, meres, and pools, as well as along drains which intersect heaths and mosses.

The Kingfisher, however, prefers the slow placid streams in the north to the swift skirling ones in the south of the county. Thus, though it and the Dipper both dwell by the water, they usually select different homes; for, while the Kingfisher catches fish in quiet shallows, the Water Onzel seeks for insects among stony rapids and tumbling rills.

Now and then, too, the Kingfisher takes small frogs and newts from some ditch, whilst the remains in its nesting-holes testify that the young are often fed upon insects.

This brilliant bird is never seen to better advantage than when fishing, whether as it halts in mid-flight, hovers for a second in the air, and then pounces upon its prey, or as it darts from some perch upon a fish swimming beneath.

In October and November migratory Kingfishers appear, and are frequently numerous; but, should severe weather follow, most of them pass on southward, to return again in February and March.

During very wet or very severe seasons, many of the birds that remain perish from starvation; for, when the water is high and muddy, they cannot see their prey, and when the stream is ice-bound, they cannot catch it. In the wet winters of 1873-4, 1876-7, 1883-4, and 1885-6, when there were many weeks of rainy and stormy weather, the late Henry Shaw constantly alluded to the emaciated condition of the specimens sent to him for preservation; whilst in the long frosts of 1872-3, 1878-9, 1880-1, 1881-2, and 1890-1, the poor birds were so weak and tame that many were killed with stones.

The Kingfisher deposits its eggs in a hole either in a bank, rock, or dilapidated wall, preferring one the entrance of which is concealed by overhanging branches; and in such a site, among the knarled roots of an old oak, a brood were reared year after year by the side of the Severn. Although in his *Eggs of British Birds*, Hewitson expresses no opinion as to this bird rearing more than one brood, he appears subsequently to have told Hancock that it did; for the latter, in his *Birds of Northumberland and Durham*, writes:—"It breeds annually in a hole in a bank by the edge of the lake in the grounds of Oatlands, Surrey, the residence of Mr. W. C. Hewitson, where, I am informed by my friend, two broods are reared annually, and that one year he believes there were three."

The Kingfisher is said to sometimes bore a nest hole for itself; but it usually makes use of a deserted rat hole, or enlarges a hole that has been drilled by a Sand Martin. Its pure white

eggs, which are often seven in number, are generally surrounded by a layer of fish bones. These seem, however, to be the ejecta of the birds during incubation, or the remains of food from previous years rounded into a circular form rather than materials designed for a nest, as there are very few of them when a hole is first used. Mr. William Nevett has kindly sent me notice of a remarkable instance of the tameness of this bird, which occurred at Yorton, near Grinshill, in May, 1877. One day his sons took a nest from the neighbourhood of a pool and caught the old bird. When they took their spoil up to the house, however, they were scolded for their cruelty, upon which they took the eggs back, replaced them in the hole, and put the old one on them, and here, notwithstanding this rude interruption, she remained to hatch and rear her young ones in safety.

The Kingfisher is an early breeder. In 1879, I knew of seven eggs which were taken on the 4th May, and found to be considerably incubated; and on the 17th of the same month, in 1881, a nest with six young ones just able to fly was found near Minsterley. Although this bird has been known to nest at some distance from water, it is seldom seen far away from it; yet, guided by a wondrous power, the Kingfisher quickly finds out a pond, no matter how secluded, that has been stocked with fry, whose numbers it soon tends to reduce. Eyton, indeed, relates an instance where a net having been placed over a small pond, one of these birds got entangled on the under side, having dived underneath the water in chasing a fish. Neither is it a very uncommon occurrence for these birds, especially the young ones, to be choked in their efforts to swallow a Miller's Thumb or Daddy Ruffe. Writing to me in January, 1890, from Edgmond, I rejoice to say that Mr. G. H. Paddock remarks:—"Kingfishers seem to be on the increase in this neighbourhood; I see them much oftener than I did six or seven years ago."

It is a deplorable fact that a premium of a shilling each, or even more, should be so generally offered for these birds. Such is the case, however, and at all seasons of the year, they are caught, and their nestlings often left to die. Here we have one of the many instances where it is to be regretted that the Wild Birds Protection Act is not enforced with greater vigour against the receivers; as, if birdstuffers, plumassiers, and dealers in bird skins were prosecuted more frequently for having Kingfishers and other species in their possession during the close time, they would cease to offer gamekeepers, fishermen, and idle boys so much for every bird they snare, no matter at what season.

The public might also greatly assist in giving effect to the law by ceasing to buy these splendid birds when stuffed; and ladies especially might do so by discarding the fashion of wearing them as ornaments for their dress.

SELATTYN : A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKEKEY-OWEN.

Chapter II. (Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 58).

WILLIAM, only son and heir of Sir John Owen, was born about 1624.¹ He was, as we saw, with his father at the siege of Bristol in 1643: what further part he took in the Civil Wars is unknown.

An old Diary belonging to his father-in-law, Lewis Anwyl of Park, in the Parish of Llanfrothen, Co. Merioneth, records his marriage with Katherin Anwyl, her birth and the marriage of her parents. The following extracts from it may be interesting:—

“1627. I (Lewis Anwyl) was married the 12 daye of Sept. att Vaynol in Mlyntshire with frances, the fourth daughter of Sir William Jones Knight.² I beinge then about the age of 31 yeares, shee of the age of 23 or thereabout, my father and father-in-lawe then being present. The Minister that married her was her uncle Edmund Griffith, then Dean of Bangor, afterwards Bishop of Bangor.”³

1628. My daughter Katherin was borne att Holburne in London Wed. 15 Aug. Chris. the Thursday sevenight after at St Andrewe's Church Holburne. Her godfather Lt Col. Davyes of Groissans. Godmothers Lady Katherin Jones⁴ and Margery, my brother Charles Jones his wife.

1633, 14 May frances Anwyl died att Lloyn my father's house near Dolgelle.”

¹ The Registers of Penmorfa Parish only go back to 1683.

² Of Castellmarch, Co. Carnarvon. Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. See *Herald. Visit. Wales.*, vol. ii., p. 70.

³ Born at Cefn Anwlech in Lleyu, Co. Carnarvon, 1570. Dean of Bangor 1613, Bishop 1633-1637. His sister Margaret married Sir Wm. Jones. See *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, vol. ii., p. 176.

⁴ Probably Sir Wm. Jones's second wife. See *Hist. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., note p. 117.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed and Sold by J. BARNES, in Pall-mall; and by J. H. BARNES, in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1790.

Lewis Anwyl died in 1641,¹ but the Diary is continued. The marriage of Catherine Anwyl, aged "about 19," with William Owen, aged "about 24," upon "March 25th, 1648," is entered in it. It also states that "we came to Llanddyn to lieve 25 March, 1653," and gives the birth and baptism of their four eldest children.

"Ellin, born at Carnarvon, 23 Maye, 1651, being fryday, bap. the next daye." Jane, frances, and John born at Llanddyn Hall, 1653, 1655, and 1656.

From this Diary we get Catherine Owen's autograph.

Catherina Owen 1656

She inherited the property at Cemmaes, Co. Montgomery, of her grandmother Elsbeth, wife of William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., Sheriff for Merioneth 1611 and 1624, and daughter and co-heir of Edward Herbert, ap John ap Sir Richard Herbert, Kt., of Cemmaes.²

Park and the rest of the Anwyl estates went to Robert,³ second son of William Lewis Anwyl and husband of Catherine, daughter of Sir John Owen.

*(The Anwyl Arms are those of Owen Gwynedd, Vert 3 Eagles displayed in fess. or.)*⁴

William Owen succeeded as residuary legatee to the estates of his uncle, "Col. William Owen of Porkinton," in 1670.⁵ The following is an extract from his Will:—

"Item. I give, devise and bequeathe my Capitall Messuage and Tenement wherein I now dwell and all the rest and residue of my Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments

¹ He was Sheriff for Merioneth 1610-41

² *Herald. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii., p. 70.

³ He was Sheriff for Merioneth 1650, and died 11 Oct., 1653. His wife died in April, 1700, and was buried at Eglwys Rhos. (Peniarth MSS.)

⁴ Some wooden helmets, surmounted with an eagle, the Anwyl Crest, are preserved at Brogyntyu. They were formerly over their tombs.

⁵ Will "Duke 25," Somerset House.

in the Realm of England and Dominion of Wales to my nephew William Owen and his heirs for ever."

Col. Wm. Owen left also to his nephew, together with others, the trusteeship of the Almshouses founded by his mother, Dame Elin Eure.

His Will appoints "my nephew William Owen of Llanddyn, in the County of Denbigh," trustee of "certaine Almshouses already created in Williw Street, Oswestry," together with "Roger Evance of Trevaleth,¹ Co. Salop, Esq., Marmaduke Lloyd of Drenewydd,² gent., and William Griffiths of Circhley, Co. Anglesey." The trustees were to have "Messuages or Tenements with appurtenances" in Trefonnen, and to receive the rents for the support of the Almshouses, to be equally divided between them yearly. "And my Will is that my trustees shall every third yeare out of the rents and profitts of the said premisses, buy new Coates for the poore men, and new gownes for the poore women, and if there be any surplusage of the profitts in the said trustees hands that they shall employ and dispose thereof for the maintenance of the saide poore men and poore women."

In 1673, we find William Owen's name as one of the Burgesses of the Town of Oswestry, paying towards the renewing of the Charter by Charles II.

He died in 1677, and was buried at Llangollen on January 30th. His Will dated 23 June, 1674, was proved June 7, 1678.³

He bequeaths "to the poore of Llangollen £5. To the poore of Silattin, Co. Salop, 40^s."

"Unto Katherina my deare and loving wife, all my messuages and lands situate and lying within the parish of Llangollen, for her life."

¹ Roger Evance of Treflach, Oswestry Parish, Sheriff for Shropshire 1677.

² The father of Ed. Lloyd, the Shropshire Antiquary, who died 1715. Drenewydd, Whittington, was sold about 1830 by W. W. E. Wynne, the representative of the Lloyds, to William Ormsby Gore of Porkington.

³ Will, "Reeve 67," Somerset House.

“To my eldest daughter, Elin Owen £5, to my second daughter Jane Owen the some of £1,200, to my youngest daughter Frances Owen £1,000, to my second son William Owen £500, to my youngest son Lewis Owen £500.

“To my said wife Katherina and Robert my eldest son my other messuages, lands and tenements not bequeathed.”

He appoints his wife Katherina and his eldest son Robert his executors.

By this Will, the eldest daughter Elin seems left unprovided for; but she had an income from another source, as is shown by her Will, to which she left her sister Jane executor. It was proved in January, 1702.¹

The second daughter Jane outlived all her brothers and sisters, and appears to have ended her days at Wrexham, as in her Will dated January 24, 1732-3, she is described as “Jane Owen, heretofore of Porkington, now of Wrexham.”²

She left a small endowment to “the 12 poor persons, belonging to and living in the Almshouses in Oswestry, commonly called Porkington Almshouses, the sum of 18^s to be paid to them yearly for ever, in manner following, viz., to each poor person every Christmas Day 6^d, every Easter Day 6^d, and every Whitsunday 6^d.”

The youngest daughter Frances married John Rowlands of Conway, Sheriff for Carnarvonshire 1688-9 and 1692-3. She died 12th January, 1718, and was buried at Llanbeblig,³ where a monument was erected to her memory by her daughter Margaret, wife of John Griffith of Brinodel.⁴

We know nothing of William Owen, the second son mentioned in the Will, save that his burial is entered in Selattyn Register on September 24, 1687, and absolutely nothing of Lewis the youngest.

¹ Will, “Degg. 11,” Somerset House.

² Will, fo. 158, Price, Somerset House.

³ The Parish Church of Carnarvon.

⁴ Peniarth MSS.

There are three very interesting unsigned letters¹ written to Sir Robert Owen, his sister Ellen, and John Rowlands, concerning King James II.'s abdication, which, it will be remembered, took place on 23rd December, 1688.

The first of them is dated 25 December, 1688.

“ Sir

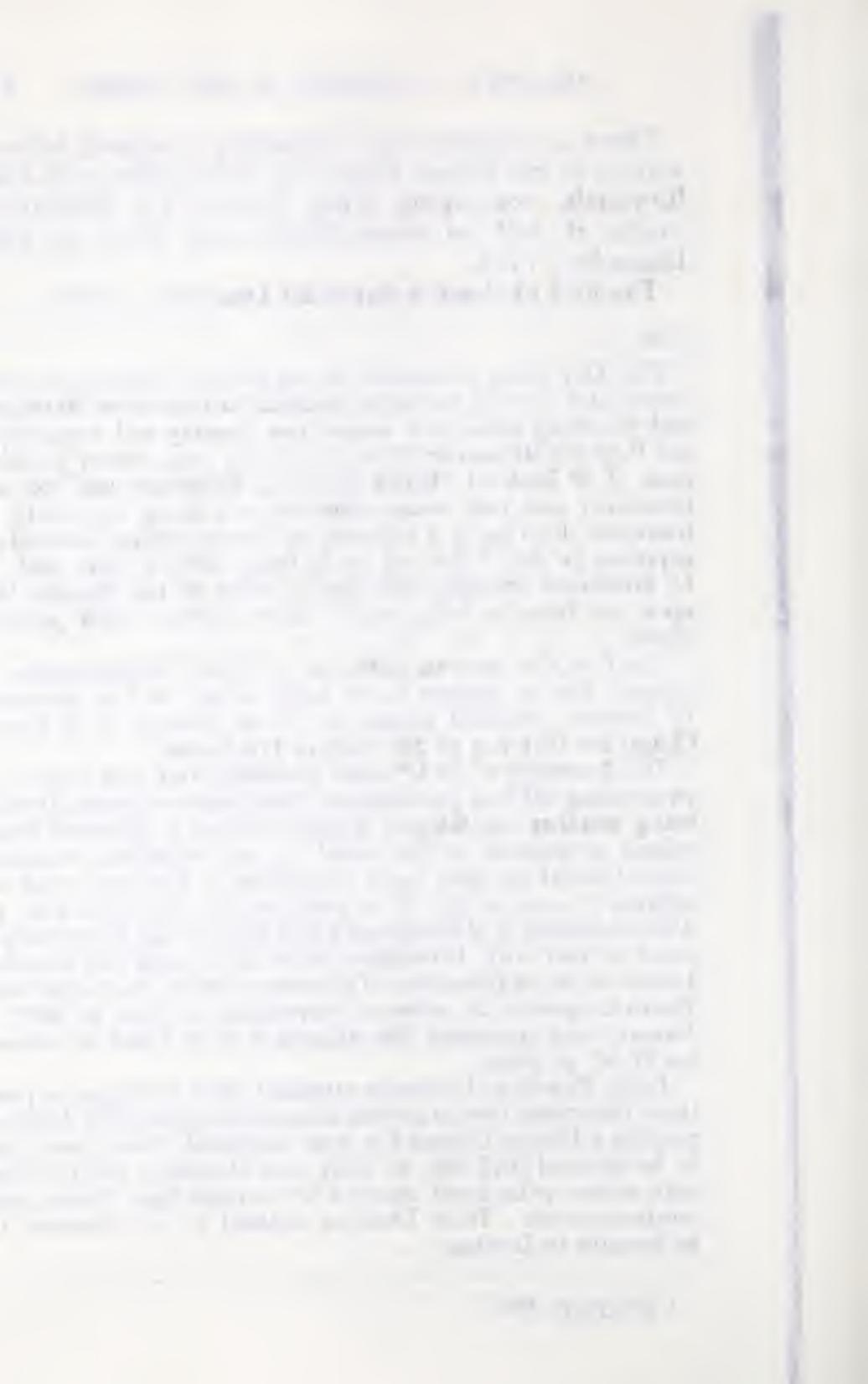
This Day being ye Nativity of our Blessed Saviour you must excuse this Brevity, the most materiall is y^t ye E. of Middlesex and Ailesbury came to S^t James' last Sunday and acquainted the P. y^t his Majesty by 3 in ye morning went out of ye Back door of S^r Richard Head's house at Rochester and gott on horseback and rode some miles where a sloop lay ready to transpose them (as it is believed) to France, having received an expresse ye day before of ye Q. being arriv'd there and ye L^d Middleton brought with him a letter w^h his Majesty left upon ye Table it being rather about private than publick affairs.

The P. of Or: sent an Officer to ye french Ambassadour to comand him to diparte in 48 hours which he has observed. D^r Burnett preached before his H. on Sunday at S^t James Chapp, his text was ye 23^d verse of 118 Psalm.

The Assembly of ye L^{ds} mett yesterday and Satt from 9 in ye morning till 5 in ye afternoon their great and main Debate being whether the King of England having a Fiduciall Trust lodged or deposed in him could by any violation or breach thereof forfeit ye same upon conclusion y^r L^dships voted an address to — to his H. to pray him to take upon him ye Administration of Military and Civill Govern^t till a Convention could be had with Directions to his H. to send his Circular Letters to all ye Comuners of Counties, Citties, Burroughs and Towns Corporate to order a Convention to meet ye 22nd of January and appointed this aftnoon 4 of ye Clock to attend his H. wth ye same.

Judge Powell and Stringer attended their L^dships to pray their Directions how to govern themselves upon ye L^d Jeffrye's praying a Habeas Corpus but were answered y^t they were not to be directed [by] him in their own Bussiness but bid him take notice y^t he stood charged wth several high Crimes and misdemeanours. Their L^dships ordered all ye Prisoners to be brought to London.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.



It is said Sr Edward Hales and his Keeper went both away together from Maidstone but were retaken."

"To Sir Rob^t Owen Kn^t at Porkinton
near Oswestrey, Salop."

The second letter is undated.

"Madam

On Sunday night ye Queen and P. of Wales went over to Lambeth and from thence in 2 Coaches I know not whither. On Munday ye L^d Chancelor is said to have followed, y^t night ye K. went after them, tho he had appointed to be with ye L^d Feversham and Army at 12 noon on Tuesday. The K. being gone, on Tuesday morning ye L^{ds} Spiritual and Temporal y^t were in Town met ye L^d Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall and acquainted them with it and desired them and ye lieutenancy to provide for ye safety of ye Citty: all this Day ye L^{ds} sate together at Guildhall and issued out warrants for ye Peace of ye Kingdom. First to secure ye Tower, where they made ye L^d Lucas (a protestant turned out by Tyreonel) Lieut. for ye time instead of Skelton. Then to ye Lord Craven to secure Westminster and Southwark; then to ye Earl of Feversham to prevent all acts of Hostility in ye Army, then to ye Earl of Dartmouth to prevent ye like in ye fleet; then to him to secure ye Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, then to Capt. Tufto to secure Tilbury, then to secure ye Cinqueports and Portsmouth, all these to disarm all Papists and lastly they drew up a Declaration (which will be in print) that since his Majesty was privately withdrawn they thought themselves obliged to take care of ye Publick peace, and y^t they will forthwith apply to ye P. of O. and assist him in proeuring a free parliament and in ordering everywhere Papists to be disarmed, and Jesuits and Popish Preists to be secured. With this Declaration, E. of Pembroke, Vis^{ct} Weymouth, B^p of Ely, and L^d Colepeper are ordered to goe to ye Prince to-morrow. There goe others with an address from L^d Mayor, Aldermen, and Lieutenancy. These buisnesses held us till night. Then all ye L^{ds} sup^d at ye L^d Mayors.

The meanwhile ye rabble are ransacking ye Popish Chappels but I hope without ye effusion of Blood.

Wee have not heard of ye P. of O. since he came to Hungerford, but wee gues he is now at Oxford.

At Windsor yo souldiers declared for Prot. Relig. and free Parliament and secured their Popish Officers."

"For Madam Ellen Owen at Porkinton neer Oswestry
by Salop Bag.

ffor Sir Rob. Owen att ye Raven in Shrewsbury, this hasten."

The third letter is dated

“ London, Decemb. 29, 1688.

Sir

His Mat. going away in a Smack is confirmed, who landed at Ambletuse, a small town between Calleice and Bullain with Capt. Trevanion Capt. Ma Donnwic, he lay at Bullain Tuesday night, where he was mett by the Duke of Berwick, Mr Fitz James and Sr Roger Strickland. His Ma^{ty} with the 2 former went for Paris the next day ab^t 9 aelock and was followed by Sir Roger Strickland and ye 2 Captains. Tis said that ye Queen¹ and ye Prince with the Lady Powess and Lady Strickland, were last Sunday at Abbeville.

The Earls of Powis and Salisbury, Lady Jenner, Mr. Burton of Graham, Obediah Walker and Polton ye Jesuitt was expected in town this night in order to their Comittm^t.”

“ ffor Mr John Rowlands in Conway.”

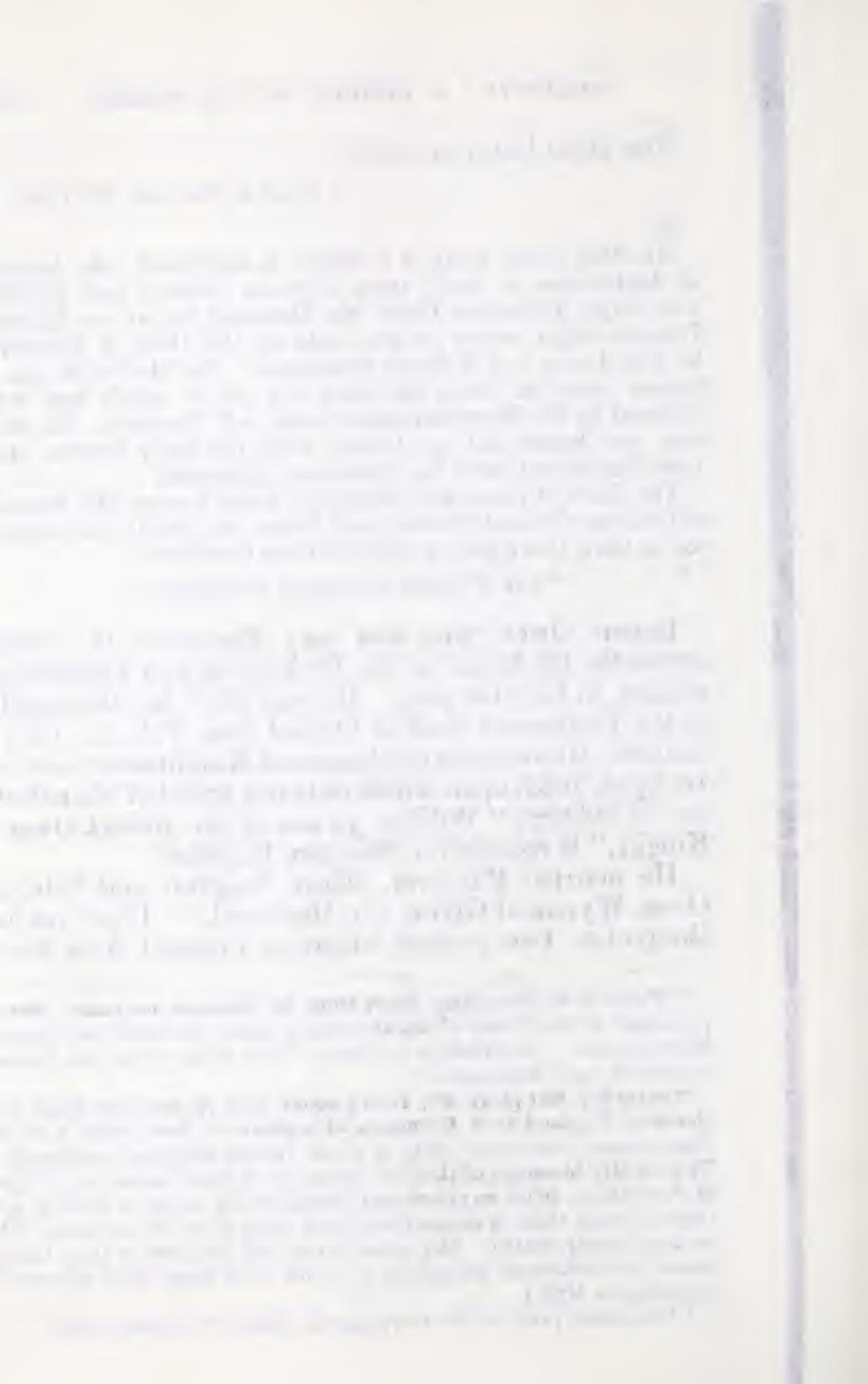
Robert Owen, who was born November 16, 1658, succeeded his father in the Porkington and Clenenney estates, in his 21st year. He was M.P. for Merioneth in the Parliament held at Oxford from Feb. 15, 1681, to 1685. He received the honour of Knighthood prior to 16 April, 1685, upon which date the burial of his eldest son in infancy, “ William ye son of Sir Robert Owen, Knight,” is recorded in Selattyn Register.

He married Margaret, eldest daughter and heir of Owen Wynne of Glynn, Co. Merioneth.² There are at Brogyntyn two curious letters of proposal from him,

¹ There is an interesting letter from Dr. Kenyon, for many years physician to the Court of St. Germain's, about the death of Queen Mary Beatrix. He writes to his sister, “ Mrs. Kenyon att her house in Salford, near Manchester.”

“ Saturday last [May 8th, 1718,] about 7 in ye morning dyed ye Queen of England at S. Germain's, of a pleuretic fever, after 4 or 5 days illness. She was a lady of great virtues and great sufferings. The worldly blessings of this life are surely of small esteem in ye Eye of Providence, or its ways are very impeetrable to us, or what is as true as either, there is another time and place where all accounts will be most justly stated. Her enemys too will dye, and if they have caused her sufferings wrongfully I do not envy them their success.” (Gredington MSS.)

² Covenants prior to this marriage are dated 27 October, 1683.



upon which it has been remarked "that the course of true love did not run smoothly."

The Wynnes of Glynn descend from Osborn Wyddel,¹ the great-grandson of Maurice Fitzgerald, son of Gerald Fitz Walter de Windsor and of Nesta, daughter of Rees ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales, who died 1136.² Maurice Fitzgerald accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in 1168, and was buried in the Abbey of Greyfriars, Wexford, in 1177. "Osburn Wyddel settled in Wales in the 13th century, and was assessed in the parish of Llanaber, Co. Merioneth, towards the tax of the 15th in 1293 or 1294."³

His descendant in the 8th generation became possessed of Glynn by marriage with Laurea, daughter and heir of Richard Bamville.

From "the pedigree of the infamous Colonel Jones the Regicide," we learn that "Osburne Wyddel, a younger sonne of the House of Desmond in Ireland, came into Wales in the time of Llewelyn the Great, Prince of Wales, and was so much in his favor that he obtayned great possessions of the said Prynce as Corsygedol, G . . . , and other lands in the Marches of Wales. His posteritye were very eminent in all ages by obtayning great marches [matches] whereby they became men of great estates and meanes, and divers great houses yet in North Wales doe lineally descend from the said Osburne, which flourish even from this day."⁴

Owen Wynne of Glynn, had married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Mostyn of Nant, Co. Flint, fifth son of Sir Roger Mostyn, Kt., by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bt. He

¹ i.e., the Irishman.

² William de Barri, the father of Giraldus Cambrensis, was a younger son of Gerald de Windsor and Nesta.

³ Peniarth MSS., No. 6, in the autograph of Robt. Vaughan, Antiquary of Hengwrt.

⁴ Peniarth MSS., the original being in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, Antiquary of Hengwrt, and written 1619-50.

was Sheriff for Merioneth 1674-5, for Carnarvon 1675-6, and for Flintshire 1676.

Amongst the Peniarth MSS. is an ode to *Owen Wynne* when he came home from Oxford, by Gryffith Philip; an ode upon his marriage in 1661 by the same, two odes to him by John Owen and Philip John Philip, five elegies upon him by Sion Dafydd, Hugh Morris, Hugh Jones, Owen Griffydd, and David Davies.¹

Owen Wynne died January, 1682, and was buried at Llanfihangel y Traethau.²

(Arms: *Ermine, a saltire gu., with a Crescent for difference. Those of Osborn Fitzgerald*).

The Wynnes of Glyn were connected with Sir Robert Owen prior to his marriage with Margaret, for Robert Wyn of Glyn, who died in 1589, had married Katharine, daughter of Ellis ap Maurice of Clenenney; and William Wynne of Glyn (the Sheriff for Merioneth 1618 and 1636-7), who died in 1658, had married Katherine, eldest child of William Lewis Anwyl of Park.

The younger sister of Margaret Wynne, Katherine, married Peter Pennant of Bichton, Co. Flint, and was grandmother of Thomas Pennant of Downing, the author of *Tours in Wales*.³

Sir Robert Owen, like his father-in-law, was favoured by the Bards. There is an "Englyn" on his marriage by Hugh Morris,⁴ and an Elegy upon him by Owen Gryfydd.⁵

¹ Peniarth MSS., No. 51.

² Owen Wynne's brother, Wm. Wynne of Wern jure uxoris, was the ancestor of the first Wm. Wynne of Peniarth, whose grandson, Wm. W. E. Wynne, contributed so largely to Welsh Archæology, and whose MSS. are so often quoted here.

³ He mentions that "in Sellatyn Parish is Porkington, the seat of my kinsman Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq." Vol. i., p. 354 (edit. 1810).

⁴ Peniarth MS., 51.

⁵ Peniarth, Hengwrt MS., 362a.

We are told that "Hugh Morus¹ (Eos Ceiriog) was a frequent and welcome guest at Porkington . . . where he had an interview with Dr. William Lloyd, the learned Bishop of St. Asaph,² and verses composed on the occasion are printed in his Works."

It is not surprising that Sir Robert Owen gladly welcomed the old poet who "was a staunch friend to Charles I." and who "during the Civil War exerted all the power of his pen on the side of royalty."

Sir Robert Owen spent a great deal of his time at Porkington; seven out of his nine children were born there, and baptized at Selattyn. His life must have been a very busy one, we hear of him as Mayor of Oswestry in 1686 and in 1696, as Sheriff for Merioneth 5th January, 1688, and as M.P. for Carnarvon from 19 January, 1689, until his death upon the 3rd April, 1698, at the age of 40. He was buried at Selattyn on the 11th of April, on the south side of the chancel, where a gravestone surmounted by his arms commemorates him and his children, William, Frances, and Edward, who pre-deceased him. He partially rebuilt and altered the house at Porkington, of which there is a print bearing his seal, dated 1695. A beautiful portrait of him by Sir Godfrey Kneller hangs in the Library at Brogyntyn: a three-quarters length, wearing a full brown wig and a brown robe.

There are a large number of political letters (most of which are unsigned): some of these relate to the Dutch and Irish wars; there are also Parliamentary documents which belonged to Sir Robert Owen.

His wife survived him for many years. She died April 10th, 1727, and was buried at Selattyn on April 13th.

¹ "Hugh Morris, an eminent poet and one of the best song writers that has appeared in Wales, was born in 1622 at Llansilin." (See *Bye-Gones*, Feb. 1874). His Works, in 2 vols., were edited by the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain), Rector of Manafon. Wrexham, 1820.

² One of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower, 1688. He was Bishop of S. Asaph 1680-92.

Of the younger sons that survived their father, John, born 8th October, 1691, died unmarried at Brymbo, and was buried at Selattyn on April 11th, 1732.

Arthur, born 20th February, 1692, was married at Selattyn Church on 14th January, 1727, to Mary, daughter of Robert Griffiths of Brymbo.¹ This lady had been twice married before, first to Robert Jeffreys² of Acton, Co. Denbigh, and secondly to Richard Clayton of Lee Hall, Co. Salop.³ She was probably an heiress, for Arthur Owen is described as "of Wrexham" in Selattyn Register in the record of his burial on August 1st, 1739. He died at Bristol, but was buried at Selattyn.

Lewis, born 29th September, 1696, was Rector of Barking and Wexham. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Lyster of Penrhos, Co. Montgomery, and of Moynes Court, Co. Monmouth; and died at Barking in 1746, leaving a son John and a daughter Margaret, both of whom died unmarried.

John died 18th December, 1823, aged 82. He bequeathed his Monmouthshire estates to John Lyster, Esq., and the rest of his property to his cousin Mary Jane Ormsby Gore of Porkington.

Margaret, born November, 1743, died at Shrewsbury, 25th October, 1816.

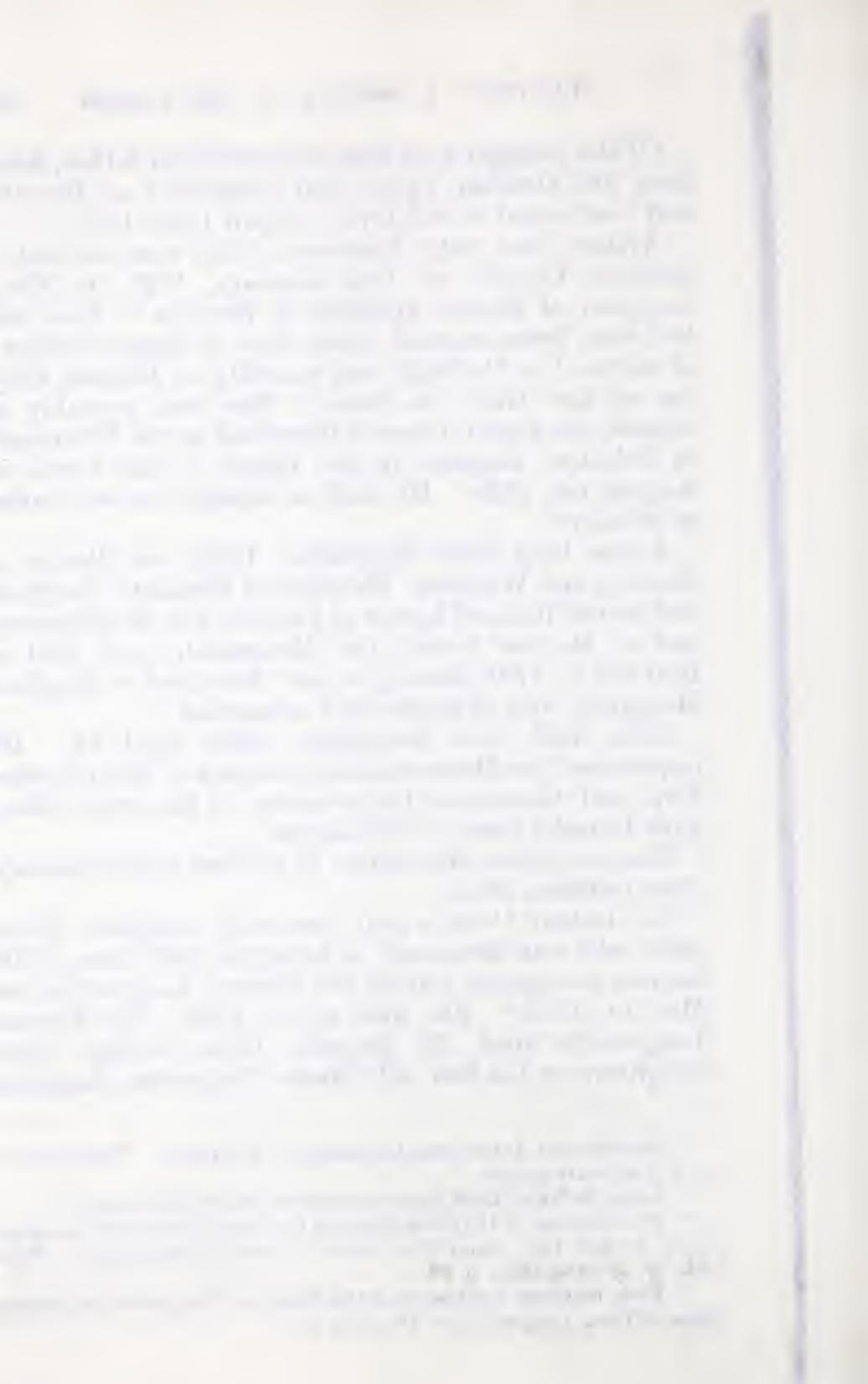
Sir Robert Owen's only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, who was christened at Selattyn 24th June, 1636, became the second wife of Sir Thomas Longueville, on May 14, 1735.⁴ She died s.p. in 1754. Sir Thomas Longueville died 23 August, 1759, leaving three daughters by his first wife Maria-Margaretta, daughter

¹ Brymbo and Acton were townships of Wrexham. The former is now a separate parish.

² Judge Jeffreys, Lord High Chancellor, was of this family.

³ The Cleatons or Claytons obtained Lee Hall, Langley, by marriage with Rachel Lee, about the middle of the 17th century. Vide *Sheriff's of Shropshire*, p. 97.

⁴ Their marriage settlement dated May 13, 1735, is in the possession of Thos. Longueville of Penylan, Esq.



of Sir John Conway of Bodryddan, Flintshire. At his death the baronetcy became extinct.

But to return to *Wm Owen* the eldest surviving son and heir of Sir *Wm Owen* Robert Owen, who was born 30 July, 1688, and was therefore only 10 years old at the time of his father's death.

He married in 1730 Mary, only daughter of Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton, by Mary, second daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin and his wife Susannah Tanat of Aberatanat.

The alliance with the family of Godolphin contributed largely to the interesting collection of letters of the 18th century at Brogyntyn, many of which were written by Col. Sidney Godolphin and his daughters Margaret and Ellen.

A few of the most interesting are given here, the writers of which will be easily identified by the accompanying Pedigree.

The Godolphins were an ancient Cornish family. "John de Godolphin was living about the time of the Norman Conquest, and amongst his other feudal possessions was Lord of the Manor of Godolphin, and resided there."¹

Their name, anciently spelt Godolghan, signifies in Cornish a white eagle, hence their

(Arms: Gules, an Eagle with two heads displayed, between 3 fleurs de lis argent).

Col. Sidney Godolphin became possessed of Aberatanat, in the parish of Llanyblodwel, near Oswestry, by his marriage with Susannah, the youngest daughter and heir of Rees Tanat, whom we mentioned in this history before, as being the husband of Margaret, daughter of John Owen of Porkington.

The history of Rees Tanat, his wife and children is written in marble, on the walls of the Chancel of Llanyblodwel Church. The first tablet tells that

"Here lyeth the body of Rees Tanat, Esq., who

¹ Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.

deceased ye 5th of Sept^r, 1661, in the 53rd year of his age, he married Margaret, dau. of John Owen, Esq., by whome he had issue 5 sons and 6 daughters, whereof 6 survived him, 2 sons, Thomas and Owen, and 4 daughters Ellin, Mary, Penelope, and Susanna."

The next record tells the sorrowful story of the death of the last heir male, "Owen Tanat, youngest son of Rees Tanat, being the last heir male of that ancient family and 23rd successively. Obiit 18 Nov. 1668, in ye 18th year of his age."

Twelve years later his mother and eldest sister are laid in their graves. The Llanyblodwel Register beginning only in 1695, we can find no explanation of the cause of their deaths on two succeeding days.

The marble Tablet informs us that "Margaret wife of Rees Tanat died Oct. 29, 1690," and that "Ellen Tanat, Spinster, eldest daughter of Rees Tanat, dyed 28 Oct., and was interred the same day as her mother."

(The Arms of the Tanats of Abertanat are those of Union Esell. Party per fesse sable and argent, a lion ramp. counter-changed; and on a dexter canton arg. a tower sable).

Susannah, Dame Godolphin's monument gives us the following account of her husband and children :—

"Susannah Godolphin, ye youngest daughter of Rees Tanat heiress of Abertanat and last of ye family of Tanats, married Colonel Sidney Godolphin, Auditor of ye Principality of Wales, together with ye Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Cheshires, also Auditor of Cofferers Acc^{ts} of his Majesty's Household and Expences of ye Buildings and Provisions of ye Royall Hospitall at Greenwich and Governor of ye Islands and Garrison of Scilly, by whome he had issue one son and 5 daughters, viz. Tanat, Margaret, Mary, Penelope, Ellin, and Frances. Tanat Godolphin died of a fever in Flanders before he came of age, having served near 7 years under his Majesty King William and made 5 Campaigns, and was as brave and stout an officer as any of his time.

Frances Godolphin d'yed a child. Mary married ye Rev^d Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton College. Penelope married Francis Hoblin of Nantswiden in Cornwall,

Esquire, and since Sir William Pendarvis of Pendarvis in the same County.

She was a prudent woman, a good wife, a tender mother, and an exemplary Christian. She departed this life ye 10th February, 1728, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Margaret Godolphin obint 5 October, 1766, aged 90."

GODOLPHIN.

¹ Sir William Godolphin, =
died July 30, 1570.

¹ Sir Francis Godolphin = Margaret, dan. of John Killigrew, of Arwenick,
buried Ap. 23, 1608. Cornwall.

¹ Sir William Godolphin, Kt. = Thomasin, dau. and heir of Thomas Sidney, Esq., of Wrighton, Norfolk.
Accompanied Robt., Earl of Essex to Ireland, knighted for his gallantry at Arklow. M.P. for Cornwall. Died 1613.

John = Judith Meredith.

¹ Sir Francis Godolphin, M.P. for S. Ives. Governor of Scilly. created Kt. of the Bath for his loyalty at the coronation of King Charles II. He had 16 children.

Dorothy, Sidney, M.P., 2nd dau. of Sir Hen. Berkeley of Yarlington, Somerset.

Sidney, M.P., killed fighting for King Charles I. at Chagford, Devon, Jan. 1642.

William Penelope = Sir Charles Berkeley, knighted 1623. Treasurer of the Household to Charles II. Succeeded his son as 2nd Visct. Fitzhardinge, d. 1668.

Rees Tanat, of Abertanat, Llanbyblodwel Parish, Died 5th Sept., 1661, aged 52.

= Margaret, dau. of John Owen, of Porkington. Died Oct. 29, 1690.

Thomas, d. s.p.

Owen, last heir male of the Tanats, d. 18 Nov., 1668.

Ellin, d. 28 Oct. 1690, s.p.

Mary, d. s.p.

Penelope, d. s.p.

3 more sons and 2 daughters who died before their father.

Susannah, = Col. Sidney Godolphin, buried at Llanbyblodwel, Feb. 15, 1723.
Auditor of the Principality of Wales, etc., and of His Majesty's household, etc.

Tanat, d. s.p., under age of 21.

Margaret, d. Oct. 5, 1766, aged 90.

Penelope = 1st Francis Hoblin, of Nantswiden, Cornwall.
2nd Sir William Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, Cornwall.

Ellen, Frances young.

a |

b |

<p>1 | 2 | 3</p> <p>Sir William Godolphin, created Bt. 1661, d. unmarried 1710.</p>	<p>Francis, d. 1675.</p>	<p>Sidney, created 1st Earl Godolphin 1706, Lord High Treasurer of England 1702, d. 15 Sep. 1712, buried in Westminster Abbey.</p>	<p>4 |</p> <p>Margaret, 4th dau. and coheir of Col. Thomas Blagge, Groom of the Bed-chamber to Kings Charles I. & II. Born Aug. 2, 1652. Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine. Married May 16, 1675, in the Temple Church, London. Died Sept. 9, 1678.²</p>
---	--------------------------	--	---

<p>5 |</p> <p>Charles d. 1720.</p>	<p>6 |</p> <p>Elizabeth Francis Godolphin, des. from John Godolphin.</p>	<p>7 |</p> <p>Sir Edward Northcote, Bt.</p>	<p>Jael=Edward Boscawen, their son Hugh, was created 1st Viscount Falmouth in 1720.</p>
------------------------------------	--	---	---

4

Henry Godolphin, D.D., Dean of S. Paul's, Provost of Eton Coll. Died at Eton Jan. 29th, 1732³

<p>Henry d. June 3, 1722, s.p.</p>	<p>Francis, 2nd and last Baron Godolphin, of Helston, d. s.p. 1785.</p>	<p>8 |</p> <p>1st mar. 1734, Lady Barbara, dau. of Wm. Bentinck, Earl of Portland, she died 1736.</p> <p>2nd mar. Lady Anne, dau. of 2nd Earl Fitzwilliam, b. Aug. 23, 1722.</p>	<p>9 |</p> <p>Mary=William Owen of Porkington. 1730.</p>
------------------------------------	---	--	--

<p>Robt. Godolphin Owen, b. 1773, d. s.p. 1792.</p>	<p>Francis, born 1745, d. s.p. 1774.</p>	<p>10 |</p> <p>Margaret b. 1737, d. 1806 etc.</p>	<p>11 |</p> <p>Owen Ormsby b. 1749, d. 1804.</p>	<p>12 |</p> <p>Ellen, and 3 who died young.</p>
---	--	---	--	---

c |

¹ These five are buried in S. Breage Church, Cornwall. Some helmets belonging to this family still hang before the Altar in the Godolphin Chapel.

² Her saintly life was written by her great friend and adviser, John Evelyn, in 1684. It was first published by S. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, 1817, and re-published by Edward William Harcourt of Nuneham, a descendant of Evelyn's, in 1888. She was buried at S. Breage Church, Cornwall, and her funeral "cost not much less than £1000." (See Evelyn's Diary, Sep. 17, 1678).

³ The silver gilt Altar plate at S. Breage's Church was the gift of Dr. Godolphin in 1693. It is engraved with his Arms and Name.



Handwritten text, possibly a title or a section heading, centered on the page.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a conclusion or a list of items.

^c
Francis, 2nd Earl, born Sep. 3, 1678 = Lady Henrietta Churchill, eldest dau. and
M.P. for Oxford, Lord Warden coheir of John, Duke of Marlborough,
of the Stanneries, Colferer to upon whose death she became Duchess
to Queen Anne, etc., created 23 Jan., of Marlborough, she died 24 Oct., 1733,
1735, Baron Godolphin, of Helston, aged 53.
with special remainder to the
heirs male of his deceased uncle,
Dr. Henry Godolphin. He died
Jany. 13, 1766.

William, Marquis of Blandford, M.P., for Wood- stock, d. s.p. Aug. 24, 1731.	= Maria Catherine, dau. of Peter de Jonghe, of Ut- recht, mar. 1729, she re-married 1734, Sir William Wyndham, Bt., and d. 1779, s.p., buried at Mortlake.	Henry, died young.	= Henrietta d. s.p. 1776.	= Thomas Pelham Holle, Duke of Newcastle.
--	--	--------------------------	---------------------------------	---

Mary, mar. 1740, d. 1764 = Thomas Osborne, 4th Duke of Leeds.
aged 40.

Francis, Godolphin Osborne, 5th Duke of Leeds,
b. 1751, etc.

The first letter from Col. Sidney Godolphin was probably written to his wife. It describes the death of his sister. "Nelly" was, doubtless, his daughter Ellen.

"July ye 7th 1715.

My Dear

Upon fryday last was Senight (after my late indisposission) I went into ye Country to refresh myself in ye Aier and upon Sunday last (after I was gon to bed) I rec^d a letter from Nelly giving a melancholly acc^t of her poor dear Aunt's illness. On Monday I came to Towne and yesterday about 3 'n ye afternoon it pleased God to take her out of ys wicked world, she was insensible I believe from ye beginning (I mean from fryday) wee prayed wth her about 11 (as ye Church directs) but she was passt apprehending what wee were about, and remaind very quiett and at last dyed like a lambe, I pray God prepare us all for our last Great Change.

How ys melancholly matter was occasioned I dont know but finde she has had some pressures upon her spirits sometime w^{ch} her reservd temper would not give her leave to (?) tho' she would not quite Consent. I can't pretend to say she was without faylings (God help us wee have all too too many) but

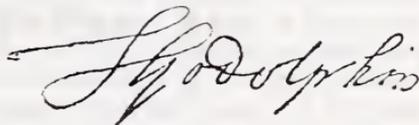
I will presume to say (tho' she was my sister) the wisest head yet was lately in that house will to-morrow night be layd lowe, and will be very much wanted for ye Good Government of a foolish family.

How matters stand between the Vicar¹ and Mad^m: Sarah I don't know fully, yet know enuf to make me Conclude (or at least strongly fancy and y^t you know will goe a great way with me), That she can't in Honour leave him in ye Lurch (for I won't bring Conscience into ye Case) yet I doubt ye Government of a Syilly Rich. Bro^r Rideing in an Easy Coach in state (for a Hack is very uneasy as well as ungentle) and some other such consideration will make her forgett Viccar and everything eals y^t may ecclips her Grandear; till her Bro^r's Seccond Marriage (which I verrelly believe is not unlikely in time to happen) does it effectually! I should be glad to finde (what indeed I don't expect) that she should seriously consider what she herself determined, and her Bro^r gave me (unaskt) leave to tell ye Good Viccar he might hope for and expect in ye matter w^{ch} his pride (poor man) would not give him leave for a long time to Consent to and at last (after he had Consented) to permit to be executed, But when he was Casually askt how he could come offe, sayd oh let me alone for y^t which gave his poor dead wife great trouble being too plaine a discovery of a Base principall. I am called upon and must speedily pay off Captⁿ Hanman Bond w^{ch} I had indeed done long since but y^t I was in hopes to come into the Countrey there to make myself to state the acct; some payments having been made by you, or at least one of 50^l (which they Confess) I pray let me know if you know of any more, and when and by whom payd?

Mr Hanman is a verry Honest Gentⁿ but may comitt a mistake as well as

My Dear

Y^{rs} most affect^{ly}2



I pray God bless M^{rs} Meyen her and sisters are helping them in Duke Streete.

¹ If this refers to the Vicar of Llanyblodwel, it must have been William Powell, Vicar 1713-29, Dean of St. Asaph 1731-51.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

The Children are just Come from Schole and Dophy tells them when they were at home at Whitsontyde she Gott them together gave them a great deale of good advise and told them she would have them take notice of it for she should not live long to refresh their memory."

The next letter was written to his eldest daughter, Margaret, and speaks of the intended marriage of William Owen with Miss Lloyd—an event which never took place—for two years later he married Col. Sidney Godolphin's grand-daughter.

Mary Godolphin was some time in making up her mind to marry William Owen; there are several letters on the subject at Brogyntyn—her family seem to have been very desirous that she should do so—perhaps the following letter may explain the cause of her hesitation.

"Scotland Yard,¹ May 7, 1728.

¹ We read in Evelyn's Diary, 12 September, 1676, that he went "to London to take order about the building of an house, or rather an apartment which had all the conveniences of an house, for my deare friend Mr. Godolphin and lady, which I undertooke to contrive and survey, and employ workmen, 'till it should be quite finished; it being just over against his Majesties wood yard by the Thames side, leading to Scotland Yard." Margaret Godolphin (daughter of Col. T. Blagge) only lived two years to enjoy that "pretty habitation in Scotland Yard, which she contrived and adorn'd with so much Ingenuity and decency."

Col. Sidney Godolphin must have been the guest of his cousin Francis, the second Earl, when he wrote the above letter. The whole family seem to have made it their home when in London, until the middle of the 18th century.

Stowe's *Survey of London* (edition 1720) tells us that there was "a large Plot of Ground enclosed with Brick, called Scotland, where Great Buildings have been for Receipt of the Kings of Scotland and other estates of that Country. For Margaret Queen of Scots, and sister to King Henry VIII., had her abiding there, when she came into England, after the Death of her Husband, as the King of Scotland had in former Times, when they came to the Parliament of England.

This was first given by King Edgar, a Saxon King [A.D. 958] to Keneth, or Kynald, King of Scotland, from whom he received homage for that Kingdom, and enjoined the said King Keneth, once every Year to repair unto him in England for the making of Laws. . . . After the Rebellion of William, then King of Scots (12th century) it was resumed into the King of England's Hands. . . . The Ground is called Scotland to this Day."

“ Dear Peggy

I hope ys wether helps you and will help us all in God's due time. Wee all, y^t is ye 2 M^{rs} Kannys, your sister and myself and some others dine with Nuneo Clarke it being his as well as Sister Pendarvis's Birthday, when you according to Custome will be kindly remembered.

The Esq^r of Porkington will speedely be marryed to Miss Lloyd, M^r R. Lloyd's daughter. He gives with her 6000^{li} down and 2000^{li} more at his decease. I am sure she will be very happy in a Husband, and I have no reason to doubt he will be so in a wife.

And so S^r W^m Wynne coming in I conclude
Y^r affect. Father

[*S. Godolphin's Autograph.*]

For M^{rs} Godolphin at Abertanat
near Oswestry in Shropshire.”¹

The next letter was written by Francis, son of the Dean of S. Paul's, who afterwards succeeded his uncle as second and last Baron Godolphin of Helston. The recipient of the letter was Margaret Godolphin.

Scotland Yard, June ye 16, 1728-9.

“ Dear Aunt

I am ordered by my Aunt Ellin to let you know that my Grandpapa² is much better than he has been but not yet able to get out of bed without great difficulty: he desires that you will not forget to pay M^{rs} Chaloner a guinea for him.

My Aunt bids me tell you that she is idle or else she would have wrote herself. My Aunt Pendarvis and her son present their comp^{ts} to you: I was in hopes of an answer to my letter but you Justices of the Peace are so full of business that you never have time to write anything but warrants.

Your friends at Eaton are very well and want much to see you as well as we here.

M^{rs} Ann Nanny is very much out of order with a cold, and looks exceeding ill insomuch that her friends are in great concern for her.

I am y^r obedient nephew

S. Godolphin.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS. This letter bears the frank of S. Godolphin.

² Col. Sidney Godolphin.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and low contrast.

I hope you will make haste to town and not stay dawdling in the Country.

For M^{rs} Godolphin at her Aunt near Oswestry in Shropshire."¹

The next letter was probably written by Lady Barbara Bentinck, first wife of Francis, afterwards Lord Godolphin, to her sister-in-law Mary Owen.

"To M^{rs} Owen at Porkington, near Oswestry, Shropshire.

Whitehall. April 20.

I ought to be ashamed dear M^{rs} Owen to have not answered your letters sooner, I am not sure that the excuses I could make are worth telling therefore will not tire you with them. My mother has been this long while compassing a visit to M^{rs} Godolphin, which after many disappointments was at last done a Thursday, we mett at Baylis, and found M^{rs} Godolphin very well, and in pretty good spirits, she complained of a little cold in her head which I perceive only by her being a little more snuffed than usual, and is really I hope nothing worth mentioning, she will I fear be as much surprised as M^r Godolphin was this morning with reading in the News of M^r Pendocks dying after two days illness, which upon enquiry he found too true.

Our news here is that the P^{cc} and P^{ss} of Orange² sett outt Munday or Wednesday for Holland, the King and Queen for Richmond, and the P^{ss} Amelie setts out on Munday for the Bath, having been out of order this good while with lowness of spirits and want of appetite, so the Town will now empty apace, it has began already, many being gone about the Elections, so that the (?) who came Wednesday night, and is to begin acting to-night will I fear not do the Opera directors much service, being come so late in the season.

You will in the News see all the removals and places that are disposed of which are too many to remember, Lord Torrington succeeds Lord Falmouth who they say in the papers has resigned but few believe that, there was a great fuss in the City as you have heard to be sure the day they were delivered as they called it from Accise, you heard to be sure of L^d Mayor's having had his head and all his windows broke, w^{ch} everybody thinks he deserved having gone out with clubs and

¹ Brogyntyn MSS., franked by Col. Sidney Godolphin.

² Daughters of King George II. This letter must have been written between the years 1734-37. The Princess Royal was married to the P. of Orange in 1734, and the Queen died in 1737.

given the first blow, when the mob was quiett round their bonfire, they say this will ruin him, for he was of the Haberdasher's Company and furnished all the Companys with lace, which they have resolved never to take of him any more, and they say he is far from rich.

My mother¹ desires her kind compliments to you, so does Mr Godolphin, I beg my service to Mr Owen. I have had the pleasure of seeing his brother here, he dined with us one day, he seems to be a very goodhumoured gentleman, we drank (as we do indeed very often) Mr Owen's health and yours not forgetting the young Captain who is I hope in good health.

I am dear Mr^s Owen yours very sincerely,
Yours affectionate humble servant²

B Godolphin

I am unable to identify the writer of the next letter. There is another letter at Brogyntyn in the same hand, signed E. Owen, written from "Penrhose" to Mrs. Owen, at Porkington, in which he asks if he can succeed his brother as a Burgess of Oswestry.

The fact of Miss Mary cutting her eye teeth, dates this letter for us as being written in 1749. She was born in August 1748.

" July 21st"

" Dear Madam

Mr Lloyd of Oswestry's being here gives me an opportunity of writing to-day to ask if you have any Commands for Edward to London, who will sett out on the 28th or 29th for that place, you will please to signifie them if you have, for it being the middle of our Hay Harvest he will not be at Oswestry to-morrow.

I heard at Rowton that Mr^s Muckleston was gone to nurse Lady Hill, who was very bad in the same way she had been last year, but I have heard nothing of her since.

Mr and Mr^s Thursby and their daughter are at Mr Lyster's at Shrewsbury, they have a great number of Servants and six bay

¹ Jane, Dow. Countess of Portland.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

[Illegible body text]

[Illegible line of text]

[Illegible line of text]

[Illegible signature]

[Illegible body text]

[Illegible line of text]

[Illegible body text]

[Illegible line of text]

[Illegible line of text]

[Illegible line of text]

horses with green silk nets to their Coach. I imagine Mr Pigot and his Lady will not be at the Assizes, for Jacky writ me word he met him in Town, the day he went to Mr^{rs} Godolphins, by his being there at this time of year, I fancy there is Law going forward between him and his Brother. I suppose you will have Mr Owen soon from Oxford, and by his broad hints that he will be glad to come, the Provost was as near a neighbour I believe to Mr Godolphin at Eton as he is at Farnham. I saw Mr^{rs} Godolphin Sunday was senight at Abertanat, she looks extreamely well, and says she has been pretty well some time, but finds herself weak. Mr^{rs} Pigot is disappointed of her visit by Mr and Mr^{rs} Pryce being gone to London, which they say is on a very bad errand to sell his whole Estate, Mr Wynne of Voilas, Cap^t Corbet and Mr Maesmore Morrice have been at Gorwylan most part of last week, they went on Thursday to the Castle, but Lord Powis was ill and did not appear, Mr Humphreys is about making his Addresses to the youngest Miss Wynne, who he says is an Angel of a Girl, and nothing at all of her sister Mostyn's temper, and if her Father will give her money enough, he will be marry'd by Michaelmas, my compliments to Mr Owen Pray, my mother and sister present theirs, and I am Dear Madam

Y^r affect^e humble servant

EOwen

My love to the young Lady's and Master Franky. I am glad Miss Mary has got her eye teeth and hope she will have little more pain with her teeth."¹

The two following letters written by Ellen, daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin, give an interesting description of a Picture painted by Knapton in 1751, of Augusta, the widow of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and her nine children,² the eldest of which ascended the throne as King George III.

This picture is now in the Public Dining Room of Hampton Court Palace² and is said to be the "best or most pretentious work" of Knapton who was a pupil of Richardson.

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² This Picture is No. 361 in the Catalogue, and No. 609 in the Official Inventory.

“ St. James Place, Sep. 14th 1752.

I take a long lep dear M^{rs} Owen, to thank you for yours of the 30th of last month and I am very glad you are so well, and I hope you will continue so, I am neither one nor tother but not confined nor bad enough to complain. M^r Crane called this minit to tell me the Bishop of Gloster¹ is Dead w^{ch} I am heartily sorry for, for the sake of the world, in which he did so much good, tho' he had alive of Pain; I wish his See and Durham may be filled with two such as are gone, I hope Bishop Trevor² will be in the latter, for a worthier man I don't believe lives; I am told he has reformed several of his Clergy at S^t Davies, and will prefer none but the desorving.

We had jest the same weather Tuesday and Wednesday, I was almost perishing that day without fire, I have fire now and suppose shall be no more without, yesterday and to-day are terable Rains, cold and disagreeable, I thought to go to M^{rs} Hare this morning, but I cannot find my heart to go out, till I can help it.

I find Powis Castle is to be in the New [?] I am sorry poor Cosin Owen had such a tryall in her weak Condision, but glad she exercised her Arm on the ungratefull f—l. How she will gett to Bath I can't imagin, I long to hear Cosin Vaughan was safe there: Her Royal Highness is much better, and has Played in the Rooms, and in a little time will have a Drawing Room, the Duke is gone to make Highness a visit.

I hope Madam Mostyn and your son are on good terms, for he seem to joy she was come, pray my compliments to her, I wish she would come to make Lady Hereford³ a visit that I might see her, I am told the town begins to fill, the Tunbridg people etc. but many will come to go to Bath; I was the other day to see the Picture of the Princes of Wales, and her nine Royal children in one Peece, and really a fine sight it was, the youngest sitting on her Royal Highness's lap. My compliments to M^r Owen and I remain dear M^{rs} Owen

Your affect^e Aunt

Elizabeth Price

¹ Martin Benson, preb. of Durham, Bishop of Gloucester 1734-1752.

² Hon. Richard Trevor, son of Lord Trevor of Bromham, and grandson of Sir John Trevor of Trevalyn, Co. Denbigh, Canon of Windsor, Bishop of S. David's 1744-52, Bishop of Durham 1752-71.

³ Daughter of Roger Price of Rhiwlas.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like
 a breath of life after being cooped up for
 hours. The sun was shining brightly, and the
 birds were chirping happily. I took a deep
 breath and smiled. This was my chance to
 see the world from a different perspective.
 The view from the plane was absolutely
 breathtaking. The clouds were so soft and
 white, and the ground below was a patchwork
 of green and brown. I felt like I was
 looking at a giant puzzle. The colors were
 so vibrant and alive. I had never seen
 anything like this before. The world was
 so beautiful and so full of life. I felt
 like I was part of something special.
 The pilot's voice came over the intercom,
 telling us to fasten our seatbelts. I
 looked out the window one last time before
 the plane took off. The world was so
 beautiful and so full of life. I felt
 like I was part of something special.
 The pilot's voice came over the intercom,
 telling us to fasten our seatbelts. I
 looked out the window one last time before
 the plane took off. The world was so
 beautiful and so full of life. I felt
 like I was part of something special.

I was so lucky to have this experience.
 The world was so beautiful and so full of
 life. I felt like I was part of something
 special. The pilot's voice came over the
 intercom, telling us to fasten our seatbelts.
 I looked out the window one last time
 before the plane took off. The world was
 so beautiful and so full of life. I felt
 like I was part of something special.

I am glad Mr Bobby Owen likes the Harpsichord so well but in a little while it will be but the same thing over and over, as he dose so well it will be a pity he should not stick to it, he made a very good progress at the Fiddle, but alas, I suppose he took it up again at Oxford."¹

" St. James Place, Sep. 26th 1752.

I was not in a writing vain last Saturday, Dear Mr^{rs} Owen, I wish I may to-day, but I will try for it, not but it is very possible I chuse a day Mr Godolphin will write, he came to Town last night and I stayd with Lady Anne² till almost ten, Mr Go : went to Lord Godolphin, I think he looks very well, Lady Anne in the Old Stile. I am the Werst of Limmers therefore I am afraid I shall make a sad Peece of the Princes of Wales and her Family, Mr Nepton has done it better, all in one Peece Her Royal Highness, in full Proportion in Chear of State upon a Canape of White Satten, with something of black to be ; the youngest Princes Caraline, siting on her Highness's lap, Princes Augusta standing, as it ware behind her Highness, with one hand on her Chear and makes a fine figure without Beauty, but much improved ; the Prince of Wales sitting and Prince Edward in Military Habit, standing and shewing the Prince a Plan of a Fortification of Portsmouth, Prince Hen : in a ship³ puting up the Royal Standard and Prince William leaning on it looking on his Brother, on the other side of the Princes's Chear sitts Princes Eliz:⁴ playing on the Lute, Princes Lousa⁵ standing by a Piller listening at her sister's Musick, Prince Frederick Playing on the Ground with two great Dogs, and his hand in the mouth of one of them, and two Drums also by him, the Drapery is not finished ; the Pictures are all good ; the likeness of all the young I cant say anything of but her Royal Highness, I can see no resemblance of, but in all the children I can trace Father and Mother.

This is the best of my Performance, but you put me on a new work, and you take it as it is, the Peece is very agreeable, and much give pleasure if one did not know it anything who it belonged to.

Miss Owen dined with me on Sunday we went to Chapel at five then to Mr Purcell, and Mr Wyvil carried her home at 8

¹ Brogyntyn MSS.

² Francis Godolphin's 2nd wife.

³ The model of a yacht which Prince Henry is rigging, on which his brother is hoisting the Standard.

⁴ Princess Elizabeth, died aged 15.

⁵ Princess Louisa, died aged 19.

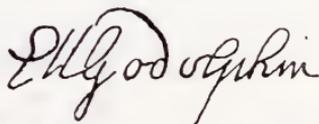
otherways I would have gone myself; she tells me she has made a great Progress in Drawing. I hope I shall be able soon to go and see her, its very seldom I am able to go so far on the Stones, and yett I can travel on the Road without any inconvenience, last week I was twice a good way in a Coach, and not at all worse for it, I walkt to Pall Mall last night and back and less weary than I was in the morning going only to St James, by which you may guess what a walker I am.

I am very seneable Miss Williams layed out a great deal of money, and she has a Drisden Handkercher that she valued herself mightily upon because it was finer than any my Lady had, but I think it monstrous dear, and not was I call fine, for I have seen what I think finer for half the money, or at least a thurd less, I wish you cou'd do as Mr^s Williams did with her Old Plate. You must not tell anybody what I am now about to write, you are likely to have a new neighbour at the Castle soon: I believe it can't be a secret long, but it must not come from me, least it be known how I came by my knowledge and I wish that may not bring on another Match, as I never go to Publick Places I never meet the Ladies.

I imagin by my sister's letter she has made a purchase of Land, but it is not clearly expressit; I am very glad she is so stout; I have nothing worth troubling your son with, I hope Mr Owen will send him to see Lady Longueville, or all the fatt will be in the fire.

Mr Godolphin is ject gone, his ear has been serenged to-day made me not expect to see him: he told me he had heard of the Match as above but not to the same Lady; I am vext I am engaged this evening or I should have gone with them to wait on Lady Eliz. Egerton, I desire my compliments to all as if named and I remain dear Mr^s Owen,

Your affec^t Aunt



Lord Falmouth and his Lady Mother are reconciled and the two Ladies Visit, My Lord¹ took a great deal of pains to bring it to bare."²

¹ Francis second Earl G. The first Viscount Falmouth was his Cousin.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

The first part of the paper deals with the general principles of the subject, and the second part with the details of the method of investigation. The author has been very successful in his attempt to bring together the various facts and theories which have been advanced in this connection, and to show how they are all in accordance with a single principle.

The author's conclusions are that the process of the disease is a result of the action of a specific virus, and that the disease is transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual. The author also shows that the disease is not contagious, and that it is not inherited.

The author's conclusions are based on a series of experiments which he has carried out in a laboratory. He has shown that the disease can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual, and that it can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual.

The author's conclusions are based on a series of experiments which he has carried out in a laboratory. He has shown that the disease can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual, and that it can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual.

Yours faithfully,
The Author

The author's conclusions are based on a series of experiments which he has carried out in a laboratory. He has shown that the disease can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual, and that it can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual.

The author's conclusions are based on a series of experiments which he has carried out in a laboratory. He has shown that the disease can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual, and that it can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual.

The author's conclusions are based on a series of experiments which he has carried out in a laboratory. He has shown that the disease can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual, and that it can be transmitted by contact with the secretions of an infected individual.

The two remaining letters given here are written to Mrs. Owen by her eldest daughter Margaret¹ and her son Robert; the former, is mentioned in her great aunt's letter above, she appears to have been at school in London.

Pall Mall March ye 28 1752.

“ Dear Mamma

My Uncle and Aunt are so kind as to send for me yesterday to stay till Monday it being Easter Holiday.

I suppose you have not altered your mind about my having a new Robe; notwithstanding I have had a black Silk but I shall lay it by as it will turn into a gown and coat when you think proper. Lady Anne fears you will think she has lay'd out a great deal of money her Ladyship would be glad to know how much you would have her lay out for my Robe and lace to wear with it. I should have a new long Hoop for that I have is a half one and robes never sits well upon them. M^{rs} Cook came to see me last Thursday. Uncle and Lady Anne sends their comp^{ts} to you and Papa with my Duty and Love to Brother and Sister and I am Dear Mamma

Y^r Dutiful Daughter”²

M Owen

“Oswestry, 19, 1760.

Dear Mamma

Yesterday even M^{rs} Owen of Ynis went off the Stage. I saw Master Maurice on his way from Cant [?] this even, he pretended not to know of his grandmother's Death, but as his saddle and furniture were in mourning it might be policy only.

Rem. me to my sisters

I am y^r dutiful son

Robert Owen

P.S.—Seven Racers are arrived.”³

¹ Margaret afterwards Mrs. Ormsby.

² Brogyntyn MSS.

³ Brogyntyn MSS.

Francis, second Earl Godolphin, who died 13 January, 1766, left "to my cousin Mrs. Owen, wife of William Owen of Porkinton, £500, and to each of her children as shall be living at my decease £100. If Mrs. Owen die in my lifetime I leave the said £500 amongst such of her children as shall be living at my decease."¹

Margaret, the eldest and last surviving daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin, died on October 5th of the same year, at the age of 90, leaving her fortune to her sister Mary's children, Francis, second Baron Godolphin, and Mrs. Owen of Porkinton. She seems seldom to have left Abertanat, most of her father's letters are addressed to her there, their tenour proves her to have been a woman of business, managing his affairs for him in his absence.

In the Register of Llanybledwel Church is an entry by which the Vicar, William Worthington,² gives her on the 3rd April, 1736, "a seat on ye skreen on ye south side of ye Communion Table."

She was a great benefactress to the town of Oswestry. "By deed dated 2nd March, 1748, she gave a Mesuage and shop or brewhouse to the use of the Vicar of Oswestry for the time being, provided he should live in the said house; but should he not live there, the same was to be let yearly and the rents and profits paid to the Churchwardens, of that part of the parish lying without the town to be applied in placing out poor fatherless children as apprentices, who were born in the said division, and whose names should not be in the poor's book."³

¹ Will fo. 16, Tyndall, Somerset House.

² Dr. Worthington was Vicar of Llanybledwel 1729-1747. He was afterwards Prebendary of St. Asaph and of York, and was "a learned and voluminous writer" (vide *Hist. of S. Asaph*, p. 256).

³ *Bye-Gones*, 1877. "The premises comprised in this Indenture were exchanged in 1823 for others in Brook Street."

M Godolphin was laid to rest at Llanyblodwel on the 10th Oct., 1766. "Her funeral was attended by as many old Women, dressed in white flannel gowns, as she was years of age."¹ It was said that "Madam Godolphin's ghost, attired in black silk, sitting on the Coetiau Duon Stile, with her little pet dog close by her, just as she used to be when alive, was, though dead, the terror of every passer by after night fall."¹

William Owen, of Porkington, died two years later, in his 80th year, and was buried at Selattyn 10 August, 1768. He had been Sheriff for Merionethshire, 1712-13, and for Carnarvonshire in 1756, and Mayor of Oswestry in 1730.

He continued the alterations which his father, Sir Robert, had begun at Porkington, by erecting a new front on the south-east side in 1760.

He was the father of seven children, all of whom were baptized at Selattyn; three of them died before him, Jane aged 3, Henry aged 4, and Mary aged 15.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Godolphin Owen, born August 1733. Francis the second son, born Feb. 1745, was elected M.P. for Helston, Co. Cornwall, in October or November 1774, and was killed by a fall from his horse on Nov. 16, 1774, and buried in the Chancel at Selattyn.

His uncle Francis, 2nd and last Baron Godolphin, intended to make him his heir, and a disgraceful story is told of his elder brother giving vent to his joy at Francis's premature decease, by dancing on his grave, saying, "Here stands the heir to the Godolphins."

Whether this sacrilegious and revolting act, or the dissipated habits of R. G. Owen, caused his uncle to disinherit him, I am unable to say; but it remains a fact that Lord Godolphin cut him off with a legacy of £1,000 and left the valuable Abertanat property to the

¹ *Bye Gones* 1877.

Duke of Leeds, who had married in 1740 his cousin Mary, daughter of Francis the 2nd Earl Godolphin.

It was sold by them a few years ago.

Francis, the last Baron Godolphin, died in 1785 and further bequeaths "to my niece Ellen Owen £12,000, to my niece Margaret Ormsby £1,000," to his sister-in-law "Lady Elizabeth Fitz William¹ for life my house in St. James Place in which she lives and after her death to my niece Ellen Owen."²

Robert Godolphin Owen was Sheriff for Merionethshire January 15, 1768-9, and for Carnarvonshire January 27, 1769-70, and Mayor of Oswestry in 1772. He made some further alterations in the house at Porkington in 1768.

His love of music in his Oxford days, mentioned in his Aunt Ellen Godolphin's letter, proves that he had some refined taste, but probably his want of application led to idleness, which resulted in the intemperate habits of his later life. He died unmarried in his 60th year and was buried at Llangollen, December 12, 1792.

At his death Porkington passed from the Owen family to his sister Margaret, wife of Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, Co. Sligo.

The Ormsbys were a Lincolnshire family; one Thomas, son of Philip Ormsby of Portney in Lincolnshire, is said to have gone over to Ireland early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was living in 1559.

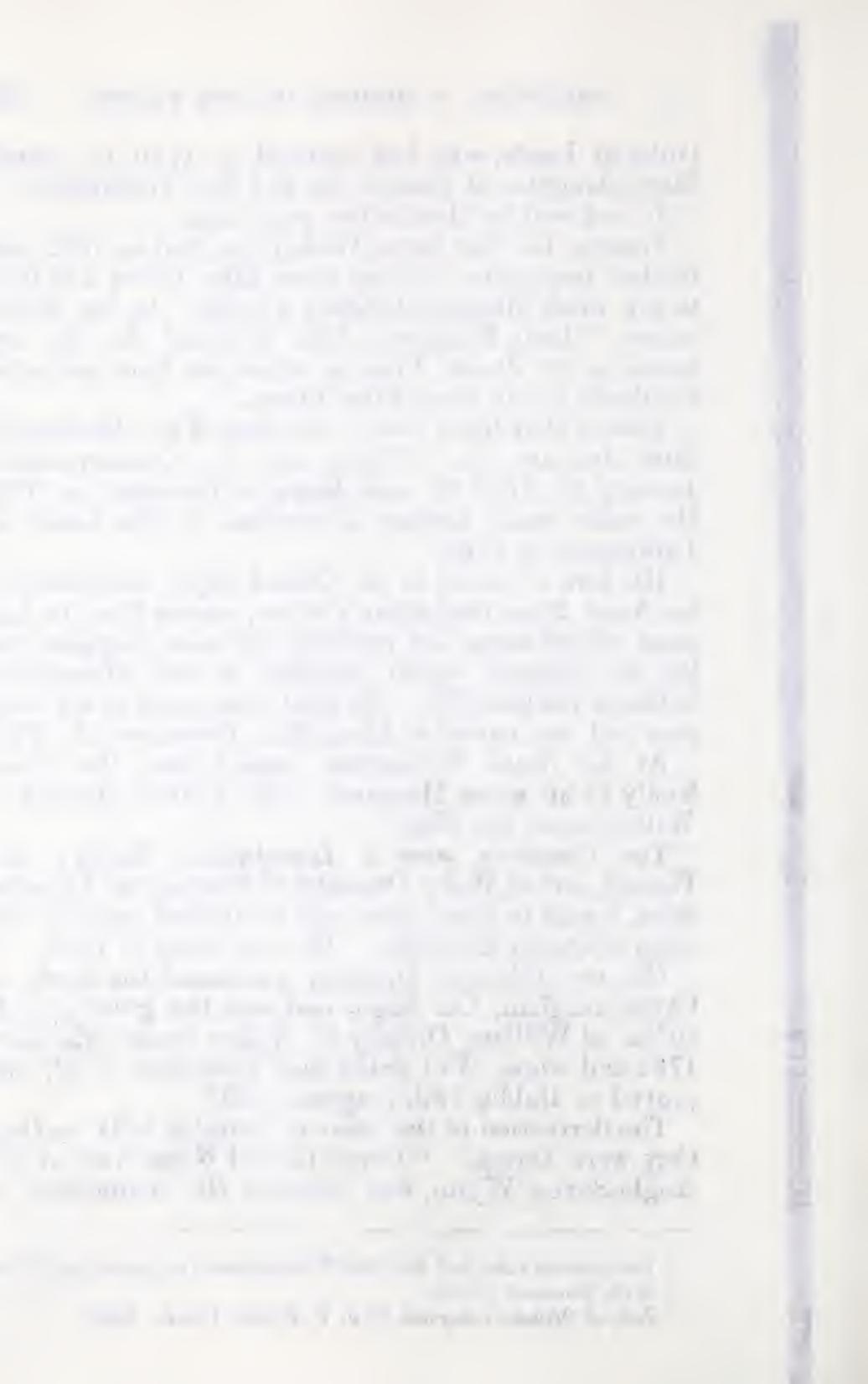
His son Edmund Ormsby purchased the lands of Cloumonieghan, Co. Sligo, and was the great grandfather of William Ormsby of Willowbrook who died 1738 and whose Will dated 2nd December, 1737, was proved at Dublin 13th August, 1739.³

The derivation of the name of Ormsby tells us that they were Danes. "Ormr, the old Norse form of the Anglo-Saxon Wyrn, was amongst the commonest of

¹ Daughter of John 2nd Earl Fitz William, born December 9th, 1724.

² Will, Somerset House.

³ Ped. of Ormsby compiled by J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., 1886.



Scandinavian names. A tradition which probably took its rise at an early period, tells of a large serpent that devastated the village of South Ormesby, and was slain at the adjacent hamlet of Walmsgate. The same tradition appears in somewhat a different form in the history of Sir Hugh Bardolph, temp. Hen. I."¹

I cannot say if Ormsby was the same person as Orm, who is mentioned in Domesday as being a landholder in both Lincolnshire and Yorkshire in the time of Edward the Confessor.²

The Danish word "by" denotes a farmstead and afterwards a village.³ Dr. Freeman tells us that the settlements in the Manors which still retain the names of their Danish Lords were assigned to them in the 9th Century.⁴ Another writer tells us that "Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 897."⁵

The name of Ormesby does not occur except as that of a place, in either Domesday or the Lincolnshire Survey of Henry I.; it is therefore difficult to believe the following extract, which I give for what it is worth:—

"Sir Richard de Ormesby Knight lived in the Conquest tyme, and he had given unto him by William Conqueror all his lands which he was Lord of before the Conquest of the said William Conqueror, and also he had given him by the same Conqueror an Augmentation of his Armes, which was the field sable, 3 Rowkes [i.e. chessrooks] a chief or."⁶

This Augmentation is still held by the family, but it was probably conferred at a later date.

[*Ormsby Arms: Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets, fitchée. or.*]

¹ *Lincolnshire and the Danes*, Streatfield.

² South Ormesby is in Lincolnshire, and North Ormesby in Yorkshire.

³ "Forty Years in a Cleveland Parish," by Canon Atkinson.

⁴ *Norman Conquest*, Vol. I., p. 50.

⁵ *Encyclop. Brit.*, Vol. XVII. (Edit. 1882).

⁶ Harl. MS., No. 1408, p. 89.

The same Harl. MS. also states that "Sir Oswald de Ormesby, Kt.," was the "Founder of the Priory of Ormesby, temp. Hen. II."

Owen Ormsby was born in 1749; he was son and heir of William Ormsby, of Willowbrook, M.P. for Sligo, by Hannah, daughter of Owen Wynne of Haslewood.

In 1799 he was Major Commandant of the "Oswestry Rangers," of which body he raised one troop in 1799. "The Oswestry Rangers" consisted of two troops, the former of which was raised by John Mytton, Esq., 6th April, 1797. Their uniform is described as scarlet jacket faced with green, helmets, sabres, and pistols.

On October 12th a Standard was presented to this troop by Mrs. Mytton. The ceremony took place on the Square fronting the Guildhall, and the standard was consecrated by the Chaplain, the Rev. Turner Edwards.¹

In 1798, Captain Mytton² died, and Adjutant G. H. Warrington³ was made Captain. In 1799 Mr. Owen Ormsby raised a second troop, and was made Major Commandant of the Squadron. The Officers were:—

		Date of Commission.
Major Commandant	Owen Ormsby	17th May, 1799
Captain	G. H. Warrington	8th Nov., 1798
Lieutenants	L. Venables	8th Nov., 1798
"	W. LLoyd	17th May, 1799
Cornets	S. Rogers	8th Nov., 1798
"	Lawton Parry	17th May, 1799
Chaplain	Rev. Turner Edwards	
Adjutant	A. Davenport	8th Nov., 1798

In 1802 the Oswestry Rangers offered their continued services to the Government on peace being proclaimed with France, which offer was accepted.

Major Ormsby resigned his Commission early in 1803,⁴ and died August 24th, 1804.

¹ Of Oldport, Vicar of Oswestry 1784-1803.

² Of Halston, Whittington Parish.

³ Of Pentrepant.

⁴ Records S. Y. C., Colonel Wingfield, 1888.

[Illegible text block]

The following is a list of some of their contributions:—

	£	s.	d.
Owen Ormsby [no sum stated].			
Rev. T. R. Lloyd (Rector of Selattyn and Whit-			
tington)	100	0	0
Mrs. LLoyd, Swanhill	10	10	0
Miss Jane LLoyd	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mt Sion	5	5	0
Rev. W. Davies (Curate)	1	1	0
Mr. Baugh, Pentre David	1	1	0
Servants at Gentlemen's houses and Day Labourers			
on their Estates:—Porkington (O. Ormsby, Esq.)	17	0	6
Swanhill	4	0	0
Altogether upwards of £15,000 was collected in Shropshire.			

So sure was Napoleon of the Conquest of England that a medal was struck by anticipation to commemorate his success. Of this medal there is an electrotpe in the British Museum. The inscription on the reverse is "Descente en Angleterre," above two figures representing France and England as wrestlers, the former being successful. Below the figures are the words, "Frappée à Londres en 1804." The inscription on the die was altered in 1806 to "Toto divisos orbe Britannos." The die was probably destroyed, and only two medals were known to exist, one at Boulogne Museum and one in a private Collection in England. Both these, however, have disappeared, acquired and destroyed, it is supposed, by Napoleon III.

Oswestry was early in shewing its patriotism as the first Yeomanry Regiment in Great Britain. The Royal Wiltshire was raised in 1794, only one year before the raising of Captain Mytton's troop.

In 1797 Pitt passed his bill for augmenting the assessed taxes, and so pressing was the nation's need of money that a clause was inserted for increasing them by Voluntary Contribution to Government in aid of the exigencies of the Public Service.

England was then in alarm lest "Buonaparte should land upon our shores" for the French Executive Directory had issued a decree "That an army be

immediately assembled on the sea coast which shall be called the Army of England."

The Subscription to Government was started in Shropshire at a meeting at the Guildhall, with the Mayor, Joseph Loxdale, in the chair; when it was resolved to contribute £500 and a further sum of £200 per annum during the continuance of the war. Sir W. Pulteney, M.P. for Shrewsbury gave £5,000, and Sir Richard Hill of Hawkstone £1,200. A further meeting of the inhabitants of the town and liberties of Shrewsbury was held on February 26th followed by contributions "from peer and peasant and it would appear that the latter was the most liberal." The village of Selattyn was not behind.

The portraits of Owen Ormsby and his wife were painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1787, and there is a Pastel by the same Artist of their daughter when a child.

He was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1794-5 and Mayor of Oswestry in 1796, in which year he made great alterations to the house at Porkington.

Both he and his wife were buried at Wexham, Bucks. Mrs. Ormsby died on March 2nd, 1806, when the estates passed to her only child Mary Jane, who was born 17th September, 1781.

In 1811 she built the present Portico to the House. After refusing many offers of marriage, on January 11th, 1815, she bestowed herself and her estates upon William Gore, son of William Gore of Woodford, M.P. for Leitrim, by Frances Jane Gorges, daughter and heir of Ralph Gore of Barrowmount, Co. Kilkenny, Esq., widow of Sir Haydocke Evans Morres, Esq.²

William Gore descended from Gerard Gore, an Alderman of the City of London at the close of the 16th

¹ Shrop. Patriotism in 1798, see Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* Pt. II. vol. i.

² She must have been a beautiful woman, judging by a French Pastel of her now in the possession of Sarah, Lady Harlech.

The first part of the history of the county of ...

The second part of the history of the county of ...

The third part of the history of the county of ...

The fourth part of the history of the county of ...

The fifth part of the history of the county of ...

The sixth part of the history of the county of ...

The seventh part of the history of the county of ...

The eighth part of the history of the county of ...

The ninth part of the history of the county of ...

The tenth part of the history of the county of ...

The eleventh part of the history of the county of ...

The twelfth part of the history of the county of ...

The thirteenth part of the history of the county of ...

The fourteenth part of the history of the county of ...

The fifteenth part of the history of the county of ...

The sixteenth part of the history of the county of ...

century, who married Helen, daughter of John Davenant of Davenant-Land, Essex, Esq., whose 7th or 8th son, Sir Paul Gore, 1st Bart. of Manor Gore, Captain of a troop of horse, went over to Ireland with his regiment in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and obtained large grants of land which he condensed into a Manor, called Manor-Gore and settled there. He married Isabella, daughter of Francis Wickliffe, Esq., and niece of Thomas, Earl of Strafford. His second son, Arthur of Newtown Gore, Co. Mayo, was created a Bart. of Ireland 10th April, 1662, and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir George St. George of Carrick, Co. Leitrim, Bt., and had four sons and seven daughters.

His eldest son Paul was ancestor to the Earls of Arran of Castle Gore, Co. Mayo, and his third son was William Gore of Woodford, Co. Leitrim, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Newcomen, Bt., and had two sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom, William, dying s. p., left his estate to his nephew William, the father of William who married the heiress of Porkington etc.²

On his marriage William Gore assumed the name and arms of Ormsby in addition to his own.

[Gore Arms: A fess between 3 cross-crosslets fitchée or.

He was born at Bath March 14, 1779, was M.P. for Leitrim in 1806, for Carnarvon Borough in 1830, and for North Shropshire from 1835 to 1857. Sheriff for Carnarvon 1820-1821. He took a great interest in public business, and was especially active in promoting the making of railways at the time when so many people were opposed to them. He died on the 4th May, 1860, and was buried at Selattyn.

After his death Mrs. Ormsby Gore sold her London house, which was in Portland Place, and spent the nine years that she survived him at Porkington.

¹ Burke's Peerage, see Arran.

She died 10th Sept. 1869, and was buried at Selattyn.

Their youngest son Owen Arthur, Capt. of the 43rd Light Infantry, fell in action with the Caffres, at the head of his Company on the 6th April, 1852, at Antas Cave, British Caffraria. There is a Memorial Tablet of pink granite surmounted by military insignia, bearing his Arms and Motto, in Oswestry Church, "erected by his brother officers, as a mark of their affectionate regard."

The two daughters, Mio Fanny and Harriet Selina, also died before their parents in their 17th and 16th years.

Their eldest son and heir, John Ralph Ormsby Gore, was born 3rd June, 1816.

The following lines written extempore on his birthday, were published in the report of his coming-of-age festivities at Oswestry¹ :—

"Boed hawddfyd, gwynfyd i Gore
Tra bo siriol Haul a Ser,
Llwydd i'w daith, ar fôr neu dir,
Diwedd euraid cfo'r Ior."

He married June 4th, 1844, Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bt., of Boreham House, Essex.

The Tirels or Tyrells were Lords of Poix in Picardy.²

Sir Walter Tirel, who is said to have shot William Rufus, was granted the Manor of Laingaham [Langham] in Essex.

"Laingaham is held by Walter Tirel of Richard³ it was held by Phin the Dane for ii. and a half hides⁴ and for i. manor. Then xxii. Villeins, now xvii. Then ix. bordars now xxvii.

¹ *Salop Journal*, June 7th, 1837.

² See Folio Hist., Genealog. and Chronolog. by Père Anselme Augustin de Chapé, continued by M. de Fourny, A.D., 1733, Vol. VII., p. 821.

³ Richard, Lord of Clare, in Suffolk, son of Earl Gislebert, Lord of Brionne, in Normandy.

⁴ Essex Hide is supposed to be 4 virgates or 120 acres.

Then iv. serfs now none. Always i. team in the demesne. Then xi. teams of the homagers now vii. Wood for c. Swine; xl. acres of meadow. Then i. mill now ii. Then vi. horses, now none. Always xxii. beasts. Then xlvi. swine, now lxxx. Then liv. sheep, now cc. Then lxii. goats now lxxx. Then iii. hives of bees, now none. It was then worth xii. pounds now xv."¹

This was a considerable estate in those days.

The Tyrells enjoyed the honour of knighthood in the direct line for six hundred years, from the time they came to England.

Thirteen of them are numbered amongst the Sheriffs of Essex and Herts.

Their Arms are : [*Arg. 2 Chevrons Az. within a Bordure engrailed gules*]; they were also granted a Badge, temp. Henry VIII., of 3 Bows interlaced, it was on the Standard of Thomas Tyrrell, of Gyppyng in Suffolk.² The ends of the bows are united so as to form a knot. The Badge was probably suggested by the name Tirel, from Tirailleux, the Archer.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore was M.P. for Carnarvonshire from 1837-1841, and for North Shropshire from 1859 to 1876. He was for 18 years Groom in Waiting to Queen Victoria between the two periods in which he sat in Parliament. He was raised to the House of Lords upon 11th Janry. 1876 by the title of Baron Harlech, of Harlech, Co. Merioneth, with remainder failing his own issue male, to his brother and his heirs.

The name of Harlech is a link with the past, a reminder of the brave and loyal Ancestor, Col. William Owen, who defended the last Castle in Wales that held out for King Charles I.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore lived at the Mount, in Selattyn parish, for eleven years before his mother's

¹ Essex Domesday. Trans. 1864, by T. C. Chisenhale and Marsh.

² M.S.I. 2. at College of Arms. Standards borne in the field by Peers and Knights, temp. Hen. VIII. Compiled between 1510-1525.

death, when, after making considerable alterations in the house, he took up his residence at Porkington and changed the name to Brogyntyn.

Like his father he was active in County business. He died June 15th, 1876 and is buried at Selattyn.

He left an only child, Fanny Mary Katherine,¹ and was succeeded in his estates and title by his brother—

William Richard, born 3rd March, 1819, 2nd Baron Harlech. He married Emily Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of Sir George Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, G. C. B. and G. C. H., and sister of the 5th Marquess of Hertford.

She died January 10th, 1892, leaving three sons and two daughters, and was buried at Selattyn.

The history of the living must be written by some future author.

It is said that no History of a Parish is complete that does not contain some folk lore. The only two ghosts that I ever heard of were said to belong to Brogyntyn, and they have not been seen in the memory of the present generation. One was a white lady who was supposed to walk at midnight in a small Coppice in the Park, called the Llwyn Coppice. The other was a damsel who used to seat herself in an old fir tree near the house.

Their names and their histories have long since been forgotten.

The additions to the park by the acquisition of the land where Swanhill stood and of that near Pentrepant will be mentioned under the sketch of those houses.

The historical Manuscripts Commission has catalogued the Brogyntyn MSS. very briefly; amongst them are the Heraldic MSS. of Ieuan Brechva, the eminent Poet, Historian and Herald, who lived in Carmarthenshire and died about 1500, A.D.

¹ The writer of this History

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

BROGYNTYN PEDIGREE.

Thomas Laken = Gwenhwyfar, dau. of Gryffyd Fychan of Ddeuddwr, Esq.

John Laken = Gwenhwyfar, dau. of David Eytyn of Eytyn Uchaf, Co. Denbigh.

Thomas Laken = Margaret, dau. of John Wyn Edwards of Llanddyn, Co. Denbigh.

John Wyn Laken = Elin, dau. of Randle Dymock, or Dimorke, of Hanmer Wellington, Co. Flint, bur. 22 Jan., 1590, at Selattyn.

Margaret Laken = Sir William Maurice = 2nd wife, Elin, dau. and heir of Hugh
 b. 1540, mar. of Clenenney, Kt., ap Llewelyn of Bodowir, relict of
 28 Sep., 1566, of born April, 1542, John Lewis of Chwaen, Anglesey.
 bur. 18 Feb., knighted 23 July, mar. 22 Aug., 1575.
 1571, at Sclat- 1603, bur. Aug.,
 tyn. 1622, at Penmorva. William, b. 29 June, 1582, d. 14 May,
 1585.

= 3rd wife, Jane, dau. and heir of
 Rewland Puleston of Carnarvon, and
 relict of Sir Thos. Johnes of Aber-
 marlais, Co. Carmarthen, Kt., mar.
 1605

William Wynn Maurice = Mary, dau. of b. 21 Dec. 1559, d. John Lewis, <i>ritâ patris.</i> of Chwaen, Anglesey b. 1555.	Ellis, b. June 1561, d. 1564.	James, b. April 1564.	Thomas, b. 5 Jan., 1566.
---	--	-----------------------------	--------------------------------

John, ch. at Oswestry, 8 Sep., 1569, d. June, 1606.	= Elizabeth, dau. of John ap Richard, of Gwyn Vryn.	Ellin, b. 19 April, 1563.	Gainor, b. 14 April, 1565, d. 1567.	Gwenhwyfar = Sir William ch. at Os- Thomas, of westry, 26 Llangathen Nov. 1570 co. Carmar- then, and of Aber, co. Carnar- von, Kt. Sheriff for Carnarvon, 1637-8, d. 1653.
---	--	------------------------------------	---	--

Ellis, b. 1 May, 1568, Party to a = Jane, dau. of Sir
 deed 15 Sep., 41 Eliz. Em- Wm. Mering, of
 barked from Chester in 1600 Mering, co. Notts.
 as Captain of a company to Kt.
 join the Queen's Army in
 Ireland.

Margaret = 1st, John Jones, of Wern, Penmorva,
 [their representative is W. R. M.
 Wynne, of Peniarth.]
 2nd, Ellis Anwyl, of Park, co.
 Carnarvon.

| a

William b. 29 June, 1582, d. 14 May, 1585.	Ellis, ch. at Oswestry, 21 June, 1587, d. 1594.	Elin, b. 7 Oct., 1578, bur. at Selattyn 14 Sept., 1626.	=1st, John Owen, 2nd son of Owen ap Robert of Bodsilin, Co. Carnarvon, bur. at Whittington, 20 March, 1611. 2nd, the Hon. Sir Francis Eure, son of William, Ld. Eure, bur. at Selattyn, 11 April, 1621. By him she left a son, Compton Eure, bapt. at Selattyn, 15 Feb., 1617.	Margaret =1st, Ellis Brynkir of Brynkir, b. 4 Feb, 1577, Sheriff for Carnar. 1623, d. 20 Jan., 1630. 2nd, Wm. Glynne, of Lleuar, Co. Carnarvon.
--	---	---	---	--

Sir John Owen of Cleneney, b. 1600, knighted 17 Dec., 1644, d. 1666.	=Janet, dau. of Griffith Vaughan of Corsegedol, Sheriff of Merioneth 1587-8, and 1602-3.	Col. Wm. Owen, bapt. at Whittington, 19 Ap. 1607, bur. at Selattyn, 11 Oct., 1670, d. s. p.	=Mary Kemp, widow of Bishop Hammer, at mar. at Selattyn, 30 Nov., 1630, bur. there 1 Mar., 1662.	Maurice bapt. at Whittington 13 April, 1610.	Ellen, died 1636.
--	--	---	--	--	-------------------

Eliza beth, d. 1641	=1st, Richard Vaughan of Corsegedol, M.P. for Merioneth, d. 19 July, 1636. 2nd, John Hauers, of Whittlebury, Co. Northampton.	Penelope, bur. Selattyn, 8 May, 1671.	Anne, b. Whittington, Oct. 1604.	=Olave Buck	Margaret d. 29 Oct., 1690, bur. Llan-y-blodwel.	=Rees Tanat of Aber-tanat, d. 5 Sep., 1661, bur. at Llan-y-blodwel.
---------------------	--	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------	---	---

Had 5 sons and 6 daughters. Susanna, youngest daughter and heir, married Col. Sidney Godolphin.

William Owen bur. at Llangollen, 30 Jan, 1677.	=Catherine, only child of Lewis Anwyl, of Park, Llanfrothen Par., co. Merioneth, b. 15 Aug. 1628, d. Mar. 1685, bur. at Llangollen.	Catherine =Robert Anwyl, of Park, Sheriff of Merioneth, 1650, at Eglwys Rhos. d. 11 Oct., 1653.
--	---	---

John, b. at Llanddyn, 5 Sep. d. 17 Sep., 1656, bur. at Llangollen.	William, bur Selattyn, 24 Sep. 1687.	Griffith, d. 27 May, 1666, bur. Llangollen.	Lewis.
--	--------------------------------------	---	--------

"

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1911												
1912												

...

...

...

Sir Robert Owen, b. 16 Nov. 1658, d. 3 April, 1698, bur. 11 April, Selattyn.	== Margaret, eldest dau. and heir of Owen Wynne, of Glyn, co. Merioneth, and of Ystymkegid, co. Carnarvon, b. 7 June, 1663, mar. 1683, d. 10 April, 1727, bur. 13 April, Selattyn.	Ellen, b. at Carnarvon, 23 May, 1651, bur. 7 Selattyn, 27 Aug., 1702.	Jane, b. at Llan-ddyn, 9 May, 1653.	Frances, b. 25 May, 1655, she had 8 or more children, d. 12 Jan., 1718, bur. Llanbeblig.	== John Rowlands of Conwy, Sheriff for Carnarvon, 1688-9 and 1692-3.
--	--	---	-------------------------------------	--	--

William Owen, d. an infant, bur. Selattyn 16 April, 1685.	William Owen, born 30 July, 1688, bap. Selattyn, 10 Aug., 1688, mar. 1730, bur. Selattyn 4 Feb., 1768.	== Mary, dau. of Henry Godolphin, Dean of S. Paul's & Provost of Eton. She was sister and heir of Francis, 2nd and last Baron Godolphin of Helston.	John, b. 8 Oct., bap. Selattyn, 15 Oct., 1691, d. an infant.
---	--	---	--

John, b. 1692, d. unmarried at Brymbo, 5 April, 1732, bur. Selattyn, 11 April, 1732.	Arthur b. 20 Feb., 1692, bap. Selattyn 7 Mar., bur. 1 Aug., 1739, at Selattyn, d. s.p.	== Mary, dau. of Robert Griffiths of Brymbo, widow of Rich. Clayton of Lee Hall, Co. Salop, and before of Robert Jeffreys, of Acton, Co. Denbigh. She married Arthur Owen at Selattyn 14 Jan., 1727.	Edward, born 18 June, 1695, bap. 1 July at Selattyn, bur. there 12 Jan., 1696.
--	--	--	--

Lewis, b. 29 Sep. bap. at Selattyn 19 Oct., 1696, Rector of Barking and Wexham, died at Barking 1746.	== Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Richard Lyster of Penrhos, Co. Montgomery, and of Moynes Court, Co. Monmouth.	Elizabeth, ch. 24 June, 1686, at Selattyn, mar. 14 May, 1735, d. s.p. 1754.	== Sir Thos. Longueville, d. 23 Aug., 1759.	Frances, b. 9 May, 1694, at Selattyn, bur. there 12 Dec., 1696.
---	--	---	---	---

John Owen of Penrhos and Moynes Court, d. unmar. 18 Dec., 1823, aged 82.

Margaret, b. Nov., 1743, d. unmar. 25 Oct., 1816.

1 a

Robert Godolphin Owen, bap. privately at Porkington, 11 Aug, 1733, d. un-mar. 12 Dec. 1792, bur. at Llangollen.	Francis, bp. at Selattyn, 24 Feb. 1745, d. 16 Nov. 1774, bur. 25 Nov. at Selattyn.	Jane, bp. at Selattyn, 19 May, 1736, bur. there 6 April, 1739.	Ellen, bp. at Selattyn, 18 Dec., 1740, d. July 7, 1802.	Henry, bp. at Selattyn, 6 May, 1743, bur. there 4 Nov., 1747.	Mary, bp. at Selattyn, 15 Aug., 1748, d. 17 Mar., 1764.
---	--	--	---	---	---

Margaret. b. at Selattyn, 27 Jan. 1737, d. 2 March, 1806, bur at Wexham, co. Bucks. = Owen Ormsby, of Willowbrook, co. Sligo, b. 1749, d. 24 Aug., 1804, bur. at Wexham.

Mary Jane Ormsby, b. 17 Sep., 1781, mar. 11 Jan., 1815, d. 10 Sep., 1869, bur. at Selattyn. = William Gore, b. 14, March, 1779, d. 4. May, 1860, bur. at Selattyn.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore, b. 3 June, 1816, mar. 4 June, 1844, created Baron Harlech 11 Jan., 1876, d. 15 June, bur, 22 June, 1876, at Selattyn. = Sarah, youngest dau. and co-heir of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bt., of Borcham House, Essex, born 21 July, 1826.

Fanny Mary Katherine = 1st, Lloyd, eldest son of Lloyd, 3rd Baron Kenyon, b. 29 May, 1845, bap. London. mar. 21 July, 1863, d. 17 April, 1865.
 = 2nd, Thos. Mainwaring Bulkeley Bulkeley-Owen, b. 15 Nov., 1826, Clerk in Holy Orders, mar. 24 Aug., 1880.

Lloyd, 4th, Baron Kenyon, born 5 July, 1864, suc. his grandfather 14 July, 1869.

William Richard b. 3 Mar, 1819, bp. 8 Mar., mar. 10 Sept., 1850.	= Emily Charlotte, eld. dau. of Sir George Seymour, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and sister of 5th Marquess of Hertford, d. Jan. 10, 1892, bur. at Selattyn.	Mio Fanny, b. 9, bap. 13 Dec., 1817, d. Aug. 24, 1834.	Owen Arthur, b. and bap. 3 Oct., 1820, killed in Caffre War, 6 April, 1852.	Harriet Selina, b. and bap. 3 Oct., 1820 [twin with Owen Arthur], d. July, 1836.
--	--	--	---	--

Wm. Seymour, b. 27 Dec. 1852, d. May, 1853.	George Ralph Charles b. 21 Jan., 1855, Capt. Coldstream Guards, 1875-1883, mar. 25 July, 1881.	= Lady Margaret Ethel Gordon, 4th dau. of Charles, 10th Marquess of Huntly.	Henry Arthur, b. 18 Mar, 1857, Capt. 11 Hussars, A.D.C. to Earls Carnarvon, & Aberdeen, Id. Lts. of Ireland, and afterwards A.D.C. to H.S.H Prince Edward of Saxeweimar,
---	--	---	--

William George Arthur
b. 11 April, 1885.

"

Table with multiple columns and rows of handwritten text, possibly a list or data table.

Section of handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or a list item.

Section of handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or a list item.

Section of handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or a list item.

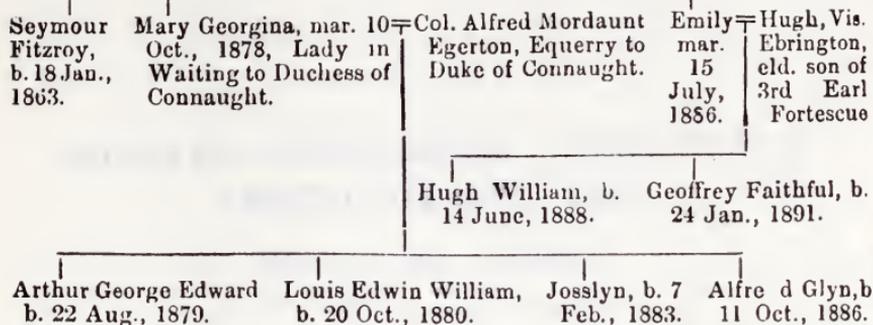
Section of handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or a list item.

Section of handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or a list item.

Table with multiple columns and rows of handwritten text, possibly a list or data table.

Section of handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a conclusion or signature.

a |



RICHARD GARDINER'S "PROFITABLE INSTRUCTIONS," 1603.

EDITED BY DR. CALVERT.

RICHARD GARDINER was a burgess of Shrewsbury, and was born, we may conjecture, towards the middle of the first half of the sixteenth century, before parish registers were established by law. He was probably not far short of 70 when he wrote his "Profitable Instructions." By trade he was a dyer, but it is important to remember that he was also free of the Company of Drapers. From the Heralds' Visitation of 1623 it appears that the head of the family was then settled at Sarsaw.

In the so-called Taylor MS. (transcribed by the late Mr. Leighton, Vol. IV., pages 239 to 352, of the 1st Series of these *Transactions*) the name of Rychard Gardner occurs first as that of one of the three burgesses who were charged (1570), in consideration of a ten years' lease of the common field called "behind the walls" to bring the water for the conduit in leaden pipes "nowe in hande" at a certain day to run in sundry places in the town.

In 1572 he is said to have found by his great diligence and travail great store of "seacole" at a place called "Emsterie heye."

In August, 1573, by his diligent oversight the conduit water was brought to "the upper eende of Shoomacker rowe and the great sesterne of lead was "made and fynyshyd and also the stone woercke about "the same." In August of the next year the water ran in four more places, viz.: "at mardole head, at the apke market, at the sextry wall and at the wyld copp."

Again in 1579 we are told that land was purchased near the conduit head, and the springs covered and enclosed: "to ensue which woorcke and oversight both of the saide springs and headd one Rychard Gardner of Salop draper dyd tacked greate paynes whose pollytyke devyses zealous hart and dylygent travells for the comodity and helthe of the hole towne and posteritie ys woorthy of fame." In December, 1584, a servant of his met with a fatal accident, "having," the chronicler writes, "by myschance fallyn in to a furnes of whot boylinge lycker and so presently boylyd to death." The "furnes" was probably one of his master's dye vats.

The name of Thomas Gardner is entered in the School Register of 1594. This was probably the T. G. baptized at St. Alkmund's Jan. 5, 1583, son of Richard Gardner of Shrewsbury.

In the presentment of Arms for 1579-80 Richard Gardner is entered in the Drapers' list, and, from the nature and number of arms in his possession, must clearly have been a man of some position. The name occurs again in the presentment of 1587. See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. II., page 260.

The pamphlet is mentioned in *Gleanings from Old Garden Literature* by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt (Elliot Stock, 1887). Mr. Hazlitt's conclusion that Richard Gardiner was in holy orders, may, I think, be dismissed at once by reference to the latter part of the first paragraph of the Preface. That he had strong Puritan leanings is very clear from the general tone of the pamphlet.

[TITLE PAGE.]

PROFITABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE MANURING

Sowing and Planting of
Kitchin Gardens

Very profitable for the common wealth

and greatly for the helpe and com-
fort of poore people.

Gathered by *RICHARD GARDINER*
of Shrewsberie.

Imprinted at London by Edward Allde for Edward White
dwelling at the little North doore of Paules at
the signe of the Gunne. 1603.

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

THE AUTHOR HIS PREFACE, TO HIS LOUING NEIGHBOURS AND FRIENDS,
 WITHIN THE TOWNE OF SHREWSBURIE IN THE COUNTIE OF
 SALOP, R. G. WISHETH ALL HAPPINES AND
 FELICITIE IN CHRIST JESUS.

RIGHT welbeloued in Christ Jesus, neighbours and friends of this my native soile of Shrewsburie, I wish you all felicitie and happinesse in the true knowledge of our redemption in the merrits of our onely Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father, & the holy ghost, be all honor, praise and thankes for evermore. Beloued it is generallie knowne unto all men in this towne, that I have euer in good minde, desired the prosperity of the same, and in all good actions to my power and knowledge have preferred the same, without desire of lucre or gaine thereby, and did alwayes desire to doe the vttermost of my skill, as well to the common causes, as also to priuate mens workes and now in my olde age, or last daies, I would willingly take my last farewell with some good instructions, to pleasure the general number: as for spiritual instructions and good aduertisements therein, I leave you to the good admonitions of the godlye Clergie, and to your good proceedings in the same, which God graunte for his mercies sake, Amen.

Amongst all the practises knowledges and experiences which euer I received from Gods mercies in temporal blessings, I doe undoubtedly perswade myselfe, that my practise and experience in garden stufte, or the good benefits therein, dooth best benefit, helpe and pleasure the generall number of people, better than any other practise that euer I tooke in hand in temporall causes whatsoever. And therefore good neighbors and friends (of this my native soile) accept this my short and simple penning of this my practise and experience in Gardening causes heerein mentioned. And if any other man, now or hereafter finde occasion to better in writing any thing which I have omitted for want of full perfection by experience therein, I doe most hartily desire him, (that so shall finde cause to better any thing omitted by me or amend anything by me penned) so to doe, that God may be glorified in his good gifts, the generall number the better comforted, and the poore the better releued with Garden stufte: whereas yet in this countie of Salop, Gardening stufte is to small purpose, but I hope in God as time shall serue, my good beginning will be an occasion of good proceedings therein, and no doubt (beloued) if any man will hartily desire to doe good in these actions, then vaine fruitlesse and superfluous things may bee taken out of good Gardens and sundry good commodities to pleasure the poore planted therein: then no doubt the Almightye God will the better blesse your encrease, and blesse your walking in your garden in that minde: and then no doubt but your good conscience will delight you as well as the great blessings that God will blesse the Garden withall. Then shall you no

doubt visibly beholde in your Garden, the blessed fauour and mercy of our most mercifull God to your everlasting comfort, not onely in the great increase there to beholde, but also other wayes to your great comfort, which I omit at this present. And when you make sale to the poore, consider you are the Lords Stewards to sell with consciences and to lend and give: also doe it willingly for we have the vnfallible promise of God for double recompence, if we so favorable will performe to all and specially to the poore and needy: which God graunt for his mercies sake wee may haue grace to doe, and also to have a speciall care to satisfie, content or pay the tithes thereof to the ministers of the holy worde, and not to suffer a bad custome to corrupt the conscience therein, which God forbid. And also I desire thee good reader to beare with my grosse and simple penning in so good a cause, and willingly to accept my good will therein. And in so doing I shall thinke my trauail herein to be well bestowed, and my good purpose the better performed, which God graunt for his mercies sake. Amen.

*Edward Thorne Gent. in commendation of the worke,
and the Author thereof.*

He that desires with skilful hand,
to frame a Garden plot,
And to manure and make it apt
For Herbes that serue the pot,
Or choise to make of seeds and Plants,
and best of both to know
And them in seasonable time
to plant, to set, and sowe,
Let him peruse this little Booke,
which undertakes the charge,
Of all the fore recited points
to shew the course at large,
Of Carrets first, and Cabbage close
And how to keepe them sound:
And Parsnips also to preserue,
and Turnips faire and round
Of Lettice next, and garden Beanes,
And Onions of the best:
Of Cucumbers and Artichockes,
and Radish with the rest,
These and such other hearbes and seedes,
hath Gardner, in good will:
Vnto Sallopian neighbours his
entreated of with skill.

His talent lent he doth not hide,
 if all were vnderstood,
 But sets it forth with willing minde,
 to doe his neighbours good.
 The poore which late were like to pine,
 and could not buy them breade ;
 In greatest time of penury,
 were by his labours fed.
 And that in reasonable rate,
 when Corne and coine was scant,
 With Parsnep and with Carret rootes,
 he did supply their want.
 The riche likewise and better sorte,
 his labours could not misse
 Which makes them many times to thinke,
 That *Salop* London is.
 Then rich and poore in friendly sorte,
 Give *Gardner* all his due,
 Who shewes himself in all his acts,
 So kinde a friend to you.
 And wish as he doth well deserve,
 his welfare and his health,
 That hath so greatly profited,
Salopians common wealth.

*How to make choyce of the best Carrets, to plant for good
 seedes, and how and when to plant them.*

After the sun his entring into *Libra* about the twelfth of September,
 then prepare your ground readie to set your Carrets, for seede, make
 choice of the fairest Carrets and best, yellow colours, to the number
 as you will set your beds being made ready before you take up y^e
 Carrets, every bed being a yard and a quarter broad : then set your
 Carrets in two rowes, one rowe on either side the bed, sixe or seaven
 inches from the edge of the bed, and full three quarters of a yard
 one from another.

Then haue you no thing to doe with them untill about the last of
Aprill, at which time they will bee growne about a yard in height :
 then you have need to take care of them, for the winde will easily
 breake them by the ground : then must you prepare some kinde of
 packe thread, or lynen thread to set about them as a girdle, about
 two foot highe from the earth as need shall require by the growing of
 the braunches : gird some higher then other some. Then shortly
 after you must haue stakes in a readines, and as the Carrets must
 stand one against the other in the bed : so likewise the stakes must
 stand one against the other, to euerye foure Carrets two stakes. The
 stakes must bee a yard and a halfe above the ground, and a sure
 holde within the earth for danger of winde : then must you prepare

packe thread or other thread to goe from stake to stake all the length of the bed, one course of lynes must be about two foote high, and another course of lynes must be neere the top of the stakes, so that there must bee two courses of lynes on the utter side of the stakes on both sides the bed. Then must you haue crosse lynes, to euery two Carrets a crosse lyne made fast to the side lynes, the crosse lynes must be both aboue and beneath, as the side lynes do goe, and a crosse rod to every two stakes, tyed fast with some lynnenn thread or thrumbes : then both the upper course and nether course of the rods and the short lynes must have a lyne going amidst of the bed, so that by that meanes every Carrets branches will stand in a square both in the upper and nether course of rods and lynes, in sure manner for the winde. If this bee not done perfectly, the losse of Carret seedes will bee more in value then the charges of stakes rodde and lynes. The stakes must be set in this manner. First two stakes at the end of the bed, then over passe foure Carrets, and in the midst betweene two Carrets set a stake on either side the bed, and the lynes and rods as aforesaid, then as the Carret branches doe grow, they must be somewhat tended to keepe them in good order within the lynes : this being done about the last of August, the Carret seedes will begin to bee ripe, and as they doe change to some browne colour, so to bee cut from time to time, until the last bee sufficiently ripe about the first of October : Then place the Carret seedes as you doe cut them on a chamber floore to drie, and when they be drie, beate the seedes out with small staues, or best with the edge of a lath, and clense them from the composte or refuse (as you finde best by experience) with ridle and sive. There are three kindes of Carrets, two of them are profitable and the third is not : The great long yellow Carret, and the great short Carret are principall good, but the common or wilde Carret, which is pale yellow coloured and small and long, is to be refused, for they yeeld small profit, neether are they so good meate as the other two kindes by much. The seedes of the two best kindes of Carrets do change into diverse colours : and if you choose a roote of any colour that doth best like you, then set the same for seede, and so shall you have store of rootes of that colour that so is set for seede when time serueth : if you doe [not¹] make choyce of the best Carrets and set them for seedes as aforesaid, then your seedes are very bad and not profitable to be used by any, but deceiveth the sower and yeildeth not so good rootes as the set roote seedes doe by much.

How to haue principall good Cabadye seedes to sow, whereby you may haue good store of good Cabalges as time serueth.

When you have Cabadges in your garden that bee ripe to cut,

¹ Surely a *not* must have dropped out here.—E.C.

make your choice of the best and fairest Cabadges for seede in this maner, that you may have the benefit of the best Cabadges and good seede of the same stocks or rootes. Also when your Cabadges bee ripe take a hand sawe and cut the Cabadge off, as neere to the Cabadge as you can, and have so much of the stocke as you may: but take heede least you cut the stocke in cutting it with the sawe you must cut those Cabadges which you would so preserve for seedes in the new of the moone, of the first ripe Cabadges, and so let them grow to beare seeds the yeere following, and that seede will be as good as may be (whatever is said to the contrary). And if you desire to have much Cabadge seedes to sowe and to sell: then your best way is to provide some place in the garden where the shadow of them may doe least harne to other seedes or fruits. Then prepare the ground in narrow beds and take up the Cabadge rootes with as much earth at the roote as you can in the new of the moon in October: and place them one row in a bed almost a yard asunder, and then another row in another bed likewise: so that every row or every roote be almost a yard one from another, and then let them stand untill they be grawn almost a yard high, then beset the branches with rises and gird the branches and rises, with a string of packe threed or such like, or els the weight of the branches and the winde will breake them to the losse of the seedes: and when the seedes doe beginne to bee ripe, then take heede to them, for the birds called the *Bull Finch* will destroy them so lanely unless you do provide to saue the seedes with nettes to be set thereon sundry waies as seemeth you best to doo: And when your Cabadge seedes bee ripe, cut them and dry them, cleanse them and keep them untill the best times to sowe them: of which times I will make mention at large as heereafter followeth in order. If you take heede to choose the principall Cabadges for seedes as aforesaid, you shall both the better pleasure yourselfe, and doe good to the common wealth: Also let not gaine nor deceit alter, nor corrupt a good conscience heerein to the hurt of any.

How to make your best choyse for Parsnep seedes.

Prepare such place in your garden as is most convenient for the setting of Parsneps for seeds: first digge and make your ground ready in beds, like as you would sowe any other seedes, then make choice of the fairest Parsnep roots, and plant them in the beds a rowe of rootes on either side the bed, about sixe inches from the edge of the bed, and a rowe of rootes along the midst of the bed or beds, and set every roote to be so neere as you can, to be XV inches one from another: and when the first seedes doe begin to be ripe, then cut them daily as cause requireth: for the seedes of Parsneps are very apt to fall when they be ripe, to the losse of the best seede (if they be not heedefully looked unto). Thus doone, you shall have good Parsnep seedes to pleasure any person in that behalfe, otherwise it is not so good nor so profitable.

The best way to have principall seedes of Turneps to sowe.

There be sundrie kindes of Turneps, and to write thereof particularlie would be somewhat tedious: but the best kinde for the common wealth, is the large round Turnep, which are but of late come into this Countie of Salop: The best way to have excellent seedes of those Turneps, is thus: Make the beds a yard and a quarter broad, then choose the onely round and faire rootes, and set them three quarters of a yard one from another, two rowes in a bed.

These seedes will not abide or brooke any bending or supporting of them: but your best way is to let them growe in their owne kinde, and let them fall to the earth (as they will by nature) and when the seedes doe begin to be ripe, take heede, for sundrie kindes of birdes will devoure it, keepe it with nettes or otherwise, which I omit to your best consideration therein: and when the seedes be fully ripe, cut them and drie them to your purpose: your best time to set them for seedes, is in the new of the moone, in October or November.

The best meanes to have principall Lettice seedes which will be both great, hard and white Cabadge Lettice.

There be sundrie kindes of Lettice, the one is principal, the other two are indifferent, and the fourth is the wild Lettice. The best are very white seedes: the second are rasset white seedes, and are called Lombard Lettice: the third are black seedes, some of al these three sorts wil close, but the perfect white is the best. This sort is to be chosen and the seedes thereof to be sowed, and when the Lettice are young and smal, then you must take the weedes cleane from them, and also you must weede so many of the Lettice away untill they be two or three inches asunder, and when those remaining, do touch almost one another, then draw away more of them untill they be 6 or viij. inches a sunder, then they must grow untill they be closed, and if there be any which seeme that they will not close, take them away, and let those which are best closed remaine for seedes, and so from yeare to yeare ever choose the best closed for seede: and you shal have such Cabadge or closed Lettice, by these meanes in two or three yeares, the best that may bee had. This being mine own order for close Lettice seede, I commonly have such Lettice, that many doe say there are not the like to bee had in London, or so good. The manner of sowing or times when to sowe, I omitte until in order in this my treatise it shall more at large appeare.

The best way to obtaine seede Beanes for Gardens.

There be three kindes of Beanes, whereof there is but one perfect good for gardens, that is the great and large white Beane, and when

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

your Beanes are fully ripe, choose yearely the greatest of them for seede, and you shall find great profit in so doing, if you have cause to sowe many of them, and your Beanes will proove very profitable in the common wealth.

For to have good Onion seedes.

About the first of Februarie when you perceive the extremity of winter to be past, and the weather somewhat faire, then take your Onions and set them for seedes in the new of the moone, where the sun is alwaies to shine in his course both Winter and Summer : and when they growe high, dresse them with rises or roddes for breaking with winde : and when the seede is ripe, dry it well in the heate of the sunne, then let it remain with the pulse or refuse till after the first of Februarie : I desire that all which would sowe Onion or other afore said in gardens, to provide seedes of their own growing and not to be deceived yearely as commonly they be, to no small losse in generall to all this land, by those which bee common sellers of garden seedes. I cannot omitte nor spare to deliver my minde, concerning the great and abhominable falshoode of those sortes of people which sell garden seedes : consider thus much, admit that all those which be deceived in thys land yeerely, in buying of olde and dead seedes for their gardens, had made their accompts of their losses : First the money paide for false and counterfeet seedes, their great losses in manuring and trimming their gardens, and the rents paide for gardens throughout this land : then consider how many thousands are yeerely deceived in this manner by them, and also consider howe many thousand poundes are robbed yeerely from the common wealth by those catterpillers : I doe undoubtedly perswade my selfe if a true accompt might bee had thereof, those that doe willingly deceive others by false seedes, doe robbe the common wealth of a greater summe then all other the robbing theeves of this whole land do by much, and more worthie in conscience to be executed as the most notorious theeves in this land (one other profession of people excepted). And although the lawes of this realme as yet take no holde whereby to punish them, the almighty God doth beholde their monstrous deceit, and except those doe repent with spaed, both God and man will abhore them as outrageous theeves : The Almighty God turne their hearts or confound such false proceedinges against the common wealth : And also I would wishe all those that are seede sellers would have a care to sell good seedes for gardens, and would also have a care to sell in reason and conscience, for the dearth of seedes for gardens is a great hindrance to the profit of gardens, and a great losse to the common wealth. Also my good will shall not be wanting to do good therein, whiles it shal please God that I doe remaine here in this life, his holy will be done at his good pleasure. There be many other seedes do belong to gardens of less accompt and so common in use : that I purpose to omit leaving them to the practise of others which use gardens, because I desire not to bee

tedious, but to procede to my speciall purpose in those causes which best do concerne and benefit the common wealth, which God graunt for his mercie sake.

And before good seedes (provided as aforesaid) be used or sowed in any garden, I wish you to prepare to mucke or make your garden sufficient rank to receive such seedes as is convenient, or els you make spoile of good seedes to your own losse, and then shall you misse greatly the profit of your garden in your house keeping: you must have a speciall care to mucke wel your garden once in two yeares, or els you shall lose more in the profit of the garden, then the mucke is worthe by much, if your garden be pared and made cleane from weedes about the first of November, then it is good to lay your mucke thereon all November, and till the midst of December, and if you can so prepare your garden in this time as afore said, then it is best for to fallow or digge it so far as you have so mucked, and in so doing, your gardens will be most excellent to receive good seedes in the last end of February or in March, according to the nature of the seedes therein to be sowed: and if you omit the dunging and fallowing the garden till after the feast of Christ Jes's, Iu(*sic*) take it best (as I finde by experience) thus to doe. When you purpose to sowe your garden, some few daies before, let it bee cleane pared and the weedes carried to some convenient place in the garden to rotte, then mucke well if there bee 'cause that yeare, then digge the garden very small, and as you digge it, picke out the rootes of the weedes as cleane as you can, and rake it well, then will it be in good order to sowe: but the first manner of fallowing and dunging is best, if you doe not omit the time: and when all the parings and weedings all the whole yeare is wel rotten, then it will be very fine and good earth to make leuell or plaine any part of the garden and is very good to rancker the garden in want of other mucke.

*A declaration of divers manners of Seedes to be sowed in gardens,
and a reason by experience which is the best manner
and most profitable.*

There be two manner of sowing of gardens heere in this Countie of Salop, and as I finde by experience those two manners usual and common, are very unprofitable. The one manner is to open the bed and set the earth on both sides, then to sowe the seedes on the bed, then to draw with a rake the earth from both sides to cover the seedes, but when the seedes doe growe in sight, there is nothing growing within a quarter of a yard to the edge of the bed, wherby much ground is lost on both sides of the bed, and very unprofitable to the owner.

The second manner of usuall and common sowing of gardens, is when the bed is made, the seeds are sowed thereon, and then earth is sifted thereupon, to cover y^e seede, and when the seedes be sprong

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Revolution. This period is characterized by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American people fought a long and hard war, and finally won their freedom. This was a great achievement, and it paved the way for the development of a new nation. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the world, and it has had a profound impact on the lives of all people.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Civil War. This period is characterized by the struggle between the North and the South over the issue of slavery. The Civil War was a bloody and devastating conflict, but it ultimately resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. This was another great achievement, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period of the American West. This period is characterized by the westward expansion of the United States. The American people explored and settled the vast western territories, and they discovered gold and other valuable resources. This was a period of great discovery and adventure, and it paved the way for the development of a new frontier.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Industrial Revolution. This period is characterized by the rise of industry and the growth of the American economy. The American people invented new machines and processes, and they produced goods in large quantities. This was a period of great progress and innovation, and it paved the way for the development of a modern society.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Progressive Era. This period is characterized by the rise of the Progressive Movement. The American people fought for social and economic reforms, and they established new laws and institutions. This was a period of great reform and progress, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American New Deal. This period is characterized by the rise of the New Deal. The American people fought for economic and social reforms, and they established new laws and institutions. This was a period of great reform and progress, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Cold War. This period is characterized by the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. The American people fought for freedom and democracy, and they established new laws and institutions. This was a period of great struggle and progress, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Vietnam War. This period is characterized by the struggle between the United States and North Vietnam. The American people fought for freedom and democracy, and they established new laws and institutions. This was a period of great struggle and progress, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Space Age. This period is characterized by the rise of space exploration. The American people sent men to the moon and other planets, and they discovered new worlds. This was a period of great discovery and progress, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

The tenth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Information Age. This period is characterized by the rise of the computer and the Internet. The American people invented new technologies, and they produced goods and services in large quantities. This was a period of great progress and innovation, and it paved the way for the development of a more just and equitable society.

and begin to growe, they be so ebbe under the earth, that every small frost or colde raine which commeth dooth destroy the new spring of the seedes, and sometimes all is lost thereby.

A third way there is, but not usuall or common, which is when the bed is ready made, the seeds are sowed thereon, then one taketh the rake and choppe the teeth of the rake very thicke over all the bed, then the seedes doe fall into the hoales which the teeth of the rake did make, and thereby many seedes doe fall in one hole, and doe destroye one another, except you doe remedie that by pulling some of them away the first weeding. The onely best way to sowe beds in gardens, as I did ever finde by experience, is when the bed is made to take a staffe of the greatnes of a man's thumbe or somewhat greater, of a yarde and a halfe long, making the ende thereof somewhat sharpe, and then with the sharpe ende thereof strike a small rigall or gutter on either side of the bed, within two or three inches of the edges of the bed, and about an inch deepe, then sowe your seedes in those two gutters somewhat thin, then strike other two rigals or gutters in like manner, and so by two and by two till you come to the midst of the bed, and those gutters must bee made foure or five inches a sunder according to the nature of the seedes which you doe sowe: so that the bed ready made being a yard and a quarter broad will take for Onion seedes seaven gutters or rowes, and for Carrets, and Parsneps likewise seaven, and for Turneps five gutters is sufficient on either side the bed, one in the midst, and then two others, as you may well see the places where: but for expedition in sowing time, the best way is, as one person doth strike the gutters or rowes, with the staffe, to let another follow in sowing the rowes, and you shall finde great expedition therein, for two persons in this manner will sowe more in two or three howres, than two persons will or can sowe otherwise, in a whole day, and this kind of sowing doth save the one halfe of the seedes, and defendeth the seedes best from weather, because it is reasonable deepe in the ground: you must have a speciall care that the rowes be striken straight, and you must take heede to sowe the rowe or gutter, first striken, before you strike another rowe or gutter, for the striking of the second rowe will fill the first with earth, that it will be too ebbe to be sowed after, then it is most comely and profitable. I doe assuredly prooue by experience there is no manner of sowing so perfectly good as this manner is, for all kinde of seedes, but onely Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes, and Radish seedes, they must be otherwise set further a sunder as reason and experience doe agree therein, and in manner heereafter more at large is expressed: and when your seedes be sowed in rigols or rowes, in manner aforesaid, then they are to be covered thus: take the rake and with the head thereof drawe it very lightly over the rigols along the bed, until the bed be plaine and the rigols filled, with the backe side of the head of the rake, and if you then do beate them plaine with the head of the shovel, the beds will be the more comely, and breed less weedes by much.

The manner how and when to sowe Carret seeds, and what ground is best to their liking, and the manner to use them in their growing.

First see that your ground be sufficient ranke as aforesaid : then sowe your Carret seedes very thin in the rigols or rowes as aforesaid, the best time is about the last of Februarie, or the begining of Marche, when the weather is seasonable and faire, then you neede not to care for the age of the moone, so that it bee not within three days of the change, for I doe perfectly know by experience, that any time else is not amisse, so that the weather be dry and faire. Carrets do best like in a dry ground : and if the garden be in shadowe or somewhat wet at sowing time, then it is not perfect good for Carrets. Such ground is better to sowe Parsneps and Caladges in, then Carrets, for the Carrets will mislike in the spring time, and also be eaten with wormes that breed in themselves, by their own kinde and nature : and when your Carrets be faire and young above the ground, then you must prepare people to weede : when the weeds are able to be taken up, then must you have speciall care to the Carrets that growe in the rowes or other wayes, for you must weede or take out of them, til there be two inches betweene euerie one of them, and throw those drawne Carrets away with the weedes, if you doe take pity to pull them out, or detract the time too long before you do weed them as aforesaid, your Carrets will be very small, and yeeld you small profit : you must weede them wel from weedes as need doth require, and so soone as they be of any bignes, about Midsummer you must drawe away so many of the Carrets, till those that remaine bee at the least three or foure inches a sunder, and also if any of the Carrets do happen to shoote to beare seede, pull them up likewise, for the best seedes of Carrets, some of them will shoote, and must be taken out least they hinder the rest that grow, throw them away : if you misse so to do, your Carrets will be small to your purpose. The good Carrets which are to be drawn from the rest, will easily bee drawn into a good ground with hand, and the easier to be drawn in the fore noon and best after a shower of raine, and you may have good profit by those Carrets so drawn and sowed, for they are novelties and desired of many soe timely in the yeare. Then about the twentieth of July, your Carrets in a good ground will be somewhat faire to sell : and if you sell them then or shortly after, so that you take them up before the fourteenth of August : you may as you rid the ground of Carrets, sow Turnips seede or Radish seede in their place, so that you have the best kinde of Turnip seede to sowe, and in so doing you may have two croppes every yere and both with good profit. And if it happen that the Carret seedes doe faile in the Spring time by hardness of weather, or by the wormes of the earth : Then about the midst of May or the end of May you may set Cabadge plants in those places, where the Carrets doe want, and in want of Cabadge plants you may sowe good Turnips seedes, or Radish seedes

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

thereon. And thereby have good profit: Also the short kinde of Carrets will grow in worse and colder ground then the long Carrets will, and doe well agree with the clay land also.

How and when is best to sowe and plant to haue good Cabadges, both timely about Midsomer and late in the yeare.

If you will haue timely Cabadges, then sowe your Cabadge seedes in rigols as aforesaid, about the last of August three or four daies before the ful of the Moone, where they may haue the warmnes of the Sunne in winter, so nere as you can, and keepe them cleane from weeds, then let them grow, till three or foure daies before the ful moon in March or April next after, then set your Cabadge plants a yard a sunder, and as you choose plantes to sette, choose the fairest and lykelyest of them for your purpose, for the small and refuse plantes will growe to bee small Cabadges, and as many as doe seeme eyther wilde or very small throwe them away, for the losse is not great, and in this manner you may haue timely close and hard Cabadges: Also it is a principall time to sowe Cabadges in February or March, three or foure daies before the full of the moone as aforesaid, then sowe the seedes very thinne in rowes, and keep them cleane from weeds, and when they be faire and large to plant, in May or about the first of June, it is best to plant them three or foure daies before the full of the moone, and if necessity doe compel you, it will serue the whole quarter after the ful of the moone: And also as they growe, from time to time take care to kill the wormes which eate the leanes: and to take heede that no leanes be broken of those which you would haue to bee Cabadges, for it is hurtful to the closing of the Cabadges. And when the first planted Cabadges be ripe, sell or spend them shortly, for within fourteene daies after they be hard they will growe so fast within that they wil rent and cleane a sunder, and so perish and rot: And when your Cabadges doe ripe and bee hard sell them or spend them, for there is small profit to keepe them, because the snails and other wormes doe pearce them dayly, but those which doe close farre in the yeare in September and October may bee better kept in winter for your purpose: but of al wormes or caterpillers Knaues, which are the greatest deuourers of Cabadges and doe consume many of them at one time: those catterpillers do neuer repent, untill they come to Tyburne or the gallows. Therefore take good care to your enclosures for your better safetie.

For sowing of Parseneps, and best vsing of them.

Some wil sowe Parsnep seeds at Michaels tide, to haue timely Parsneps, and doth serue their purpose, to haue them about twenty dayes sooner then those which do sowe in February or March, but it is not best to sowe many in that order, but a few for nouelties: but to sow to haue best profit, as when the weather is fayre in Februarie

or in March, sowe your Parsnep, not respecting the age of the moone, but the goodnes of the weather, and when they be ready to weede, haue care to weede them cleane in time: if they be too thicke sowed, pull them out also with weeds, till euery Parsnep be two inches a sunder at the least, then weede them as cause is, and let them grow till they bee to serue your time. Parsnep will growe well in worse ground then Carrets, and reasonably well in colde gardens: and if you doe sowe your Parsnep in rigols as my accustomed manner is, it is best for your purpose and profit: and this kind of sowing in rigols doth saue the better halfe of the seedes, of any kinde whatsoeuer, as by experience is proued.

For sowing of Turneps, and the best time when.

If you desire to haue timely Turneps, you may do thus: a weeke before the full moone, or a weeke after the full moone, in the end of April or in May, sowe your Turnep seedes, and when they are ready to weed, then pull out with the weeds, so many of the Turneps, till the rest of the Turneps be a hand breadth a sunder; and as they doe grow ripe about Midsomer, drawe the greatest first, to make them thinner all over, and when they be of any greatnes, sell or spend them away, for those timely sowed Turneps will not tarry good but a few daies: for they will be hard roots, and be eaten with wormes, and grow to seedes, and so will many Turneps, which be sowed before Midsommer. But those which are sowed in July and to the 14 of August, wil remaine good all winter. And when they be to serue your turne, take the greatest first, and let the rest remaine, and they will increase much, when they haue some libertie, and at all times it is to be chosen, to sowe and weede as aforesaid: & looke from what ground you take your first fruites away before the 14 day of August, you may thereon sowe good Turnep seede to good profit. But if you sowe after the 14 of August it is to no good purpose, but to haue small Turneps little worth, and empayre your ground for no profit: you may in this manner haue two croppes of Turneps in one place of land in one yeare, and both perfect good.

The best meanes to haue principall close Lettice, and to haue them as timely as is possible.

The first of September or within fourteene daies then next after, is the best to take your Lettice seedes and sowe them in a drie banke, or dryest place in the garden reasonable thinne, weede them cleane when there is cause, and let them grow as they doe prouoe, till there are foure daies before the full of the moone in March, then take them up and plant them in new digged ground, sixe or eight inches a sunder, and keepe them cleane from weedes, and you shall haue timely Lettice. And by this meanes I haue yearly such close or cabadge Lettice, better cannot be had, and they will beeady some

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.

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.

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.

yeares in April, and the beginning of May: I do also sow Lettice seeds in February and March in manner aforesaid, and plant them again as aforesaid, And thereby I haue principall close Lettice: till Midsommer you may haue very good Lettice, and not remooue them: so that they be well a sunder, but the other manner is best. And keepe some of the best of them for seedes: my Lettice bee yearely sold for two a penny, for one of them is a reasonable dish for a table, and as white as is possible, and many doe say, the like Lettice are not to be had in London. And I do suppose, that this kinde of Lettice is not common to be had in London as yet, or else the Gardiners there no doubt do not carefully provide for principall Lettice. But if any request me for principall Lettice seedes, I haue ready to performe his desire, whiles they doe endure unsold, yearely, if it please God, whiles I remaine living.

The nature and quality of Garden Beanes, and how you may haue best profit by them.

If you desire to haue timely Beanes to serue your purpose, as a fewe for novelties, set them about the middest of December, where the sunne hath some power in the garden. And if you desire to haue profit by Beanes, this may be your best course, in any shadow garden, or under the shadow of fruite trees, where nothing will growe but nettols and other weedes, pare cleane that ground about the middest of Jannarie, or all Februarie, and then digge the said ground and in digging thereof, let the rootes of weedes or nettles be cleane picked out, then set your Beanes therein, and as there is cause weed them cleane, and when the Beanes be faire blowed five or six joynts of them, then you were best to pinch off a handful, or a span of the toppes of them with your hand, or cut them away, but they will more easier and sooner be pinched than cut. Then by this meanes the Beanes so pinched or cut, will stand stille of themselves, that there needeth no rises or boughs, to be sticked amongst them, to keepe them for breaking with the winde. And they will also beare the more beans, and the sooner will be ripe because there be no rises or boughs to shadow them. But if it happen that great tempestes of winde, or raine do throw some of them downe. Then take a few rises or sprigges, to support them which so doo fall, and in this manner, of one peecke of Beanes to set, I haue receiued sixteen peckes of seasonable drie Beanes in gaine. In shadow ground where nothing else wil grow but nettels, and other weedes under trees, those Beanes to set in shadow places or under trees, must bee somewhat thinne, about seauen or eight inches a sunder. And in this manner they will beare Beanes sufficient good store either to bee eaten greene or kept drie for seeds to be set againe.

Of Onion seedes to be sown.

The best time and season to sowe any one (*sic,*? Onion) seedes in the

marches of Wales, is about the first of March, when the weather is somewhat faire and seasonable, then prepare to sowe your Onion seeds. And if your garden be dunged or fallowed in December as aforesaid, then is it most principal for sowing of Onion seeds. And the drier the garden is, the sooner you may sowe it. And if it be somewhat wet and cold, then the longer you can tarrie, the better it is. So that you doe sowe before the last of March, according as your garden doth prooue in drinesse, for colde and wet earth is altogether bad for Onion seede. And when your Onyon or Jubballes do beginne to waxe somewhat readie to be used or spent, then make them reasonable thinne, for if they grow to thicke, they will bee verie small, but if you draw them reasonably, you shall have faire Onyons and best for your profit. The best time to sowe Onyon seede, is a weeke before the full of the moone, and the weeke after. And best when the weather is very drie and faire.

The meanes to haue faire large Cucumbers, & the best order for them within the Countie of Salop, or in the marches of Wales.

About the last of April, or the beginning of May when the weather prooueth to be somewhat faire & warme, then take the seedes of Cucumbers and put them in new milke ouer night. And if the next day after prooue a faire sunne shine day, take the seedes and put the milke and all in a pewter platter in the heate of the sunne three or foure houes, then put them into the earth where you would haue them to growe, and they will spring and appear aboue the ground within foure or fife daies. And if you do not so place them in the heat of the sun, then the next day after their wetting in milke, set them in the earth likewise, and when they be sprung aboue the ground, the snailes and wormes will deuoure them, except you finde meanes to preuent them. The ground upon which you sowe Cucumbers seede must be very ranke and faire, where the sunne giueth best heat in the garden, or most principal in a faire banke, that sheweth it selfe to the noone sunne. If your Cucumber seedes do happen to grow too thicke, then take out the worst till they be a yard a sunder, for the more roome they haue, the better they will beare the fairer frutes, you may remoue the plants of Cucumbers when they be young and plant them in another place, conuenient as aforesaid: there are sundrie other meanes used with horsedung to set and plant Cucumbers: which is not to my liking, and which I omit, as not so good as aforesaid. And to haue milons, gourds, or pumpions, do the like as is expressed herein by Cucumbers, if the spring season doe serue your purpose thereunto.

The meanes to haue principal faire Artichokes, and how to haue them in all sommer time.

If you desire to haue timely Artichokes, then take uppe your olde rootes, in the latter halfe of September, or the first halfe of October,
Vol. IV., 2nd S. GG

then choose the fairest plants and pull them from the olde rootes, then plant them in a very ranke earth, trenched about three quarters of a yard deepe, with dung mixt with some earth, and set your plants therein, and you shall haue timely Artichokes in the spring next following. And also in the beginning of March take uppe the olde rootes which have borne frutes three times, then take the greatest plantes and set them as aforesaid. Take also the middle sort of plants, and set them by themselves, likewise as aforesaid well dunged. So by this meanes I have had faire and large Artichokes all the sommer. And many of those which be set in September and October, as aforesaid, will beare faire Artichokes both betimes in the spring, and also in August and September the same yeere; best time of the age of the moone to plant them, is three or foure daies before the full of the moone. The old rootes of Artichokes, and the small slippes growing on them, are not to bee set for Artichokes, except you plant or set the small slippes for encrease, or to sell or give for encrease to others, for commonly they will not beare frutes the first yeare that you doe set them: there be sundrie kindes of Artichokes, the largest kinde is best to bee chosen for your purpose, there bee but two kindes principall good heere in this land to my knowledge, if you desire to haue great store of Artichokes to sell, then your best way is to make (as it were a nurserie for plants) in this manner, make certaine bankes the greatnesse of a bushell, round like a loafe of breade, so that you may goe betwixt them, and set one plant in the toppe of euerie hillocke, and from thence yearly choose the fairest plants to set.

The meanes to prouide Radish rootes best for your profit.

In March or Aprill where you have sowed either Carrets, or Parsneps, or both, when your Carrets or Parsneps are aboue ground, then you may perceine wher the ground is bare, then set the seede of Radish a fewe, five or sixe in a bed, and so ouer all your beddes, if you so please, and when this Radish rootes bee readie, then take them away, for those timely Radish rootes will tarrie but a few daies good, for they will shoote for seede, and they will also hinder the growing of the other frutes, if you sowe Radish onely without mixing of any other hearbes or frutes, you may set them from March, till the first of August, at which time it is too faire in the yeare for that purpose. And if you doe sowe Radish by themselves, set them sixe inches a sunder, and let them be kept cleane from weedes, and when they be readie to be spent, away with them as you may, for they will perish both by growing to seede, and also by wormes: if you do desire to prouide Radish seedes for another yeare, your best way is to sowe a bedde, and when the rootes be readie to spend, leane the best and fairest for seedes, and let them so left for seedes, be halfe a yard a sunder, and when the seede doth begin to bee ripe, then the birds will deuoure it, except you doe prouide in time for safeguard

thereof: and your Radish for seedes must be sowed in beddes in the month of March.

The best vse for Porret and Leekes.

Because Porrets and Leekes is a necessarie and profitable hearb for housekeeping, I cannot omit to write therein: if you desire to haue Porret for your purpose, then you must first haue good seedes thereof, and to obtaine good seedes: In August or about the first of September, prepare your ground well mucked and well digged, in place where the sun hath reasonable power in the garden. Then take up your Porret and set them before the twelfth of September, or else the Porret will not take sufficient roote to beare fruite the Sommer following: if you faile this to do, you shall not haue profitable seedes, for they will bee light and deafe, without perfect substance to growe when you sowe them. And also you doe lose halfe the waight of seedes, which otherwise is to bee had by timely setting of Porret, and the buyers are deceiued by those seeds of porret which is set late in the yeare. Porret seedes will growe in some shadowe place reasonable well and large, so that you do not sowe them to thicke. And the Porret for Leekes to be spent, will also prooue well in a shadow place, and you may set or plant them to be eaten or spent in Leekes when you please, in August, September, or October, do very well, for seedes as aforesaid.

How to preserue and keepe Carret rootes, and to haue them readie to serue all the winter, and till the last of March next after with very small charge.

In the two months of October and November, when you haue leisure in drie weather, then prouide a vessell or wine caske or some other: then lay one course of sand on the bottom of the vessell two inches thicke, then a course of the carret rootes, so that the rootes do not touch one another: then another course of sand to cover those rootes, and then another course of rootes, and in this manner untill the vessell be full to the top, and if you haue a ground seller, you may packe them in some corner in this manner, you must cut away all the branches of the carrets close by the roote, and somewhat of the small endes of the Carrets, and they must be so packed in sande unwashed, and about the last of December: sometime when there is no frost, you must then unpacke them againe, and then the carret rootes will begin to spring in the top of the roote, then if you desire to keepe them untill a longer time, then you must pare off the upper end of the roote, that they cannot spring any more in the top, and then packe them againe in sand as aforesaid, so may you keepe them well till Lent or Easter. And in this manner you may preserue and keepe the rootes of Parsneps and the Turneps, for I haue proued it to be true and profitable. I could yet heerein take occasion to write

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
1892

of diuers rootes and hearbs, for sallets, to bee planted and sowed in gardens, which do not serue my purpose, for I rather desire to prouide sufficient victuals for the poore and greatest number of people, to relieue their hungrie stomackes, then to picke dainty sallets, to prouoke appetite to those that doe liue in excesse, the which God amend.

Beloued in Christ Jesus, I desire you to accept of this my good enterprise, in respect I desire the benefit of the common wealth heerein, and is a speciall meane to helpe and relieue the poore, as by experience was manifest in the great dearth and searsitie last past in the Countie of Salop and else where, for with lesse garden ground then foure ackers planted with Carrets, and aboue seauen hundredth close cabbedges, there were many hundreds of people well refreshed thereby, for the space of twenty daies, when bread was wanting amongst the poore in the pinch or fewe daies before harvest. And many of the poore said to me, they had nothing to cate but onely carrets and Cabedges, which they had of me for many daies, and but onelie water to drinke. They had commonly sixe waxe poundes of small close Cabedges for a penny to the poore. And in this manner I did serue them, and they were wonderfull glad to haue them, most humbly praising God for them. And because I did manifestly see and know, that so little garden ground, as less then foure ackers, did this great effect in the common wealth, and especially in helping the poore thereby: Therefore I desire all good and godly people to accept of my good will therein, and to put in practise this my experience and knowledge herein mentioned. And then I haue my wished desire. That the Almighty GOD may be glorified in his owne workes, and the poore the better relieued thereby, and thus for God's love and your own profit also. And if any person desire to know of me further than I haue heerein expressed, if you come to me, I hope you shall not want your desire, for as I was willing to write, so am I willing to instruct as many as will request my good will therein, most willingly while it please God I remaine in this mortall life to the end. And thus the Almighty GOD blesse your good proceedings therein.

It is not unknowne to the City of London, and many other townes and cities on the sea coast, what great abundance of carrets are brought by forraine nations to this land, whereby they haue receiued yeerely great summes of mony and commodities out of this land, and all by carelessness of the people of this realme of England, which do not endeuor themselves for their owne profits therein, but that this last dearth and searsitie hath somewhat urged the people to prouee many waies for their better reliefe, whereby I hope the benefit of Carret rootes are profitable, I will reueale my knowledge heerein: and first the use of them amongst the better sort by the Cookes. The Cookes will take Carrets deuided in peeces, and boile them to season their stowed broth and doth wonderfull well therein as dayly is knowne in seruice to the better sort. Also Carret rootes are boyled

with powdred beefe, and eaten therewith : and as some doe report, a fewe Carrets do saue one quarter of beefe in the eating of a whole beefe : and to be boyled and eaten with Porke, and all other boyled, meat of flesh amongst the common sort of people, & amongst the poorer sort also : Carrets of red colours are desired of many to make dainty sallets, for roast Mutton or Lambe with Vineger and Pepper. Also Carrets shred or cut small one or two of them, and boyled in pottage of any kinde, doth effectually make those pottage good, for the use of the common sort. Carrets well boyled and buttered is a good dish for hungrie or good stomackes. Carrets in necessitie and dearth, are eaten of the poore people, after they be well boyled, instead of bread and meate. Many people will eat Carrets raw, and doe digest well in hungry stomackes : they give good nourishment to all people, and not hurtfull to any, whatsoeuer infirmities they be diseased of, as by experience doth prouue by many to be true. Carrets are good to be eaten with salt fish. Therefore sowe Carrets in your Gardens, and humbly praise God for them, as for a singular and great blessing : so thus much for the use and benefit had in the common wealth by Carrets. Admit if it should please God, that any City or towne should be besieged with the enemy, what better provision for the greatest number of people can bee, then every garden to be sufficiently planted with Carrets.

I doe desire al people which haue cause to sell Garden fruites or seedes to the use of others, that they would sell in reason and conscience, and for thier better instructions, I haue heerein mentioned a breefe rate, how they may well be offered and soulded, and how I doe make sale of fruites and seedes to others, as heerein is expressed. And so long as it shall please God I doe remaine in this mortall life, I will be ready to performe the same to the uttermost of my power in good will, to the benefit of the common wealth, and especially to the poore inhabitants of this towne of Shrewesburie.

The price of Carret seedes of both the best kindes : that is to say, the large yellow Carret and the great shorte yellow Carret, the best and fairest rootes choosen to set to beare seedes as before is expressed : my price of those principall Carret seedes, is after the rate of two shillings the waxe pound, without deceit.

Large yellow Carrets of those two best kindes after the rate of two pence the stone, ten waxe waights to euery stone, and also the like large Carrets which I doe keepe and preserue in sande as aforesaid, til Januarie, February, and Marche, my price is iij. pence the stone

The small rootes of yellow Carrets, of both the best kindes att the rate of sixe waxe pounds for a penny.

Principall close Cabadge seeds after the rate of iiij.d. the ounce, the which seedes are hardly sauued in this countie of Salop, for being deuoured with birds.

Faire and large close Cabadges, after the rate of two waxe pounds for a pennie : and the smal close cabadges better cheape to the poore, as occasion shall serue.

a. The first of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a private institution. This means that it is not subject to the same public scrutiny and control as a public university. This is particularly true in the area of financial management. The University of Chicago has a long history of financial conservatism and has been able to maintain a high level of financial stability throughout its history. This is due in part to its conservative financial policies and in part to its ability to raise funds from private sources.

b. The second of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a research institution. This means that it is not primarily concerned with the teaching of students, but rather with the advancement of knowledge through research. This is particularly true in the area of the natural sciences, where the University of Chicago has a long and distinguished history. This research focus has led to many important discoveries and has earned the University a reputation as one of the leading research institutions in the world.

c. The third of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly selective institution. This means that it only admits students who are among the best in their class. This high level of selectivity has led to a high level of academic achievement among its students and has contributed to its reputation as one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

d. The fourth of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly independent institution. This means that it is not subject to the same external pressures and influences as a public university. This independence has allowed the University to pursue its own research agenda and to maintain its high standards of academic excellence.

e. The fifth of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly innovative institution. This means that it is always looking for new ways to improve its education and research. This is particularly true in the area of the liberal arts, where the University has been a leader in the development of new programs and courses.

f. The sixth of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly diverse institution. This means that it attracts students from all over the world and from all backgrounds. This diversity has led to a rich and vibrant campus life and has contributed to the University's reputation as one of the most inclusive and multicultural universities in the world.

g. The seventh of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly respected institution. This means that it is widely recognized and valued by the public and by other universities. This respect is based on the University's long history of academic excellence and its commitment to the highest standards of scholarship and research.

h. The eighth of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly influential institution. This means that it has played a significant role in the development of American higher education and in the advancement of knowledge in many fields. This influence is based on the University's research achievements and its leadership in the development of new educational programs and methods.

i. The ninth of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly successful institution. This means that it has achieved a high level of financial stability and has been able to maintain its high standards of academic excellence throughout its history. This success is based on the University's conservative financial policies and its ability to raise funds from private sources.

j. The tenth of these is the fact that the University of Chicago is a highly admired institution. This means that it is widely respected and valued by the public and by other universities. This admiration is based on the University's long history of academic excellence and its commitment to the highest standards of scholarship and research.

Turnep seedes of the best and largest kinde, after the rate of xij. pence the pound.

Faire and large Turneps, at y^e rate of ij. pence the stone.

Principall garden Beanes of the best kinde, good and drye to set, after the rate of ij. pence the quart.

Like garden beans greene to eat, at the rate of i.d. y^e quart.

Faire Hartichocks, of the greatest sort, at i.d. a peece, and the other, two or three for i.d. as they prooue in greatnes.

These aforesaid, and all other garden fruits, rootes and seeds whatsoever, which I haue to sell, are at a reasonable price, and perfect good without deceit, and so many as will bee content to buy with reason, come and welcome.

And if any other person desire to buy any store of principall carret seedes, as before is expressed, to sell for reason to others, to benefit the common wealth, I am willing to serue his turne better cheape then before is declared, because I am willing to procure the use of Carrets, knowne as well to all people in this parte of England as Wales, which God graunt for the better helpe and comfort of the poore, and although I do not know in al this land where to buy the like carret seeds for v.s. a pound, yet my price is ij.s. the waxe pound, or lesse, as cause is to my liking, till the people may haue store of their owne growing for their gardens, which is my desire, if it may so please God.

*An exhortation to loue, wherby all good works do effectually proceed
eyther to the glory of God, or benefit of the common wealth.*

Beloued, the holy word saith : That if we haue faith to remoue mountaines, if we haue not loue, it dooth not preuaile us any thing. This loue required of us, doth consist in few words, that is: Loue God aboue all things, and thy neighbour as thy selfe. To loue God aboue all things, is humbly to give him most hearty thankes for our creation and our redemption, in the merits of our onely Saviour Jesus Christ, and also to loue him in a heartie desire, to obey him in the precepts contained in his most holy worde, and also to loue him for all his benefits both spirituall and temporall, to loue him for his wonderfull prouidence of heaven & earth, and all that is therein, for the helpe & comfort of mankinde, and to loue thy neighbor as thy selfe, is to cherish him, and courteously to admonish and intreate him, to auoide sinne, and to comfort him with those blessings which the Lorde hath made thee steward of for that purpose ; and when the Lorde calleth thee to make accompt of thy Stewardship, if thou willingly doe endeuour thy selfe to performe the loue aforesaid, then true faith, and true repentance, will bring thee (as it were) hand in hand, to the presence of the Lorde, where thou shalt make a ioyfull accompte, onely accepted in the merrites of Christ Jesus.

This is the totall summe of thy Stewardship, whatsoever thou bee, and if thou carelesly omit to do thy office heerein, thou makest a

hard accompt for thy selfe, which God forbid, if it bee his good pleasure therein. And therefore loue God aboue all thinges, and thy neighbour as thy selfe. And then I shal surely and effectuallye haue my desire heerein, and greatly for the profit of the common wealth. And thus I desire thee, good Reader, to take in good parte this my last farewell to my native soyle of Shrewsburie, except I be vrged in conscience further to proceede, as cause and time dooth require therein, and for the better expelling of sinne, which is the onely hindrance of all good workes: let us humbly end with hartie prayer to our heavenly Father as followeth.

O Heauenly Father, haue mercie vpon this common wealth and congregation, and graunt that we do not resist nor quench thy holy spirit any longer, but that we may vtterly abolish and forsake contention, ambition, vaine glory, and al manner of crueltie, periurie, & smooth dissembling ipocrisie, & all other greiuous sinnes daylye committed against thy devine Maiestie: Graunt also, O heavenly Father, that the preachers & distributers of thy holy word and gospel, haue not cause any longer to mourne, lament, and greue, in that they cannot preuaile against those notorious sinnes aforesaid, & many others daily committed, not in the space of fortie years past, to any good purpose, whereby sinne is growne to be rotten ripe, dayly vrging the presence of thy judgements against us, and graunt likewise if it be thy good-pleasure, that our owne great number of bookes, wherein thy holy word is contained, & by thy great mercie we doe possesse them in peace many years past, that they be not witnes against vs in the day of thy feareful visitation. Graunt also for thy mercies sake, that all those which do seeme to professe thy holy worde and Gospel, may also truely & effectually practise the same in their lives and conversation, without shameles ipocrisie or blinde selfe loue. O Lord behoulde and reforme the great multitude of seditious persons, that haue presumed into the place of auncient peace-makers, whereby thy holy word and Gospel hath taken small effect in this common wealth, for many yeares past, by reason thereof. O Lord reform their abuses, & shorten their contentious proceedings, for thine elect sake. Grant also O heauenly father, that unfained loue & charitie, may possesse the hearts of all men: & that sedition and blinde selfe loue may be vtterlye vanquished vnto Sathan, from whence it dooth proceed into the hearts of the vngodly against the true peace of thy holy worde and Gospel. Grace mercy and peace from God our heavenly Father, bee with us all, now and enermore. Amen.

FINIS.

PRE-HISTORIC SHROPSHIRE.

By R. LL. KENYON.

RIVER DRIFT MEN.

THE earliest men of whom traces have anywhere been found are those called the River Drift men, because their remains are found principally in river gravels. These remains consist exclusively of rude stone implements and a very few fragments of bones, none of which latter have been found in England. Their stone implements, however, are found in several places in the Southern and Eastern Counties, but not north-west of a line passing through the Midland Counties from Bristol to the Wash. We are not therefore concerned with this very obscure race in Shropshire, which was probably covered with ice or snow while these men were in England. The whole country was 600 feet or more higher than it is now, and the animals whose bones are found associated with the remains of these men are animals of an Arctic climate. England and Ireland were integral parts of the Continent, the sea not coming near any part of our present coasts, and the whole of the German Ocean, and Bristol and Irish Channels, being dry land.¹

THE PALÆOLITHIC ESKIMO RACE.

The "River Drift" men were succeeded by the "Cave" men, whose remains are found principally in caves, and who may or may not have belonged to the

¹ Dawkins' *Early Man in Britain*, p. 118—173.

same race. They lived under the same Arctic climate, with the same animals, and when England was still part of the Continent; but their remains show a higher though still not a very exalted civilisation. None have been found in Shropshire, but in the limestone caves of Ffynnon Beuno and Cae Gwyn, in the Vale of Clwyd, a number of artificially formed flint flakes and some bones worked by man have been found, together with bones of reindeer, mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, bear, ox, horse, wolf, fox, badger, hare, wild cat, wild boar, red deer, Irish elk, hyæna, and lion¹; in the Pont Newydd cave, in the same neighbourhood, a tooth believed to be human has been found, a quartzite implement and chips of quartzite, with bones of hippopotamus, rhinoceros, elephant, bear, bison, reindeer, and horse; and remains of the same animals have been found in Derbyshire, Herefordshire, and many other Counties, associated in several places with implements fashioned by man, so that there is no doubt that Shropshire must have been traversed by these animals, and that at the same time some colonies of men were living, if not in Shropshire, at least in its neighbourhood. These cave men, like the river drift men, were in the "palæolithic" stage of civilisation, for not only were they unacquainted with metals, but their stone implements were rudely shaped and unpolished. They had, however, more and better shaped implements than the river drift men, and made them of stone or bone. They lived in caves or under the shelter of rocks, or, probably, in tents or wooden huts. No remains of tame animals or cultivated vegetables are anywhere found in their refuse heaps, nor any pottery, so that their food must have been the flesh of wild animals killed in hunting, fish, and wild fruits; and their dress was made of skins, sown together with sinews by bone needles. They made fires and cooked

¹ All these remains are in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

Vol. IV., 2nd S.

their food. They ornamented themselves with necklaces of shells and ivory, and they were sufficiently artistic to draw rude but spirited pictures of animals on the antlers and tusks of those which they had killed. Many of these drawings, of bisons, mammoths, reindeer, and many other animals, have been found in France, but the only one yet found in England is a horse's head carved on a small piece of bone found in the Cresswell Cave, in Derbyshire, about 1875. Lumps of red oxide of iron are found in many of their caves, and with these they probably painted their faces. No burying places can be at all identified with these people, who probably took no trouble about burying their dead, but allowed wild beasts to eat the bodies as the Eskimos seem frequently to do now.¹ It must be remembered that graves are difficult to dig in frozen soil. Very few of their bones have anywhere been discovered, the only human fragment belonging to them which has been found in England being the tooth already mentioned found at Pont Newydd. Their tools, weapons, and artistic performances, are just like those of the Eskimos of the present day; their habits and appearance were probably much the same, and in all probability the modern Eskimos are their lineal descendants.²

During the whole time of palæolithic man, Shropshire was on the extreme edge of the habitable world. No traces of these men, and very few of the extinct animals contemporary with them, have been found in Scotland, nor in England north of Derbyshire, nor in Mid Wales, nor in Norway, Sweden, or Denmark; and it is believed that these countries were still covered with ice or snow while our British Eskimos were living here. Reindeer, which were abundant in England,

¹ See *Franklin's Journey*, ii., 174, and *The First Crossing of Greenland*, i., 392, 414, for instances of human bones being found round modern Eskimo encampments, unburied.

² Dawkins' *Early Man in Britain*, p. 174—244.

belong exclusively to Arctic regions; the mammoths and rhinoceroses had thick hairy or woolly coats, which their modern representatives have quite discarded; and it is only in extremely cold climates that it is possible to allow, as the Eskimos here did and the living Eskimos do, vast heaps of bones and refuse to accumulate for a long time round human habitations. On the other hand the lions and hyænas, whose bones are found associated with the others, belong to hot climates, and their presence can only be accounted for on the supposition that they roamed up here in the summer and retreated in the winter; and as remains of forests and of land animals are found all around our coasts, and are dredged up in great abundance in the North Sea, it is believed that both the North Sea and the English Channel were dry ground, and would present no impediment to an annual immigration and emigration of animals between Britain and the countries to the south. The soil of these seas and of Great Britain must, therefore, have been 600 feet higher than its present level.

THE FLOOD.

Between the palæolithic and subsequent periods there was a great break, during which man disappeared from Britain, and nearly all the now extinct animals were exterminated. The land subsided to nearly its present level, and England became an island, with a coast line only a little further out than it is at present. No traces of mammoths are found here after this period, nor of any now extinct animal except the Irish Elk. During this subsidence the ice and snow in Scotland and elsewhere would melt and be likely to cause a great flood, of which traces appear to be still recognisable¹; and to this flood, as being the last which can have brought icebergs over this country, we may fairly attri-

¹ See article by Principal Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal, in *Trans. of Vict. Inst.* xv. 206.

bute the blocks of stone from distant hills which may still be found lying on the surface of the ground. At West Felton many of these have been collected by Mr Dovaston and his predecessor, and may be now seen standing in his garden. They are of granite, gneiss, and Cambrian limestone, of which the two former must have come from Scotland, but the last may be from the vale of Meifod. They are said to have been all found in fields facing towards the North West, so that the ice must have been coming from that direction when it was caught and detained by the banks of earth beneath it.¹

THE NEOLITHIC IBERIAN RACE.

How soon after these tremendous changes man reappeared in Britain it is impossible to say, but the new inhabitants were certainly much more advanced in civilisation than their predecessors. They were still ignorant of the use of metals, and used stone tools and weapons; but much better shaped, and often highly polished, whence they have received the title of "Neolithic" men. They brought with them the domestic animals which we now have, the dog, the pig, the "Celtic short-horn" ox, the sheep, and the goat, all of which appear to be derived from Asiatic originals, and

¹ This information was given me by Mr Dovaston, 2nd Aug., 1888. Dr. Buckland identified this flood with Noah's, and that this is consistent with the present state of geological knowledge is asserted by Dr. Southall and Sir J. W. Dawson, with the entire concurrence of the Duke of Argyll, in *Trans. of Vict. Inst.* xiii. 113; xv. 206, 208. Again in 1886, Sir J. W. Dawson says, "The ordinarily received chronology of 4,000 or 5,000 years for the post diluvian period, and 2,000, or a little more, for the ante-diluvian period, will exhaust all the time that geology can allow for the possible existence of man, at least in the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere:" *ib.* xx. 88. And Professor Hughes, Professor of Geology at Cambridge, says in 1887, "Buckland's view that the deposits of the celebrated Kirkdale and other similar caves would be connected with a great submergence which he identified with Noah's flood, was not so wild as we are sometimes inclined to think." *ib.* xxi. 93.

to have been domesticated before they were introduced into Europe. They brought also wheat and barley, peas and flax, apples, pears, and plums; they brought the arts of grinding corn, of spinning flax and weaving linen, and of making pottery. They used canoes formed of the trunks of large trees, and propelled by a broad paddle. They made camps on the tops of hills, protected by stone or earth ramparts and by ditches, and used clubs and axes, javelins, spears, and arrows, in their warfare with each other. They lived sometimes in pits hollowed out within these camps, generally circular in shape, 7 to 10 feet deep, and 5 to 7 feet in diameter on the floor, narrowing to 2 or 3 at the top, which would be covered by sticks and clay. Sometimes a cluster of these huts were together, with a single circular shaft for an entrance. Similar pits are described by Mr H. M. Stanley as being now in use in South Africa, and huts with a very narrow underground passage for their only entrance, the object being to keep out the cold air, are now used by the Eskimos.¹ They lived also sometimes in caves, as for instance in that belonging to Mrs. Williams Wynn at Cefn, which had been previously inhabited by the animals of the palæolithic age, the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, cave bear, &c.; and they lived also in log huts, a specimen of which was found in a bog under 23 feet of peat in Donegal, and is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. They buried their dead² generally in long or oval barrows, with a trench on each side but not all round. The more important of these barrows contained a chamber, or sometimes several connected chambers, built of slabs of stone set on edge, and sometimes with a narrow passage leading to it. Kit's Cotty House in Kent, and a much smaller one at Cefn, near the cave which they had inhabited, are examples of the simpler form of these chambers, the most

¹ "The first crossing of Greenland," by Nansen, 1890. Vol. II.

² See an article by Dr. Thurnam in *Arch.* XLII.

elaborate being in Wiltshire, Somerset, and Gloucestershire. The bodies were sometimes burnt, but more often buried in a contracted, crouching position, being very likely the position in which they were in the habit of sleeping within their pit-dwellings ; and it is probable that the dwellings themselves were often made their tombs. Great numbers of bones of animals are generally found in the barrows near or above the human skeletons, being probably the remains of the funeral feasts. The human skulls are of the long or oval as opposed to the round shape, and in height the men did not average more than 5ft 5in. They were not artistic like their predecessors, and have left no pictures of any sort in England, and hardly any anywhere else ; and scarcely any personal ornaments have been found in their tombs.

Everything points to the conclusion that these Neolithic men were of the Iberian race, now represented by the Basques. The shape of their skulls and the shape of their tombs, alike show it, and history entirely corroborates them. Before Strabo's time the Iberians in Gaul had been pushed to the West by the Celts, but in the days of Cæsar they still occupied the greater part of Spain, and of France south of the Loire ; and Tacitus tells us that the Silures of South Wales had dark complexions and curly hair, so much resembling the Spaniards as to make it appear that they were a colony from Spain. Moreover, the Irish annalists assert that the Spaniards founded a dynasty at Tara about 300 B.C., and the Spanish annalists record many successful expeditions of their countrymen to Ireland, and one account says, " Certain natives of Spain called Siloros, a Biscayan tribe, joined with another named Brigantes, migrated to Britain about 261 years before our era, and obtained possession of a territory there, on which they settled." If these stories are not founded on the opinion expressed by Tacitus, they afford a strong confirmation of it, though, of course, the dates given by the annalists are very little to be depended on.

Again, the burying places known as dolmens or cromlechs exist in considerable numbers in Wales, and on the coasts of Ireland, and also in Portugal, and along all the North coast of Spain, while in all England, outside Wales and Cornwall, there are hardly more than half a dozen standing in the open, though there are many covered by tumuli, as we should expect if this people had at first occupied a great part of the country, and afterwards been driven West by an invading race, which destroyed their monuments. Again, a small dark complexioned race of people, identical in appearance with the Basques, are said to be still recognisable in Wales and in Ireland, and "The darkest complexioned people in the West are those who still linger among the long neglected dolmens of Glen Malin More," at the Easternmost point of Donegal. We may therefore attribute to the small dark race of people, whom Agricola saw in South Wales, all the dolmens and cromlechs found in Wales and elsewhere.¹ One of these dolmens formerly stood on Llanymynech Hill, close to the borders of Shropshire, and went by the name of the Warrior's Grave. It seems to have been thrown down about the beginning of this century, in vain search for the golden torque which tradition said was round the neck of the chief who was buried there.² If the tradition is true, he was not buried while his people were still in the Neolithic stage, or ignorant of metals. With this exception, no dolmens, or long or chambered tumuli, the burial places of the Iberian race, nor any of their pit dwelling places, are known to exist in the County, or on its borders.

Several of the large oval barrows of the Iberians, in Wiltshire and elsewhere, both in England and on the Continent, not only contain stone chambers exactly like the dolmens found standing in the open, but are surrounded by large upright stones which mark their

¹ Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 162, 377, 381.

² Lloyd's *Powys Fadog*, vi., 343.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world; the second part is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600; and the third part is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600.

The second part of the history is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world; the second part is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600; and the third part is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600.

The third part of the history is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world; the second part is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600; and the third part is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1600.

boundary. It is probable that the dolmens were copied in later times from the stone chambers, and erected as memorials of the dead, not necessarily over their tombs; and that the upright stone circles, of which Stonehenge is the best known, almost the largest, and probably one of the latest examples, are in like manner copies of the boundary stones of the Iberian tumuli. We may, therefore, attribute them to the same people, though most of them were probably, and Avebury and Stonehenge almost certainly, erected after the use of bronze and iron had become known, and some of them were after the Roman invasion.¹ In Shropshire they exist only in the extreme west of the county. On Peny-wern Hill, two miles south of Clun, is one of small stones, 30 yards in diameter. A little outside the western boundary of the same part of the County is the "Kerry Hill Cromlech,"² a circle of eight stones, averaging about six feet cube, with a block in the centre, and a diameter of about 80 feet. And near Shelve, at the foot of Corndon, is the Marsh Pool circle, now containing 27 stones at least (there were 32 in 1838), of which only six or eight are visible above the heather, and a larger one in the centre—with a diameter of about 75 feet; and Mitchell's Fold, which is a circle of 15 much larger stones, varying from three to six feet above the ground. There are some remains of two other circles near this, and close to it, but a few yards outside the boundary of the county, are the remains of another called the Whetstones, which, however, was dug up and destroyed about 20 years ago. Nothing is known to have been found in any of the other circles, but under the Whetstones when they were dug up was found a mass of what was said to look like "Black

¹ Fergusson goes so far as to put them all after the Roman evacuation of the Island, but admits that they were built in Ireland in or before the first century, A.D. Roman coins and pottery have been found in digging both at Avebury and Stonehenge: Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 74, 105.

² *Transactions of Shropshire Archaeological Society*, xi., 220.

Manganese," but when sent to be analysed was pronounced to consist of human bones.¹ A small stone circle is also said to have formerly existed on the Grig Hill, near Ruyton-XI-Towns.²

Of other remains of this Iberian people in this county there are very few. Only one stone implement from Shropshire is mentioned by Mr. Evans,³ and that is a large axe-head of basalt, found at Hardwick, near Bishop's Castle, and attributed by him to an age when bronze was in use. In the Shrewsbury Museum, however, are five unpolished perforated stone hammers, found near Church Stretton, at Netley, at Acton Scott, at Moreton Corbet, and near Frodesley Rectory, respectively, two polished Celts, found at Eastwall and Cound, and a polished perforated stone axe, a polished perforated stone scraper, and a stone sinker for fishing nets, found at Acton Scott; and the Ludlow Museum has a large perforated stone hammer found at Bitterley in 1885, and a much smaller perforated Celt or axe, made of dhu stone, found at Bromfield in 1871. Mr. Lees, of Woodhill, has a stone hammer found near Buildwas. A perforated whetstone, found near the Shrewsbury Gas Works, is in the possession of the Gas Company; a large number of flint arrow heads and knives of various kinds, a small polished whetstone, and a number of little stone rings, called by the workmen who turned them up "little waggon wheels," but by archaeologists "Spindle whorls," have been found at Rock Hill, near Clun, together with two fragments of pottery.⁴ All these things were in common use throughout the bronze period, and barbed arrow heads such as were found here seem not to have been in use

¹ From information of a workman at the Barytes mine near, 31st July, 1889.

² *Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 638. But the authority for this statement has been mislaid by the Authoress.

³ *Ancient Stone Implements*, pp. 42, 180.

⁴ *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*, xi., 211.

before that period.¹ Stone implements are not much commoner in the adjoining counties than in Shropshire. Mr. Evans records only a few stone arrow heads, axes, and hammers, from Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and North Wales, and all or almost all seem to be distinctly of a time when metal was in use. He records only three stone implements from Cheshire, and only some flint flakes from Herefordshire.

In 1809, some men working for Mr. J. B. Hardwick, at Burcott, in the Parish of Worfield,² found a cave containing many human bones and two skulls, together with bones of dog, sheep, pig, and deer, many of them embedded in "a kind of chalky substance" which had run from the roof of the cave; and with them were two small pieces of flint for procuring fire. There was a hearth, with ashes and charcoal about it. No metal is recorded to have been found. The presence of bones of domestic animals proves that these remains are not earlier than neolithic times, but the presence of the flint instruments and absence of metal does not prove that the remains are not much later, and of mediæval or even modern date. The cave was explored before much attention had been paid to this class of antiquities, and consequently the particulars recorded are not sufficient to lead to any conclusion as to its date.

It is quite possible that some of the camps on the tops of hills, which are so common, may belong to the Iberian people, and even to the "stone age" of their civilisation. In the ditches of the camp at Coxwall Knoll, near Bucknall, some round stones artificially shaped have been found.³ Some of the very numerous camps nearer to Clun may belong to the people who made the stone implements above described which were found in that neighbourhood. But at present it

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 337.

² *Cooke's Topographical Dictionary for Shropshire*. Hulbert's *Shropshire*, p. 163.

³ *Hartshorne's Salopia*, 56.

does not seem possible to distinguish by their shape the Iberian encampments from those made by the invading tribes of Celts who succeeded them, and this can only be done by excavations carefully made and carefully recorded.

The Iberians long survived the neolithic age. The tradition about a golden torque having been worn by the chief who was buried on Llanymynech Hill has already been mentioned, and as a dolmen was erected to his memory, he was presumably of Iberian race. Tacitus' description of the different appearance of the Silures from most of the other tribes with whom Agricola came into contact, and their resemblance to Spaniards, shows that the Iberian race was still distinct from the Celtic, and was confined to Wales or its borders; and discoveries in some of the Iberian "hut circles" have proved that these underground dwellings were still inhabited at the time of the Roman occupation. But the Silures seem to have had no difficulty in combining with the Celtic tribes in opposition to the Romans, neither Cæsar nor Tacitus draws any distinction between the customs of the two races, and probably by this time the Iberians had adopted many of the Celtic customs, together with the Celtic weapons and implements, and had become more or less fused with them by marriage. Skulls, however, of the typical long Iberian shape are found along with round Celtic skulls in the cemetery at Uriconium, showing that the two race types were still distinct in the first century after Christ.¹ Interesting traces of the Iberians appear still to remain in Wales; for Professor Rhys thinks that many of the Welsh fairy tales originate in stories about this people current among those who had supplanted them, but among whom a few of the old race still lingered. He says,² "The fairy idea contains an element of fact or something which may be historical.

¹ Specimens of both kinds are in the Shrewsbury Museum.

² *Nineteenth Century* for October, 1891.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a
 young nation, and that its history is still in the making.
 The second is the fact that the United States is a
 large nation, and that its history is still in the making.
 The third is the fact that the United States is a
 free nation, and that its history is still in the making.
 The fourth is the fact that the United States is a
 democratic nation, and that its history is still in the making.
 The fifth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of immigrants, and that its history is still in the making.
 The sixth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of pioneers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The seventh is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of explorers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The eighth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of discoverers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The ninth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of inventors, and that its history is still in the making.
 The tenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of creators, and that its history is still in the making.
 The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of builders, and that its history is still in the making.
 The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of doers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of makers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of shapers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of formers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of shapers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of formers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of shapers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of formers, and that its history is still in the making.
 The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a
 nation of shapers, and that its history is still in the making.

Under this head, I should place the following notions concerning them ; their dwelling underground in the hills, their dislike for iron, their deep rooted objection to the ground being broken up by the plough, the success of the fairy wife in attending to the domestic animals and to the dairy, her reluctance to disclose her name, and the limited range of her ability to count. The fairy aversion to iron seems to point to a people in the Stone age, acquainted with metal only in the form of the sword wielded by a formidable invader." He points out also that on Snowdon as you ascend it from Llanberis everything bears the name of "The Black" or "The Swarthy," which he suggests may be derived from some dark coloured inhabitants of a different race from those who conferred the names on these places.

THE BRONZE-USING CELTIC RACE.

At an uncertain period, but probably a good many centuries B.C., the use of bronze was introduced into Britain by an invading Celtic race which was still ignorant of the use of iron ; but though some of these Celts may have settled in Shropshire, there is no reason to suppose that they expelled the Iberians, or became the dominant race here, in this stage of their civilisation. Derbyshire, however, and Yorkshire, as well as some of the more southern counties, were occupied by them in great force, no fewer than 210 of their burial places in the North of England, and 90 in Derbyshire, having been explored respectively by Canon Greenwell and Mr. Bateman. These Celts did not differ greatly in their habits from the Iberians. They were much taller and fairer men. They fortified their camps in much the same way, on the tops of hills, with earth or stone ramparts shaped according to the shape of the ground, or sometimes with walls built of stones rudely fitted together as on Holyhead Mountain. They used flint arrows and javelins, and stone hammers, as well as bronze axes, daggers, and swords. They lived in round huts, but above ground not sunk beneath it

made either of wattles or of stone, and probably larger than those of the Iberians. Some of the circles of small stones now existing may very probably be the stones which surrounded and kept firm the walls of these wattled huts, as for instance, the circles on the top of the three Clee Hills, which are now hardly visible, but which seem to have been arranged in several regular rows, and to have had an average diameter of about 30 feet.¹ And as bronze implements have been found on the Titterstone Clee, the large mounds which surround these hills may be fairly attributed also to the bronze-using Celtic race. Sometimes, as in Ireland, and in Switzerland, these bronze-using Celts lived in houses built on piles, or on clay and timber platforms, in lakes or morasses, but none of these have yet been discovered in the Shropshire meres. The rich men among the Celts used not only linen, which the stone-using Iberians also made, but also cloth, the art of weaving which was first introduced by them. They were much more fond of personal ornaments than the Iberians, for in their tombs are found in considerable abundance earrings and necklaces, pendants and amulets, of stone, bone, bronze, glass, and amber, gold beads, and bronze bracelets, decorated with various patterns. Their pottery was also more ornamented than that of the Iberians, the patterns both on pottery and on metal objects being nearly always formed of dots or lines arranged geometrically, animal forms not being represented. The patterns on the pottery were often impressed by a twisted cord, or with the point of a stick. Moulds and other instruments for working bronze have been discovered in Britain, showing that it was fashioned in this country, but there is nothing to show that this was done in Shropshire. It was in their burial customs that the Celts differed most from the Iberians. If they did not introduce the practice of cremation, they certainly used it much more frequently than the older

¹ They are fully described in *Salopia Antiqua*, 13.

race ; but they sometimes buried their dead, and when they did so it was generally in a contracted posture such as the Iberians used, and not at full length. Occasionally a hollow trunk of a tree is used as a coffin. Cremated bodies were placed in urns, 12 to 18 inches high, and various articles of daily use were burnt with the bodies, and sometimes placed with them in the urn. This practice continued in Cæsar's time.¹ The tumulus raised over them was generally round, and often surrounded by a ditch or mound, or both, and as a rule was without the sepulchral interior chamber used by the Iberians. A feast was held upon the tumulus, and is marked by a layer of burnt and broken bones of animals and charcoal, upon the top of which earth or stones have been piled. Sometimes several such layers mark several successive feasts. The skulls of these Celtic people were of the round or broad shape, as compared with the long ones of the Iberians. All, or nearly all of the tumuli in Shropshire, which are very numerous on its Western borders, appear by their shape to belong to the Celts, but whether or not they were erected before the knowledge of iron, or before the Roman conquest, can only be known by an examination of their contents, for tumuli continued to be erected, and cremation to be practised, at least until the general adoption of Christianity among the Britons. Very few records seem to exist of the examination of Shropshire tumuli, but those² at Fitz, Little Ness, Stapleton, Eaton in Lydbury North, and Clungunford, all seem to have contained burnt human bones, with in most cases those of animals above them. That at Clungunford contained iron nails, and in that at Eaton the urn appeared to be Roman. A chambered tumulus is said to have been cleared away from the site of the present churchyard at Ludlow in 1199, in which three skeletons

¹ *Omnia quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia, Bell. Gall. vi. 19.*

² Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 43.

were found in three stone cists; the clergy declared that they were three Irish saints, and buried them in the Church. Thomas of Walsingham tells us that the dragon which guarded the barrow of Wormelow near Ludlow was slain in 1344 through the incantations of a Saracen physician, and the retainers of Earl Warren obtained great treasure of gold.¹ These would both probably be of a later date than the introduction of iron.

The only bronze implements recorded by Mr. Evans² to have been found in Shropshire are a halberd blade, a flat celt, and a palstave found at Battlefield, a chisel and a gouge at Brogyntyn, a number of spearheads and a chisel at Broadward near Leintwardine, spearheads, swords, and a celt at the Wrekin farm, spearheads, celts, and a gouge at Ebnall, a "leaf shaped" sword near Buildwas, and a very perfect round bronze buckler, 23 inches in diameter, found in digging a deep drain at Bagley, in the Parish of Hordley, on land belonging to Mr. Stanton, in 1864. It is attributed by Mr. Evans to Cæsar's time, or a little earlier, and is in the possession of Mr Provis, a nephew of Mr. Stanton's. Traces of gilding were visible on it. A photograph of it is in the Shrewsbury Museum. In that Museum are also a bronze palstave found at Child's Ercall in 1860, and another found on the Ercall Hill in 1891, and a bronze spear blade found at Child's Ercall. In the Ludlow Museum are a bronze palstave found on the Titterstone Clew Hill, a bronze spear found in Bronfield Churchyard, a bronze celt found on Haven Farm, Deerfold, and another, and a spearhead, and a hollow instrument described as "a case of some wand of office," found in an ancient camp between Crowther's Coppice and Pool Quay, in Montgomeryshire. A bronze celt found on the Titterstone Clew Hill is said to be in

¹ *Hist. Brevis Angliæ*, ed. 1574, p. 155. Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, pp. 14, 27.

² *Ancient Bronze Implements* pp. 43, 86, 168, 174, 270, 282, 285, 338, 342, 352, 465.

The first part of the report deals with the general conditions of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various expeditions and the results obtained. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the prospects for the future.

The second part of the report contains a list of the names of the various expeditions and the names of the persons who took part in them. It also contains a list of the names of the various places visited and the names of the various objects collected. The list is arranged in alphabetical order and is followed by a list of the names of the various persons who have been mentioned in the report.

the possession of H. Hodges, Esq., of Ludlow, and a bronze sword dug up near the Val Hill, a mile north of Hordley, and a bronze celt dug up on the Hordley glebe land at Bagley, are in the possession of the Rector, the Rev. J. W. Moore.¹

In 1864, there was found near Croesmere, while digging a deep drain, a canoe, which is now in the Ellesmere Town Hall. It is 10 ft. 3 in. long, and about 2 ft. wide, square at both ends, and cut out of a solid oak trunk. A paddle was found with it, but has been lost, and probably fell to pieces on exposure. About 1872, another similar one, but 18 to 20 feet long, was found at Bagley Moor, on land belonging to Mr. Dod, and occupied by Mr. Price, about half a mile from where the bronze buckler above mentioned was found; but unfortunately, this was allowed to remain in a garden unprotected, and soon fell to pieces. They were probably of the same date as the buckler.

INTRODUCTION OF IRON.

Some knowledge of iron was introduced into this part of Britain not later, probably, than the fourth century B.C. One of the most interesting prehistoric objects discovered in England is a bronze breastplate, plated with gold, beautifully wrought in repoussé work with dotted patterns, which was discovered in 1832, on a skeleton lying at full length in a cairn called the Fairy Hill, near Mold. The place had always been supposed to be haunted, and before the discovery was made a spectre was said to have been seen to enter the cairn clad in golden armour. With it were found upwards of 300 amber beads, and traces of corroded iron; and about 3 yards off was an urn full of ashes.² The patterns on this golden armour are exactly the same as have been found in several Etruskan tombs, and there is no

¹ From whom I received the information about the sword and celt, and also about the canoe found at Bagley Moor, 30th May, 1892.

² *Early Man in Britain*, 432.

doubt whatever of its being an imported piece of Etruskan workmanship. But the foreign commerce of the Etruskans was put an end to by the conquest of Lombardy by the Gauls, B.C. 396, and it is not therefore likely that this armour was imported into England more than 50 years or so after that date. Iron was found with it, and indeed it would appear that armour was not known in England before the introduction of iron, all bronze armour and shields which have been found appearing to belong to the "Iron" age. This age differed from the "Bronze" age in England in little, except the degree of its civilisation. No conquering race appeared with the new metal, as the Celts had with bronze, but the races already here, Iberians and Celts, had better materials to work with. The shape of their forts, and of their dwelling places, continued the same, but they used iron as well as bronze swords, and bronze breastplates and shields, some of the latter ornamented with figures of animals. They possessed also chariots of wood with iron fittings, and their horses wore bronze and iron trappings. The shape and ornamentation of their personal ornaments was greatly improved, and the art of enamelling on metal was introduced. In burials, cremation continued to be practised, but it became common to bury bodies at full length, with a number of articles of daily use. Shields, chariots, harness, and sometimes skeletons of horses, swords, and sometimes tusks or skulls of wild beasts, are found with male skeletons, and glass or amber beads, gold, or amber, or bronze rings, brooches, bracelets, &c., with the bodies of women. Cairns and tumuli of the old shape continued to be used, and sometimes they contained large stone chambers, and were surrounded by circles of large stones, as in the Neolithic period. Fine examples of such tombs are on the Banks of the Boyne, near Drogheda, and cannot there well be very much earlier or later than the beginning of our era.¹

¹ Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 197.
Vol. IV., 2nd S.

In fact, the people kept all their old habits, but practised them with better instruments than they had before.

The great preponderance of Celtish over Iberian tumuli and other remains in Shropshire makes it probable that the Cornavii and Ordovices, who occupied the county when Agricola invaded it, were of Celtic origin, or at least that they had adopted Celtic customs ; but Cæsar's description of the inland tribes seems to be conclusive that a knowledge of bronze and iron had not raised them much above the Neolithic stage of civilisation. He tells us that these tribes were thought to be indigenous, that for the most part they sowed no corn, lived on milk and flesh, and were clothed in skins. All were in the habit of staining their bodies with a blue dye from the herb called woad, and they sometimes painted themselves with figures of animals, of which they were very proud, and to exhibit which they would sometimes go naked, especially to certain religious ceremonies. The men let the hair of their heads grow long, but shaved every thing else except their upper lip. Their houses¹ were not collected together into what we should call towns, but were scattered about over the country, and resembled those of Gaul. They were built of intertwined branches of trees, plastered inside sometimes with clay, and were circular in form. Each house contained only one room, with a fireplace in the middle, and was inhabited in common by the men and the cattle, sometimes as many as ten or twelve brothers or near relations living together, and, if Cæsar was rightly informed, having their wives in common. This, however, is probably a mistake on his part. The revolt of the Brigantes against their Queen Cartismandua for unfaithfulness to her husband shows that such conduct was not very common ; neither is it among the Irish,

¹ As to the houses see *Tac. Germ.* 16 ; *Bell. Gall.* v. 9, 12, 14, 21, and note to Delphin ed., p. 186 ; Giraldus Cambrensis 110 in Henry's *History of England* ii. 305. *Jourandes* ii. 11, in Delphin Classics, *Cæsar* ii. p. 1084.

who live in the same huts with their pigs, nor among the natives of South Africa, who use circular one-roomed houses, built of mud.

It has never been suggested that the iron which is found so abundantly in South Shropshire was worked before the time of the Romans, or that any pre-Roman copper mines exist here. Pliny, who died A.D. 79, tells us that the Romans found lead in Britain on the surface of the earth so abundantly that a law had to be made to limit the quantity taken, and we know by the evidence of inscribed pigs of lead that the Romans worked lead in North Wales during Pliny's life, and at Shelve in Shropshire under the Emperor Hadrian; and if they could find it abundantly on the surface they would certainly not seek for it in mines already worked by the Britons. Lead was therefore no doubt protruding from the rocks at Shelve, because the natives were incapable of working it; though in other parts of Britain, both Cæsar and Tacitus¹ tell us that the natives obtained lead for themselves. Again, coins of gold, silver, and brass had been made and used in South Britain for probably 100 years before Cæsar came here, the gold and silver being obtained in the country (probably in Cornwall); but none of these coins are attributable to Shropshire or the bordering counties,² and in his time the Silures of South Wales refused money and employed only barter.³ Whatever metal implements were in use in Shropshire in Cæsar's time were probably imported from the southern tribes.

There is nothing in Shropshire which can be with certainty ascribed to this period between the introduction of iron and the advent of the Romans, but it is highly probable that some of the tumuli, and some of the camps belong to it. It must be remembered that neither stone nor bronze implements were disused

¹ *Bell. Gall.* v. 12. *Tac. Agr.* 12.

² Evans's *Ancient British Coins*, pp. 18, 31.

³ *Solinus*, cxxxi.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various civilizations that have flourished on the earth, and the progress of human knowledge and art. He also touches upon the different religions and philosophies that have shaped the human mind.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the British Empire, from its early beginnings in the sixteenth century to its greatest extent in the nineteenth century. The author describes the various colonies that were established, and the policies that were pursued by the British government. He also discusses the different wars that were fought, and the role of the British Empire in the world.

The third part of the book is a history of the United States, from its early years as a collection of colonies to its emergence as a major world power. The author discusses the different presidents, and the various events that have shaped the history of the United States. He also touches upon the different social and economic movements that have taken place in the United States.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the world from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present day. The author discusses the various revolutions and wars that have taken place, and the progress of human civilization. He also touches upon the different scientific discoveries, and the various social and economic movements that have shaped the world.

during this period, many of both materials were still in use in Roman times, and iron articles were in this county probably still very costly. A great number, probably a great majority, of interments where no iron object has been found are nevertheless posterior to the introduction of iron, and in particular nearly all may be taken to be so where the skeleton is extended at full length; and many fortifications and stone circles, whether remains of huts or memorials of the dead, are doubtless also of this period. On the other hand, fortifications, especially in naturally strong situations as on the tops of hills, are very likely to have been used at more than one period; and the finding of iron articles in such a camp is not conclusive that the camp itself was not made before iron was known. In the absence of proof, however, the latest possible time for the erection of an existing building is always the most probable. Cæsar tells us that the British fortifications were skilfully constructed, and in situations, skilfully chosen, generally in the middle of a wood, the approaches being closed by trees felled for the purpose. In Shropshire, the Clee Hills, Caradoc, the Wrekin, Nesscliffe, Haughmond, the Breidden, in fact nearly all the detached hills, are fortified by embankments of stone or earth running round their summits, and conforming in shape to the natural shape of the hill, and as both the Romans and the Saxons seem to have preferred the plains for their camps, and to have shaped them according to more fixed principles, all these hill forts may be ascribed to the Britons. Some of them may have been made during the campaign against the Romans; none can well have been made after the Roman conquest was completed; and even those used against Ostorius may have been made before his time. There appears to have been little fighting between the Romans and Britons in North Shropshire, and therefore the camps on the Wrekin, Nesscliffe, and Haughmond, if not the others, are probably pre-Roman. Near that on the Wrekin, and also on the Titterstone Clee, bronze

weapons have been found, as we have already mentioned, and increase the presumption of a pre-Roman date. No remains of British towns other than the fortifications are likely to be found. Cæsar says there were none; and any collections of houses which may have existed outside these embankments were probably made of wattles and clay, and defended by wooden stockades, which would leave no traces behind them.

Besides the hill camps, the fortification called the Berth,¹ near Baschurch, which consists of two mounds in the middle of a morass connected with each other by an artificial causeway of small stones, and with the adjoining higher ground by another similar causeway, and surrounded by a trench and vallum, may probably belong to the Celtic race. The word Berth or Burf appears to be a British word, signifying an enclosure, and to create some presumption therefore that it is a British not a Saxon work. It is only two or three miles from the places at Bagley where the British canoe and the British shield and celt were discovered, and about three miles from Bagley, and four from the Berth, is said to be a similar though much smaller entrenchment called Stockett, at the end of Crosemere. But these entrenchments appear to be adapted for defence rather than for attack, and if it were not for the fact of the shield found in their neighbourhood being apparently pre-Roman, we should have supposed them to have been made while the Britons were defending themselves either from the Romans, or from the Saxons, and not while they were themselves the aggressors against the Iberians.

To sum up. We have shown that three races, Eskimos, Iberians, Celts, successively inhabited Shropshire or its borders, and that while the first had long disappeared, and has left no traces behind it within the county, the two latter were still here in the time of Agricola and Tacitus. We have ascertained what archæology has to tell of the condition of these tribes

¹ Described in *Salopia Antiqua*, 172.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Secretary for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Treasurer for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Vice-President for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Delegate for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Alternate for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Executive Committee for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Council for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of House of Delegates for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Executive Committee for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Council for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of House of Delegates for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

as shown by the remains which they have left in their dwelling places and their tombs, and have shown that it is entirely consistent with Cæsar's description of them. We have shown that tumuli, and stone circles, and stone implements, were made by the Iberians before they had any knowledge of the use of metals, and that the Celts used bronze before they used iron; but we have shown also that tumuli, and stone circles, and stone and bronze implements, were still made after the Roman invasion, and as the same races continued to form the bulk of the population of the county for several hundred years after that event, they may have long gone on erecting the same monuments, and using the same tools as before, just as the natives of India do at the present time. We have mentioned all the remains in Shropshire which seem fairly referable to a pre-historic date, that is, to a time before the invasion of the county by Ostorius about A.D. 50, from which time Wright's *History of Uriconium* takes up the tale; and it remains only to refer for all statements of fact, other than local, in this article for which no other authority is given, to Professor Boyd Dawkins' excellent and clearly written book, "*Early Man in Britain.*"

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK
FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. I., p. 200.)

MUNSLow HUNDRED is the second of the Hundreds named in this earliest Shropshire Subsidy Roll. The modern Hundred of Munslow seems to have been formed in the reign of Henry I., partly out of the *Old Domesday* Hundred of Culvestan, and partly out of the Hundred of Patinton. The whole of the Hundred of Culvestan was then transferred to the New Hundred of Munslow; though one of its Manors, Clee Stanton, being a St. Milburg's Manor, was in the reign of Richard II. attached to the Franchise of Wenlock. The Hundred of Patinton was at the same time transferred chiefly to Munslow, but partly to the re-arranged Hundreds of Stoddesden and Brimstree. In Richard II's reign a number of Manors originally in Patinton Hundred were also placed in the Liberty or Franchise of Wenlock.

As regards the places named in this Subsidy Roll of 1327, they generally correspond with the places now in The Hundred. Ashford Bowdler, Asford Carbonell, Culmington and Ludford, are, however, not to be found in the Roll. Ashford Bowdler was a member of Richard's Castle; and Ludford was originally in Bromfield parish, in which it may be included. It should be mentioned that Richard's Castle, with its members (viz., Ashford Bowdler, Overton, Batchcott, Moor, Whitebroc, and Turford), Ludford and Ludlow, were not originally in Shropshire, but were in the Domesday Hundred of

Cutestornes in Herefordshire. Why Ashford Carbonel, and Culmington with its members (Beche and Siefert), are omitted, is not clear. Norton, another member of Culmington, is given.

The places included in the Liberty or Franchise of Wenlock are mostly included in this Roll of the Hundred of Munslow. Munetone (Minton) is also included in it; though this was in the Domesday Hundred of Lenteurde, but was afterwards annexed to Earl Roger's exempt jurisdiction of Church Stretton. Acton Round, named in the Roll, is really in the Hundred of Stoddesden.

The additional matter is, as before, entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE MUNSELOWE.

LODELOWE.

[LUDLOW.¹—This has been thought to be un-mentioned in *Domesday*, and there is some uncertainty as to the founder of the Castle, but circumstances point to Roger de Lacy, who in 1088 held under Osbern fitz Richard a manor of *Lude*, apparently in the neighbourhood of Richard's Castle and Ludford. Ludlow Castle seems to have been founded within ten years after *Domesday*, but probably the town existed in Saxon times. Roger de Lacy's estates in 1095 were given to his brother Hugh by the King, Roger having joined Robert de Mowbray's rebellion against William Rufus. Hugh de Lacy is usually considered the founder of Llanthony Abbey, and in 1101, he gave the Church of St. Peter's, Hereford, to the Monastery of Gloucester, where his younger brother Walter was among the monks. Hugh died early in the 12th Century, leaving no direct heir, and the custody of his Castle of Ludlow seems to have been conferred on Pagan fitz John, an eminent man of the Court of Henry I., who, however did fealty, on his death, to Stephen the usurper. Pagan fell in a skirmish against the Welsh, in 1136, leaving two daughters his co-heirs, but the custody of his Castle passed to Joccas de Dinan. In 1139, this French knight seems to have rebelled against Stephen, for in that year the Castle was besieged by the King himself, but apparently he left it untaken. Joccas de Dinan occurs later at the Court of Matilda, and about 1150, he took captive Hugh de Mortimer, a faithful ally of Stephen, and kept him prisoner in Ludlow Castle until he had paid a ransom of 3,000 marks, besides all his plate,

¹ Eyton v. 233.

horses and hawks. Jocas de Dinan died c. 1166, but his two daughters and co-heirs possessed no interest in Ludlow, which reverted to the De Lacys. In 1181, Hugh de Lacy (II.), being then in Ireland, married a daughter of the King of Connaught, much to his master, Henry II's displeasure, and Ludlow Castle was seized in consequence. Hugh was assassinated at Durrow, in 1185, but his son Walter did not come into full possession of his estates till 1189. King John seems to have looked with suspicion on Walter de Lacy, who, as a baron holding estates in England, Ireland, and Normandy, was capable of becoming a troublesome enemy. In 1200, Walter married Margaret daughter of William de Braose, at that time a special favourite of the King. Walter was for some years employed by the King on important matters in Ireland, but he was obliged to give hostages for his good conduct. In 1210, he and his father-in-law, De Braose, arrayed Meath, Ulster, and Munster, against the King, but they were defeated and outlawed. Walter de Lacy's wife and eldest son fell into the King's hands, and were never again seen. He and William de Braose took refuge in France, and in 1213 made their peace with the King, who, however, still kept the custody of Ludlow Castle. Walter de Lacy did not again swerve from loyalty to King John, and enjoyed the full confidence of Henry III. He spent much of his time in Ireland, and in 1234 committed his Castle of Ludlow to the keeping of William de Lacy and his heirs, but after De Lacy's death in 1241 Ludlow passed to his grand-daughters, Matilda, wife of Peter de Geneva, and Margaret, wife of John de Verdon. Peter de Geneva died in 1249, and his wife married Geoffrey de Genevill, who was recognised as a Baron Marcher of Shropshire in right of his wife. In 1267, Geoffrey de Genevill, and Matilda de Lacy his wife, gave a moiety of flour mills in Ludlow, and 6s. 8d. rent there, to the Convent of Acornbury, where two of their grand-daughters afterwards became nuns.

John de Verdon died in 1274, leaving his son Theobald heir to a moiety of Ludlow. Geoffrey de Genevill and his wife conveyed their moiety and the Castle of Ludlow, with all their other estates in England and Wales to their son Peter, who, however, died in 1292, during their own life-time, leaving three daughters. Two of these were nuns, and the third carried the De Genevill estates to her husband, Richard de Mortimer, Earl of March.

Under these great Barons the town prospered, and in 1232 was allowed to surround itself with a wall. The large number of substantial burgesses on the Subsidy Roll in 1327, bears witness to great prosperity. Many of the names occur in the contemporary records of the borough. Richard de Obreton's will, proved in 1363, is still in existence, as is one of William Ace (Aas) in 1361. Petronilla Orm is mentioned in the will of Agnes Orm (1304), when she received the legacy of a Kettle. Many of the deeds of the Palmers' Guild also mention several of the same names, either among benefactors to the Guild or witnesses to its deeds.]

	s	d		s	d
Agn' que fuit ux'			Hug' de Brompton'		xij
Ric'i le Masonn...		xij	Henr' le Belyotar'...	iiij	
Pet° le Sopar' ...		vj	Pet'nill' Orm (? Crm)	ij	
Joh'e de Marchum-			Will'o de Wal'ton ..		xij
leye	vj		Joh'e de Doddemar'	ij	
Henr' de Blythelowe		vj	Hug' de Momele ...		xij
Ric'o de Olreton' ...	vj	viiij	Joh'e de Thonglond	v	
Will'o le Cordy-			Ric'o de Bourton' ...	ij	
waner	v		Ric'o de Corne ...	iiij	
Joh'e de Herford ...	iiij		Joh'e Sheremo' ...	ij	
Will'o de Caynh ^a m	v		Rich'o Eylrych' ...	iiij	
Rog' de Byrchor' ...		vj	Joh'e de Actone ...		vj
Joh'e Pywan ...		xij	Thom' de Cap'll'a ...	iiij	
Henr' Steuenes ...		xij	Agn' de Brugg' ...		vj
Joh'e Pert mon ...		xij	Agn' Theynd ...		xij
Rob' to le Munetier	iiij		Ph'o de Wytan-		
Henr' le Barbour ...		xij	stowe	iiij	
Math'o de Hopton'		xviiij	Thom' de Muneton'	ij	vj
Ric'o Canonn ...		xviiij	Ric'o de Toderton'...		xij
Will'o de Lyneye ...	v		Ric'o Kel		xij
Thom' de Buterleye		vj	Thom' le Gaunter...		xij
Joh'e de Wenlok' ...	vj	viiij	Will'o de Olreton'...	ij	
Willo' le Sheremo'...	iiij	iiij	Thom' de Kenleye	ij	vj
Willo' de Cotyton'...	ij		Will'o Ads... ..	ij	
Joh'e de Felton' ...		xviiij	Will'o de Rote-		
Rog' le Harpour ...	iiij		lynch'op'		vj
Alano le Typpar' ...	iiij		Cristiana Coly ...		vj
Adam Fabro ...		xij	Thom' Coly	iiij	
Joh'e de Lodelowe	iiij	iiij	Joh'e Careles ...		xij
Pet° Doul		xij	Rog' Eylrych ...		vj
Thom' Mo'yl' ...		xij	Will'o de Wyggeleye	ij	
Henr' Myle	iiij		Ph'o de Cheynne ...	ij	
Andr' Myle ...		vj	Joh'e Gyrrons ...		viiij
Cristiana Eylrych'		xij	Agn' Tynetrice ...		xij
Ric'o de Paunteleye	ij		Will'o de Sal'op ...	ij	
Henr' Pytte	iiij		Will'o P'dy		xij
Alic' de Louton' ...		xij	Will'o le Water-		
Nich'o fil' ejus ...		xij	ledar'		xviiij
Regin' de Pensax ...		xij	Will'o de Asshef'...	iiij	
Rog' Beek'	iiij		Will'o le Muneter...		vj
Will'o de Brocton'...		xij	Rog' de Byrchor' ...		vj
Marg' Pywaw	iiij		Adam Dynan ...		xij
Joh'o de Lyneye ...	iiij		Dyonis' de Olreton'	v	
Ric'o Aurifabro ...	iiij		Radulph' le Wylde		vj

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Castro			Will'o Tal'et ...	ij	
Ric'i	xviiij		Will'o Milsant' ...		xij
Joh'e de Louthe ...	vj		Thom' Colemo' ...		xij
Thom' de Pyrifeld...	iiij		Rog' de Assh' ...	ij	
Regin' le Cordy-			Alic' de Doddemor'	ij	
waner		xij	Will'o Doul ...		vj
Will'o Buffart ...	xviiij		Radulph' de Asshef'	vj	
Ph'o de Possethorne		vj	Rob'to Sarote ...		vj
Ric'o Kete de Hatton'	ij				
Hug' de Kyder-			Sm ^a x ^{li} viij ^d taxat ^a p'		
m'nstr'		xij	p'ncipal' tax'		
Will'o fall' in Wolle		vj			

STAUNTON' LACY.

[STANTON LACY.²—This belonged in Saxon times to Siward, one of the chief landowners of the county in his day. At *Domesday* it was held by Roger de Lacy, son of Walter de Lacy, Norman Baron of Lassy and Campeaux, under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. Walter de Lacy died in 1085, in consequence of a fall received while superintending the building of the Church of St. Peter's at Hereford. His son Roger held upwards of 100 Manors in various parts of England. Stanton Lacy was a very large and important manor in itself, possessing three mills, and employing 78 teams. It has the same history as Ludlow, passing finally from the De Lacy's to the De Mortimers by the marriage of Johanna, grand-daughter of Matilda de Lacy, with Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. On the death of Johanna's father, Peter de Genevill, in 1292, the Manor possessed a Capital Messuage and Garden, and a Water Mill. The Jury at this Inquest contains the names of Robert Clerk, and of William de Doddemore. William Gobythewey, Richard Gunny, William de Aventure, and Nicholas Eylrich, chief bailiff, who are also among the jurors, would be probably the fathers of those of the same surname on the Subsidy Roll. John de Handlo was baron of Hologate in right of his wife, and occurs again under that place.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Mortuo Mari	v	vj	Thom' Gylbert ...	ij	vj
Walt'o de Auentr'...	ij	ij	Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...	iiij	
Rog' in the Hale ...		viiij	Will'o le Lepar' ...		vj
Elya de Wottone ...	xviiij		Rog' Eylrych' ...		xij
Rob'to de Malme-			Joh'e Spark ...		viiij
shull'		xij	Agn'de Yeye ...	ij	
Rog' le Yongge ...		vij	Joh'e de la Pole ...		vj
Rog' Hugyns ...		xij	Henr' Braas ...		x

² Eyton v. 4.

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Bryd ...		vj	Joh'e Ponk' ...		xij
Hug' in the More ..		viiij	Will'o Watkyns ...		vj
Radulph' Hanlyns		xviiij	Walt'o Wolf' ...		vj
Radulph' Balle ...		vj	Will'o Coly ...		vij
Hug' fil' Regin' ...		xviiij	Ric'o Mont' ..	ij	...
Ric'o Hopkyns ...		viiij	Walt'o Ponke ...		viiij
Simone de Blythe-			Walt'o Wylkyns ...		vj
lowe ...	ij		Walt'o Jote sone ...		vj
Hug' Bygge ...		x	Will'o de Dounton'		xviiij
Hug' de Wych' ...	ij		Rog' Grym ...		vj
St'ph'o Wymond ...		xv	Will'o Penymawe ...		vj
Rog' de Whyte			Rog' de Rok' ...		viiij
bache ...		x	Alic' de Wyg' ...		xviiij
Hug' Collyng' ...	ij		Ric'o de la Vise ...		xij
Ric'o Gobytheweie		ix	Joh'e de Wych ...		xij
Will'o Gunny ..		xviiij	Alic' vidua ...		xviiij
Will'o Hopkyns ...	ij		Will'o de Doddemor		ix
Ph'o Cok ...		vj	Rog' de Asshef' ...		viiij
Joh'e de Handlo ...	iiij	iiij	Joh'e le Bole ...	iiij	
Will'o le Campyonn	ij		Will'mo Russel ...		
Walt'o de Dounton'		xviiij	s'btaxat' { Joh'e Eylrych' xviiij		
Nich'o Aboue the			ibid'm { Rob'to le Clerk xij		
toun ...		xij			
Joh'e de Hopton' ...	ij			Sm ^a lxxv ³	iiij ^d
Adam de Norton' ...		viiij			

HOLGOD.

[HOLGATE.³—This appears in *Domesday* under the name of Stantune; but it was then held by the Baron from whom it derived its present name. Helgot, the Norman, was a follower of Roger de Montgomery, and held 19 Shropshire Manors under him. He died soon after *Domesday*, and was succeeded by his son Herbert, one of the Assessors to Henry I. In 1109, the King was his guest at Castle Holgate, and c. 1115, a Great Court was held there by the King's Viceroy. Herbert fitz Helgot gave the Church of his Manor to Shrewsbury Abbey, to which his father had already given Norton in Hales and Monkmoor. Herbert was succeeded by his son Herbert, called De Castello, who married Emma, in her own right Baroness of Pulverbatch. Herbert and Emma left no children, and Castle Holgate passed to a distant relation, Robert de la Mare. Robert died in 1193, at Benevento, on his way home from the Crusades, on his death bed making a grant of Uffington to the Abbey of Haughmond. He was

³ Eyton iv. 51.

succeeded by his daughter Agnes, widow of Robert Mauduit, Sheriff of Wiltshire, who took as her second husband Ralph de Arderne, sometime Sheriff of Herefordshire. In 1199, Agnes was dead, and her son Thomas Mauduit, the inheritor of Holgate, was under the guardianship of Hugh de Bosco. Thomas Mauduit came of age about 1204; ten years later he served personally in Poitou, and in 1216, he took the side of the Barons against King John. The King, in return, granted Castle Holgate to Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, but Thomas returned to his allegiance in 1217, and was reinstated in all his possessions, both in Shropshire and Hampshire. In 1222, he had license to hold a weekly market on Thursdays at Holgate, till the King (Henry III.) should be of age; for this he paid 5 marks and a palfrey. In 1230, he was over sea with the King, but in 1242, he excused himself from accompanying him to France, purchasing his absence by a fine of £80. Thomas Mauduit died 1244, and was succeeded by his son William. He was probably buried at Haughmond, to which Abbey he left by will, "together with his body," 20^s arising out of his mill of Castle Holgate. William Mauduit granted the whole of this Mill to the Canons in 1248. In 1253, the King, being then in Gascony, granted William Mauduit permission to hold a yearly fair at Warminster, and a weekly market at Castle Holgate. The Baron of Holgate at this time possessed his own Court, where all causes within his Liberty were tried, and his own Gallows. About 1258, William Mauduit alienated all his Shropshire Barony to Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, "King of the Romans," who conveyed Castle Holgate to the Knights Templars, who had a settlement at Lidley, in the parish of Cardington. In 1276, the Knights Templars paid a *firm* of 50 marks for Castle Holgate, to Earl Edmund of Cornwall, but in 1284, the Manor was held by Bishop Burnell. On his death in 1292, the Capital Messuage and Garden were valued at half a mark *per annum*, and the Old Castle could not be valued because it yielded nothing. There was also a Dovecote, 3 *carucates* of demesne, 6 acres of meadow, a separate pasture, 5 acres of wood, and a Water Mill. Phillip Burnell, the Bishop's nephew and heir, was a spendthrift, and on his death in 1294, half the Manor of Holgate was in the hands of certain merchants of Lucca. The Manor was then held by the services of providing two horsemen to serve at Montgomery for 40 days, but some years later, on the death of Edward Burnell, in 1315, it was stated to be held by the service of finding a single serving horseman for 40 days, in time of war. The John de Handlo of the Subsidy Roll was the second husband of Maud Burnell, widow of John Lovel, the sister and heiress of Edward Burnell. Nicholas Burnell, the son of Maud and John de Handlo, succeeded his mother in the Barony of Holgate, and was a man of some importance in his time, being frequently summoned to Parliament. The family of Crump seems to have been settled for many generations at Holgate, and several members of it are buried in the Church.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Handlo ...	v		Joh'e de la Hethe...		xij
Joh'e Russel ...		xviiij	Will'o Feyrweder ...		viiij
Henr' Wrench' ...		xij	Henr' le Bacar' ...		xviiij
Ric'o Fabro ...		viiij	Rob'to Coco ...		xij
Will'mo Russel ...		xviiij	Henr' Crompt'e ...		ij

STAUNTONE.

[STANTON LONG.⁴—This was held at *Domesday* by Robert de Lacy, and one Herbert held it under him. The manor seems to have been early escheated to the Crown, and divided into several tenures. One of these was bestowed with More, near Lydham, and other lands on a knight bound to act as a Constable of 200 foot-soldiers whenever any King of England invaded Wales. One of the constables granted his land in Stanton to a tenant-in-fee, who bore the name of De Stanton. In 1174, it was held by Simon de Stanton, who occurs as witness of a deed of Guy le Strange relating to Badger. He seems to have been succeeded by a son Thomas, who apparently held his estate for at least 36 years. In 1215, he enfeoffed Geoffrey Griffin in three quarters of a virgate in Stanton, which in 1235, Geoffrey exchanged with the Abbot of Haughmond for a virgate in Besford, Thomas de Long Stanton confirming the exchange. About 1236 the Abbot enfeoffed Brown Edrich here for 7s. annual rent, and later demised the same half a virgate to his son Richard Brown at a rent of 13s. 4d. In 1333, Mabel, daughter of Richard Brown, and Richard, brother of Henry le Gyros (apparently her husband), had a new demise from the Abbot at the same rent. The William Brown of the Subsidy Roll was no doubt of this family, and possibly brother of Mabel.

The Abbot of Haughmond had also a rent of 9s. 3d. from 3 *nocutes* in Long Stanton, which Simon, son of Simon, Rector of Long Stanton, gave to the Abbey, together with his body in burial. This property continued with Haughmond till the Dissolution, when 18s. rent from a Tenement here was among its assets. The Knights Templars also held land here, some held apparently of the Barons of Holgate, and some acquired about 1256 from Thomas fitz Reginald, of Long Stanton, and the Prior of Wenlock held a mill and other property here, possibly originally by a gift of the Girros family. Corfield, (the Corfhull of the Subsidy Roll) was held by a family taking their name from the place, who frequently appear on local Inquests. Richard de Corfhull appeared on a Jury at Brockton in 1320.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Sirecoke ...		xviiij	Will'o de Corfhull'		xij
Will'o Broun ...		viiij	Ric'o de Corfhull'...		xviiij

⁴ Eyton iv. 32.

ASSHEFELD.

[ASHFIELD,⁵ Parish of Priors Ditton.—This was at *Domesday* included in the 4 berewicks of Ditton, but was early granted to the Ancestor of the Beysins, and held by service of keeping the King's hawks. About 1225, Adam de Beysin gave Ashfield to his daughter Margery, then married to Thomas de Baggesore, (Badger.) Thomas died in 1246, leaving several children. Philip the eldest son succeeded him as Lord of Badger, while three of his brothers and sisters were portioned by their mother in Ashfield, but without the royal licence. Ashfield was in consequence forfeited for a time to the Crown. In 1320, Roger de Baggesore and Margery his mother, widow of Richard (probably the Margery de Ashfield of the Subsidy Roll), appeared on an Inquest relating to a tenure in Ashfield, the right to which had become obscure and involved by the temporary forfeiture.

Philip de Berwick was probably a descendant of Henry Mauvesin, one of the portioners of Ashfield in 1255, the Mauvesins of Berwick Mauvesin being known indifferently by either surname. John Careles was probably of the same family as Roger Carles, one of the Keepers of the Peace of the county in 1329, who held a considerable amount of land in the Forest of Morfe.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Beorewyk'	ij		Marger' de Asshof'		xij
Joh'e Careles	...	ij	Will'o Bole	...	vj

STEUYNTONE.

[STEVENTON,⁶ Parish of Ludford.—This was held at *Domesday* by Helgot, the first Baron of Castle Holgate. A family named Christian were early enfeoffed here, one of whom, Henry Christian, was in 1194 a Knight of the County. In 1255, Steventon was held of the Barony of William Mauduit by William de Aldenham and Nicholas fitz Andrew. This Nicholas was probably son of Andrew fitz Milo, a wealthy burgess of Ludlow. He died before 1266, leaving a son John Andrew, who in his turn was succeeded by Master William Andrew, a Clerk, who also held land at Cleo St. Margaret. William de Aldenham's portion passed through several hands to Nicholas Eyldrich, also of a burgess family of Ludlow. These co-parceners in 1284 seem to have made way for others before 1327.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Mora	...	ij	Walt'o Ball'o	...	xviiij
Rog' Clerband	...	iiij	Joh'e le Hayward...		xij

BOLLEDONE.

[BOULDON,⁷ Parish of Holgate.—This was held at *Domesday* by Helgot, under Earl Roger. In Saxon times it had formed two Manors.

⁵ Eyton iii. 346.⁶ Eyton v. 68.⁷ Eyton v. 59.

The De Bolledons who held Bouldon under the Barons of Holgate were enfeoffed here before 1135, and William de Bolledon held a Knight's Fee here under Herbert de Castellis, in 1165. In 1205, Thomas Maudnit, Baron of Holgate, sued Robert de Bolledon, the son of William, to compel him to perform the service of a Knight's fee for the land he held under him. This Robert refused to do, on the plea that it was only half a knight's-fee. It was finally decided that Robert should do service for three parts of a knight's-fee, William Maudnit conceding the whole vill of Bouldon to him in fee and inheritance, Robert paying 100s. for this decision. In 1237, the Prior of the Knight's Hospitallers sued Robert de Bolledon and others concerning pasture in Clee St Margaret, and in 1248 he was Constable of Castle Holgate. In 1262, a Robert de Bolledon, probably a son of the Constable, was a regarder of the Long Forest. In 1284, Hugh de Bolledon held this manor under Bishop Burnell, and in 1293 he was summoned to answer for omitting to do *suit* to the King's Manor of Munslow. He appeared at Westminster on the Morrow of Ascension Day, and acknowledged that he owed the suit a service, which was worth 2s. per annum. The Justices excused him from any fine as it was not he who had withdrawn the *suit*. Geoffrey de Bolledon was probably his son, or possibly his brother, as in 1267 Hugh de Bouldon, with his brothers Geoffrey and William, disseized William fitz William of a perch of land at Peaton, near Diddlebury.

John de Camiyll may have been of the same family as Roger de Camvull, Chief Bailiff of Stanton Lacy in 1272.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o de Bolledon'	ij		Thom' le Harpour...	ij	vj
Joh'e de Camiyll' ...		xvij	Nich'o de Bolledone		xij
Joh'e fil' d'ni ...		xij	Will'o fil' d'ni ...		xij
Will'o de Balcot' ...		xij	Walt'o Stormy ...		xvij

CLEO.

[CLEE ST. MARGARET.⁸—This was another of Helgot's Manors at *Domesday*. The first tenant of the Barons, whose name we know, was Agnes Banastre, who died about 1199. She was apparently nearly related to Herbert fitz Helgot, and also to Robert de Girros (II.) She gave a virgate here to Wenlock Priory. She was succeeded by Robert de Girros (II.), who fined 20 marks to King John to "have seizin of the land of Clia." Thomas Maudnit also claimed this land, and finally recovered his rights here. He gave in 1210 half a virgate in Clia, and the homage of Robert fitz Sweyn, to Shrewsbury Abbey, and later a virgate here to Haughmond Abbey; half of it being of his demesne, and half held by Henry fitz Pagan. About 1250, one of the tenants of Clee, Philip, a chaplain, gave three nocates of land here to the Knights Hospitallers of Dimmore. In 1255, Nicholas

⁸ Eyton iv. 75.

Andrew of Ludlow, (who also held land at Steventon) was the sole remaining tenant here of the Baron of Holgate.

The Mill of Clee St. Margaret belonged to Wenlock Priory, and 6s. 8d. of its rent went to the Convent Kitchen. The Priory retained its property here till the Dissolution, as did also Haughmond Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Molendinar'...	iiiij		Joh'e de Brokennok'		xij
Ric'o de Bolkeleye...		xij	Will'o le Copentr'...		xviiij

HETHE.⁹

[THE HEATH,⁹ Parish of Stoke St. Milburg (or Milborough).—This was held by the Barons of Holgate, under the Priors of Wenlock. The Barons had a tenant at The Heath, who again had his under-tenants. In the 13th Century, this tenant was William fitz John, who, from 1236 to 1256 was continually appearing in various legal proceedings. In 1248, on St. Andrew's Day, he imprisoned Herbert de Corfton, Matilda his wife, and John his son, at the Heath, and stole from Herbert's house at Corfton, 8 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 cartloads of corn, 2 carts, and 5 cartloads of other chattels, for which he was ordered to restore the cattle, and be sent to gaol. William, however, paid 5 merks to the King for license to make his own agreement with Herbert, and finally paid him £2, and gave him back 1 cow, and 2 carts. In 1255, William fitz John was Lord of the Heath. He held it of William Mauduit, who paid the Prior of Wenlock 13s. per annum as rent. John, son of William fitz John, alienated a messuage, 2 *carucates* of land, and 53s annual rent to John fitz Alan II., on whose death in 1267, it was stated that he held 2 *carucates* in La Hethe of John fitz William, formerly Lord of La Hethe, by service of paying 20s. rent to the Prior of Wenlock. This part of the Heath passed to the Earls of Arundel, and in 1292, Richard, Earl of Arundel, grandson of John fitz Alan II., claimed also the messuage or land belonging to John fitz John, which Alina, widow of John fitz William, had held in dower. This claim was proved to be wrong, and the Earl gave up the land, but retained the original 2 *carucates* demised to his grandfather.

Hugh fitz John of the Subsidy Roll, was not improbably the son of John fitz John, who occurs in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' fil' Joh'is ...	ij		s'bt' {	Henr' Gyrons ...	xviiij
Hug' de Boldone ..		xij	ibid'm {	Will'o de Dene...	xij
Thom' de Bolledone		x			-----
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij		Sm ^a lxij ^s	x ^d
Rob'to fil' Ric'i ...		xviiij			-----

⁹ Eyton iv. 13.

TOGGEFORD.

[TUGFORD.¹⁰—This was held in early Norman times by Warin, the Sheriff. He, or his successor Rainald, gave 2½ hides here to Shrewsbury Abbey, the remaining hide of the 3½, which then formed the Manor, being held at *Domesday*, by an undertenant Rayner. This hide was situate at Thonglands. In 1180, the possessions of the Abbey here were increased by Roger Borde conceding to the Abbot for the sum of one mark, all his right to half a virgate in Baucot. In 1255, the Abbot of Salop is stated to hold the Manor of Tugford and its appurtenances for 5 hides (this probably included the whole of the Abbey lands in the neighbourhood), and to have Franchise there doing no suit either to County or Hundred. The Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution. Thonglands, though now in the Parish of Munslow, was originally an independent chapelry.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Cap'll'no ...		xv	Dyonis' relict' Rad'i		xvjo'
Ric'o Braas ...		xij	Joh'e fil' Rad'i ...		xij
Rog' fil' Rad'i ...		xiiiij	Rog' Baylli ...		xij

BR^ADESTAN.

[BROADSTONE,¹¹ Parish of Munslow.—A part of this *vill* was given by Warren to Shrewsbury Abbey, and between 1121 and 1136, Odo de Bernières, lord of Stanway, gave a *ferdendel* here to the Monks. It remained with the Abbey till the Dissolution. There was a chapel here in early times, annexed to Munslow Church.

Robert de Beek was one of the chief tenants of Munslow in 1316.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Bek' ...	ij	vj	D'na de la Bour' ...	ij	
Adam le Hunte ...		xviiij	Rog' le Baylli iunior'		xij
Thom' le Stoddar'		xij	Will'o Gal'is ...		xij

BAL'COT'.

[BAUCOT,¹² Parish of Tugford.—This member of Tugford continued with Shrewsbury Abbey till the Dissolution. Persons deriving their names from this place occur on several local documents. There was a chapel here in 1138, when Bishop Robert de Betun ordered that the chapels of Tugford and Baucot should be hence forward considered as one.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Balcote' ...		xviiij	Matill' de Balcote'...		xij
Rog' de Balcot' ...		xij			

¹⁰ Eyton iv. 79.¹¹ Eyton iv. 89.¹² Eyton iv. 81.

APPENDIX

TABLE I. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF THE PLANT. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the effects of the various factors on the growth of the plant. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed.

Factor	Percentage Increase in Weight of Plant over Weight of Seed
Light	100
Water	100
Temperature	100
Soil	100

APPENDIX

TABLE II. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF THE PLANT. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the effects of the various factors on the growth of the plant. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed.

Factor	Percentage Increase in Weight of Plant over Weight of Seed
Light	100
Water	100
Temperature	100
Soil	100

APPENDIX

TABLE III. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF THE PLANT. The following table shows the results of the investigation of the effects of the various factors on the growth of the plant. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed. The results are given in terms of the percentage increase in the weight of the plant over the weight of the seed.

Factor	Percentage Increase in Weight of Plant over Weight of Seed
Light	100
Water	100
Temperature	100
Soil	100

WESTONE.¹³

[COLD WESTON.¹³—Warin, the Sheriff, gave the tithes of the whole vill of Weston to Shrewsbury Abbey, and it is mentioned in one of the early charters among the possessions of the Collegiate Church of Morville, which Earl Roger gave to the Monks. The Abbot was patron of the chapel here, but in 1340 the assessors of the *ninth* reported that the chapel was in a waste place, and in that very year had been presented to four persons, but none of them would stay.

Philip de Badger, of the Subsidy Roll, was grandson of Philip de Badger, who in 1291, was reported to have held half a carucate in Cold Weston, under Laurence de Ludlow, and a *place* of land there of the honour of Castle Holgate.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Baggesor ...	x	s'bt'	}	Joh'e de Westone	xiiij
		ibid'm	}	Joh'e de Vernonn	x
				Sm ^a	xxij ^s j ^d ob'

CORFHAM.

[CORFHAM.¹⁴—This was in Saxon times, and at *Domesday*, the head of the Hundreds of Patinton and Culveston. It belonged to Edward the Confessor, and was conferred by the Conqueror on Roger de Montgomery, who, in 1086, had under him one of his Knights as tenant of half a hide. The Abbey of Shrewsbury held also a hide of the Manor, and the advowson of the Church.

On the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, his estates were forfeited to the King, and Corfham was granted some years later by Henry II. to Hugh de Periers. On his death, in 1175, it again reverted to the King, who bestowed it privately on Walter de Clifford, the father of Fair Rosamond. Walter de Clifford died about 1190, and was succeeded at Corfham by his second son Richard. Walter de Clifford II., the eldest son, in 1200, contested Richard's right to Corfham, and obtained the Manor, practically, however, through exchanging the Manor of Frampton for it. This second Walter gave to the Canons of Haughmond the Mill of Culmington, and the Mill of Siefon, for the sustenance of their Kitchen. He stood high in the favour of King John, and as Sheriff of Herefordshire, his rapacious conduct was atoned for by a fine of 1000 merks to the King. He lived till 1220, and was succeeded by his son, a third Walter, whose mother, Agnes de Cundy, was one of the greatest heiresses of her time. He seems to have been a stormy nature, now in high favour with his King, and then in open rebellion against him. In 1250, it was complained that he had made the King's messenger swallow, seal and all, a Royal letter. His only child, Matilda was married to one of the sons of William Longepée. In 1257, she was left a widow

¹³ Eyton i. 67.¹⁴ Eyton v. 115.

with an only daughter, Margery, already betrothed to Henry de Lacy, afterwards Earl of Lincoln. In 1263, her father died, leaving her heiress to his whole Barony. Her second husband, John Giffard of Brimsfield, carried her off by force to his Castle, and married her, whether she would or not. He was a troublesome neighbour, annexing the Moor of the Monks of Shrewsbury at Tugford to his Forest of Ernestry, stealing the corn of the Templars of Holgate, and encroaching on the liberty of all about him. He died in 1299, leaving the four daughters of Matilda de Clifford heirs to the property that had been their mother's. Corfham fell to the share of Eleanor, the second daughter of John Giffard, the wife of Fulk le Strange of Blackmere. On the inquest on John Giffard, the Castle and buildings of Corfham were put down as less than valueless; for the said buildings threatened to tumble down, and could not be kept up and repaired for 40s. *per annum*. John Giffard had purchased a house at Peaton, which was to be held of the Lords of Corfham by payment of a chaplet of Roses at Corfham Castle, on St. John Baptist's Day. John de Strange of the Subsidy Roll was son of Fulk and Eleanor.

Hugh Tyrel was probably one of the family of that name, who held Bromcroft under the Lords of Corfham. Possibly he was a son of Roger Tyrel, whose name occurs frequently in the 13th Century.

John, son of Walter, was not improbably a son of Walter fitz William, who was a tenant of Peaton in 1292.

Middlehope, whence John de Middelhope took his name, is a hamlet in Diddlebury parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Lestraunge ...	v	ij	Joh'e fil' Walt'i ...	ij	
Hug' Tyrel ...	ij		Joh'n de Myddelh'op		xx
Joh'e Coco ...		xxj	Joh'e le Porter ...	ij	
Ric'o Fabro ...		xvj	Will'o leCordywaner	ij	

DODELBUR'.

[DIDDLEBURY.¹⁵—This was originally only a member of Corfham, but probably owing to the presence of the church of the Manor, it is now by far the more important place of the two; Corfham being little more than a name. The church belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury before 1086, but in 1147, it was in the hands of the Monks of Seez, in Normandy. In 1236, the advowson passed to the Bishop of Hereford, who allotted ten marks to be paid annually out of its income to the Norman Abbey, and gave Diddlebury to his Chapter.

There was also a chapel in the Castle of Corfham, but this was probably not in existence at *Domesday*. It was standing as late as 1635, but was then in decay. In 1384, Richard Ludlow, vicar of Diddlebury exchanged preferments with John Davyes, perpetual Chaplain of the Free Chapel within the Castle of Corfham. The

¹⁵ Eyton v. 167.

early Rectors of Diddlebury were men of considerable importance, with several tenants of the church land under them, but after the appropriation of the Rectorial tithes to the chapter of Hereford the Vicars were men of less note. Henry, the Clerk, may have been an ecclesiastic, or possibly only a man a little more learned than his neighbours.

A portion of Diddlebury was held under the Cliffords by various persons. At the inquest on the death of John Giffard, Richard and William de Paunteley were among his tenants. The former was among those who in 1274 complained of oppressions suffered under John Giffard.

The family of Child (l'Infant) were settled here for several generations. William l'Enfant was Bailiff of Corfham in 1272, and Richard l'Enfant in 1306, is among the witnesses of a deed relating to land at Corfton. He again witnesses a similar deed in 1334, in company with Roger de Longenorle, Roger Lemmon, and John l'Enfant.

The family of Boerley were settled at Broomcroft. John Boerley was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1409. His uncle, Sir Richard Boerley, a man of considerable note, may be the Richard of the Subsidy Roll.

Burley is a hamlet in Culmington parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Paunteleye	ij	vj	Will'o Russel ...	ij	
Rog' lemmon ..	ij		Will'o de Paunteney	ij	
Ric'o le Chyld ...		xvij	Rog' Caunuill ...		xvijij
Rog' de Longgenolr'	ij		Thom' de Wyggeleye		xvijij
Rob'to Pr ^a tart' ...		xvijij	Adam de Borleye ...	ij	
Ph'o de Clynton' ...		xvijij	Will'o de Borleye ...	ij	
Thom' de la Combe	ij		Ric'o de Borleye ...	ij	
Ric'o le Herdemo'...	ijj		Hen'r Cl'ico ...	ij	
Joh'e de Dodelbur'	ij		Ric'o de Paunteleye		xiiij

NORTONE.

[NORTON,¹⁶ Parish of Culmington.— This was held under the Cliffords by a family of De Cheyney, by service of 15 days ward at Corfham Castle in time of war. In 1299, Hugh de Cheyney was tenant under John Giffard of certain lands, at a rent of 1lb. of pepper, value 1s., and 1lb. of cummin, value 1d. In 1296, Roger Cheyney and Margery, his wife, gave to Richard Chiplade and Mabilla his wife a house and rents in *Bache juxta Norton Cheyney*.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Cheynne ..	ij	jo'q ^u	s'bt' {	Will'o le Chyld	xij
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij		ibid'm {	Will'o Trepyn	xij
Ph'o Hauryngges...	ij				
Rog' p'po'ito ...	ij			Sm ^a lxij ^s ij ^d o'q ^u	

¹⁶ Eyton v. 190.

STRETTON.

[CHURCH STRETTON.¹⁷—This was a Demesne Manor of the Earls of Mercia, and afterwards of the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury. At *Domesday* it possessed a priest and church. After the forfeiture of the lands of Robert de Belesme, Stretton became a Royal manor, and its Castle was committed to the care of Engelard de Pitchford, often known as Engelard de Stretton. In 1177, Simon fitz Simon succeeded Engelard as Castellan. He held the post till 1189, when it passed through the hands of several different castellans, and in 1197 was given into the charge of Cadwallon, the illegitimate son of Owen Cyvelioe, Prince of Higher Powis. He held the Castle till 1208, when it was again in the hands of the Sheriff. In 1212, it was in the hands of Hugh de Nevill. In 1220, he had received 40s. Scutage and £6 13s. 4d. Tallage, and had expended them on the works of Stretton Castle. Seven years later the King granted the Manor to his Justiciar, Hubert de Burgh. In 1232, it was again in the King's hands, and was granted by him in 1238, to Henry de Hastings and Ada his wife, but re-claimed by him in 1245. In 1235, there is an account of oak trees felled at Womerton for the repairs of Stretton Castle, but in 1255, the Provost of Stretton and his six Assessors report that there was no Castle at Stretton. It was probably then but lately dismantled, as ruins of it were to be seen in Camden's time at Brocard's castle. The Manor of Stretton in 1255 was in the hands of its own community, who were responsible for it to the Crown. They reported several encroachments on the Royal Forest, and mentioned that the Sheriff of Shropshire had ordered 4 men to let dry the King's *Vivary*, and to sell the fish; which had realized 9 merks. Camden mentions that in his time Brocard's Castle was "surrounded by verdant meads which anciently were fish-ponds." In 1259, the custody of the Manor of Stretton was said to have been given to Peter de Montfort, together with the Castle and Manor of Ellesmere. Five years later, after the Battle of Evesham, the King bestowed both Stretton and Ellesmere on Hamo le Strange. In 1270, Hamo accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land, leaving his brother Roger in possession of Ellesmere, and his sister Hawise, the wife of Griffin ap Wenunwyn, Prince of Powis, in charge of Stretton. After the death of Hamo, Hawise continued to hold the Manor under the King. In 1309, the Valley and Manor of Stretton was valued by order of Edward II. The whole valuation amounted to £20 *per annum*, and included the site of a certain ancient Manor; a pasture in the King's bosc of Ragelyth, where there was no high timber; the bosc called *Wymbrightoneswode*, consisting of lofty oaks; a Water mill; two Vivaries, and the common pasture of the Stretton Hills, which pasture was about 10 leagues in circumference, but was not valued because it was open to the whole country. The Advowson of the Church belonged to the Manor, and was worth £20 *per annum*.

¹⁷ Eyton xii. 17.

Hawise le Strange died at the close of 1310, and was succeeded at Stretton by Edmund, Earl of Arundel, on whose death, Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore, the contriver of his ruin, became possessed of the Church and Manor. On Roger's disgrace and execution, Stretton again reverted to the King, who, in 1336, gave it to Richard, Earl of Arundel, and his heirs for ever, in whose family it remained till the reign of Elizabeth.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o fil' Walt'i ...	ij		Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xij
Amic' relict' Hugonis		xij	Ric'o Troion' ...		ix
Felic' Trey... ..	ij		Joh'e Golafr' ...		xij
Hug' Tony... ..		xviiij	Walt'o de Wodehous		xij
Hug' fil' Guche ...		xij	Ric'o p'p'ito ...		xiiiij
Ph'o le Hoppar' ...		xviiij			

P^UA STRETTON.

[LITTLE STRETTON,¹⁸ Parish of Church Stretton.—This has little or no history apart from Church Stretton. In 1272, Richard fitz Robert was Chief Bailiff of the Manor of Stretton in the Dale. Laurance the Miller probably owed his Christian name to the dedication of the Parish Church.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij	Isold' relict' Ric'i ...		xviiij
Will'o Wylymot' ...		xviiij	Hug' fil' Walt'i ...		xij
Walt'o fil' Will'i ...		ix	Laurene' Molendinar'		ix

ALUETHESTRET'

[ALL STRETTON,¹⁹ Parish of Church Stretton.—Possibly this owed its name of Alured's Stretton to Alured who held land in this neighbourhood in the time of Henry I.

The Cambrays lived for many generations at Stretton, and their arms passed into the Leighton family by the marriage of John Leighton and Maud Cambray.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij	Will'o de la Beche... ..	ij	
Ric'o Canaan	ij		Ric'o de horspoll' ...		xviiij
Will'o Gregor'		xij	s'bt' } Joh'e Cambrey		xvj
Ric'o fil' Walt'i		xviiij	ibid'm } Will'o fil' Joh's		xij
Joh'e Elyot'		xiiiij			
Hug' fil' Ric'i	ij				
Will'o de Kenleye... ..		xv			
			Sm ^a	xxxviiij ^a	iiiiij ^d

¹⁸ Eyton xii. 28.

¹⁹ Eyton xii. 28.

MAG^A BROFELD'.

[BROMFIELD.²⁰—At *Domesday* the collegiate Church of St. Mary at Bromfield held this Manor. The record is unusually full. "Here are now, (1086) 10 hides, and in demesne there are 6 ox-teams, and there are 12 neat herds, 15 Villains, and 12 Boors with 8 teams. It is worth 50s. annually to the Canons; and Nigel the Physician has 16s. annually from this Manor. In this Manor there were in King Edward's time 20 hides, and 12 Canons of the said Church had the whole. One of them, Spirtes by name, had alone 10 hides; but when he was banished from England, King Edward gave these 10 hides to Robert fitz Wimarch as to a Canon, but Robert gave the same land to a certain son-in-law of his. Which thing, when the Canons had shown to the King, forthwith he ordered that the land should revert to the Church, only delaying (to enforce this order) till at the Court of the then approaching Christmas he should be able to order Robert to provide other land for his son-in-law. But the King himself died during those very festal days, and from that time till now the Church hath lost the land. This land Robert now holds under Earl Roger, and it is waste, and was found waste (by the said Robert)."

Spirtes, the Saxon Canon, lived in the reigns of Harold I., Hardicanute, and Edward the Confessor. He was also a Canon of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, and held Wistanstow under that Church. He was succeeded at Wistanstow by Nigel the Physician, who had also considerable interest in Bromfield. The lay tenure in Bromfield of both Nigel and Robert fitz Wimarch's son-in-law seems, however, to have been restored to the Church soon after *Domesday*, possibly by Earl Roger himself.

The Saxon collegiate foundation gradually lost its original character and in 1155 became a Benedictine Priory, subject to the Abbey of Gloucester, but as a royal free chapel not amenable to the Bishop of Hereford. The Prior's jurisdiction extended over Halford, Dinchope, Ashford, Rye Felton, and Clay Felton, Burway, Lower Ledwich, Hill Halton, Lady Halton, and Prior's Halton. The woodland of the monks comprised the boscs of Moehltre, of Aylrichswood, of Dinchope, and of Esrungge, "viz.: from Elsieheweve even into Ludford, along the road called the Rugwey."

Giraldus Cambrensis passed by the Priory in 1188, and calls it "the little cell of Bromfield." In 1291, the Manor was held by the Prior, mainly in demesne, and was valued, including its three mills, at £40 12s. 4d. annually. The Priory retained the greater part of its property till the Dissolution, when its income was returned at £78 19s. 4d., mainly derived from the Manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam le Wodeward	xxij		Will'o de Feld-		
Ro' de Pyrfeld ...	xviiij		hampton'	...	ij

²⁰ Eyton v. 207.

	s	d		s	d
Matill'deShobbedon'	ij		Will'o Orm ...		xij
Rog' deWhyte bache	ij		Will'o Balle ...		xiij
Pet'o le Hore ...	ij		Rog' Howe ...		xj
Will'o Peecok' ...		vij	Ric'o Balle ...		vj
Rob'to le Whyte ...		xij	Joh'e de Hakeford		xij
Ph'o le Hore ...		xj	Ph'o de Chyrcheye		vj
Joh'e de Cap'll'a ...	ij		Joh'e Rogers '...		xviiij'o'
Joh'e le Loud ...		xvj	Henr' ad Porta'...		xij
Joh'e de Borewey...		xix	s'bt' } Ric'o Campyonn		xij
Will'o Rogers ...		xviiij	ibid'm { Thom' Pureel		x
Adam de Borewey...	ij	ij			
Joh'e Corbetesmon	ij	j			
Joh'e le Brun ...	ij		Sm ^a	xxxvij ^s	xj ^d o'
Walt'o de Dounton'		xij			

CAST^m RIC^l.

[RICHARD'S CASTLE.²¹—This was at *Domesday* known as Castle Auretone, and takes its present name from Richard Scrupe, the founder of its Castle, who probably is the unnamed son-in-law of Robert fitz Wimarch, who was in possession of part of the Manor of Bromfield. In 1086, Osborn, the son of Richard Scrupe, held the Castle with 23 men (probably there garrisoned), but Robert Gernon is given as holding the more valuable part of the Manor. Robert, however, seems only to have held it temporarily, as it returned to Osborn fitz Richard and his heirs. In 1255, the five hides of the Manor were in the hands of at least eight distinct persons, one of whom, Sir William de Stuteville, held a hide at Woofferton. In 1284, William Carbonel held one fourth of a knight's fee in Woofferton, under Robert de Mortimer.

John de Boudlers was also tenant of a quarter fee in Ashford Boudler, another member of the Honour of Richard's Castle. The De Boudlers were seated here as early as 1203.

Walter and Stephen de Torford were probably tenants at Twiford, a member of the Honour early given to the Knights Templars and passed on to the Knights Hospitallers of Dinmore.

William of the Hill is possibly the same as William Huband, who towards the close of the 13th century held half a knight's fee at Hulle in the honour of Richard's Castle.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Torford...		xxo'	Will'o Andrew ...		xviiij
St'ph'o de Torford...	ij	j	Alano Flotemon ...		xxiiij
Will'o Carbonel ...	ij	vj	Alicia Geffreys ...		xij
Adam Edrych ...		xij	Rob'to Cubbel ...		xviiij
Will'o Rogers ...		xix'o'	Adam Adyes ...		ij

²¹ Eyton v. 225.

	s	d		s	d
Cristana r'lic' Alani		xij	Joh'e Houwel ...	xviiij	
Simone Aleyn ...	xviiij		Will'o le knyght' ...	xij	
Will'o de Greote ...	xviiij		Ph'o le Roft ...	xij	
Pet'onill' fil' Rog'i ...	xviiij		Rog' Waleweyn ...	xviiij	
Will'o Adams ..	xviiij		Rog' de Blythelowe	xx	
Joh'e le Boudlers ...	xviiij		Walt'o Geffrey ...	xviiij	
Will'o le Muleward	ij	j	Will'o othe Hull' ...	iiij	viiij
Nich'o Body ...	xviiij		s'bt' { Will'o de		
Adam le Coup'e ...	xviiij		Hamen Assh'	xij	
Will'o Abouethetoun	xij		ibid'm { Joh'e Waleys	xij	
Simone le Muleward	xv				
Adam Dugyn ...	xviiij			Sm ^a	l ^s vj ^d
Thom' Bercar' ...	ij	vj			

P'U^A BROMFIELD.

[LITTLE BROMFIELD.²²—This was held in the 12th century by Simon Gernon, probably in the first place under the Prior of Bromfield, but in course of time it seems to have become partially alienated from the church, though at the Dissolution it had been again acquired by the Monks. Its older name of Simon's Bromfield was probably taken from him. In 1203, Robert fitz Simon disputed the Prior's right to half a hide of land in Bromfield, and after a long suit, the Priors allowed Robert's claim to it, but claimed a rent from him and his heirs of one pound of frankincense to be paid yearly at the Nativity of the Virgin. In 1255, Simon's Bromfield was held by Walter Gernon, under Henry de Fraxino, and in 1284 by William fitz Hugh, under Hugh de Fraxino, who in his turn held it under Humphrey de Bohun. Robert de Harley seems to be Robert, son of Sir Richard de Harley, who married Margaret, the daughter and co-heiress of Brian de Brompton. Margaret was married as a child of three years old in 1296, and in 1308 entered into full possession of the estates at Brampton Bryan, Ashton, Boucton, Weston, and elsewhere which made her an important heiress.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Harlewe	iiij		Joh'e de Aula ...	xviiij	
Alex' le Herdemo'...	vjq ^u		Rob'to Jordan ...	vjob'	
Rog' de Colmynton'	vijo'		Rog' de Temede ...	vjq ^u	

HULL'

[HILL HALTON,²³ Parish of Bromfield.—There is some difficulty in distinguishing this from another Hulle in Burford Parish, now Court of Hill. The confusion is rendered still easier by the fact that in 1305, they seem both to have been held by William de la Hulle, whose name appears on the Subsidy Roll, under Richard's Castle.

²² Eyton v. 218.²³ Eyton v. 222.

Probably Henry the Shepherd (Bercarius), was in charge of William de la Hulle's flock here. If so, he was more prosperous than many shepherds]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' Bercar'	...	ij ob'	Adam le Clerk'	...	xob'
Joh'e William	...	vjq ^u	Walt'o Dauy	..	vij
Ric'o Rudtoe	...	vijq ^u	Ric'o le Wowar'	...	vjq ^u
Ric'o fil' Hug'	...	vjq ^u			

HALGHTON'.

[HALTON,²⁴ Parish of Bromfield.—This was held from an early date by a family of De Halton, one of whom in the 12th century gave all his share of the Moor of Wufuroughale to the Prior and Monks of St. Mary at Bromfield. In 1284, Simon de Halton held Halton and Oakley, as half a knight's fee under Edmund de Mortimer. William de Hyntes took his name from Hints in the Parish of Cainham, which was connected in some way with the Barony of Richard's Castle.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Halgh'ton	ij	job'	Joh'e le Swon	...	vj
Will'o de Hatton'...		vij	Ric'o le Holder'	...	vj
Will'o Powys	...	vjq ^u	s'bt' { Rob'to le		
Rog' Andrew	...	vijo'	ibid'm { Lacy	...	vij
Will'o de Hyntes...	xix		Joh'e Robert'		vij
Ric'o Robyns	...	vij			
Rog' de Lenthal'	...	vj			
Will'o le Eshebernar'		vij			
Jordano Adyes	...	ix'o'			
			Sm ^a	xxij ^s	vij ^u q ^u

OUNEBUR' ET WALTONE.

[ONIBURY AND WALTON.²⁵—Onibury was held together with Walton in Saxon times, and at *Domesday* by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1086, Roger de Lacy was the Bishop's tenant, and he, probably in 1093 or 1094, gave the tithes of Onibury to Earl Roger de Montgomery's newly founded Abbey of Shrewsbury. The Lacy family seems to have kept possession of the Manor till the latter half of the 13th century. In 1255, Robert de Lacy held Onibury and Walton under the heir of Walter de Lacy, but in 1284, they were held by Thomas de Greete (who had married Robert de Lacy's widow, Amice), under the Lords of Ludlow, who held it under the Bishop and Chapter of Hereford.

In 1293, Amice, then the wife of William de Schippeye, with the consent of her husband and her son, Roger de Greete sold Onibury and Walton to Philip Burnell. Philip died the year following, and his widow Matilda then held them in dower till 1316.

²⁴ Eyton v. 220.

²⁵ Eyton v. 55.

... ..

...
...
...

...

... ..

...
...
...

...

... ..

John de Handlo was the husband of Philip's daughter, Maude Burnell, who on her brother Edward's death in 1315, became heiress to all the Burnell estates.

William de Higley probably came from Highley or Higley, where Amice de Lacy (who was also heiress of Wooton in Stanton Lacy parish) held property, which in 1271 she sold to Roger de Mortimer.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Handlo ...	ijj		Henr' fil' Pet' ...		xij
Thom' de Str'angolfe		xvj	Will'o Pouk' ...		x
Will'o le Neowemo'		xij	Jul' Jones ...		x
Will'o de Huggel'g		xiiij	Rog' de Mappenor'		viiij
Henr' Shyr' ...		xij	s'bt' { Joh'e Lellow		x
Joh'e Welym ...		ix	ibid'm { Will'o le		
Elya Bysshop ...		ix	{ Graunger		x
Will'o Bole ...		x			
Thom' Welym ...		ix			
Joh'e de Palmer' ...		xij		Stm' xvij ^s	v ^d
Joh'e Coco ...		x			

STOK' SAY.

[STOKESAY.²⁶—The first record we have of Stokesay is that Walter de Lacy gave to his foundation of St. Peter's at Hereford, "a Villain at Stoke in Shropshire, and two thirds of the tithes of the said Vill." At *Domesday*, Roger the son of Walter, was in possession of the Manor, in the place of Aeldred the Saxon, who had held it before the Conquest. It was an unusually valuable Manor, with a comparatively large population, one of whom was a keeper of bees. At the beginning of the 12th century the De Lacy of that time enfeoffed here the De Says, from whom South Stoke now takes its name. They were also lords of North Stoke, now Stoke upon Tern, and were probably a younger branch of the De Says, Barons of Clun.

About 1174, Hugh de Say, son of Helias, gave Stokesay Church to Haughmond Abbey, and Hugh's son Helias about 1199, confirmed his father's grant. A little later Helias gave to Andrew fitz Milo of Ludlow, for his homage and service, and 23 merks, the Mill of Stokes and Wellington, with a messuage and meadow, to hold in fee for a rent of one pound of pepper. Andrew fitz Milo granted 5s. of the rent of the mill to Haughmond Abbey, and a few years later the Abbey seems to have become possessed of the mill itself altogether. Helias died before 1224, and was buried at Haughmond. He bequeathed to the Abbey with his body, a merk rent, six oxen and one horse from South Stoke, ten quarters of rye growing at North Stoke, and ten quarters of oats in the barn of South Stoke. He was succeeded by his brother Robert, who was succeeded in his turn by another brother Walter.

²⁶ Eyton v. 28.

Walter de Say gave to Haughmond Abbey the "whole Moor called Pencheres-medowe," for the souls of himself and Amice his wife. He also gave with his body, half a merk rent of an *assot* in Stokesay Wood, in Marlebeche.

Walter was succeeded by his Nephew Hugh, who had in conjunction with his uncle given a virgate of land at Wellington to Haughmond Abbey. Hugh de Say made over his Manors of North and South Stoke to John de Verdon in exchange for land in Ireland, and in 1255, John de Verdon held Stokesay by service of one knight in ward at Montgomery Castle, in time of war, for 40 days. In 1270, John de Verdon leased Stokesay to Philip de Whichecote, but in 1274, on John's death, the Manor was held by Reginald de Grey. Reginald did not die till 1308, but his son John in 1281 was possessed of Stokesay, and sold it to Lawrence de Ludlow. In 1290, Lawrence de Ludlow received the Royal license to strengthen there his mansion with a wall of stone and limo and to embattle the same. Six years later Lawrence was dead, and had been succeeded by his son William. In March 1316, William de Ludlow and Cecilia de Halghton were lords of Stokesay, but in November of that year William was dead, leaving his son Lawrence possessed of two-thirds of the Manor. In 1322, Lawrence de Ludlow recovered a third of Stokesay against William de Wynne and Matilda his wife, Lawrence's mother.

This Lawrence of the Subsidy Roll lived till 1353, but was for some part of that time outlawed with regard to some of his Shropshire estates.

Matilda de Ludlow of the list was William de Ludlow's widow, the heiress of Hodnet, who married William de Wynne as a second husband.

The Abbey of Haughmond retained property at Stokesay, Newton, and Wetleton till the Dissolution. In 1290, when Bishop Swinfield visited Stokesay Church, Master Richard de Heyton provided for the horses of the company, and the Abbot of Haughmond found the corn.]

	s	d		s	d
Laur' de Lodelowe		x	Ric'o le Sweyn ..	xiiij	
Matill' de Lodelowe	iiij	vj	Will'o Coly ...	xij	o'q ^u
Ric'o le Vikeries ...		xxij ^{q^u}	s'bt' { Ric'o Gyl-		
Adam le Wodeward		xvij	{ berte ...	xij	
Will'o Bene ...		xxiiij	ibid'm { Ric'o fil' Agn'	x	
Ric'o Fabro ...		xvij			
Will'o Bene Senior'		xxij ^{o'}	Sm ^a	xxviiij ^a	ij ^{o'}
Adam Pyngol ..	ij	j			

SHELDERTON'.

[SHELDERTON,²⁷ Parish of Clungunford.—This was probably held in Saxon times by Gunward who has left his name to Clungunford, and after the Conquest by Fulco, under Rainald the Sheriff. In 1255, Shelderton and Yeo were held under John fitz Alan, by Walter de

²⁷ Eyton xi. 300.

2001 Project Summary

The project was completed on 12/31/01. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do.

The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do.

The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do.

The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do.

2001 Project Summary

The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do. The project was a success and we were able to complete all the tasks that we set out to do.

Hopton. Walter de Hopton II., married Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem, the widow of Ralph le Botiler, and her grandson William le Botiler II., in 1293, complained through his guardian of wastes and sales made by Walter de Hopton, of the houses and timber on the estates in which he had had only a life interest.

William le Botiler of the Subsidy Roll was a man of note, being a Parliamentary Baron, a Tenant by Military Service, a Justice of Assize, a Conservator of the Peace, and a Commander of Levies. He served under the king probably in both Scotland and France. He died in 1334, and was succeeded by a son of the same name.

Alice de la Munede was possibly of that family of De la Munede, who for many generations held Myndtown under the Fitz Alauns.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Botyler ...	ij	vij ^o	Thom' Bostach' ...	xj ^o	q ^u
Walt'o le Foular'...	xix	q ^u	Niel'o Bielenfant'	vij	
Alic' de la Munede	ij	ob'			

EWELDONE.

[ALDON,²⁸ Parish of Stokesay.—This was held at *Domesday* by Roger de Lacy. In Saxon times it had been held by Siward. Aeldred, the Saxon owner of Stokesay seems to have become a tenant of Roger de Lacy here, together with one Richard. It was an important Manor, and possessed a church and priest, who held half a hide of land, and had one team and one cottage. Apparently early in the 12th century, the Mother Church was built at Stokesay, and Aldon sank into a mere dependent chapelry. In 1317, the Vicar of Stokesay was found bound to provide a chaplain to celebrate Mass on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in Aldon Chapel. The Abbey of Haughmond seems, however, later to have appropriated the land of the chapel, and allowed the services to lapse. Aldon seems to have been early divided among co-parceners. In 1255, it was held by Thomas de Lee, Stephen de Smithcot, Thomas Purcel, Richard de Thongland, and John, Parson of Bissopeston. In 1292, these were reduced to four, John Purcel, John de Lee, Reginald Scot, and Gilbert de Lacy.

In 1317, William de Davyntre, was one of ten parishioners who maintained the necessity of the Vicar of Stokesay's providing a chaplain for Aldon Chapel.]

	s	d		s	d
Rad'o de Euldon' v	ob'				
Walt'o Tope ... v	ij		s'bt'	Will'o de Auentr' ... xvij	
Will'o le Theyn ... ij	ij		ibid'm		Joh'o de
Walt'o Godnon ... xvj ^o	q ^u			(Palyngh ^a m	xij
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ... viij ^o	q ^u				
Ric'o Edwyn ... vij				Sm ^a	xxvj ^s vj ^o

²⁸ Eyton v. 26.

HOPE BOUDLERS.

[HOPE BOWDLER.²⁹—The Saxon name of this manor was Forthred's Hope, probably from the name of some early owner. In Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Edric Sylvaticus, and in 1086, it was in the possession, under Earl Roger, of Hugh fitz Turgis, who also held Wilderley and Chelmick. After the rebellion of Earl Robert de Belesme and the forfeiture of his estates, these three Manors were annexed to the Honour of Montgomery which Henry I. gave to Baldwin de Bollers. In 1201, Hope Bowdler seems to have been held by Roger de Say under the Lord of Montgomery, but Richard de Wilderley in 1202, became Tenant in Fee. Stephen, the son and heir of Richard de Wilderley, granted all his interest in Wilderley to Haughmond Abbey, and he is thence forward known as Stephen de Hope, as his chief property lay in Hope Bowdler. In 1255, Stephen's interest in Hope had passed to Odo de Hodnet, seneschal of Montgomery, and Bishop Burnell in 1284, held it under William de Hodnet, who in his turn held it under the heirs of George de Cantilupe, Lord of Montgomery. It continued in the Burnell family for some generations.

The Abbey of Buildwas held half a virgate in Hope Bowdler, which William, son of William de Chelmundewik gave to the Abbey with his body before 1255. It also held land in Ragdon. Reginald de Chelmick was probably one of the family who took their name from Chelmick, a hamlet of Hope Bowdler. In 1314, his wife was one of the witnesses as to the age of Margery fitz Aer, she having been present at Margery's baptism in Wistanstow church.

A Reginald de Chelmick, living in 1357, had two brothers in Holy Orders, Roger, parson of Hope Bowdler, and Richard, parson of Rushbury. Thomas de Fonte occurs as a witness of a deed relating to land at Minton, near Church Stretton. Probably he was of the same family as Roger de Fonte of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' de Chel'mure-			Rog' de Monte ..		xviiij
wyke	ij	Adam fil' Alani ..	ij	vj
Ric'o fil' Ric'i	xij	Thom' de Plowedene		xx
Joh'e de Modlycot'...		xviiij	Rog' de Fonte ..	ij	
Will'o le Carpenter'		xx	Thom' fil' Rog'i ..		ix

WHYTTYNGGES LOWE.

[WHITTINGSLOW,³⁰ Parish of Wistanstow.—This was with Minton originally in the Hundred of Lenteurde, but was made by Earl Roger part of his Manor of Church Stretton. Earl Leofric had held it in Saxon times. It was early separated from Stretton, and in Henry I.'s time became part of the Honour of Montgomery. At the close of

²⁹ Eyton v. 114.

³⁰ Eyton xii. 14.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 10, PART 1, 1917. This volume contains the proceedings of the Society at its annual meeting in London, 1916. The meeting was held at the Royal Albert Hall, and was attended by a large number of members and guests. The proceedings were presided over by the President, Sir James Spence, and were opened by the Lord Mayor of London. The first day of the meeting was devoted to the election of the Council for the year 1917, and to the reading of the President's address. The President's address was on the subject of "The Medical Profession and the State," and was a most interesting and important contribution to the subject. The second day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various committees and sub-committees of the Society, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the committees were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the Society in its various branches of activity. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council. The third day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various societies and associations which are affiliated with the Royal Society of Medicine, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the societies and associations were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the various branches of the medical profession. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council. The fourth day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various societies and associations which are affiliated with the Royal Society of Medicine, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the societies and associations were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the various branches of the medical profession. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council. The fifth day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various societies and associations which are affiliated with the Royal Society of Medicine, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the societies and associations were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the various branches of the medical profession. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council.

1916	1917	1918	1919
10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10

THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 10, PART 1, 1917. This volume contains the proceedings of the Society at its annual meeting in London, 1916. The meeting was held at the Royal Albert Hall, and was attended by a large number of members and guests. The proceedings were presided over by the President, Sir James Spence, and were opened by the Lord Mayor of London. The first day of the meeting was devoted to the election of the Council for the year 1917, and to the reading of the President's address. The President's address was on the subject of "The Medical Profession and the State," and was a most interesting and important contribution to the subject. The second day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various committees and sub-committees of the Society, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the committees were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the Society in its various branches of activity. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council. The third day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various societies and associations which are affiliated with the Royal Society of Medicine, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the societies and associations were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the various branches of the medical profession. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council. The fourth day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various societies and associations which are affiliated with the Royal Society of Medicine, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the societies and associations were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the various branches of the medical profession. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council. The fifth day of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the reports of the various societies and associations which are affiliated with the Royal Society of Medicine, and to the election of the officers for the year 1917. The reports of the societies and associations were most interesting and valuable, and showed the progress of the various branches of the medical profession. The election of the officers for the year 1917 was also most interesting, and resulted in the election of a most able and efficient Council.

the 12th century it was held by Walter de Upton in right of his wife Richildis, who was heiress of considerable estates in Shropshire. The De Uptons, of Waters Upton, retained their interest in Whittingslow for many years. In 1273, Milisent, sister of George de Cantilupe, Lord of Montgomery, sued Walter de Upton, Walter de Gonsalo, and Walter de Whittingslow, for services due to her late brother's barony. In 1284, the same three tenants held Whittinglow under the Zouches of Haryngworth, Milisent having married Eudo la Zouche.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' fil' Will'i ...		xij	Will'o Crate ...		vj
Joh'e de Alghamston'		xij	Ric'o de Mersh ...		ix
Will'o Baderych' ...		xij	Will'o Rend ...		ix

ACTON' SCOTT.

[ACTON SCOT.³¹—This was held in Saxon times by Edric, probably Edric Sylvaticus. At *Domesday* it was held by one Eldred, under Earl Roger. The Stranges of Ness afterwards became Mesne Lords of Acton, while the Manor was actually held by a number of Coparceners. In 1240, Walter le Scott was probably one of these, and in 1255, Walter le Seculer, Stephen de Smetheot, Thomas Purcel, and Reginald Scott were Coparceners in Acton and Kenley. They held these estates under John le Strange. Thomas Purcel also held land in Aldon and in Smetheot, and Stephen de Smetheot in Aldon. In 1284, the coparceners were Reginald le Scott, Robert de Munslow, Roger fitz Stephen, John Purcel, and Cecily le Seculer. The last named sold her share to John, son of Richard de Hatton, who transferred it to Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh, Rector of the Church of Acton Scott. In 1305, the names have again changed, and the Stephen de Kenneley of the Subsidy Roll appears as a minor, whose guardians represented him among the joint patrons of the living. Walter Scott, the son of Reginald, was among the witnesses in 1328, as to the age of Margery fitz Aer. He was then 60 years of age, and remembered the fact of her birth, because his son Reginald was married on the same day. William Purcel and Stephen de Henneley occur in 1346, as contributing to the "aid" for knighting the Black Prince. Three years later, William Purcel and Sir Lawrence de Ludlow, claimed to be patrons of Acton Scot Church.

Robert de la Wode was possibly son of William de la Wode, one of the witnesses to an Acton Scot deed of about 1284.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Purcel ...	iiij		Walt'o Scott' ..	ij	
St'ph'o de Henneleye	iiij	iiij	Rob'to de la Wode	ij	
Walt'o Jouwes ...	ij	vj	Joh'e Togh ...	ij	

³¹ Eyton xi. 375.

ALGHAMSTON'.

[ALCASTON,³² Parish of Acton Scott.—This was at *Domesday* the only Manor in Leuteurde Hundred held by Helgot directly under Earl Roger. It fell later, possibly by inheritance, to the family of De Girros. About 1251, the over-lordship passed to the De Hopton's, and Thomas de Rossall was enfeoffed in the Manor. In 1255, Vivian de Rossall held it under his father Thomas, but did suit to neither the County nor the Hundred of Munslow. Eight years later John fitz Alan held Alcaston, and in 1273, his widow Isabella de Mortimer, claimed right of dower there, but in 1284, Reymand, a younger son of Vivian de Rossall held it under the heir of John fitz Alan. In 1302, Richard fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, held the Manor under Walter de Hopton, by service of a pair of gilt spurs. There was a Chapel at Alcaston, subject to the Church of Acton Scot. In 1344, Roger de Affecote was parson of the Chapel. He is probably the same Roger who in 1373 was presented to Wistanstow.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Onebur' ...	ij		Will'o Proc ^u atour ...	xviiij	
Ric'o Warde ...	ij	vj			

STREFFORD.

[STREFFORD,³³ Parish of Wistanstow.—This was also at *Domesday* in Lenteurde Hundred. It was then held by Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger, and under him by Azo. The overlordship passed later to the Fitz Alans, whose tenants here for several generations were of the family of English (Anglicus) Lords of Clunbury. At the close of the 13th century, Hugh English sold several rents in Strefford to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and gave to Roger Sprengnose, Rector of Wistanstow, for 6 merks paid by Martin Brende of Strefford, all the suit of his men, with their chattels, services, &c., due to the grantor, with half a virgate of land and half a weir, which Philip Lovell sometime held. He gave also *housebote* and *haybote* in the wood of Strefford, pannage of 10 swine, and free pasture for cattle. In 1318, Philip son of Martin Brende of Strefford gave to John, son of John de Sibton, and to Margaret his wife, dwelling in the vill of Wistanstow, a messuage in Strefford between the messuage of Sir Edward Burnell and that of John de Boreway, also a half-virgate and half a weir upon the water of Strebroke. Twenty years later John and Margaret settled this estate on Hugh their son.

John de Boreway is among the witnesses of the deed of 1318. Several of the family of De Affecote occur in connection with the neighbourhood of Wistanstow, in which parish in the township of Felhampton Afeot is situated.]

³² Eyton xii. 1.

³³ Eyton xi. 366.

CHAPTER

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It covers the various ages and periods of human history, from the earliest times to the modern era. The author discusses the different civilizations, their achievements, and their decline. He also touches upon the religious and philosophical ideas that have shaped human thought throughout the centuries.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the events that led to the fall of the Roman Empire. It describes the internal decay of the empire, the invasions of barbarian tribes, and the final collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century AD.

CHAPTER

This chapter deals with the Middle Ages, a period of great cultural and intellectual development. It covers the rise of the feudal system, the growth of the church, and the emergence of the nation-states. The author discusses the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the Reformation, which were major events that shaped the modern world. He also examines the scientific and artistic achievements of the period.

The final part of the book is a summary of the history of the world from the beginning to the end of the Middle Ages. It provides a comprehensive overview of the events and ideas discussed in the previous chapters, and offers the author's conclusions on the course of human history.

THE HISTORY OF THE
MIDDLE AGES
BY

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Borewey	...	ij	Ph'o de Affecot'	...	xij
Marg' vidua	..	xx			

FELDHAMPTON'.

[FELHAMPTON,³⁴ Parish of Wistanstow.—Wistanstow was originally the property of the Canons of St. Alkmund, but after the conquest it became alienated, and Lilleshall Abbey (the holder of the property of the Canons) held only the Seignury, and that after the 13th century passed from them.]

In 1255, John de Stapleton held Wistanstow and Felhampton under John Fitz Alan, doing suit to neither County nor Hundred. Felhampton was inhabited by tenants of the De Stapletons, and has little or no history distinct from Wistanstow.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o Yuttes	...	ij	{ Adam de Possethorne Will'o le Forester ... Walt'o Baret Ric'ole Smyth'		
Ph'o Nicholes	...	ij		xij	
Thom' Hannyes	...	xviiij		x	
Ric'o Rotar'	...	xxij		x	
Thom' Hobbes	...	ij		xij	
Adam Peote	...	xij			

Sm^a lix^a vij^d

CARDYTONE.

[CARDINGTON,³⁵—This was at *Domesday* in the Hundred of Culvestan, and was held under Earl Roger by Rainald the Sheriff. It passed later to the Fitz Alans, and the first William fitz Alan gave the Manor of Cardington, Enochmarsh and half the vill of Chatwall to the Order of Knights Templars, probably between 1155 and 1160. In 1185, the Templars had here 18 tenants holding half a virgate or more, and 16 tenants holding less quantities. Of the 34, six paid a sum *pro fraternitate*, for the privilege of sharing in the immunities of the Order. Among them were Quard the priest, and his wife Matilda, who paid 6d. and 4d. respectively. The rent of the smaller tenants was uniformly 2d. per acre. In 1308, on the forfeiture of the Knights Templars, much of their land reverted to the heirs of the original donors, and Cardington was granted to Edmund fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, who confirmed it to the Knights Hospitallers, who succeeded the Templars in their possessions.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Stretton'		xv	Joh'ane Hoo	...	ix
Ric'o le Proude	...	xv	Will'o le Ferour	...	vj
Walt'o le Sayar'	...	xij	Rog' atte Lowe	...	xviiij
Ric'o de Underhull'		xij			

³⁴ Eyton xi. 365.

³⁵ Eyton v. 1.

ENCHENEMERSH.

[ENCHMARSH,³⁶ Parish of Cardington.—This was part of the Templars' Manor of Cardington, and has the same history. In 1185, the Knights had here 7 tenants of half a virgate, and 3 of lesser quantities, held at the same rates of rent as at Cardington.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' atte Lake ...		xij	Adam Reynaldes...		ix
Ric'o de Buttefeld...		ix			

CHATWALL.

[CHATWALL,³⁷ Parish of Cardington.—This was held half by the Knights Templars, and half by the Draitons. In 1255, William, son of Alan de Draiton held half a hide here under Gilbert de Buckenhull of Bucknell. William's estate passed to his sister Petronilla, wife of John de la Lee. Later it was obtained by Bishop Burnell, and a moiety of Chatwall is mentioned among the estates of Edward Burnell in 1315.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' le Frensh ...		xv	Hug' Fabro ...		xviiij
Ric'o le Whyte ...		vj	Ric'o Wattes ...		ix

LYDLEYE.

[LYDLEY,³⁸ Parish of Cardington.—This was one of the few manors retained after the Conquest by its Saxon owner. Probably its lord Anti was the same as Outi the Saxon, who at Domesday held Quat. Neither manor descended to his heirs, but were granted by Henry I. probably to the then Baron of Holgate, or possibly to the Baron of Pulverbatch. The third Baron, Herbert de Castello, married Emma, the Lady of Pulverbatch, and they, before 1185, granted Lydley to the Knights Templars. Probably the knights possessed it about 1155, before they acquired their estate at Cardington and Enchmarsh, as they fixed their dwelling place at Lydley.

In 1185, the Templars had a "carucate of land at Lidley by gift of Sir Herbert de Castle-Holegot, and confirmation of the Lord King (Henry II.)" The estate was held by the Brethren in demesne, except 16½ acres, 13 of which were held by Richard de Lidlegee at a rent of 26d., and the remainder by his brother William at a rent of 13d. At Botley the Knights had 2 virgates by gift of the same Herbert, divided into half virgates, and leased at 5s. each half-virgate. The mill of Lidley and the land of Botvyle were held in demesne. In 1200, William fitz Walter claimed half a hide in Botvyle from the Templars, probably in the right of his mother Richildis, but though the exact result of this is not known, the knights remained in undisturbed possession of Botvyle. About the year 1263, the Præcepto

³⁶ Eyton v. 123.³⁷ Eyton vi. 125.³⁸ Eyton vi. 237.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 10, PART 1, 1917. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY, 11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W. LONDON, W.C.1.

Subscription price, 10s. 6d. per annum in advance. Single copies, 2s. 6d. per copy. The price of the volume is 10s. 6d. per volume.

CONTENTS

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 10, PART 1, 1917. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY, 11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W. LONDON, W.C.1.

Subscription price, 10s. 6d. per annum in advance. Single copies, 2s. 6d. per copy. The price of the volume is 10s. 6d. per volume.

CONTENTS

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, VOL. 10, PART 1, 1917. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY, 11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W. LONDON, W.C.1.

of Lidley obtained the Honour of Castle Holgate from the King of the Romans, and after this the Præceptory of Lidley is rarely mentioned. In 1308, on the abolition of the Order of Knight's Templars, Lidley passed for a time to the Knights Hospitallers. About 1324, the English Prior of the Hospitallers surrendered both Lidley and Cardington to Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, excepting the advowson of the Church of Cardington. A deed of Earl Edmund, passed at Clun, in the reign of Edward II., leases to four Lessees all his demesnes, meadows and pastures in the Manor of Lidley, at a rent of £6. The Lords of Longnor had held land here under the Templars, and continued to do so under the Hospitallers. In 1338, the Manor of Lidley was occupied by the Earl of Arundel, together with Cardington, and the other members of the Manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' atte Brok ..		ix	s'bt' } ibid'm {	Joh'e Henr'	x
Joh'e Cope ...		xij		Joh'e de Bul-	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...		xij		sterwode	x
				Sm ^a	xviiij ^s ij ^d

GREOTYSTONE.

[GRETON,³⁹ Parishes of Rushbury and Cardington.—This was a divided Manor held in Saxon times by two thanes, Alric and Othro. At *Domesday* it was held by one tenant, Odo, under two over-lords, Rainald the Sheriff, and one Robert. The one hide held under Rainald remained in Odo's family till about 1185, when it was given to Petronilla fitz Odo on her marriage with Warner de Willey. Gretton Mill some time before 1236, became the property of Wombridge Priory, but in that year the Prior was obliged to compound Petronilla's claim by paying her six merks.

In 1255, this hide in Gretton was reported to be held by Burga, relict of Nicholas de Willeg, (son of Warner) under John fitz Alan, in the name of wardship of her son who was under age. This son, Andrew, married a daughter of Walter de Hugford, and fell at the battle of Evesham in 1265, leaving a daughter Burga, heir to his estates at Kenley, Willey, Gretton, and elsewhere. Burga was married first to Philip de Stapleton, probably as a child, and secondly to Richard de Harley. She was living 54 years after her second marriage, which took place before the close of 1283.

The over-lordship of the other moiety of Gretton seems to have passed in the time of Henry I. to Richard de Belmeis, from whose family it passed by marriage into that of La Zouch. In 1255, it was held under Alan la Zouch, by Robert de Beumys as custos of the estate of Andrew de Willey, and formed later part of the estates of

³⁹ Eyton iv. 105.

Burga de Harley. Richard Sprengnose occurs 1315-16 as witness of a deed relating to land at Rushbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Burg' de Harleye ...		xviiij	Ric'o de la Hull' ...		vj
Ric'o Hoo ...		viiij	Ric'o Sprengnose ...		xij

PLASSH'.

[PLASH,⁴⁰ Parish of Cardington.—This was at *Domesday* in the Hundred of Lenteurde and was then held by Roger de Lacy, under Roger de Mortimer, and under De Lacy by a tenant, Berner. In Saxon times it had belonged to the same Godwin who held Higford, which Manor, though some 20 miles distant from Plash, had also the same Norman owners, and like it passed about 1175 from De Lacy to Fitz Alan. The Higfords, probably descendants of Berner, were tenants under Fitz Alan, their tenants again were the Greetes of Greet, near Barford, theirs again the Lees, and the Lees' that branch of the Sprengnose family, which held Bayston under the Bishop of Hereford.

In 1255, Plash was held by Richard Springhose under Peter de Greet, as one hide of land, and in 1284, we find that Richard had been succeeded by Walter Sprengnose. "Walter Springthus holds the vill of Plese of Roger de Le, Roger holds it of Geoffrey de Grete, Geoffrey holds it of William de Hugford, William holds it for one-fourth of a knight's fee under Richard fitz Alan, who holds it of the King." Plash continued in the Sprengheaux family till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed by marriage to a younger branch of the Leightons of Wattlesburgh. The present house was built by Sir William Leighton, Chief Justice of North Wales, the son of Sir William Leighton and Margery Sprengheaux.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Pychfe' ...		xviiij	Joh'e Sprengnose ...		ix
Will'o Gogh' ...		xij	Rob'to de Wolmer'		vj

RUSSHEBUR'.

[RUSHBURY.⁴¹—This was at *Domesday* in the Hundred of Patintune, and was held under Earl Roger, by Roger de Lacy, whose tenant Odo also held Gretton. Aeluin had been the Saxon lord. It possessed a mill, a wood capable of fattening 40 swine, and a hawk's *erie*. The manor continued in the family of Odo till the beginning of the 13th century, when the then lord, brother of Petronilla fitz Odo, wife of Warner de Willey, is called Herbert de Rushbury. In 1240, Petronilla held part of Rushbury as heir to her brother, while the remaining part was held by Stephen de Bitterley. The original manor became divided into six, viz., Rushbury proper, Eastwall, Westwall, Wall sub Heywood, Cotes, and Wilderhope, each having a slightly different history. Rushbury itself was the property of the Bitterleys till 1283, when Roger de Bitterley sold to Sir Hugh

⁴⁰ Eyton xi. 353.

⁴¹ Eyton iv. 94.

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

Burnel 1 messuage, 3 carucates of land, 80 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, and 40s. rent in Rushbury. In 1316, John de Hanlo, husband of the sister and heir of Edward Burnell (grandson of Sir Hugh) held half a knight's fee in Rushbury under Theobald de Verdon.

John de Plowden is witness of a deed, c. 1310, relating to land at Rushbury, his tenure was at Wilderhope. Wall under Heywood, belonged in part to Petronilla de Willey, and in 1316 Burga de Harley, the heiress of the Willeys, held a great part of Rushbury, including Wilderhope.

John Knotte was probably of Wilderhope, as between 1286 and 1292, Philip Burnel, lord of Rushbury granted to Sir Richard de Harley and Burga his wife, the homage of Robert fitz Richard and Richard Knotte, both of Wilderhope.

A family bearing the name of De Wall, seems to have lived at Hungerford, in the parish of Munslow, for in March, 1347, Edith, widow of John de Walle, and her son William granted 2 acres in Thonglands to Baldwin fitz Philip of Stapleton.

John Sprenclose has already occurred as holding land at Plash. Eastwall and Coates were held in 1255 by a member of the Sprengheaux family of Longnor.

Richard, son of John Smalemon of Shipton, occurs in 1315, in connection with land at Thonglands, and about the same time Henry Smalemon of Stanway granted to Sir Richard de Harley and Burga his wife a plot of meadow in Rushbury, called *Pechemer*. The fine old house still remaining at Wilderhope was built about the time of Queen Elizabeth by one of the Smalman family.

About 1310, Sir Richard de Brome, Chaplain, sold a meadow at Rushbury to Sir Richard de Harley, and in 1297, Sibil, widow of William de Brome had granted to him and Burga his wife another meadow there. Probably Simon and Robert were of this same family.

William Bastard occurs in 1316, in connection with Ruthall in the parish of Prior's Ditton]

	s	d		s	d	
Joh'e de Plowedene		xij	Will'o de Myllynch'op		x	
Joh'e Knotte ...		xij	Joh'e de Plasshe ..		xij	
Henr' Orplynch ...		xiiij	Will'o Crech' ...		ix	
Ric'o de Reotherfe'		xij	Will'o Bastard ...		vj	
Elya de Walle ...		xvj	Bu' de Harleye ..	ij		
Rog' Wylliames ...		xij	(Simone de s'bt' Brome ... Rob'to de ibid'm Brome ...)		xij	
Joh'e de Irlande ...	xiiij	ob'				xij
Ric'o de Atfarton'...		ix				xij
Rog' le Hayward' ...		xij				
Joh'e Sprenclose ...		xviiij				
Ric'o fil' Rad'i ...		xv		Sm ^a	xxvijs ^s iiij ^d o'	
Ric'o Smalemo' ...		ix				

ROTHAL' ESTH'OP.

[EASTHOPE.⁴²—In Saxon times this was held by two free men, Ernu and Uluric, but at *Domesday* by a single tenant, Fulcher, who held it under Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger. Later it was held by a family who took their name from their manor, one of whom, John de Easthope was a man of some note in Shropshire in the 13th century. In 1255, he is mentioned as holding his estate of John fitz Alan, and in June, 1300, he was one of the knights and gentlemen who made the great perambulation of the Shropshire forests. He died in 1306, having "held the Manor of Easthope for a term of his life, by service of finding a man and horse at Oswestry, for 40 days, in time of war." His heir was Thomas, son of Thomas de Easthope, a boy of 12.]

[RUTHALL,⁴³ Parish of Prior's Ditton. — Ruthall at *Domesday* was held under Earl Roger by Gerard de Tournai, and under him by a tenant Gerehms. Oshil had held it in Saxon times. Gerehms was succeeded by the Sandfords of Sandford, whose tenants here took their name from the Manor. In 1284, John de Rohale held the vill of Ralph de Sandford, and Ralph held it of the King. Edith the widow, may possibly be Edith, daughter of Richard de Sandford (III.), who occurs in 1344, as acknowledging the payment of certain money due to her from her brother Richard (IV.) John de Hopton, lord of Easthope, and William lord of Lutwiche, occur with John, son of John de Plowden, of Wilderhope as witnesses to a deed of 1322-3, relating to land at Wilderhope.]

	s	d		s	d
Gilb'te Tyrell	...	xvj	Rog' le Ferour	...	viiij
Sarra vidua	...	xvij	Felic' vidua	...	vj
Edith' vidua	...	xiiij	Dyonis' Dun	...	vj
Joh'e de Hopton'	...	xij	Will'o de Lotewych'	...	xij
Will'o Crompe	...	x	Will'o fil' Alani	...	xij

ABBETONE.

[ABDON.⁴⁴—This was at *Domesday* among the manors of Rainald the Sheriff, under Earl Roger. His tenant here, Azo Bigot, held also land at Longnor. The Saxon owner had been Uluuin. Azo gave a virgate of land in Abdon to Shrewsbury Abbey, but the monks seem to have early lost their interest here. In 1165, Abdon seems to have been held of the Barony of Fitz Alan by John le Strange, and in 1226, it was held under Le Strange by Geoffrey de Ledwych, who was succeeded by a son Geoffrey. Bishop Burnell acquired this manor later, and in 1315, it was among the possessions of Edward Burnel. A family of De Abbeton appear early among the under-tenants here. The family of Badger was a widespread one, holding land at Badger,

⁴² Eyton iv. 117.⁴³ Eyton iv. 47.⁴⁴ Eyton iv. 127.

Ashfield and other places in Shropshire. Simon de Badger was probably of a younger branch of the Badgers of Badger.

The Burwardesley family, which took their names from Broseley, are possibly represented by Henry and John de B^rdel'g.

Huga Joldewyn was possibly of the same family as Thomas fitz Jeldwyn of Easthope, to whom William, Lord of Lutwyche sold 2½ acres of land at Lutwyche.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Abbeton' ...	ij		Will'o de Hopton' ...	vij	
Simoned Baggesou'e	ij		Adam Nyghtogal' ...	xij	
Henr' de Br ^a del'g ...	ij		s'bt' { Hug' Joldewyn	xij	
Rob'to Colet ...		xij	ibid'm { Ric'o fil' Joh'is	xvij	
Ph'o Ponk' ...		xvij			
Joh'e de Br ^u deleye		vij	Sm ^a	xxiiij ^s	iiij ^d q ^u
Will'o Nyghtogal' ...		xvij			

WESTHOP.

[WESTHOPE,⁴⁵ Parish of Diddlebury.—This is given in the Domesday Book, as in the Hundred of Baschurch, by a scribe's error in placing the marginal reference to the Hundred, a point too low, but there is little doubt that it was at that time in that of Lenteurde. In Saxon times it had been held with Strefford by Elmund. In 1086, it was among the manors of Picot de Say, and was held in demesne to a great extent by his descendants. It was within the jurisdiction of the Long Forest, and in 1180, Isabel de Say, Lady of Clun, was assessed 1s. 6d. for an *imbladement* of 3 acres of oats in Westhope. In 1255, it was accounted in Munslow Hundred, and John fitz Alan (II.) held it of the King. In 1267, there were two carucates here in demesne, and 14 tenants holding each a half virgate, by service of providing one labourer in the autumn for the work of the lord. The rents of free and customary tenants was £3 8s., including the rent of a mill.

William Corbet may have been the same as a contemporary William Corbet who held Hope juxta Caus under the Barons there.

Philip de Walcot was possibly a Walcot of Walcot, near Bishop's Castle. The Christian name is found in that family.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Hug' ...		x	Will'o Corbet' ...		ix
Ric'o Bryd ...		vijj ^o	Ph'o de Walcote ...		xq ^u
Ric'o fil' Will'o ...		vijj ^o	Ric'o Heynes ...		vj

MUNETONE.

[MINTON,⁴⁶ Parish of Church Stretton.—There were two places at least called "*Munetone*" in Shropshire in 1086, both in Lenteurde Hundred, one held by Picot, which was then waste, and another

⁴⁵ Eyton xi. 366.

⁴⁶ Eyton xii. 5, cf. xi. 311.

which with Wittingslow had then been lately added by Earl Roger to his jurisdiction of Church Stretton. The former, Mr. Eyton considered, may possibly be represented by Mynd, near Bucknell, the latter is Minton by Church Stretton. Myndtown in Kinlau Hundred bears also a similar name.

Minton, near Stretton, was held by the service of keeping and protecting the neighbouring portions of the Long Forest, especially the Royal Hayes of Hayerust and Bushmoor. The first recorded tenant is Walter de Muneton, who, in 1199, held $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates here. He was succeeded by Richard de Muneton, who, in 1233, received 57 shillings as headmoney for 57 Welshmen, who had been slain in a foray at Stretton Dale.

In 1255, Peter de Muneton was Forester of Stretton :—"He claimed no perquisites as dead wood, *cheminage*, fowls, oats, or eggs, but only his bailiwick and his land. He had goats, pastured in his own wood, and frequenting the unwooded hills; but the latter was a privilege enjoyed by even the poor people of the manor of Stretton, and which indeed constituted their livelihood."

Peter was dead in 1263, as was also his son John de Muneton, and Minton passed to three co-heiresses, Alice, wife of Saer Mauveysin of Berwick Mavison, Agnes, wife of Richard de Grimenhull, and Margery, apparently sisters of John de Muneton. In 1283, Saer Mauveysin was found to have died possessed at Minton, in right of his wife, of a messuage, 20 acres of demesne, 3 acres of meadow, one sixth of a mill, and 15s. rent, by service of being custos of the Forest of Hayerust, Bushmoor, and Longmynd. Saer was succeeded by his son Peter, who died in 1299, leaving a son John his heir. On the death of the latter in 1324, his estate at Minton comprised a messuage (in ruins) and 6 acres of demesne, with 6s. of assized rents. He was succeeded by his son John Mauveysin (II.)

Agnes, and Margery the other co-heiresses of Minton, seem to have not possessed so important an interest in Minton, as their sister Alice, but at the death of Agnes' husband, Richard de Grymenhull, in 1308, their three daughters became heirs to an estate there, valued at £1 1s. 3d. yearly. Margery, apparently, became the wife of William le Fleming, and in 1292, made a provision in Minton for her two daughters, Joan and Amice.

There were a large number of under-tenants in Minton, one of whom, John le Woodward, in the 13th century, held a messuage, and half a virgate of land by the tenure of providing a man to help in the guarding of the Hayes of Bushmoor and Hayerust. The names of several of the tenants mentioned in the Subsidy Roll occur in contemporary documents. Walter Shyreve witnesses a deed relating to land at Gravenor, and John, his son, gave a messuage to Reyner de Wolverton and Agnes his wife, Philip Godefrey, being a witness to the transaction, as he was also to another deed relating to land in Minton, witnessed also by Richard fitz Richard.

John Vicar, possibly had to do with the chapel at Minton, to which

in 1299, a corn-rent of 7 strikes had been given by Thurstan Bony, called Peter Mauveysin's sexton. It is possible that a light may be thrown upon the dedication of this chapel by the fact that Minton wakes are on St. Thecla's Day. (See *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 436, n.,]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' Tresour ...		xij	Adam Fabro ...		vj
Isold vidua ..		xv	s'bt' { Ph'o Godcfray		x
Walt'o Shyreue ...		xq ^u	ibid'm { Will'o Jordan		x
Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		xv			
Hug' Carbonel ..	ij				
Joh'e Vicar' ...		xvj	p'b' Sm ^a xiiij ^s viij ^d o'		
Ph'o Huwes ...		vij			

CORFTON'.

[CORFTON,⁴⁷ Parish of Diddlebury.—This was held in 1086 by Roger de Lacy under Roger de Montgomery, and under the former by a tenant Herbert, who also held Patton, Long Stanton, and Middlehope under him. In Saxon times it had been held by Alsi, who, probably, also held Middlehope, and possibly Charlcott. Herbert's successors, and probably his descendants, were the family of De Furchis, who also held the Manor of Bodenham, in Herefordshire. About 1235, an heiress of De Furchis, Amicia, married William de Lucy of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, but the name still occurs in connection with Corfton. In 1255, William de Furches held Corfton under Walter de Lacy, and in 1267, he is among the witnesses of a deed of Sir Henry de Penbruge. In 1284, Walter de Cokesaye, at one time Vicar of Bobbington, is given as holding Corfton under Peter de Genevill, and in 1292, it was among the manors of Bishop Burnell, as were also Middlehope and Patton. Corfton was then valued at £7 5s. 5d, including a Capital messuage and demesne lands, and a wood, rents of free tenants, customary tenants, and the Manor Court. The Church of Diddlebury also held half a hide in Corfton.

In 1316, William de Ercalewe was tenant of the Burnells at High Ercall, and also apparently here. He was a man of some note, being Knight of the Shire in the Parliament of 1324 and 1325. He was the fifth of his name of the lords of High Ercall.

Roger Lemmon, possibly son of the Hugh of the Subsidy Roll, occurs in 1334 as witness to a deed relating to land at Corfton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalewe	ij		Hug' lemmon' ...		xviiij
Galfr'o Russol ...		xviiij	Walt'o Otherwyt' ...		xv
Will'o de Pyehf' ...		xviiij	Joh'e Aytrop ...	ij	
Walt'o Bernard ..		xij	Joh'e Bercar' ...		xxj
Joh'e le Smyth' ...		xv			

⁴⁷ Eyton v. 44.

MERSH'TON.

[MARSTON.⁴⁸—Mersheton, or Marston, was apparently adjacent to Corfton, and seems, like Corfton, to have once possessed a chapel subject to Diddlebury Church.

At *Domesday* Merston was held under the Earl by William Pantulf, Baron of Wem. Gamel and Uluric had been the Saxon lords. Like other of William Pantulf's manors it passed to the Butilers, and in 1278, Ralph le Botiler of Wem granted it to Nicholas Seymour and Alice his wife, and their heirs, at the rent of one rose. Alice occurs in 1284 as lady of Munslow.

John de Merston is on a jury list at Little Sutton in 1306. He was, probably, of the same family as the William and Geoffrey of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Mersh'tone	ij	jo'			
Will'o de Hope ...	...	xxj	s'bt' {	Galfr'o de	
Joh'e le Bole ...	ij	ij	ibid'm {	Mershton'	xvj
Will'o Russel ...	ij			Henr'Bernard	xij
Ric'o de Abbeton'		xij		p'b' Sm ^a	xxv ^s ij ^{do'}

ACTON' ROUNDE.

[ACTON ROUND,⁴⁹ now in the Hundred of Stottesdon, was at Domesday in that of Patinton.—In 1086 this manor was held under the Earl by Rainald the Sheriff. Its Saxon lord had been a free man Uluiet. Rainald's successors, the Fitz-Alans, held Acton Round, as also Acton Scott and Stone Acton, in the Hundred of Munslow, but unlike the other Actons, Acton Round was held by them in demesne. In 1255, John fitz Alan held Acton, the two Monk halls, and Muckley of the King. In 1283, on the death of Matilda de Amundeville, widow of John fitz Alan (II.) Acton Round was valued at £14, including a messuage, garden, 140 acres of land in demesne, meadowland, woods, rents, and Pleas of Court. In 1302, on the death of Richard fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, much of this had been devised to John de Sibbeton, without the King's license, and was consequently seized by the King, but seems to have finally been returned to Fitz Alan's heir. In 1316, Edmund fitz Alan was lord of Acton Round.

Among the chief tenants here were certain Engelard de Actons, who seem to have succeeded one another from 1191, when the name first occurs, till 1274, when the then Engelard was a juror for Munslow Hundred, and a Regarder of the Long Forest. John Engelard succeeded the last Engelard de Acton, and his name occurs frequently at the close of the 13th century and beginning of the 14th. He was among the free tenants of Richard, Earl of Arundel in 1302, as were also William Mason, Richard de Corve, Richard Numayn, and Thomas le Frenche (Fraunceys). These

⁴⁸ Eyton v. 110.

⁴⁹ Eyton iv. 121.

APPENDIX

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of subjects in each group.

There is a significant difference between the groups in the number of correct responses, $F(2, 18) = 10.4, p < 0.01$. The number of correct responses is significantly higher for the group of 12 subjects than for the group of 6 subjects, $F(1, 6) = 10.4, p < 0.01$.

The number of correct responses is also significantly higher for the group of 12 subjects than for the group of 3 subjects, $F(1, 3) = 10.4, p < 0.01$.

Group	Number of correct responses	Number of subjects
Group 1	12	12
Group 2	6	6
Group 3	3	3

APPENDIX II

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of subjects in each group.

There is a significant difference between the groups in the number of correct responses, $F(2, 18) = 10.4, p < 0.01$. The number of correct responses is significantly higher for the group of 12 subjects than for the group of 6 subjects, $F(1, 6) = 10.4, p < 0.01$.

The number of correct responses is also significantly higher for the group of 12 subjects than for the group of 3 subjects, $F(1, 3) = 10.4, p < 0.01$.

The number of correct responses is also significantly higher for the group of 12 subjects than for the group of 1 subject, $F(1, 1) = 10.4, p < 0.01$.

The number of correct responses is also significantly higher for the group of 12 subjects than for the group of 2 subjects, $F(1, 2) = 10.4, p < 0.01$.

names are all represented in the list of 1327, as were also William Abovethetoun and Matilda and Richard Candilan, among those who in 1302 paid rent to John de Sibbeton.

Acton Round was a chapelry of Wenlock, the Prior of which paid 14s. to the Church of Cound annually for it, possibly because in the first instance it had been granted by a Fitz Alan to the latter church. Sir Thomas Boteler, Vicar of Wenlock, mentions in his register (1538-1562) that "the Chapel of Acton Round was sometyne round like a Temple," and intimates that it had to do with the Knights Templars of Lidley, but though the Templars were introduced into Shropshire by the Fitz-Alans, there is no trace of their having possessed any interest in Acton Round.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' le Numen ...	xviiij		Thom' Fraunceys ...	xviiij	
Jul' Abbouethetoun	xvj		Muriell' la Veilles ...	xij	
Rog' le Mascum ...	viiij		Ric'o Braey ...	xviiij	
Mabill' de Corue ...	xviiij		Edith' Phelippes ...	xij	
Hug' Richardes ...	xij		s'bt' (Walt'o Candelan	xiiij	
Muriell' Crompe ...	xij		ibid'm (Thom' Nicholes	xij	
Will'o Tayllour ...	xviiij				
Rog' Abouethetoun...	xvj				
Will'o Phelippes ...	xviiij				
Joh'e Ingelard ...	xx				
				Sm ^a	xx ^s j ^d

MAGNA WENLOKE.

[MUCH WENLOCK.⁵⁰—The *Domesday* notice of Wenlock begins by saying: "Earl Roger hath made the Church of St. Milburg an Abbey. The said Church holdeth Wenlock, and held it in the time of King Edward." The Church's manor consisted of 20 hides, of which 4 had been free from Danegeld in the time of King Canute. It possessed also two mills, a fishery, a wood and two hayes. The history of the Priory is to be found elsewhere, and with it the Lay Subsidy Roll has but little to do, beyond that to the pre-existence of the Abbey the foundation of the Borough is due. There is no trace of a borough in the *Domesday* notice, and it is not till the middle of the 13th century that we find traces of corporate life. In 1247, a king's writ was issued to the Sheriff of Shropshire, commanding him to enquire as to the customs and services of the men of the Prior of Wenlock. The answer given states that there were seven or eight freemen in the vill of Wenlock, whose feoffments were of ancient date, and there were 39 Burgesses who paid the Prior 1s. per annum each for their free burgages. The Prior had been guilty of extortion, and the object of the inquiry was to ascertain in how much he had gone beyond his rights. The first mention of a provost of Wenlock is in 1267. Five years later occurred a suit, in which the plaintiff wa

⁵⁰ Eyton iii. 223.

non-suited apparently as not being one of the seven men of Wenlock who alone could sue under a writ of *novel disseizin*. At these Salop Assizes of 1272, the Borough of Wenlock was represented by jurors, distinct from those representing the liberty. John Coly seems to have been then the Provost or Bailiff. In 1292 the town again appeared by its own jury, Adam Arundel being Chief Bailiff. The Court Roll of Wenlock Priory for 1321-2, is still extant, and mentions several of those whose names are on the Lay Subsidy Roll. William de Pycheford, whose widow is there mentioned, was one of the jurors in 1292, as were also Richard fitz Richard and Richard Corn. Ithenard fitz Ithenard was a juror in 1272, and the Thomas Ithenard of 1327 would, no doubt, be of the same family. In 1322, the Prior conceded to Richard le Messenger 4½ acres near St. Mary's-way to hold for life at a rent of 18d. per acre, i.e., 6s. 9d., of which 3d. was excused. Judging from the Prior's Court Roll already mentioned, William, called le Vicary, was one of the most prosperous men in Wenlock, possibly he is the same as the William de Waleye, who heads the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Waleye ...	iiij		Adam de Home ...	xij	
Joh'e de Dodyton'...	ij		Simone Pellipar' ...	viiij	
Warino Lannual ...	ij		Ric'o de Weolynton'	xvj	
Joh'e relict' Will'o de			Walt'o le Walsh' ...	vj	
Pychf' ...		xiiij	Hug' de Legh' ..	viiij	
Rog' Shertfrend ...		xij	Rog' le Ludel ...	viiij	
Ric'o Corn ...		xij	Hug' Citrothecar' ...	xv	
Will'o le Webbe ...		xviiij	Henr' le Gardener ..	vj	
Ric'o le Messenger ...		viiij	Ric'o Weole ...	vj	
Rog' de Blakeweve		vj	Rog' de Clotleye ...	xiiiij	
Ric'o Gogh ...		viiij	Rog' Slytte ...	vj	
Joh'e le Walshe ...		xij	Rob'to le Barbour...	xij	
Walt'o le Sherar' ...		viiij	Ric'o kene ...	ix	
Ric'o Asselyn ...		viiij	s'bt' { Ric'o Wolfrych'	xij	
Will'o Gogh' ...		vj	ibid'm { Ric'o fil' Ric'i	xij	
Thom' Ithenard ...		vj			
Alano de Crofte ...		ix			
Thom' de Ardleston'		vj			
				p' Sm ^a	xxx ^s vj ^d

STOK'.

[STOKE ST. MULBURG.⁵¹--This manor is called "God Stoke" in *Domesday*, where it is mentioned as part of the property of Wenlock Abbey in Saxon times, but as having been given by Earl Roger to his chaplains. The manor was then unusually large, containing 20 hides. In 1086, it was, like Wenlock, in Patinton Hundred. Stoke reverted to Wenlock, probably on the death of the Earl's chaplain,

⁵¹ Eyton iv., 6.

and was held by thepriors partly in demesne, and partly granted to life tenants.

John de Clinton, the chief tenant here in 1327, also held Clee Stanton under the Prior of Wenlock. as his ancestors had done for several generations. He probably lived at Stoke, as a valuation of 1379, mentions a Capital messuage there, with a garden and other land.

There were also two mills in this manor, one of which in 1321, was granted for life to Thomas, son of William Miller (the Thomas le Muleward of the Subsidy Roll), together with a messuage, and the land of More. The Prior also conceded to him one acre in each of the three fields of his demesne at a rent of 4d. per acre.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Muleward		xiiiij	Joh'e de Clynton' ...	vj	
Regin' fil' Hug' ...		x	Henr' Tenant ...		xij
Henr' fil' vidue ...		x	Ric'o le Waggar' ...		xij
Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xij	s'bt' { Walto de Dylwe		x
Henr' de Dylwe ...		xij	ibid'm { Henr' Crompe		x
Hug' Thomkyns ...		xiiiij			
Rog' de Merwall' ...		xvj			
Ph'o Fauconn ...		xij	p'b' Sm ^a	xviiij ^s	xj ^d
Walt'o de Bosco ..		x			

ETONE.

[EATON UNDER HEYWOOD.⁵²—This was originally only a member of the manor of Ticklerton, or Tichelworthin, as it is called in *Domesday*, when it was held as it had been in Saxon times, by Wenlock Abbey. The Priors Court Roll of 1321-2, mentions several of the Tenants of 1327. John fitz William, Roger the Smith (Faber), and the two sons of Richard Keyne, occur as holding land there. In 1379, there was a Capital messuage at Eaton and one water mill, but in an earlier valuation of 1291, no mention is made of the house, and there were then two mills.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Tykelwardyn		xiiiij	Adam atte Wode ...		x
Joh'e Balle ...		xij	Ric'o le Wodeward		x
Will'o Allecock' ..		xvj	Will'o atte Wode ...		xij
Ric'o Balle ...		xv	Pet'o de Muneton' ...		xiiij
Walt'o fil' Joh'is ...		xvj	s'bt' { Thom' le Wode-		
Thom' Adames ...		xiiij	ward ...		xij
Joh'e fil' Ade ...		xvj	ibid'm { Thom' Keyne-		
Rog' Fabro ...		xij	sonc ...		xiiiij
Joh'e fil' Will'i ...		xiiiij			
Will'o in le Hale ...		xij	p'b' Sm ^a	xviiij ^s	vij ^d
Will'o Wylot' ...		xij			

⁵² Eyton iii., 311.

January 1917
 The following is a list of the names of the students who have been admitted to the University of Chicago for the year 1917-18. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of their last names. The names of the students who have been admitted to the University of Chicago for the year 1917-18 are as follows:

Name	Year	Department
Adams, John	1917	Engineering

1917

The following is a list of the names of the students who have been admitted to the University of Chicago for the year 1917-18. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of their last names. The names of the students who have been admitted to the University of Chicago for the year 1917-18 are as follows:

Name	Year	Department
Adams, John	1917	Engineering

DODITON'.

[DITTON PRIORS.⁵³—This manor was held in demesne by Earl Roger, as it had been in Saxon times by Earl Edwin. It was one of the few manors mentioned in the Shropshire *Domesday* as having risen in value after the Conquest. Like another demesne of Earl Edwin, afterwards transferred to Roger de Montgomery, Donington, near Shifnal, a saltpit at Wich, is noted as belonging to the manor. Ditton passed from the Norman Earls to the Crown, on the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, and was granted about 1154, by Henry II. to Hugh de Periers, of Periers-sur-Andelle, in Normandy. Hugh, before his death about 1175, gave it to the Monks of Wenlock, that he might die as one of their brotherhood and be buried in their precincts. The Monks obtained a confirmation from the king of this gift, and the Priory retained Ditton, Middleton, Sidnall Hudwich, Derington, and Powkesmore till the Dissolution. In 1379, there was a Capital messuage at Ditton, occupied in 1510, apparently, by William Smalman, bailiff to the Convent.

In the Court Roll of 1321-2, Thomas Martyn occurs as paying 20s. that he might be released from his office of Bailiff. Richard de Hudwich, and Alice, his mother, are mentioned as receiving for life the messuage and land, held by his late father, for which privilege they paid 10 marks, and Alice paid further 8s. that she might keep a jar and three brass plates due to the lord of the manor on her husband's death.

Thomas de Sidnall, held Sidnall under the prior at a rent of 8s. and 5s. corn tithe given to the convent kitchen. Walingier, a chief tenant of Hugh de Periers, was probably his ancestor Thomas, lord of Sidnall, is a very frequent witness of local deeds from 1300 to 1325.]

	s	d		s	d	
Will'o de Caleweton'	xviii		Joh'e in the Hale ...		ix	
Thom' de Sydenhal'	xvj		Walt'o Martyn ...		ix	
Thom' Martyn ...	xv		Ph'o Henry ...		ix	
Joh'e de Sydenhal'	xvj		Will'o le Veyr ...		viii	
Ric'o Gamel ...	x		Rog' Gamel ...		viii	
Ric'o Rogers ...	xii		s'bt' { Ric'o de Hud-			
Ric'o de Lushcot' ...	vii			dewyk' ...		x
Ric'o Louel ...	x			ibid'm { Will'o Osborn		x
Thom' le Palfreymo'	x					
Will'mo othe Hull'	x					
Rog' Toky ...	ix					
			p' Sm ^a	xvjs	iiij ^d	

HOPTONE.

[MONK HOPTON.⁵⁴—This is not mentioned in *Domesday*, probably through being included in the manor of Oxenbold, held in 1086 by Hel.

⁵³ Eyton iii., 329.

⁵⁴ Eyton iv., 28.

CHAPTER

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country from the earliest times to the present day. It is a very interesting and useful work, and one which every student of the subject should read. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the country's history, and his work is well received by all who have read it.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the various dynasties which have ruled the country. It is a very interesting and useful work, and one which every student of the subject should read. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the country's history, and his work is well received by all who have read it.

1	1000	1000
2	1000	1000
3	1000	1000
4	1000	1000
5	1000	1000
6	1000	1000
7	1000	1000
8	1000	1000
9	1000	1000
10	1000	1000

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the various dynasties which have ruled the country. It is a very interesting and useful work, and one which every student of the subject should read. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the country's history, and his work is well received by all who have read it.

got, uner Earl Roger, but held in Saxon times by Edric and Edward, as two manors. Oxenbold was in the 12th century in the hands of the Girros family under the barons of Castle Holgate, and about the year 1244, Robert de Girros gave it to Wenlock Priory. The Prior made a park here, and in 1379 possessed a Capital messuage belonging to the manor. Monk Hoptou is mentioned in the valuation of that year as one of the hamlets of Oxenbold. Weston, another hamlet, was held by tenants of some standing, who took their surname from it. The Roger of the Subsidy Roll seems to have been the third of his name in direct succession. The Prior of Wenlock retained an interest in this district till the Dissolution, but little of it seems to have remained the absolute property of the monks.

Richard ad Cimiterium probably lived near the church yard of Monk Hoptou. Mention occurs of a chaplain here in the 12th century, but the church being only a chapelry of Wenlock, probably in later times possessed no resident priest, but was served from the Priory.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Weston' ...	ij	vj	Ric'o ad Cimiteriu' . .		xij
Rog' fil' Rog'i ...		xiiij	Will'o atte Grene ...		xiiij
Joh'e le Harp'e ...		xiiij	Ric'o le Nethemaste		xij
Joh'e Fabro ...		xv	Ric'o de la Grene ...		xij
Adam Nycoles ...		xij	Henr' de Shypton' ...		xij
Rog' le Walcar' ...		vij			

BOURTON.

[BOURTON,⁵⁵ Much Wenlock.—This was among the Saxon possessions of Wenlock Abbey. It was held in 1086 by a Saxon, Edric, the son of Aluric, the tenant in the time of of the Confessor. It possessed at *Domesday* a manor house and a mill. The monks afterwards kept this manor in demesne, and held their Hundred Courts here. Bourton remained with the Priory till the Dissolution.

The Prior's Court Roll of 1321-2, that Richard, son of Hugh on the Hill, paid 20s. for the life lease of the messuage and land late held by his father. He also received license to marry, and Hamo Knott paid 2s. for permission to marry his daughter Petronilla to him.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o atte Hull' ...	ij		Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xij
Joh'e atte Wode ...		xv	Joh'e fil' Herb'ti ...		vij
Thom' Hobald ...		xij	Will'o in the Hale...		x

CALEWETON'.

[CALLAUGHTON,⁵⁶ Parish of Much Wenlock.—This was part of the 20 hides held by Wenlock Abbey in 1086, and the monks retained an

⁵⁵ Eyton iii., 300.

⁵⁶ Eyton iii., 288.

interest here till the Dissolution. Their chief tenants probably were of the family who took their name from the place, and who in several generations bore the christian name of Peter. In 1274, complaint was made that John del Ewe, Constable of Corfham Castle, had sent two men to the house of Peter de Calweton, who seized there 70 sheep of Henry de Stretton the Provost, and drove them to Corfham, where they were disposed of. The Peter of the Subsidy Roll was apparently the third of his name.

Richard de Mughal took his name from Monkhall in the adjoining parish.

In 1379, Callaughton, like many of the Priors' manors possessed a Capital messuage.]

	s	d		s	d
Petro de Caleweton		xj			x
Ric'o Colet' ...		ix	s'bt' {	Will'o Adyes	x
Ric'o le Whyte ...	viiij		ibid'm {	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	xij
Ric'o knotte ...		vj		Ric'o Alb't	x
Ric'o de Mughal' ...		vij			
Rog' Molendinar' ...		vj	p' Sm ^a	xxvij ^s	ij ^d
Will'o de Broctone		xij			

SHYPTON'.

[SHIPTON,⁵⁷—This was held in demesne by Wenlock Abbey in 1086, and the monks retained the manor till the Dissolution, but after the 13th century it was let to free tenants.

William le King occurs in 1322, as farming the land of Hugh Lovekyn of Shipton, who apparently was not competent to do so himself. Roger le King was probably of the same family.

Roger, son of Rose, may be the same as Roger Schakel, who in 1322, took the mill of Shipton at an annual rent of 5 merks (£3 6s. 8d.), agreeing to keep it in good repair with timber found for the purpose by the Prior.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Douy ...		xiiij	Ric'o le Palmer' ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		xij	Ric'o Smalemo' ...		xviiij
Rog' fil' Rose ...		xiiij	Henr' atte Hall' ...		xv
Rad'o Coly ...		xv	Ric'o Crompe ...		xij
Rog' le Kyng' ...		xij	Joh'e de Stanewey... ..		x
Will'o Cosyn ...		x			

BROCTONE & PATYTON'.

[BROCTON AND PATTON,⁵⁸ Parish of Stanton Long.—Brocton was held at *Domesday* by Rainald, the Sheriff, under Earl Roger, and

⁵⁷ Eyton iii., 303.

⁵⁸ Eyton iv. 109; and 41.

under Rainald by a tenant Richard. Three Saxon freeman (i.e., franklins) Semaer Eliard, and Edwin, had held it before the Conquest, but when Rainald received it, it was waste. Richard seems to have been the ancestor of the family of De Brocton, who held the manor under the Fitz Alans.

John de Brocton occurs frequently on local juries at the close of the 13th century. He was lord of Brocton in 1284.

William de Corve probably took his name from a place of that name, which in the 12th century passed to the Prior of Wenlock. He may be the same as William son of Thomas de Lutwych, who in 1300 occurs in a trial relating to land at Corve.

Hamone de Bradley may have been of a family of that name frequently occurring in connection with Bradley, near Wenlock. He may be the same as Hamund son of Richard the Smith, to whom in 1304-5 Hugh, son of Hugh de Patinton, granted half a virgate of land.

Patton was, probably, once the head of the Hundred of Patynton. In 1086, it was held by Roger de Lacy under the Earl, and under him by a tenant Herbert. Aluain, a free man had held it in Saxon times. It possessed a priest, which possibly implies that the church was then at Patton, instead of at Stanton Long. Early in the 12th century half of the manor passed to Wenlock Priory. The monks' tenant here about 1180, was Hugh de Patinton, whose son and successor, John, was killed in 1213, apparently by his neighbour Roger de Presthope. In 1226, Stephen de Patinton was among the chief men of the county appointed as a Jury on the question of the forest rights of the Barons of Caus. In 1255, Patton was held by Hugh de Patinton under the Prior of Wenlock, to whom he paid one mark yearly; and he did ward at Montgomery for 10 days in time of war, with two Sergeants and horses, and two hauberks. Hugh also held the other half of Patton under Walter de Hopton. In 1262 he was a Regarder of the Long Forest, and in 1274, he had been unjustly imprisoned by Ralph de Mortimer, the then Sheriff. He and his son John had joined Thomas de Brocton in Philip de Cherlecote's trespass on a meadow of Thomas de Brocton. A fray ensued, in which Phillip was wounded, and on this pretext the Sheriff imprisoned Hugh and distrained the goods of John and Thomas till he had extorted 20s. from each of the three. In 1289, John seems to have succeeded his father, but a third Hugh de Patinton occurs at the beginning of the next century. In 1316, Sibill de Patinton was lady apparently of the whole of Patton, holding half under the Prior, and half under the Burnells. In 1368, the Prior bought this latter half, and in 1379, he had a Capital messuage at Patton and land in demesne, which the Priory retained till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Brocton' ...		xiiiij	Thom' de la Hull' ...		ix
Sibill' de Patyton' ...		xviiij	Will'o de Corue ...		xij
Hamone de Bradeleye	ij		Hug' de Patyton' ...		viij

MYLLYNCH'OP.

[MILLICHOPE.⁵⁹—This was held in 1086 by Helgot, under Earl Roger. Its Saxon tenant had been a free man, Gamel. Soon after *Domesday* Earl Roger gave Millichope to the monks of Wenlock in exchange for Eardington. At the beginning of the 12th century Stephen, Clerk of Munslow, claimed that Upper and Lower Millichope were in the parish of Munslow. The Viceroi of Henry I. in full Court at Castle Holgate, however, adjudged that they belonged to the Fief of St. Milburg. The Rector of Munslow was allowed the "tithe and sepulture of the Rustics of Lower Milinsope, and the third garb of the tithe of the lord." The consequence of this concession in the present day is that Lower Millichope is in the parish of Munslow, while Upper Millichope and Hungerford are in that of Eaton-under-Heywood, a chapelry to Wenlock Abbey. Lower Millichope was held in 1255 by Peter de Lacy under the Prior of Wenlock. In 1293, Amice, wife of William de Schippeye, and widow of Thomas de Greet had inherited it from De Lacy, and granted it with Onibury to Philip Burnell, in exchange for three manors in Hertfordshire.

William de Ercalewe was tenant to the Burnells here as he was at High Ercall and at Middlehope. Upper Millichope was held under the Prior by feoffees, taking their name from the place, who were hereditary Foresters of the Long Forest, and who are mentioned not unfrequently in documents of the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1255, Thomas de la Mare had married the heiress of Roger de Millichope, and held the post of Forester of the Fee. In 1300 he had been succeeded by Roger de la Mare, and in 1316, Ralph de la Mare occurs as one of the lords of Millichope. The old house still standing at Upper Millichope was probably the Lodge of the King's Forester. Possibly the carved stones used in it were portions of the chapel of Millichope, mentioned in 1331 as belonging to the Church of Eaton-under-Heywood.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de la Mar' ...	ij		Odone Carectar' ...		xij
Will'mo de Ercalewe	ij		Rog' de la Mare		xiiiij
Will'o Alnyot' ...		xij	s'bt' Thom' de		
Rog' de Longrefeld		xvijq ^u	ibid'm Br'deleye		xij
Pet ^o de Myllynch'op	ij		(Rog' p'po'ito		xij
Joh'e Champyonn	ij				
Joh'e Alnyote ...	ij				
Agn' Rogers ...		xx	p'b' Sm ^a	xxxix ^s	q ^u
Joh'e de Myllynch'op		xxij			

BAREWE, POSENHAL' & BENTHAL.

[BARROW, POSENHALL, Parish of Barrow, and BENTHALL.⁶⁰—These were all part of the great manor of Wenlock, and were held under the Prior by various tenants. Barrow was held principally in

⁵⁹ Eyton iv. 1.

⁶⁰ Eyton iii. 279, 284, and 273.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
 5210 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
 U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the Ph.D. program in Physics for the fall semester of 1968 has been accepted. You will receive a letter from the Registrar regarding the admission process and the required documents.

Very truly yours,
 [Signature]

Yours sincerely,
 [Signature]

Enclosed are the following documents:
 1. Letter of Acceptance
 2. Letter of Recommendation
 3. Letter of Intent

Very truly yours,
 [Signature]

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
 5210 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
 U.S.A.

demesne, being near to the Prior's chief Grange at the Marsh. The church of Barrow goes farther back than its written history. The first mention of it occurs in 1277, when John de Wicumbe was instituted as its Rector. In 1321, Prior Guichard of Wenlock granted all the lands and tenements belonging to the chapel of Barrow, both in Barrow and Posenhall to Sir Hamo Corn for life at a rent of 12 capons at Easter. Hamo was to serve the chapel by one priest (himself or another) and one clerk. He was to build a new grange in the Rectory Close of the Chapel, and to maintain all the buildings there or at Posenall in good repair, receiving wood for the purpose from the Prior's Wood-warden, and also firewood when he was resident. His deputy chaplain was to receive only a given quantity of firewood.

Roger fitz Henry of Barrow occurs in 1322 as holding land in Walton. Hugh the Taylor also occurs in the same year as a purchaser of land in Atterley, newly assarted from the forest.

POSENHALL was held at the beginning of the 12th century under the Prior by a tenant Ueltred, whose son Gregory succeeded him in this tenure. Gregory was followed by Alan de Buildwas, Lord of Little Buildwas, and he by his son Alan, who was in turn succeeded by his son, a third Alan. In 1255, Andrew son of Nicholas de Willey, and Alan de Buildwas were joint lords of Posenhall. Alan left an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who married Edmund de Leynham. In 1302, Edmund and his wife gave their manor of Little Buildwas to the monks of Buildwas, but reserved to themselves their estate in Posenhall.

Reginald de Bourton occurs on a Wenlock Court Roll of 1322, as tenant of a messuage and land held formerly by John Faber, possibly the John the Goldsmith of the Subsidy Roll.

BENTHALL seems in the 12th century to have been held by a Robert de Benthall, who also held property in the town of Wenlock and at Wichcote, near Diddlebury. He enfeoffed Syward de Frankton in Benthall, and Syward gave lands there to Wenlock Priory, which property was given back to Robert's son Robert by Prior Humbert in exchange for lands in Much Wenlock. Robert de Benthall was succeeded by his son Philip, who in 1262 was a *Regarder* of the Long Forest. He seems not to have borne the best of characters, and was concerned in more than one doubtful transaction, but in 1274, he complained of the conduct of Robert Trilleck, Under Sheriff, who had detained him in prison at Shrewsbury, without any indictment, and had come to Benthall and plundered both the house and Church of Philip's goods to the value of £9 Is. 9d.

In 1292, Bishop Burnell held land here, and the following year his nephew Philip Burnell bought an estate in Benthall from Nicholas Collyng and Cecily his wife. John Burnell of Benthall, who died some time before 1317, was father of Henry, Abbot of Buildwas at the beginning of the 14th century. John Burnell's heir was his son Philip, who in 1318 granted the *bosc* of Astwode to Sir Thomas de

Beysin. Possibly this was the Philip de Benthall of the Subsidy Roll. The family of Benthall of Benthall remained at Benthall, where their manor house still remains, till the beginning of the 18th century, when their line ended in an heiress.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o in the Hale ...		vij	Hamone atte Pype		xij
Hen' de Yagedone		x	Hug' le Tayllour ...		xij
Rog' fil' Henrici ...		xij	Rog' de la Bolde ...		vij
Joh'e le Goldsmyth'		xv	Nich'o de Pyehf' ..		xvij
Rob'to de Posenhal'		xij	Ric'o Oughtrych ...		xiiij
Rog' de Bourton' ...		xij	s'bt' {Henr'le Budel		xij
Ph'o de Benthall'		x	ibid'm { Thom'atte Croce		xij
Ric'o de Wyke ...		xvij			
Will'o fil' Nich'i ...		xij			
Will'o Richard ...		x			
			p' Sm ^a	xvij ^s	j ^d

HUGH' LEGHE.

[HUGHLEY.⁶¹—This was in 1086, in the hundred of Concover though then held by the monks of Wenlock, and under them probably by Edric, son of Aluric, a Saxon tenant of St. Milburg, who had also held Burton, near Wenlock. It was held from the 12th to the 16th century under the Prior, by a family taking their name from the place, which was known in the 12th and 13th centuries, simply as Lega or Lec. The first we find of the family of De Lec, is Ranulf, who occurs in 1120. About 1170, Prior Peter, of Wenlock, granted the advowson of the Chapel of Lega to Thomas de Lec under certain conditions. Thomas was succeeded by his son Hugh, and apparently about 1225, another Thomas was succeeded by another Hugh. In the middle of the 13th century, Sir Hugh de Lec was a man of some note. He occurs as a witness of deeds relating to Broseley, Hatton, and Arlscot, and in 1259, 1262, and 1279, he was among the Verderers of the King's Forests. In 1255, he is mentioned as holding Lega under the Prior of Wenlock, at a rent of 5s. Hug' Leg' as it is called at that date, is then stated to have been withdrawn from the Hundred of Concover. Sir Hugh's wife was Elena Lec of Calvington, probably of a younger branch of the Lees of Hughley. Their son, Reginald, became lord of Lega before 1282, when he occurs as a knight. He was living apparently in 1337-8, when Burga de Harley granted to him lands in Kenley.]

John de Presthope occurs in 1321, as witness of a deed relating to land at Wilderhope, and was among the Jurors on the death of John de Easthope in 1306.

Adam de Preen was possibly of a family taking their name from Church Preen, who frequent occur in local deeds.]

⁶¹ Eyton vi. 302.

	s	d		s	d
Regin' de Legh'e ...	ij	vj	Ric'o de Hattone ...		vj
Adam de Preone ...	ij		Hug' Richeldes ...		viiij
Joh'e de Roul'ton ...		xiiij	Joh'e de Presth'op...	ij	vj
Joh'e le Prestes ...		xij			

PRESTH'OP.

[PRESTHOPE,⁶² Parish of Much Wenlock.—This was part of the *Domesday* Manor of Wenlock, but was early granted to Feoffees, taking their name from the place. Ralph de Presthope seems to have been tenant here in the 12th century. His son Roger, occurs as making a grant of land at Bentley, near Maveisin-Ridware, co. Stafford, held under Sir William Malvesyn, a vassal of the Fitz Alans. This Roger, having murdered John de Patinton, his neighbour, gave two palfreys to King John, that the sentence of outlawry passed against him might be revoked. In 1221, when presentment was made of the murder, he was allowed to remain perfectly free from any penalty for his crime. Roger was succeeded by his son Ralph. He occurs frequently in various capacities, and in 1262, he was a Regarder of the Long Forest, and a Verderer of the King's Forests. In 1272, John de Presthope had succeeded him, and his name occurs frequently during the next 50 years. In 1321, he and his son Thomas, attest a Wilderhope deed. Walter de Calloughton, Literate, aged 68 and more, in 1332, gave evidence as to John Aaron, Rector of Madeley, having also held the Chapel of Broseley.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'a de Presth'op...	ij	ij	s'bt' {	Walt'o de Cale-	
Thom' de Presth'op	ij	ij		weton' ...	x
Thom' P'kyns ...		xj		ibid'm {	Henr' fil' Hug'	x
				p' Sm ^a	xix ^s ij ^d

MADELEYE.

[MADELEY.⁶³—This was among the manors held in 1086 by St. Milburg's Abbey of Wenlock. After *Domesday*, no mention seems to occur of it till 1167, when Prior's Madeley is mentioned on the Amercement Roll of Alan de Nevill. Madeley possessed in 1086, a wood sufficient to fatten 400 swine, within the jurisdiction of the Royal Forrest of Mount Gilbert (the Wrekin), and in 1250, the then Prior of Wenlock was summoned for having built houses, and made clearings in the forest without license from the King. The Prior paid £100 to the King, and was allowed to retain the houses and *assarts* in peace. In 1269, the Prior received license to hold a weekly market in his manor of Madeley, and an annual fair on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Mathew, (Sep. 20, 21, 22). A charter of Edward III., states

⁶² Eyton iii. 290.⁶³ Eyton iii. 319.

1	1880	1880
2	1881	1881
3	1882	1882
4	1883	1883
5	1884	1884
6	1885	1885
7	1886	1886
8	1887	1887
9	1888	1888
10	1889	1889

APPENDIX

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1880. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the date, the third column the name of the subject, and the fourth column the result. The results are given in the form of a percentage of the total number of subjects.

1	1880	1880
2	1881	1881
3	1882	1882
4	1883	1883
5	1884	1884
6	1885	1885
7	1886	1886
8	1887	1887
9	1888	1888
10	1889	1889

APPENDIX

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1880. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the date, the third column the name of the subject, and the fourth column the result. The results are given in the form of a percentage of the total number of subjects.

that Madeley Fair was to be on the eve, day, and morrow of the Translation of St. Martin (July 3, 4, 5), and the modern fairs again are on different dates from either grant. In 1283, the King allowed the Prior to fence the Wood of Madeley, in the limits of the Royal Forest, and to make a park there.

The Prior's court roll of 1322 mentions that Walter de Caldebok (Coalbrook) paid 6s. to be allowed to have a man for a year to dig sea-coal in Le Brocholes. Richard and Nicholas, of the Subsidy Roll, were probably of the same family, or of the same neighbourhood. Henry Bedell also occurs in connection with land at Madeley. John Aaron, Rector of Burgh Wallis, co. York, exchanged in 1322 with James de Tifford, Rector of Madeley. He held Madeley till 1343, when he resigned. He became Rector of Broseley Chapel about 1330, and retained it till 1359. In 1343, the rectorial tithes of Madeley were appropriated by Wenlock Priory, and the living became a Vicarage, endowed with a house, and the smaller tithes. In 1379, the Prior possessed a Capital Messuage here, with a garden; a Water Mill; the Fishery of two Vivaries, beside arable and pasture land and the park.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'o Aaron ...		xx	Ric'o de Caldebok'		x
Will'o de Merwell'...		xv	Will'o Bronnyge ...	viiij	
Walt'o de Pek' ...		xij	Niel'o de Caldebroke		xj
Ric'o Thurstan ...		xij	Henr' le Budel ...		ix
St'ph'o atte Croce ...		x	Will'o Selate ...		xij
Hug' Rotario ...		x			

P'U^A WENLOKE.

[LITTLE WENLOCK.⁶¹—This was another of St. Milburg's manors, both in Saxon times, and in 1086. Its chief feature at *Domesday* was a wood capable of fattening 300 swine, in which were two enclosures, and a hawk's aerie. There are few mentions of tenants here. Richard Clerk, of Little Wenlock, was assessed 2s. in 1180, apparently for building a work-shop. In 1291, the Prior received rents, &c., from here to the amount of £3 18s. 4d. In 1510-11, many of the Prior's tenants at Little Wenlock, paid their rent in kind, 24 fowls (gallinae) being among his receipts.]

	s	d		s	d	
Thom' le Foreimo' ...		x	s'bt' { ibid'm {	Will'o de Wol-		
Adam Baret' ...		xij		stanston'		x
Ph'o atte Walle ...		ix		Ric'o de Lyghte-		
Joh'e Bombeyn ...		xij		felde ...		x
Joh'e de Ee ..		vj				
				p' Sra ^a	xvj ^s vj ^d	

⁶¹ Eytou iii. 324.

WYLILEYE.

[WILLEY.⁶⁵—This was held in 1086, under Earl Roger, by Tuold de Verley, and under him by Hunnit, the Saxon owner in the time of the Confessor. Tuold held 13 manors under Roger de Montgomery, and one under the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury. Early in the 12th century, Tuold granted two of these manors, Little Drayton, and Wigwig, near Much Wenlock, to Shrewsbury Abbey. He was succeeded by his son Robert, and he apparently by Adam de Chetwynd, ancestor of the family of De Chetwynd.

Hunnit does not seem left any interest in Willey to his heirs, but the manor passed in the 12th century to the family of De Willey. In 1180, Warner de Willey was lord of Willey. His wife, Petronilla fitz Odo, was the heiress of Kenley and Gretton. He held land under the Fitz-Alans, and appears frequently in matters connected with William fitz Alan (II.) He was a knight, and was a prominent man in the County for forty-six years. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas, also a knight, and a Regarder of the King's Forests. He died about 1250, leaving a widow, Burga, and a young son Andrew, who, five years before his father's death had been married to a daughter of Walter de Huford. Burga obtained the wardship of her son from John de Chetwynd, the over-lord of Willey. In 1262, Andrew was of age, and in 1265, he was dead—killed at the battle of Evesham, leaving an infant daughter, Burga, heiress to his forfeited estate. The redemption money for these lands was granted by the Crown to Robert le Strange, a younger son of John le Strange (III.) of Ness and Cheswardine. In 1276, Robert le Strange was dead, and Burga de Willey married to Philip, son of William de Stapleton, to whose keeping the manor of Willey was committed. Philip died some time before 1283, when Burga had married Richard de Harley, as her second husband. To their children her estates passed, when at last freed from the consequences of Andrew de Willey's share in the civil war of Henry III.'s reign. Richard de Harley was one of the most important men of his time. He was Knight of the Shire in numerous parliaments, and held many other offices under the King. He died in 1316, and was succeeded by his son Robert, the husband of Margaret, the co-heiress of Brian de Brompton. Burga de Willey survived her husband more than 20 years.

Richard de Swinney took his name from Swinney in the neighbouring parish of Barrow.]

	s	d		s	d
Bu'ga de Wylileye...	iiiij		Will'o Potel	...	xiiij
Rad'o de Wylileye	ij		Ric'o de Swyney	...	xiiij
Nich'o le Spencer ...		xiiiij	Walt'o de Sheynton'		xviiij
Ric'o Balle	...	xiiij	Joh'e Corbet'	...	xij
Henr' fil' Rad'i	...	ix			

⁶⁵ Eyton ii. 45.

LYNLEYE.

[LINLEY.⁶⁶—*Domesday* does not mention this manor, probably because it was not then redeemed from the forest, though it appears to have early been among the possessions of Wenlock Priory. Richard de Linley held Linley before the death of Henry I. He was the son of Baldwin de Linley, and till 1200 members of the family of De Linley frequently occur as witnesses to local deeds. Philip de Linley was succeeded by co heiresses Isolda, wife of Guy de Farlow, and the wife of William le Forcer. In 1255, Linley was held under the Prior by Henry, son of William le Forcer, who also held Brockton, near Sutton Madoc. Henry died in 1272, leaving a widow, Burga, and a son William, born in 1256. This William also inherited the manor of Ayleston in Leicestershire, and became a knight, and a man of some note. He was living in 1324, when he was summoned as a Knight of the County to the great Council at Westminster, but apparently in 1327, he had been succeeded at Linley by his son Thomas, the Thomas le Forcer of the Subsidy Roll. He and his wife Maud, occur in a deed of 1330.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Forcer ...	iiiij	viiijq ^u		Nich'o de	
Will'o de Appeleye		vj	s'bt'	Horseleye	x
Ph'o Dun ...		ix	ibid'm	St'ph'o de	
Joh'e Bercar' ...		x		Appeleye	ix
Will'o Baret' ...		viiij			
Andr' de Lynleye...		ixq ^u	p'b' Sm ^a	xxiiij ^a	v ^d ob'

MUNSELOWE.

[MUNSLow.⁶⁷—Munslow is not mentioned in *Domesday*, unless, as is probable, it is included in the important manor called *Estune*, which is taken to correspond with Aston, now a township of Munslow. The manor mentioned in 1086, was held by Rainald the Sheriff, under Earl Roger. Its Saxon tenant was Edmund, who had also held part of Bouldon. The manor possessed a priest, and a mill. In the time of Henry I., Munslow became the head of a new hundred, following the lines of the Culvestan Hundred of *Domesday*, but including about a dozen manors then in Lenteurde, and some fourteen then in Patinton Hundred.

The Church of Aston seems to have been early moved to Munslow, for about 1115 the Monks of Wenlock quarrelled with Stephen, Rector of Munslow, over the tithes of Millichope. The manor was apparently at that time in the hands of the Banastre family, which at the close of the 12th century was represented by two heiresses, Margery, wife of Richard fitz Roger, and Matilda, wife of William de

⁶⁶ Eyton ii. 39.

⁶⁷ Eyton v. 130.

Hastings. The over-lordship of Munslow and Aston passed to the De Hastings, afterwards Earls of Pembroke, and among the greatest barons of their time.

Among the feoffees of De Hastings in 1167 was Robert fitz Walkeline, whose estates were for a time escheated to the Crown in consequence of his having joined the rebellion of 1173.

In 1255, William de Venables held Munslow under Henry de Hastings, and Geoffrey de Lusignan, half-brother of Henry III., held Aston, as guardian of the heir of John de Hertwalle. In 1284, Alice de Seymor seems to have been Lady of Munslow, while Adam de Hertwalle held Aston. In 1316, Robert de Beek, of a Staffordshire family, was enrolled as lord of both Munslow and Aston, though the Hertwalls remained at Aston under the De Hastings.

John de Wiggeley was of Aston. He occurs as a witness of several deeds relating to land at Corfton and at Thonglands, as does also John de Mudle. Thomas le Walsh was probably of kin to the Le Walshes of Little Sutton.]

	s	d		s	d
Thoma le Walsh' ...	ii	j	{ s'bt' ibid'm { Henr' othe Hull' ... Joh'e de Wyggeleye ----- p'b' Sm ^a ----- p'b' Sm ^a totius Hundr' liij ⁱⁱ xiiij ^s ob'		
Joh'e de Mudle ...	ij				xij
Thom' Fabro' ...	ij				
Thom' Baronn ...	ii	j			xij
Rob'to de Etone ...	ij				

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. III., p. 362.

HADNALL.

HADNALL is a chapel of ease to Middle, for which reason it was formerly called Hadnall's ease.

It contains six townships, Hadnall, Haston, Smethcote, Shotton, Hardwicke, and Alderton,¹ for which there are five constables; the two last townships have only one between them.

Hadehelle (so it is written in Domesday) was held in the Saxon times by one Godwin; it was then rated to the Dane-geld at four hides (480 acres). Upon the Conquest it became part of the possessions of Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and was by him granted, with sixty-seven other manors, to Rainald, his substitute or sheriff in the earldom of Shropshire, under whom one Osmund² held it. This gentleman kept one carucate³ in his own demesne, and parcelled out three more, among two cowherds, six villans, a bordar, and two Frenchmen, so that the agriculture of this place had continued stationary since the imposition of the Dane-geld. But the compilers of Domesday gave it as their opinion that there was as much more land capable of

¹ [Alderton was a member of Middle, but was separated manorially at an early period.—ED.]

² [Eyton suggests that Osmund may have been father of William, whose son Gilbert was lord of Hadnall in 1154. Cf. Eyton x. 44.—ED.]

³ [Not carucates, but ploughs or teams-in-stock.—ED.]

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY CHARLES A. BEAMAN, M.A., F.R.S.E.

IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. I.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. 1492. 1

CHAPTER II. THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER III. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER IV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER V. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER VI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER VII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER VIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER IX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER X. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XI. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XIII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XIV. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XVI. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XVII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XVIII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XIX. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XX. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XXII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XXIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXIV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XXV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XXVI. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXVII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XXVIII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XXIX. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XXXI. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XXXII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXXIII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XXXIV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XXXV. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXXVI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XXXVII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XXXVIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XXXIX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XL. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XLI. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XLII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XLIII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XLIV. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XLV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XLVI. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER XLVII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER XLVIII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER XLIX. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER L. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LIV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LVI. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LVII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LVIII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LIX. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXI. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXIII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXIV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXV. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXVI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXVII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXVIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXIX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXX. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXI. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXIII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXIV. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXVI. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXVII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXVIII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXIX. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXX. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXXIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXIV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXXVI. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXVII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXVIII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXXIX. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXI. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXIII. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXIV. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXV. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXVI. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXVII. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXVIII. THE WESTERN EXPLORATIONS. 1492-1600. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXIX. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. 1776-1781. 1

CHAPTER LXXXXX. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. 1787-1800. 1

Published by the Author, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Printed by the Author, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Copyright © 1911 by Charles A. Beaman.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

being brought into tillage. The present number of acres is about 2,284, but at the time of Domesday there was a wood, the pannage of which they deemed sufficient to fatten forty hogs. In the reign of the Confessor this manor was valued at sixty shillings; it had afterwards sunk to as low a value as 10s., but when the survey was made it had risen to 20s.

The possessions which belonged to Rainald the Sheriff came afterwards to William the son of Alan, progenitor of the illustrious family of Fitz Alan; but the manner in which this took place is not so certain. There seems some reason to believe that Adelina, the mother of William, was daughter and heir of Warin the bald, who is expressly called "antecessor," predecessor, of Rainald in Domesday; but whether they were brothers, or whether Rainald married Warin's widow Aimeria, the niece of Roger de Montgomeri, I cannot affirm. However this be, the superiority of Hadnall belonged in the reign of King Henry II. to the above-mentioned William Fitz Alan, and was holden under him by Gilbert, son of William. A Gilbert the Englishman is enumerated in the *Liber Niger* 1167, among the tenants of Fitz Alan, and if he was the same with our Gilbert, it is probable that William his father was son of Osmund, the immediate possessor of Hadnall in the reign of the Conqueror, who appears, from his name, to have been of Saxon origin.

The son of Alan, in pious gratitude, as it should seem, for his restoration to his great estates in this county upon the accession of Henry II., richly endowed a stately Abbey of Augustine canons at Haghmon, and his vassals became, as was natural, eager to signalize their affection for their lord, by contributing donations of land to his new monastery. They had little else to bestow; and land was not of much value; and as they confidently expected the end of the world with the approaching termination of the century, they were anxious to secure a future perpetuity at the expense of what was not worth many years purchase.

Gilbert of Hadenhale (or of Smethcote, or of Hardwicke—for he is called by all these names) was among the early benefactors to Haghmon. He took the opportunity of one of Henry II.'s visits to Shrewsbury—perhaps that in 1158, to surrender a moiety of the village of Hadnell and the whole of Hardwicke into the king's hands, who immediately granted the same to the canons for their maintenance.¹ This mode of conveyance was probably devised by the prudent ecclesiastics for the more assurance of their title in those days of turbulence and frequent revolution. The mind of Gilbert was perhaps the more readily disposed to pay this compliment to his lord, that he had no male issue, and consequently no prospect of continuing this property in his name and family. His daughter Lettice married Nigel Banastre, and I conceive he had other daughters of whom we have no account.²

Omnibus christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Johannes filius Ricardi Boterel salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Hugoni de Chenney totum jus et clamium quod habui vel quocunque modo vel jure habere potui in omnibus terris & tenementis cum eorum pertinentiis que et quas dominus Thomas Boterel avus meus habuit de dono et concessione domini Thome de Lee in villa & campis de Hadenhale in comitatu Salop'. Ita quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis pro me seu nomine meo in predictis terris & tenementis cum universis eorum pertinentiis aliquid juris seu clamii imposterum exigeri vindicare seu reclamare poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto presenti sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus d'no Thoma de

¹ [See this grant in Eyton x. 45. Gilbert son of William of Hadenhale had already granted Hardwick to the Canons of Haughmond; and William fitz-Alan confirmed Gilbert's grant to them of Hardwick, Alderton, and Hamond. The grant of Hardwick was confirmed by Pope Alexander in 1172.—Ed.]

² [Eyton asserts that Gilbert de Hadnall left an only daughter and heir, Leticia, who married first Nigel Banastre, and afterwards William Hussey. Cf. Eyton x. 45.—Ed.]

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise
 the necessary funds to meet its
 obligations. This is due to a
 variety of causes, including the
 fact that the government has
 been unable to raise the necessary
 funds to meet its obligations.
 This is due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to
 meet its obligations. This is
 due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to
 meet its obligations.

The second of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to meet
 its obligations. This is due to a
 variety of causes, including the
 fact that the government has
 been unable to raise the necessary
 funds to meet its obligations.
 This is due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to
 meet its obligations. This is
 due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to
 meet its obligations.

The third of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to meet
 its obligations. This is due to a
 variety of causes, including the
 fact that the government has
 been unable to raise the necessary
 funds to meet its obligations.
 This is due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to
 meet its obligations. This is
 due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 raise the necessary funds to
 meet its obligations.

Hastang d'no Ric'o de Leiyghton militibus Johanne Husec de Abbryhton Willi'o Banastr' Rog'o de Leton & aliis. Dat' apud Scherwardyn die lune proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi undecimo.

The family of Banistre is of French origin, though I cannot discover the etymology of their name in any term of that language, unless it be derived from Benest,¹ "a simple plaine doltish fellow, a noddipeake, a ninnyhammer, a pea-goose, a coxe, a sillie companion," as Cotgrave expounds it; and the improbability that any family would adopt an appellation of such contemptuous import is done away by the existence of such names as Coward, Bastard, Wittewronge, among ourselves.

The name, whatever be its meaning, occurs in Tailleur's Copy of the Battle Abbey Roll, reprinted by Hollinshed; and the authority of that disputable document is confirmed in this instance by the unquestionable testimony of the Rolls of Parliament, in which one Robert Banastre claims Prestatyn in the 6th of Edward I. as fourth descendant from an ancestor of the same name, who came in with the Conqueror. (*Rot. Parl.* v. 1). Hence it is no improbable conjecture that the family immediately under our consideration was descended from one of the Francigenæ recorded in Domesday as occupying a part of Hadnell under Osmund—though I have no other ground than the identity of name for supposing it to be related to the claimant of Prestatyn. There was a family of the same name at Altham in Lancashire, but it seems unlikely that there was any affinity between them, for though the unusual Christian names of Adam and Lawrence occur in both lines, yet the arms were originally quite dissimilar. The Banastres of Hadnell sealed their earlier deeds with a maunch, but those of Lancashire with a sable cross. In the "*Nomina et Insignia, etc.*," "The Names and Arms of those who fought under

¹ Benest, benedictus: by a similar turn of thought to that which is known to prevail among the Turks respecting idiots.

King Edward I.," edited by Mr. Rowe Moses, under the head of Lancashire we find Sir Adam Banastre bearing, de argent a une crois patee de sable, and Sir Thomas Banastre, de argent a une crois patee de sable e un label de goules, besides another Sir William Banestre, who bears a totally different coat of arms, viz., de goules a iii. cheverons de argent. The heralds of a later age taught the Banastres of Shropshire to conform their armorial bearing to that of their more distinguished namesakes of the North, one of whom was among the founders of the order of the Garter; and Mr. Anstis in his learned researches on that subject has, though without any evidence which has occurred to me, derived those of Flint, Lancashire, and Hadnell from one common origin. (Vol. i., p 153).

Nigel Banastre, by his wife Lettice, the heiress or co-heiress of Hadnell (who married secondly William Hose), had issue a daughter Alice, the wife of Roger de Hauston, and a son William Banastre, who granted to Haghmon Abbey, common in his fee of Heddenhale,¹ and by another deed,¹ witnessed by Wido de Hedenhale and others, he granted to the same canons *with his body* (i.e., on the condition that they should inter his body within their sacred precincts,—a privilege esteemed in those days of the highest value), his part in Hedenhale wood.

He or his son of the same name is found in the *Iter* of Henry III. to hold three hides of land in Hadenal of the fee of John fitz Alan by the service of one knight's fee in the time of war, at the White Minster, i.e., Oswestry. In the *Testa de Nevil*, a record of the latter end of the same reign, it is expressed that William Banastre with his co-parceners holds half a knight's fee of John fitz Alan in Hadenhal, Hauston, Swetton (I suppose Shotten), and Smethecot. I cannot explain the cause of this diminution of service, or of its division with parceners.

¹ Inter cartas Joh. Hill, Bar⁴.

It is this second¹ William who appears so frequent a granter or seller of land to the Abbey of Haghnon. Thus,² he grants them half a virgate of land in Hadenhal, which Robert Swit³ held, and half the assart which the said Robert held, with pesson for one hundred swine, and pasture for three hundred sheep. Witnessed by John fitz Alan, Baldwin de Hodenet, and Odo his son, William de Ercalwe. Again he grants² to the same canons the service due to him from Wido de Hadenhal for a virgate of land in Hadenhal, viz., 2s. per ann. to be held by the said Wido of the Abbey. Witnessed by the above-mentioned Baldwin and Odo de Hodenet, Philip de Peinton, William de Stanton, William de Healwe (qu. if Hecalwe). The same Wido having by his deed² (in which he calls himself son of William de Hadenhale) granted to the said abbey *with his body* a messuage croft and six acres of land in the fields of Hadenhale, which Hemingius formerly held of William Banastre, the ecclesiastics procured a confirmation² of this grant from the said Banastre (though he had manifested his consent by attesting the deed of Wido)—as they did likewise² from Petronilla the relict of Wido—from his nephew² ex parte materna William the forester of Salop, son of Adam,⁴ and from one Thomas Dod² who had some remote interest in the premises.

The wife of this William Banestre survived him—and “being in her own lawful power” released to the canons² her claim on the rent of Wido de Hadenhale, Robert Swift, and the wood of Hadenhale. Witnessed

¹ [It was the first William Banastre that made these grants; and the second William confirmed his father's gifts. Cf. Eyton x., 47, 49.—ED.]

² Inter cartas Joh. Hill, Bar^{ti}.

³ Swit is Swift. For Roger Swyft son of the above Robert releases to the Abbey all his right in the same land and assart by deed (*ibid.*). Witnessed by William Banastre, Robert de Haustona, etc.

⁴ The deed of William the Forester is attested by William Banastre, Robert de Espeleg, William de Stanworth, Thomas Husec, etc.

by Sir Richard Corbet, &c. And having married again to one Adam, perhaps father of the forester above mentioned, and having been divorced from him, the ecclesiastics, apprehensive lest this alteration of her condition might work them any wrong, procured a second release from her after her said divorce.

William Banastre the second had issue two sons, Lawrence and William, which William I take to be the same who is found in the *Iter* of the 24th Edw. I. to hold Hadnal of John fitz Alan by the same service of forty days at Whiteminster, by which the former William held it. In the *Nomina Villarum* of Edw. II. William Banestre appears as lord of Little Hadenhele, which is there included within the hundred of Pymesull. On the guild roll of the town of Salop, dated on the Feast of St. Laurence 28 Edw. III. William Banastr tunc senior de Salop is admitted a burgess of that town, but in a duplicate of the same roll he is called of Hadenale, and is said to die without male issue.

In the 17th Hen. VI., Thomas Banastre, of Hadnall, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, grant¹ to their cousin Ralph Lee, of Longeley, Esq., all their lands in Birton, and 2s. rent which they were accustomed to receive of John Stuychie for lands which he then held of them in Burghton near Allerton (Broughton near Alderton). This Elizabeth was one of the daughters of Robert Corbet, Esq., of Morton Corbet.

To this Thomas succeeded William, who, by the name of William Banestr, son and heir of Thomas Banastr, of Hadenell, confirmed¹ by deed of Oct. 10, 11 Edw. IV. to Haghmon Abbey common of pasture in certain closes in the territory of Hadenell, and because his seal was not generally known, he procured the common seal of the master and brethren of the college of Batelfelde to be affixed.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willm's Banastr de Hadenall filius & heres Thome

¹ Inter cartas Joh. Hill, Bar^o.

by the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York

and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York

and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York

and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York

and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York

and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York
 and the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York

Banastr de eadem salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me remississe relaxasse, & omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse abbati & conventui de Haghmon totum jus titulum sive clameum meum que habeo habui vel aliquo modo in futurum habere potero in communis pasture illarum octo clausurarum vocat' Bolwaotes, Rotebroke, & Wodewalmore quas predicti abbas & conventus habent in campis & territorio predictæ ville de Hadenall: et quod habeant easdem clausas & in separali perpetuum omni tempore anni. Ita vero quod nec ego predictus Will'mus nec heredes mei, nec aliquis alius per nos aut nomine nostro aliquid juris vel clamei in communis pasture dietarum octo clausurarum sic ut premittitur clausurarum & separalium nec in aliqua parcella earundem de cetero exigere seu vendicione potuimus quovismodo in futurum. Quoque ab omni actione juris & clamei in premissis pasture simus exclusi imperpetuum per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui & quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum ideo sigillum commune magistri & fratrorum collegii de Batelfilde juxta Salop' apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus: domino Rogero Kynaston milite, Philippo fratre ejus, Rico Hussey, Roberto Chorleton, Thoma fratre ejus, & multis aliis. Dat' apud Hadenall predict' decimo die mensis Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti undecimo.

We have seen that in the *Testa de Nevill* William Banastre¹ is stated to hold Hadnall and its dependencies, together with certain other coparceners, whose names do not appear. I can think of no other way in which this coparcenry could arise, but from the inheritance of Gilbert de Hadenhele being divided between several daughters. One of these may have married Reginald or Reiner de Le—apparently the same who was undersheriff to William fitz Alan in the reign of King John, for the family of Lee was certainly one of the coparceners of Hadnell—and we have an agreement² dated 16 Edward I. between William Banastr and John

¹ [In the 14th century, there were three families of Banastres, styled of Hadnall, of Smethcote, and of Yarton; but it does not appear how they were related, nor which was the elder line. Their importance at Hadnall gave way to that of the Lees. Cf. Eyton x. 51.—Ed.]

² Inter cartas Jos. Loxdale arm.

the son of Reiner de Lee, assuring to each other the double ditch which had been cut between their respective estates through Hadenhale wood at a place called the Plekkes, and reaching from the Threbewode Oke to Whetleye bower. The name of this oak seems to imply, as is likely to have been the case, that such near neighbours, and perhaps relations, had not been very good friends, but that some part of the property had been in litigation between them, for *threapian* in the Saxon is to quarrel or wrangle: a word yet retained in our provincial dialect; and Mr. Pennant with great probability assigns the same etymology to *Threap-wood*, an extra parochial and disorderly spot on the borders of Flintshire and Cheshire.

Hee est convencio facta inter Willielmum Banastr' ex parte una & Johannem fil' Reineri de Lee ex parte altera, videlicet quod cum duplex fossatum levatum sit super feoda predictorum Will'i & Joh'is in bosco de Hadenhale in quodam loco qui vocatur le Pleckes que quidam fossatum extendit se in longitudine de le Threbewode Ok usque Whetleye Bower. Concessit predictus Joh'es quod fossatum super feodum suum levatum a die confectionis presentis scripti usque in infinitum integrum permaneat & salvum sine aliqua destructione prosternamento de soleo seu de haiis & sepibus super eundem fossatum existentibus faciend' Et super hoc predictus Will'us concessit quod fossatum super feodum suum levatum integrum permaneat et salvum in infinitum sine vasti vendicione vel destructione inde faciendo in arboribus sepibus vel haiis in eodem fossato crescentibus. Witnessed by Roger de Leton, Ric^d Huse de Adbrighton, Roger Banastr W^m de Wolascot & Philip de Burghleton. Dated at Hadenhale 16 Edward [i.e., ye 1st].

Thomas de Lee, lord of Byriton, releases to Alice Boterel, and Thomas and Oliver her sons, his right in all the lands, rents, services, heriots, and reliefs, etc., whereof he had before enfeoffed them. Dated at Byriton, Tuesday, the Purification of the Virgin Mary, 4 Ed. II. This is the earliest of Mr. Watkins's deeds, and probably belongs to Shotten, which is not, however, mentioned in it. The next person I find in possession of lands here is one John Somerford.

John Kynaston, "son of Griffin de Kynaston of Stokkys, within the hundred of Ellysmere Squyer," by deed¹ dated at Shetton in cathedra Sancti Petri (18 January), 23 Hen. VI., grants to Thomas Banastur of Hadnall, and Elizabeth, his wife, all the lands and tenements in the town, and fields of Shetton within the hundred of Pymehull, which he lately purchased of John Somurford,² of Somurford, in co. Stafford, to have and to hold the same to them and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, in tail, remainder to the right heirs of Banastur. This John Kynaston was ancestor of the family long seated at Oatley.

The eldest son of Banastre, who bore his own name, appears to have been either deficient in intellect, or deemed by his father incompetent to the management of his concerns, and to the continuance of the line, for by a deed dated¹ at Shetton, 3 Ed. IV., he confirms to Guydo, his son, the reversion of all his lands in Shetton after the decease of Thomas Banastr, junior, his (Thomas's) son. But this grant of the reversion to Guy is only for life, the remainder being reserved to the right heirs of the grantor. By the 12th year of the same reign, he found reason to alter the disposition of this property, settling it then,¹ by the name of Thomas Banastr of Hadnall, Esquire, upon Philip Kynaston of Walford, and Alice, his wife. Philip was the elder brother of John Kynaston above mentioned; and Alice was the daughter of the granter Banaster. This deed is dated at Schetton, Friday after St. Matthias.

From the last will¹ of Banaster, dated 13 April, 1473, (13th Edw. IV.) it should seem that his latter years were clouded with calamity; it was made in the house of his son-in-law at Walford, he styles himself "late of Hadnell," and he states the gift of Shotten to Kynaston and his wife to be in consideration of their

¹ Inter cartas W. Watkins arm.

² In a deed of 14. Edw. 4. this name is changed into Somerset.

“laudable keeping of his eldest son Thomas for the term of his life,” and “for their great costs, charges, and services done to me and mine in my great necessity.” This sufficiently proves what has been said above of this unfortunate eldest son. It is not improbable that this may be the only ground for what has been said of the fate of the eldest son of the Banastre who betrayed, if he did betray, the Duke of Buckingham.

“In the name of God so to be the xiiii day of the moneth of Ap'ill in the yer of our lord god m^l.cccc.lxxiii, I Thomas Banastr late of Hadnall in gode mynde hath made my testament & my laste will in this man^r. Y bequethe my soule to allmygti God omnipotent & to our lady V^rgen sent Mary & to all the holy company of heaven, & my body to be buried in the churche of Baschurh. Also y bequeth vi torches & xii Tapres to usen aboute my body in the day of my sepultur. Also y leve a C.^r to a p^rste to be delyu'ed to synge for my soule in the said churche of Baschurche for my fadur soule my modur soule my two wyfes soules & all cristen soules. Also y leve xiii^s & iiiii^d to the repa'con of the said church. Also to the vicar of the said church too gownes one for som' & another for wynt' for to rememb^r me in his p^res. Itm y ordaen & will that John Jokys or els such as myn execut' will assigne togedur & raseve all my hole Rent, & hit to pay to myn executures, & hit to dispose aft' ther pleasur to the savacion of my soule. Also y bequeth all my landes & pastures w^t their appurtenance wⁱn the merys & bondes of Shetton, to phelip Kenaston & Alys their heires & assignes for ev'mor, to the chefe lord of the fee s'vic' & costom, ffor the laudabull keypyng of myn heldest son Thomas Banastr time of his life. Residue of my good y geve & lave to phelypp kenaston & Ales his wife my datur for ther gret costes & charges & s'vic done unto me & myn in my gret necessite. Also y ordaen Phelipp Kenaston & (*sic*) to be myn executoers to ordaen & dispose all my will above writen to worschip & salvacion of my soule. This witness: Mathou Bron Vicar of Baschurh, Will'm Brokys our lady p^rste, Ric. Bodiley, Ric. Twyford, John Wike, & many othres. Geven at Walford the yere & day above said: (*Qu.* a different ink) p^rut in quad'm carta p^rfat' ph'o & Alic' inde confect' plenius app'et cuius dat' est ap^d Shetton die ven' prox' post f'm sc'i math'i a^o r. r. E. iiiii^{ti} xii^o.”

(*e cart. W. Watkins, ar. de Shotton, 1811*).

The first section of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various departments, and then by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The second section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The third section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The fourth section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The fifth section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The sixth section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The seventh section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The eighth section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The ninth section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

The tenth section of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is followed by a section on the work done in the various branches of the service. The report concludes with a summary of the work done during the year and a statement of the progress made towards the completion of the various projects.

He (the eldest son) was dead, if not when his father's will was made, yet certainly, I presume, by the 15th of the same reign, when William Banastre, styling himself son and heir of Thomas Banastre, releases his right in Shetton juxta Le "quæ mihi post mortem predicti Thome patris mei remanere deberant" to the said Philip and Alice Kynaston, by deed dated there on Monday after the feast of St. George.

This Alice, after Mr. Kynaston's death, married Humfrey Titley, Esq., and they were in possession of this estate in 5 Henry VII. This appears from the following lease, which as it shows the manner of agricultural occupation at that period is here inserted.

These indentures made bytwyx Humfrey Tittley of Stanwardyne in the wodde in the county of Salop Squier and Alison his wife on the one partie, & Richard Drury late of Neuton in the saied com' husbandman on the other partie, Witnesseth that the saied Humfrey & Alison hath graunt & let ferme unto the saied Richard all thair parte of the Ton of Shetton w^t all the appertan'ee & comodites ther to pertenyng, to have & to hold all the said lands . . . to the said Richard his heires & assignes, unto the ende & terme of lx yere & thre nexte folowinge. Painge yerly therefore unto the said Humfrey & Alison & hur heires or assignes xxxvi^s . . . at the fest of sent michael . . . only othere at the feste of sent martine next folowinge and v bussell of grane pesen & ij capones at the feste of the nativite of our (*sic*) then next folowinge.

Then follows the clause of distress and re-entry in default of distress.

"All so hit is provided yf the s^d Richard his heires or assignes breke eny covenantes above rehersed the said Richard his heires be bounden by ther several oblig' to forfete to the said Humfrey & Alison & hair heires x^{li} as ther obligacion mor plaiently apperith: Also yf that the saied Humfrey & Alison & hur heires breke eny covenantes as above rehersith that then the saied Humfrey & Alison & hur heires shall forfete by the obligacion severall to the saied Richard & his heires by ther obligacion x^{li} by thes p'sentes. And yf hit so be that the saied

Richard ore his heires dyssese w^t in the saied terme hit shalbe lawfull unto the saied Humfrey & Alison & hur heires to have foure heriettes by thes presentes. In the wiche thinge berynge wittenes every of the for saied parties have sette ther sealles. Thes witnes Humfrey Banastr, Rog' Stobbe, Rawlynge Walford, & many others. Geven at Shetton in the feste of the pur' of our lady in the yere & Reigne of kynge Herry the VIIth after the conqu' the vth yere." (*Inter cartas W. Watkins, ar.*)

By deed of Monday after St. Katherine's day in that year, they settle this property upon Thomas Kynaston, Esq. in tail, with remainder to the right heirs of Alice. Witnessed by Roger Kynaston, Knight, Thomas Thornis of Salop, Esq., Robert Onslowe, Esq., Humphrey Bannaster, Esq., Richard Twyford of Baschurch, gent., and Roger Scribe of Clyve, yeman.

Mrs. Tytley survived her second husband, and in the 12th year of the same reign, being then his relict, made a new settlement of Shotton upon her said son, and Helen his wife, in tail, remainder to the right heirs of Philip Kynaston his father. Witnessed by Thomas and Humphrey Kynaston, sons of Roger Kynaston, Knight. Dated Tuesday after All Souls' Day.

The family of Lee of Coton, a young branch of those of Lee Hall, had also a small property here, which Thomas Lee of Coton, gentleman, son and heir of John Lee of the same place, sold for £30 in the 7th of Henry VIII. to Thomas Kynaston above-mentioned, (the son of Philip), who was then styled of Fenymere, gent. This gentleman was progenitor of the Kynastons of Shotton, who held this place for about a century longer. From an old roll of accounts of William, Earl of Arundel, in 20 Henry VIII. (*penes* Rev. Archdeacon Corbet), it appears that he was constable of Shrawardine Castle, under that nobleman; and he entitles himself Thomas Kynaston of Schrawardyn, Esq., in a deed of 16 March, 31 Hen. VIII., whereby he settles his estate at Shetton, within the liberties of the town of Salop (this is the first time it is so styled), as

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 that have influenced the development of the country, including geography, climate, and the influence of European settlers. He also touches upon the role of the American Revolution and the subsequent growth of the nation.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Revolution. The author describes the events leading up to the war, the military campaigns, and the final victory of the Continental Army. He also discusses the political and social changes that resulted from the war, including the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution.

The third part of the book is a history of the United States from the end of the Revolution to the present. The author discusses the various periods of American history, including the early republic, the westward expansion, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction era. He also touches upon the industrial revolution and the rise of the United States as a world power.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the United States from the end of the Reconstruction era to the present. The author discusses the various periods of American history, including the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the New Deal. He also touches upon the rise of the United States as a world power and the challenges it has faced in the modern world.

The fifth part of the book is a history of the United States from the end of the New Deal to the present. The author discusses the various periods of American history, including the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the recent years. He also touches upon the challenges the United States has faced in the modern world and the role of the United States in the world today.

well that which he had of the feoffment of Alice, his mother, as that he had purchased from Mr. Lee, together with his lands at Weston, in the county of Salop, upon Thomas Kynaston of Wollescote, his son and heir, in tail, remainder in tail successively to Thomas, eldest son of Thomas the son, Roger brother, and Johan alias Jane, and Dorothy Kynaston, sisters of the last mentioned Thomas the grandson, remainder to Anne Twyford, his own daughter; and he appoints Humfrey Onslowe, of Onslowe, Esq., and Robert Thornes of Shrewsbury, gent., his attorneys to deliver seisin.

This estate continued in the descendants of Mr. Kynaston till the 4th year of Charles I., when Thomas Kynaston, Esq., of Lighteach, in the county of Salop, (who had before mortgaged the premises, together with a moiety of Fenimere meadow, otherwise Marton meadow, within the township of Marton, to Thomas Gardinor of Shrewsbury, gent.), conveyed the same absolutely to William Watkis, gent., who was then in the occupation of them, and who was probably descended from another of both the same names, to whom Thomas Kynaston of Shrawardine, demised them for a term of years in the 31st of Henry VIII.

About 1732, the Rev. . . . Sutton sold Hadnell Hall, in right of his wife. (Garbet's Wem, art. Chaplains of Newtown.)

[The Charter of Henry VII. to the burgesses of Shrewsbury, dated 14 December, 1495, grants to them "the view of frankpledge &c., and all fines &c., of all and singular tenants, residents, &c., of, and in the several villis, township, or hamlets of Hadnall, Acton Reynold, Myrton, Grilshill, Hanwode, Allerton, Onneslowe, Preston Gobal, and Pemeley, in the aforesaid county of Salop, and which are without the liberty and precinct of the said town of Salop," as fully as the burgesses have hitherto held and enjoyed the view of frankpledge, &c., within the town of Salop, and the liberty and precinct thereof. This would seem to fix the date when Hadnall first came within the liberties of Shrewsbury. See *Owen and Blakeway*, I., 268 — Ed.]

HADNALL.

Hadnall Ease, so described in all the older writings.¹

I. Six, viz., Hadnal Ease, Haston, Smethcote, Shotton, Hardwick, and Alderton.

II. There are five constables in the chapelry—one for Hadnal, one for Haston, one for Smethcote, one for Shotton and Hardwick, and one for Alderton.

III. The only house now of any importance in the Chapelry is Hardwick Hall, the property of Sir Richard Hill, and occupied by his nephew, Col. Hill. Shotton is a tolerably good house, the property of and occupied by Mr. Watkins; as also the Birches, now the property of Cheney Hart, Esq., of Hope Bowdler, occupied by a farmer of the name of Gibbons.

IV. All the Chapelry lies in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

V. No.

VI. The Township of Alderton is separated from the Chapelry by part of the Townships of Yorton and Broughton.

VII. There is the Manor of Hardwick. (More of this when I have obtained further information).

There are also the reputed Manors of Shotton and of Smethcote, co-extensive with their Townships.

VIII. Sir Richard Hill is Lord of the Manor of Hardwick; Mr. Watkins of Shotton; and Mr. Groom of Smethcote.

IX. The reputed number of acres in the Chapelry is about 2,284.

Pipe Rolls, 51 Henry III. De placitis foreste, per Alanum la Zouche, Willielmus Banastre de Smethcote reddit compositum de 10^{is} de veteri vasto.

8 Edward III. Fine. Willielmus Banestre et Matilda uxor, quer. et Nicolaum Cleobury presbyter ecclesie de Mudle def. Hadenale. Nicholas concedit Willielmo et Matilde in tallio.

32 Edward III. Fine. Willielmus Banestre de Yorton et Alianor uxor, quer. et Hugo Haga et Matilda, uxor, def. Hadenhale. Hugo et Matilda concedunt Willielmo et Alianore pro vita Matilde. Eodem anno Willielmus Banestre de Yorton de eodem in feodo.

William, son of Richard Banastre of Smethcote, demised to Roger Banastre of Hadenhale in tail, a plat of ground being y^e 3rd part of a royal acre, which was formerly part of Hadenhale wood, and which lieth near

¹ [For the Questions, to which these are Answers, see under ALBRIGHTON, 2nd Series, Vol. I., pp. 101 2.—Ed.]

REPORT

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society during the year ending 31st December 1874.

1. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

2. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

3. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

4. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

5. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

6. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

7. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

8. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

9. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

10. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

11. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

12. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

13. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

14. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

15. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

16. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

17. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

18. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

19. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

20. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

21. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

22. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

23. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

24. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

25. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

26. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

27. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

28. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

29. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

30. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

31. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

32. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

33. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

34. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

35. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

36. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

37. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

38. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

39. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

40. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

41. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

42. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

43. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

44. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

45. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

46. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

47. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

48. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

49. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

50. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

51. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

52. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

53. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

54. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

55. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

56. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

57. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

58. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

59. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

60. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

61. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

62. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

63. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

64. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

65. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

66. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

67. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

68. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

69. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

70. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

71. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

72. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

73. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

74. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

75. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

76. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

77. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

78. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

79. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

80. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

81. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

82. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

83. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

84. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

85. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

86. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

87. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

88. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

89. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

90. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

91. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

92. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

93. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

94. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

95. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

96. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

97. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

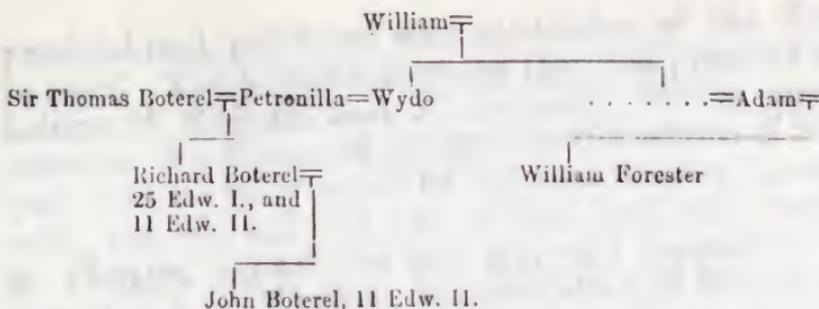
98. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

99. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

100. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Address]

the messuage in that town, formerly belonging to Robert Delwode,¹ which plat the said William held by participation between him and Hagemon Abbey, instead of another plat of waste lying in a certain angle near the assart of John le Proctor in Hadendale. By deed of the 32nd Edw. III. reciting the above particulars, Richard, Abbot, and y^e convent of Haghmon, release to William, son of the said Roger, all their right to that plat of ground; they also grant to him and his heirs for ever another plat of waste of the same dimensions lying without his manse, and between it and y^e king's way from Salop towards Acton Reynor on one side, and at the head of the said manse reaching in breadth from y^e ditch which encloses the said manse to the new ditch which encloses the said plat; also a seilion of land in the said town near the messuage, formerly of Richard de Wode; the two last at a rent of 10d. Also an acre of field land in the said town, in a place called Whethale, opposite the grantee's messuage, in exchange for another acre of like land in the same town, lying near a certain rivulet between Hadenhale and Hauston. In return, Banastre grants that the abbot and convent may have all their closes on this side (*citra*), their manse of Herdewike, as they are inclosed with ditches, in defense at all times of the year, except the arable land, and that they and their tenants may hold all their assarts by them formerly assarted without hindrance of the said William and his heirs, saving, however, to him, and his heirs, and their tenants, common of pasture in those assarts, viz., every two years after corn reaped, bound and carried, until the said land be again sowed, and every third year for the whole year. He also grants that the abbot and convent, and their servants of Herdewike, may dig turf in the bruery of Herdewike, for the fire of their grange, without let or hindrance. C. A. II.

¹ Thomas, son of Robert atte Wode of Hadenhale, occurs with Sibilla, his wife, in a following deed.



John lord de la Lee grants to Sir Thomas Boterel, Knight, and to Petronilla his wife, an assart of 60 acres near Hadenhale wood, which assart was sometime holden by Robert de Hauston, and lies between the way leading from Hauston to Haghmon wood on one side and the assart of Richard le Woodward of Hauston on the other, rendering therefore to the grantor and his heirs a grain of pepper yearly, when I or they shall come to his house at Hadenhale to require it. Witnessed by Sir Robert Corbet, Sir Reyner de Acton, William Banastre, &c. C. A. H.

This assart was called Boterel's bruche. Petronilla was relict of Wido de Hadenale, and I presume that Sir Thomas Boterel's house here spoken of was one holden by her in dower. (Was she daughter of Sir Thomas Corbet, and wife of Sir Thomas de la Lee?)

By an Inquisition taken before William Trussel, escheator on this side Trent, on the 10th of April, the 10th of King Edward (i.e., the third), by the oaths of James de Rodington and eleven others, it is found, quod non est ad damnum, &c., if the King should permit Hugh Cheyne to grant a messuage, a virgate, and twenty acres of land and one of meadow in Hadenhale to Haghmon Abbey; to be by them holden in partial satisfaction of £10 of lands, rents and tenements which Edward late King of England, father of the King that now is, permitted the said convent to acquire,¹

¹ The charter whereby Edward II. granted this permission is dated at Wodestoke 13th April in y^e 4th of his reign. C. A. II. *Voce* Haghmon.

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

provided such purchases were not holden of the King in chief. The Inquisition states that the premises are holden of Richard, Earl of Arundelle, who is mesne between the King and Cheyne, by the service of 5s. a year, and are truly worth by the year, besides the said rent, 13s. 4d., and the £20 of land and rent remain to Cheyne, beyond the said gift and assignment at Auroston, in co. Hereford, holden of the said Earl, by the service of half a knight's fee, so that his lands after the present gift suffice to perform his customs and services, as well as the said gift, as of his said other lands, and to sustain all other burdens which he hath used to bear, as in suits, turns, views of frankpledge, aids, watches, fines, redemptions, amerciaments, contributions, &c., and that he may be put in assizes mentes, and other recognitions whatsoever, as he hath been accustomed before the said grant, ita quod patria per donationem, et assignationem predictas in ipsius Hugonis defectum magis solito non onerabitur.

In pursuance of this Inquisition, the King, by licence dated at the town of St. John (he was now prosecuting the Scottish war), on the 6th of August, in the same 10th year, reciting his father's Charter, and the Inquisition of his escheator beyond Trent, sanctions the proposed alienation, and then follows in the chartulary the grant from Hugh de Cheyne, to Sir Nicholas, Abbot, and the convent of Haghmon. In the letter whereby he constitutes William de Smethcote his attorney, to deliver seisin to the abbot, he styles himself son and heir of Sir Roger de Cheyne, knight.

The Abbey obtained a release from Roger de la Lee, son and heir of John de la Lee.

Edward Appleyard, gent., of Hardwick, in the Sarah
Parish of Middle. He purchased Hardwick
Grange from Edward Grant, gent., 1726.

John Appleyard of Hardwick, gent.,
so-called 1741.

Edith Crompton of Ryton, widow,
was his guardian.

Anne—Edw. Phillips of Cardington,
baker.

After Edward Appleyard's death, Hardwick Grange was sold by a decree of Chancery, and in 1740, Charles Baldwin, of Lincoln's Inn, gent., bought it for £2,300 in trust for John Powys, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

In a description by Dr. Nash (*Hist. Worc.*, v. ii., p. 166, app.) of Dean Wilson's tomb at Worcester, and of a portrait of him in the possession of the Bishop of Dromore, mention is made of the arms of his wife, "who was of the family of Banister of Lacon, viz., Argent a cross patée (*for fleurée*) sable." By which expression, the writer seems to suspect an inaccuracy in the blazon; but the cross was perhaps designedly so drawn in conformity to the bearing of the Lancashire family.

Shotton, Apr. 18th, 1811.

Rev^d Sir,

I am afraid it is not in my power to give you much useful information concerning the Ancient proprietors of the Lands at Hadnall, and the less so as I have not resided above 19 years in this county. I find none of my neighbours (who are merely tenants) know anything concerning it. It appears to me, on looking over the last valuation of this Chapelry taken in the year 1804, that Sir Jn^o Hill is the largest proprietor, and he has made some considerable purchases since, it is therefore not improbable but you might gain some information from that quarter. I have inclosed a schedule of the Ancient part of my Title Deeds belonging to Shotton, wherein the Name of Bannister is frequently mentioned: should there be any deed or deeds which will be of service to you you are welcome to see them. I have inclosed a curious Will thereto belonging, with a Copy of the same as far as I can render it legible, also 2 pieces of Old painted Glass taken from an Old Study or Closet Window in the Old Timber House formerly the Mansion House at Shotton, if I may so call it, which I took down, but whether any ways connected with the Subject I am not able to judge; however some Circumstances here about certainly agrees with "Gough's MS. Memoirs of Middle," viz. I have a piece of Ground about 8 acres in the front of my House, called now sometimes the Rabbit Hill, sometimes the Dorsty bank, which is seen from Shifnall, and is much elevated, I have heard that in "Speed's Ancient Map of the County" it is depicted with 3 Gibbets or Gallows, and we know it was

The first part of the document is a letter from the
 author to the editor of the journal. It discusses the
 importance of the research and the methods used in the
 study. The author expresses their hope that the findings
 will be of interest to the readers of the journal.

The second part of the document is a list of references
 cited in the paper.

The main body of the document contains the results of the
 study. It is divided into several sections, each dealing
 with a different aspect of the research. The author
 provides a detailed analysis of the data and discusses
 the implications of the findings. The document concludes
 with a summary of the key points and a final
 statement on the significance of the work.

formerly called Gallows Tree Bank, nor shall I wonder if it is so stiled in some of my earliest Deeds. Gough says that Shotton was once the Resident of a Lord Marcher, and that Bishop Rowlands, who formerly lived at Shotton, was a Lord Marcher. On pulling down the Old House I preserved the pieces of Glass observing on the larger One a Crosier, which you may yet trace, though it has since been fractured; what the inscription is, I know not, or whether at all connected with this subject. There is another Circumstance further strengthens the supposition, the road or lane which leads from Gallows Tree Hill towards the Lea Wall, and crosses the Salop and Ellesmere road at that place, is called to this very day *Thieves Lane*, but it stops not on reaching the Salop and Ellesmere road, but is crossed and continued directly on Westward through Fitz to Montford Bridge, the greater part of which till lately has been uninclosed Common; and if I understand Gough right, he says Montford Bridge was the Boundry between the English and Welsh, and I then presume the English Marcher had the jurisdiction from here to Montford Bridge. You will pardon me for troubling you with so long a detail, but I was willing you should know of such concurring circumstances, and should you think I can be of further assistance, I shall do it with pleasure,

& am, Sir,

Yrs v^r Respectfully,

W. WATKINS.

[Here follows a tracing of the painted glass, which is engraved in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i. 312. In the Shrewsbury Bailiffs' Accounts for 1540, is this entry:—"Mr. Bayle Purs had to my lorde pressydent to Schottoun a gallon of claret 8d." See also *Gough's Middle*, ed. 1875, p. 64.—Ed.]

Dear Sir,

I received the papers, etc., accompanied by your polite letter, and have agreeable to your wish enclosed some others, which I have endeavoured to put straight with the Schedule, but as I might be mistaken in some of the Deeds which I cannot make out, and as such may possibly lead to what you may want, I have enclosed the whole of the Am^t of 21, the greater part of which are in the Schedule. You will there find the Watkins purchase Deed in the Reign of Chas. 1st.

In regard to the piece of painted Glass, I never saw more than I sent you, but the Middle part was then perfect

and formed a Crosier of the following shape,¹ studded or ornamented, but some of the central Glass has been since broke and lost. I then show'd the same the Rev^d. Mr. Downing at Baschurch, who agreed with me in regard to its likeness. Should you, when looking over these Ancient fragments of parchment find any thing you may suppose either useful or curious to me, you will much oblige me by pointing it out, as I have but little knowledge or penetration in these old affairs. I shall be happy to hear that the documents here sent will enable you to complete that part of your undertaking. I am afraid my more subsequent Deeds will be useless to you, but if you have the least Idea they will be of service, you are equally wellcome to inspect them,

and am, Rev^d. Sir,

Yr Mst H^{ble} S^{vt},

W. WATKINS.

Shotton, Apr. 26, 1811.

P.S.—It is not impossible, when looking over these matters, you may find some one of the Bannisters answering to the R. B. on the painted Glass, as I have every reason to believe that Glass had been a long time in the Window, though perhaps often repaired.

[The landowners in the township of Hadnall, about the year 1830, were—The Countess of Bridgewater, Lord Hill, Mrs. Mary Farmer, Messrs. Charles Woodward, George Grinsill Williams, Jonathan Leach, William Swinans, Sir Andrew Corbett, Bart., Mrs. Anne Corbett, Messrs. John Morris, John Hilditch, Charles Hulbert, Richard Dod, and William Spurrier. Mr. James Jenkinson Bibby, J.P. and D.L., and Mr. George Franklin Ward are now the principal landowners.

In 1580, the following inhabitants of Hadnall occur in the list of the trained soldiers of Shropshire:—Richard Tyler, and Renard Aston, Thomas Noncley and Robert ap Richard his men; Humfrey Tylor and James his son; William Ryder and Richard his son; Allen Twys, Richard Twys, Thomas Taylor and Philip his son; John Huffa, Richard Drurye, Thomas Gekey, John Dod, James Bowers and Thomas his son; John Piken, Richard Turner, Robert Whitell, and Harry Massie.² The summary of the Presentment states that there were 22 able men in Hadnall, 12 in Haston, 7 in Smethcot, and 5 in Alderton.

¹ [The Crosier is drawn in the letter, but is not here reproduced.—Ed.]

² S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 274, 281-2.

HADNALL MOAT.—South of the church, in a meadow called the Hall Yard, is a square moat filled with water, enclosing an area of 3r. 36p., called on the estate map “Moat Bank.” It is in good preservation, no attempt having been made in later times to fill it up; there are no signs of masonry above ground; the entrance is on the north side, where the drawbridge probably stood.¹

The earliest notice of a house in Hadnall is in a Patent Roll of 1 Edward III. (1327), which speaks of a Commission appointed to hear and determine a trespass committed upon Hugh de Cheneyey by William le Zouge of Shrewsbury and others, who broke into Cheneyey’s house at Hadenhale, and carried off 240 sheep worth £40, and goods and chattels to the value of £100.² But a house evidently existed here much earlier.

This moated mansion at Hadnall was long the seat of the Banaster family. They entered their Pedigree at the Visitation of Salop in 1623,³ Thomas Banaster of Hadnall, living there in 8 Henry VI. (1429-30) being the first there named; he married Eliza, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

The house was a spacious mansion of chequered timber work, and fell into decay in the beginning of the 18th century. An old man who died in 1831, aged 81, remembered considerable portions still standing; and some remains existed about 1780.⁴ It is suggested that this was the scene of the betrayal of the Duke of Buckingham in 1483, and that the Duke was executed at Shrewsbury, and not at Salisbury, as is commonly stated.⁵ The moated site belonged to the Pickstock family, of Balderton, since to Mr. Hilditch of Stanton, and now to the Misses E. and A. J. Gill.

The modern *Hall* was enlarged and altered in 1863, by the late Mr. John William Ward, who purchased the land about 1854; and it is now the property and residence of George Franklin Ward, Esq., who also owns the Church Farm, purchased from the late Colonel F. Hill, and other lands in Hadnall.

HARDWICK.⁶—Edward Grant, gent., in 1726 sold Hardwick Grange to Edward Appleyard, gent., of Hadnall. After his death, it was purchased in 1740 by John Powys of Shrewsbury. William Groome (who died in 1804, aged 70), since bought Hardwick, but sold it about 1780 to the Hills. Hulbert states⁷ that a Mr. Littlehales sold Hardwick Grange to Sir Rowland Hill, the father of Sir Richard Hill, who devised it to his nephew Rowland, Lord Hill. Lady Mary Hill lived there, and died 17 July, 1789; she left a Charity School for Hadnall, and the interest of £600 in trust for the dissenting minister

¹ For this description I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Phillips.—ED.

² Mytton MS., cited in L. Hotchkis MS.

³ Harl. Soc., Vis. Salop, I., 24.

⁴ C. Hulbert’s *Hist. and Descr. of Co. Salop*, 1837, p. 249, &c.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Cf. S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, III., 350-1.

⁷ C. Hulbert’s *Hist. and Descr. of the County of Salop*, 1837, p. 249, &c.

of Hadnall. Colonel John Hill, who died in 1814, also lived there. General Lord Hill enlarged and beautified the Hall and the grounds. Sir John Hanmer, M.P., was born at Hardwick. Viscount Hill sold Hardwick to J. J. Bibby, Esq., the present owner and occupier.

HASTON.—In 1240, a fine was levied wherein Roger fitz William was plt. and Aldith, wife of Simon de Haueston tenant, concerning lands here. Robert de Haueston occurs 1262-74. In 1334, Robert de Preston, Clerk, confirmed premises here to Edmund, son of Sibill de Cherington.¹ In 1541, Arthur Jukes of Haston had lands here, part of which he conveyed to Thomas Colfex in exchange for lands in Newton. Roger Bird had an estate here, which he sold.² The Earl of Bridgewater's Trustees owned the Haston Farm, which in 1862 they conveyed to Mr. John William Ward. The Pickstock family owned the Haston Grove Farm for over 200 years; this is now the property of Mr. G. F. Ward. About 1830, the Countess of Bridgewater, Lord Hill, and Messrs. Seth Pickstock and Edward Groome owned Haston.

In 1580, John Colborne, Ric. Blowre, Ric. Harp and George and Richard his sons, John Coton and George his son and Hugh Gilbert his servant, John Hughes, Robert Goodman, Roger Bowers, and Lawrence Warde, all of Haston, occur amongst the trained soldiers of Shropshire.³

SMETHCOTT.—About 1230, William Banastre sold to Haghmon Abbey, first the rent, and afterwards the land of one Alan in Smethcott. In 1256 Robert (son of Robert) le Poer claimed two acres in Smedecote. In 1267 William Banastre of Smethcott was fined 10s. pro veteri vasto.⁴ Smethcott was anciently sometimes called Shotton Smethcott, and is said to have formed one manor with Shotton.⁵ The manor and two farms at Smethcott came to the Groome family. William Groome of Hardwick, afterwards of Smethcote, who owned them, had issue by his wife Margery, daughter of John Dicken of Acton Reynold, three sons, John, Edward, and Thomas, and two daughters; at his death, in May, 1804, he left his farms to his sons Edward and Thomas. Edward Groome died unmarried, and left his farm to his nephews Edward, William, John, and Thomas (sons of John) successively in tail male. Edward Groome, junior, left two daughters, to whom he devised the farm in fee simple. The other farm belongs to John Groome, as representative of Thomas Groome. These farms are known as the Manor Farm and the New House Farm. The Groome family were mostly interred at Loppington.

The *Black Birches* formerly belonged to Cheney Hart, since to Major Thomas Bayley, J.P.; and is now the property of J. J. Bibby, Esq.

In 1580, John Hotchkys, Richard Walford and Richard and William his sons, Richard Burrows, Jeffrey Loppington, and Edward

¹ Eyton x., 57-8. ² Gough's Middle, 54, 56.

³ S. A. Trans., 2nd Series, II., 274.

⁴ Eyton x., 58-9. ⁵ Gough's Middle, 63.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing to be several paragraphs of a letter or report.

Final lines of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the main body.

Very faint text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or footer.

Evans, all of Smethcot, occur amongst the trained soldiers of Shropshire.¹

SHOTTON.—William Watkins, the purchaser of Shotton in 4 Car. I., was son of Francis Watkins (whose Will, dated 1615, directs his body to be buried in the chancel of Middle Church, beside the bodies of his ancestors). He was Under-Sheriff of Shropshire; built the offices, and improved the old house and lands at Shotton. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Lee of Chester, he left a son, Francis Watkins of Shotton. Francis purchased 63 acres of Tilley park-lands, once the property of Judge Jeffreys, and died in March, 1663. He married in 1654, Mary, daughter of John Teago of the Lea, in Pontesbury. His son William Watkins (born Jan., 1656. died Sept., 1731), was the next owner of Shotton; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Edwards of Great Ness, Attorney, and was succeeded by his son John. John Watkins (bapt. May, 1693, bur. Nov. 1765, at Middle), married Elizabeth,² daughter of Richard Betton of Upper Berwick, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Leaton Knolls; and had issue, Richard, William, and Thomas. Richard Watkins (born 1734, died Sept., 1792), succeeded to Shotton. On his death, it came to his nephew Watkin Williams (son of William Watkins, an eminent surgeon at Leicester), who died Dec., 1849, having married Ann Eddowes of Shrewsbury, by whom he had a daughter, Mary Ann, the wife of James Watkins. Watkin Watkins left Shotton by his Will 1849 to his son-in-law and cousin, Lieut.-Col. James Watkins (son of Thomas). Colonel Watkins married twice, first in Jan., 1825, his cousin Mary Ann, daughter of Watkin Watkins; and secondly Helen, daughter of John Buchanan. By his second wife he left a daughter and heiress, Helen, now the wife of George Iville Strang-Watkins, Esq., and the present owner of the Shotton estate.

“The old Hall House of Shotton was composed, part of wrought freestone, part of lath and plaister, and part of brick. The stairs were cubes cut diagonally, being square blocks about 2ft. 10in. long, so that one block made two steps. The old house was covered with flags a yard square, and from 1 to 2in. thick; the chimneys of well worked and moulded freestone. The old back door was thick and nailed like a prison door. The house had been so repaired and rebuilt at different times, that it was a mixture of all orders and disorders. Nothing remains of the old house but the pigeon house. I rebuilt the family house, and another with proper appurtenances for the tenant.”³

¹ S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 274.

² By this marriage the Watkins family have several Royal Descents from the Plantagenet Kings. The Pedigree of Watkins of Shotton was entered at the Vis. Salop, 1663, but their Arms were not then proved.

³ From MS. Notes of Mr. Watkin Watkins, who died 1849, penes the present owner.

Gallows-tree bank in Shotton, is so named, as being the place where the Welsh were summarily hung, after trial before the Lord Marcher, if caught in the act of stealing cattle from the English side.¹

ALDERTON.—In 1195-6, Fulk fitz Wárin sold Alderton to Roger de Lee, whose son Thomas de Lee succeeded to it, as did afterwards his (Thomas's) son John. In 1280-90, John de Lee gives to his brother Stephen de Lee, land in Alverton super Bylemas; and by another deed conveys to William de Albruceeton a messuage in Alverton.²

Alderton formerly belonged to Wombridge Priory, and at the dissolution was sold to one Se'man Wike, who soon parted with it to the tenants. There were three farms or tenements in this township.

John Downton purchased Alderton Hall, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was bailiff of Middle, and married Elizabeth Marsh, by whom he had a son John. This second John Downton married twice, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. On Thomas's death, the property came to his son John Downton, who, in conjunction with his son Thomas, sold Alderton Hall to Philip Cotton.³

Walter Ames, a Herefordshire man, had a second farm here, long called Ames' tenement. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Ames, and he by his son Robert, and he by his son William. William Ames was often Churchwarden of Middle, and married Julian, sister of Sir Gerard Eaton; and was succeeded by his son Robert Ames, who died in March, 1702, aged 93. William Ames, Robert's eldest son, succeeded his father; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Crosse of Yorton, and settled his lands on his younger daughter Martha, wife of Edward Jenks.⁴

William Downton owned the third farm in Alderton. He was succeeded by his son Samuel, and he by his son Thomas, who sold the reversion of his property here to Rowland Muckleston of Meriton. Rowland married three wives; by the first wife he left a son Edward Muckleston and two daughters.⁵

Alderton has since belonged to various owners; about 1830 to Mr. Thomas Minor, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, Mrs. Elizabeth Shingler, and Mr. Spencer Dickin; and is now the property of Messrs. John M. Kilvert, William Teece's representatives, Thomas Pitchford, and G. Thorniley.

In 1580, John Downton, John Downton his son, George Downton, Thomas Downton, George Downton, and Thomas Amyes, all of Alderton, are named in the list of trained soldiers of Shropshire.⁶ John Wingfield, gent., was living at Alderton in 1660, and was one of the Shropshire adherents to the Parliamentary party who signed the declaration of loyalty to Charles II., and accepted the royal pardon, in that year.⁷—Ed.]

¹ Gough's Middle, 26-7, 64.

² Eyton, x., 78-80.

³ Gough's Middle, 137-9.

⁴ Gough's Middle, 130-2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 125-7.

⁶ S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 275. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 157.

... the

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

THE CHURCH.

[Hadnall, with all its manorial members, was in the Parish of Middle; and the Chapel, whenever founded, was subject to the Church of Middle. The *Valor Eccles.* of 1535 shows Hadnall Chapel as supported by a pension of 40s., payable by the Rector of Middle.¹ It is a chapel of ease to Middle, says Gough,² as appears:—"First, because no other persons have any seats or kneelings within this chappel, save only the inhabitants of Hadnall's Ease. Secondly, because there is no allowance or maintenance for a minister there, save only what is given as of free gift. Thirdly, because the inhabitants of Hadnall's Ease do maintain and repair this chappel at their own proper charges, and yet they doe pay Leawans to the churchwardens of Myddle for the repairing of the parish church." The inhabitants of Hadnall tried several times to get an allowance for the maintenance of their Minister, and also to have seats allotted in Middle Church, but ineffectually. In 1693 they petitioned Dr. Lloyd, then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to order the Incumbent of Middle to provide a Curate for Hadnall, or to make a reasonable allowance for his maintenance. In this petition they state that, being 30 families and 3 miles distant from Middle, they maintain Hadnall chapel at their own cost, and contribute one-fourth part towards the maintenance of Middle Church, yet have no seats therein. The Bishop, in his answer dated 21st August, 1693, states that the rectors of Middle never paid anything towards a curate for Hadnall, but the present rector gives voluntarily £5 a year; and as concerning the seats in Middle Church, it seems reasonable they should have seats, but they should have been claimed when the seats were first disposed of, for now prescription is against them.³

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*⁴ for 1812 is an engraving of "Hadnall Chapel, S.E., by D. Parkes, Del. 1794;" and a short account by him, in which the Church is described as consisting of a middle aisle and chancel, with a circular stone font of considerable antiquity at the west end. On four shields, at the ends of brackets which support the roof, are the letters T.D., I.D., and 1699, and on the fourth shield a chevron between 10 crosses patee 6 and 4. A small wooden turret at the west end contains one bell. The east window had formerly stained glass, and contained several coats of arms, including St. George, Strange, Bannester, Corbett, Hussey, and Bannester impaling Breton. The Chapel had a right of sepulture in 1808, when the ground was consecrated. The Church now consists of a western tower (recent), nave with south porch and blocked north door, new chancel, and new font.

Since Parkes wrote his account, the Church has been restored, the nave in 1872, and a new chancel built in 1874, at the cost of £1,060.

¹ Cf. Eyton, x., 50-1.

² Gough's Middle, 1700, edit. 1875, p. 12.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 14.

⁴ *Gent. Mag.*, 1812, Supplement to vol. lxxxii., part i., pp. 609, 610.

The west gallery was then taken down. The tower was built by Lord Hill. Prior to 1874, there was a nave only, and no proper chancel, and the roof was all one pace; but when the new chancel was built, the east window of the nave was taken down, and placed at the end of the new chancel. The glass, containing the Arms of Corbett, Horseman, Brownlow, Hill, Bayley, and Dymock, was then taken out of the east window, and placed in the west window of the tower. A new roof was erected in 1884.

The Nave, of ashlar work, has no very marked character. At its angles are low thick buttresses, set at right angles, round which was plain basement moulding. On the south side is a late decorated window (circa 1390). At the south east corner of the nave is a recess, with an ogee head. The north and south doors are of late Norman work, perhaps 1140-50, with the pointed bowtel as the principal distinctive moulding. The arches are round. The north door is blocked. There are traces of a priest's door, now in a window, on the north side. On certain stones on the north side are marks as if used for sharpening arrow-heads.

The present font, from Malta, was given by Frank Bibby, Esq., in March, 1880. The old font went to Astley. There is a monument in the Church to Rowland, first Viscount Hill, who died Dec. 10th, 1842, in his 71st year; in the centre is a lion and the arms of Hill, on either side figures of a soldier and a shepherd. The Hill vault is beneath the tower. The stained glass in the east window, representing the adoration of saints in heaven, was put in by the children of Mrs. Esther Peel in 1888. The glass in the south chancel window, representing S. Mary Magdalene, is in memory of Richard Battye of Skelton Hall, who died at Middle, 23rd Sept., 1873. Another window was inserted by Mr. Bibby's family, in memory of their nurse, Mary Ann Challenger, in 1881. In the Tower are two Benefaction Boards. The Communion Plate consists of a silver Cup, Paten, and Flagon, given in 1833 by Major Thomas Bayley of the Black Birches. Mr. Charles Hulbert gave the Communion Table, which formerly belonged to St. Julian's, Salop.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and is in the patronage of the Rector of Middle. It is endowed with a farm of 33a. 3r. 12p. in the parish of Criggion, and 1r. 36p. of glebe. There is no Vicarage house. Hadnall was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish from Middle in 1856, with the townships of Hadnall, Hardwick, Haston, and Smethcote. Shotton and Alderton remain ecclesiastically in Middle. The tithes of Hadnall belong to the Rector of Middle.

In the Churchyard, which was consecrated in 1807, are Monumental Inscriptions to:—

Edward Groome, Esq., of Smethcote, died 29 Nov., 1856, aged 51.—
 Anne, wife of Thomas Groome of Hadnall, died 19 Oct., 1866,
 aged 62.—Thomas Groome of Smethcote, born at Hardwick, 9
 Nov., 1771, died 27 Sept., 1837. Mary his wife, died 24 Feb.,

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the financial data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used for data collection and analysis. This includes the use of specialized software tools and manual verification processes. The document highlights the challenges of handling large volumes of data and the importance of having a clear protocol for data management.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls. It describes how these controls are designed to prevent errors and fraud, and how they are regularly reviewed and updated. The text also discusses the role of management in ensuring that these controls are effectively implemented and maintained.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the need for continuous improvement in financial reporting and data management practices. The author suggests that organizations should regularly assess their current practices and make adjustments as needed to stay compliant with the latest regulations.

- 1870, aged 83. Charles, his son, died 25 Feb., 1867, aged 49. Margery, daughter of William Groome, and grand-daughter of Thomas Groome of Smethcote, died 31 Jan., 1859, aged 7.
- Esther Peel, widow of John Peel of Middleton Hall, Tamworth, born 6 July, 1807, died 27 November, 1887.
- Robert Blantern of Hardwick Grange, died June 11, 1868, aged 60.—George Blantern of Haston, died 6 Dec., 1889, aged 66. Elizabeth, his wife, died 22 Jan., 1847, aged 69.—George Blantern of Haston, died 7 Jan., 1867, aged 54.
- George Hilditch of Haston, died 24 June, 1836, in his 75th year.
- John Kilvert of Wood Villa, died 5 Oct., 1883, aged 76.
- William Boodle Pickstock, born 19 Aug., 1823, died 30 Jan., 1855.
- “Charles Hulbert of Providence Grove, who ended a diversified and useful life, October 7th, 1867, aged 79 years.” Anne, his wife, died May 6, 1857, aged 73. Anna Horlick, their daughter, wife of Robert Potts, M.A., died at Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1862, aged 40, &c., &c.]

INCUMBENTS OF HADNALL.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9).

HADNALL.

- Sir Thomas Woolda', ob. 1581 [bur. at Middle, 1st March, 1581]
- Joshua Barnet. See WROCKWARDINE.
- John Turner. See Gough's Middle, p 128 [p. 75, edit. 1875], and BOLAS. [He married 4 Aug., 1663, Mary, daughter of Robert Mather of Balderton, by Wollascott, his wife. He was afterwards rector of Bolas Magna, 1662-1693. He was bapt. 23 Aug., 1635, died 18, and bur. 22 Jan., 1693-4, under the Communion Table at Bolas. His wife was buried at Bolas, 22 Jan., 1716, aged 79.]
- Thomas Shephard, M.A. [*Qu.* son of James Shepheard, born at Shrewsbury 1652, matric. at B. N. C., Oxford, 24 March, 1669-70, B.A. from New College, 1673, M.A. 1676.]

[The following names are from the Parish Registers.

1791. H. C. A. in 1791-3, initialled the Register.
1796. Lawrence Gardner. Son of the Rev. Stephen Panting, Vicar of Wellington and Wrockwardine, by Josina, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Lawrence Gardner; he took the name and arms of Gardner in 1804 on succeeding to the Sansaw estates; Incumbent of Clive 1811, and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham; D.D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge;

- bapt. at Wellington, 11 June, 1767; mar. at Wrockwardine, 21 Feb., 1799, Martha, daughter of Edward Pemberton, Esq.; d. s.p. 27 July, and bur. 3 Aug., 1844. See under CLIVE.
1800. Brian Hill, M.A. Queen's Coll., Oxford. Son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.; born at Hawkstone, 29 Feb., 1756; rector of Loppington; died unm. 14 April, 1831.
1813. James Matthews, M.A., to 1826, Curate of Astley 1813-1816, and Incumbent 1816; bur. at Astley, 24 June, 1835.
1826. E. Evans, to 1835; formerly of Shrewsbury.
1835. Edward Humphrey Dymock, M.A. of B. N. C., Oxford, to 1840. Son of Edward Dymock of Penley Hall, Esq.; born at Ellesmere 1809; afterwards of Penley Hall, J.P.; some time Curate of Hanmer.
1836. James Horseman, M.A. and Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxford; rector of Middle, 1829; son of Rev. John Horseman; born at Souldern, Oxon, 1779; died 10 August, 1844.
1840. William Oliver, M.A., St. Peter's Coll., Camb. Perpetual Curate 1840 to 1887; afterwards Curate of Needwood 1870; died at Needwood Vicarage, 17 Sept., 1887.
1866. Arthur Frederic Martindale, Curate to 1868. Of St. Bees' College. Since held various curacies.
1888. Brooke Cunliffe Mortimer, M.A., of C. C. C., Camb.; Curate of Hadnall, 1868 to 1888; Vicar since 1888.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HADNALL.

Baptisms, 1730-1763, 1783-1812, 1813—. Burials, 1783-1812, 1813—. Marriages, 1857—. The earlier entries are in the Middle Registers. These names occur in the earliest Registers:—Lloyd, Plimer, Robberts, Pickstock, Armshaw, Williams, Parre, Owen, Griffith, Vaughan, Hilditch, Pool, Birch, Rogers, Barnet, Couper, Hayward, Parry, Jays, Soumerfield, Rider, Edgerton, Chesher, Cartwright, Cotton, Boodle, Dod, &c.

1751. Jan. 30, Thomas, son of Samuel Hilditch and Hannah, bapt.
1763. Ap. —, William, son of William Groom and Margaret, bapt.
1785. Jan. 2, William, son of Thomas Wicherley and Susanah, bapt.
1800. Oct. 10, Rowland, son of John Hill and Elizabeth received; born 10 May, 1800, and bapt. privately next week.

1. Introduction 111

2. The History of the Church 112

3. The Doctrine of the Church 113

4. The Ministry of the Church 114

5. The Sacraments of the Church 115

6. The Church and the World 116

7. The Church and the Future 117

8. The Church and the People 118

9. The Church and the State 119

10. The Church and the Nations 120

11. The Church and the Universe 121

12. The Church and the Cosmos 122

13. The Church and the Earth 123

14. The Church and the Sky 124

15. The Church and the Stars 125

16. The Church and the Planets 126

17. The Church and the Moon 127

18. The Church and the Sun 128

19. The Church and the Earth 129

20. The Church and the Cosmos 130

21. The Church and the Universe 131

22. The Church and the People 132

23. The Church and the State 133

24. The Church and the Nations 134

25. The Church and the World 135

26. The Church and the Future 136

27. The Church and the History 137

28. The Church and the Doctrine 138

29. The Church and the Ministry 139

30. The Church and the Sacraments 140

31. The Church and the Church 141

32. The Church and the Church 142

33. The Church and the Church 143

34. The Church and the Church 144

35. The Church and the Church 145

36. The Church and the Church 146

37. The Church and the Church 147

38. The Church and the Church 148

39. The Church and the Church 149

40. The Church and the Church 150

1800. Oct. 10, Rachel Stevens, dau. of John Hill and Elizabeth, received; born Ap. 2, 1799, priv. bapt. 4 April, and fully Oct. 10.
1804. Oct. 10, John, son of John Hill and Elizabeth, received; born 11 March 1802, and priv. bapt.
1804. Oct. 10, Richard Frederick, son of John Hill and Elizabeth, received; b. 14 Jan. 1804, priv. bapt., and fully to-day.
1804. Oct. 10, May Julia, dau. of Robert Chambre Hill and Eliza., received; b. 28 May 1804, priv. bapt. 4 June, and fully to-day.
1805. Oct. 10, Mary Ema, dau. of John and Elizabeth Rhodes Hill, received; born at Twickenham 18 Ap. 1805, priv. bapt. shortly after, and fully this day.
1806. Sept. 29, Philip, son of John and Elizabeth Rhodes Hill, received; born 12 July 1806, priv. bapt. 21st, and fully this day.
1808. Feb. 21st, Anne Alkman, bur. N.B.—First interment after consecration of the chapel yard.
1811. Nov. 17, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward and Ann Josina Acton, bapt.
1811. Dec. 17, John Rowlands, St. Mary's parish, Shrewsbury, aged 68, bur.
1813. Feb. 15, William, son of Thomas and Mary Groome, Smetheot, bapt.
1815. Aug. 27, Margaret Maria, dau. of Thomas and Arabella Charlotte Dyot Hanmer, Hardwick, Esq., bapt.
1819. Nov. 7, Thomas Boodle, son of Edward and Ann Josina Acton, of Hadnal, gent., bapt.
1820. Jan. 26, Edward, son of Thomas and Mary Groome, Smetheote, bapt.
1822. Jan. 27, John, son of ditto, bapt.
1822. Mar. 24, Mary, dau. of ditto, bapt.
1824. Jan. 13, Charles, son of ditto, bapt.
1824. Nov. 11, Edward Acton, Hadnal, aged 41, bur.
1825. July 31st, Catherine Hilditch, Haston, aged 16, bur.
1826. June 20, John Rowlands Acton, Hadnal, aged 16, bur.
1832. Nov. 12, Sarah Hilditch, Hadnal, aged 18, bur.
1834. March 31, Charlotte Octavia Hilditch, Eaton Mascott, aged 14, bur.
1836. June 30, George Hilditch, Eaton Mascott, late of Haston, aged 74, bur.
1837. Sept. 29, Thomas Groome, Smethecott, aged 65, bur.
1839. March 2, John Egerton, Middle, infant, bur.
1839. Dec. 14, George Blantern, Haston, aged 66, bur.

1841. July 12, John Embrey, Grinshill, aged 80, bur.
 1842. Dec. 16th, Rowland. Lord Viscount Hill, Hardwicke Grange, aged 71, bur. by William Oliver. No. 165.
 1842. Feb. 6, John Hilditch, Hadnal, aged 83, bur.
 1844. Feb. 3, Ann Josina Acton, Wem, aged 63, bur.
 1846. July 5, William James Robert Hunton, son of William and Frances Harriet Oliver, St. Michael's Parsonage, Shrewsbury, clerk, bapt.
 1851. April 8, Ann Embroy, Shrewsbury, aged 80, bur.
 1851. March 2, Emily Martha, dau. of Thomas and Emma Groome, Hadnal, bapt.
 1856. Dec. 2, Edward Groome, Smethcote, aged 51, bur.
 1857. June 2, John Wychorley, son of John, and Ann dau. of Thomas Orwell, mar.
 1857. Oct. 12, Charles Hulbert, Providence Grove, aged 79, bur.
 1864. Feb. 18, Emma Hill, The Citadel, Hawkstone, (late of Hardwicke Grange), aged 83, bur. by William Oliver. No. 333.
 1865. June 27, Henry Knight Mousley, son of Thomas, of Whitechurch, gent., and Alice, dau. of Andrew Beacall, gent., mar.
 1867. March 1, Charles Groome, Smethcot, aged 43, bur.
 1867. December 12, George Blantern, Haston, aged 54, bur.
 1868. May 22, Sarah Wood, Grinshill, aged 69, bur.
 1868. June 17, Robert Blantern, Church Strotton, late of Hardwick Grange, aged 60, bur.
 1869. Feb. 3, Hylda Francis Maryon, dau. of Richard and Francis Battye, of 66, Queen's Gardens, Barrister at Law, bapt.
 1870. March 13, Millicent Audrey, dau. of ditto, bapt.
 1873. June 11, Thomas Hickman, son of Wm., and Martha, dau. of George Blantern, mar.
 1883. March 3, Thomas Groome, St. Mary, Shrewsbury, aged 68, bur.
 1883. Oct. 8, John Kilvert, Plex Lane, aged 76, bur.
 1885. April 30, Rowland Bayley, Plex Lane, aged 67, bur.
 1887. Dec. 1, Esther Peel, Black Birches, aged 80, bur.
 1892. March 30, James Stanley, son of Frank and Edith Mary Bibby, of Sansaw, gent., bapt.; born 5 Feb., 1892

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF MIDDLE.

(From G. Morris's MS. Shropshire Registers).

1543. Richard Watson, of Hodnet, and Elen, dau. of Mr. Kinaston and Elen his wife, of Shotton, mar. Feb. 5,

1545. Thomas Kinaston and Alice mar. August 20.
 1545. Francis, son of Roger Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. March 22.
 1548. Bernard, son of Peter Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., and Constantia, ob. March 16.
 1550. Elen, dau. of Roger Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. July 11.
 1551. George, son of Peter Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., and Constantia, ob. Sept. 15.
 1552-3. Anne, dau. of Roger Kinaston of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. Feb. 16.
 1558. John, son of Peter Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., and Constantia, bur. Dec. 24.
 1559. Elen, wife of George Sterrie, of Haston, gent., ob. March 29.
 1560. Humphrey, son of Roger Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. Jan. 6.
 1563. William Banaster, curate of Middle, ob. April 17.
 1568. Richard Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., ob. Aug. 15.
 1568. Galfr., son of Mr. Banaster, of Hadnal, and Constancie, ob. Oct. 15.
 1572. Helen, wife of George Stury, of Haston, gent., bur June 29.
 1573. George Stury, of Haston, gent., bur. July 28.
 1575. Peter Banaster, of Hadnal, Esq., bur. August 3.
 1575. Constantia Banaster, of Hadnall, widow, bur. Sept. 11.
 1579. Constantia, dau. of Philip Banaster, of Hadnal, gent., bur. June 19.
 1581. Thomas Woolda', presbiter, of Hadnal, bur. March 1.
 1582. Elizabeth, dau. of Philip Banaster, of Hadnal, bur. Dec. 2.
 1583. Peter, son of Philip Banaster, of Hadnal, gent., bapt. at Shaburie, Oct. 24; and bur. Jan. 6.
 1586. A son of Francis Kinaston, of Shotton, bur. Oct. 7.
 1596. Francis Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., bur. May 9.
 1599. Robert de Marton, clerk of Hadnall, bur. April 15.
 1605. Philip Banaster, of Haddenhall, gent., bur. June 1.
 1605-6. Margaret, wife of Richard Tyler, of Hardwick, gent., bur. Feb. 20.
 1606. Richard Tyler, of Hardwick, gent., bur. July 20, *in nocte*.
 1609. Henry (or Lodovic) Taylor, rector of Morton Corbett, and Margaret Banaster, of Hadnall, mar. May 11.
 1615. Anne Banaster, of Hadnal, widow, bur. Aug. 25.
 1615. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton, of Alderton, and Alice, bapt. Dec. 17.

1617. John, son of John Downton, of Alderton, gent., and Alice, bap. Feb. 15.
1624. Elizabeth, dau. of William Watkies, of Shotton, gent., and Elizabeth, bap. Ap. 25.
1625. Mary, dau. of John Downton, of Alderton, gent., and Alice, bap. Aug. 14.
1627. Elenor, wife of William Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. April 16.
1627. John, son of Thomas Downton, and Alice, bap. at Hadnal, May 27.
1627. George, son of William Watkins, of Shotton, gent., and Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 16.
1629. John Downton, of Alderton, bur. Dec. 26.
1629. William, son of William Watkis, of Shotton, bap. Feb. 7.
1630. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Downton, and Alice, of Alderton, bap. May 9.
1630. Mary, dau. of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bap. Jan. 2.
1633. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bap. Sept. 22.
1638. Eleanor, dau. of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bap. Jan. 24.
1639. Samuel, son of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bap. Dec. 8.
1641. Thomas, son of John Downton, gent., bap. Nov. 24.
1642. Samuel, son of John Downton and Annie, bap. Feb. 5.
1642. William, son of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bap. March 7.
1647. Ales, wife of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. Oct. 29.
1647. Abraham, son of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, bur. Nov. 13.
1647. Sara, dau. of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. Nov. 23.
1653. William Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. Sept. 9.
1653. Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. Feb. 18.
1654. Francis Watkins, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, dau. of John Teage, of the Lea in Pontesbury parish, mar. Oct. 4.
1654. Richard Poole, of Shrewsbury, draper, and Jane Watkins, of Shotton, mar. Oct. 15.
1655. Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., born Aug. 10.
1655. Robert, son of Robert Wallford and Jane, of Smethcote, gent., born Feb. 2.

Account of the ...	714
Account of the ...	715
Account of the ...	716
Account of the ...	717
Account of the ...	718
Account of the ...	719
Account of the ...	720
Account of the ...	721
Account of the ...	722
Account of the ...	723
Account of the ...	724
Account of the ...	725
Account of the ...	726
Account of the ...	727
Account of the ...	728
Account of the ...	729
Account of the ...	730
Account of the ...	731
Account of the ...	732
Account of the ...	733
Account of the ...	734
Account of the ...	735
Account of the ...	736
Account of the ...	737
Account of the ...	738
Account of the ...	739
Account of the ...	740
Account of the ...	741
Account of the ...	742
Account of the ...	743
Account of the ...	744
Account of the ...	745
Account of the ...	746
Account of the ...	747
Account of the ...	748
Account of the ...	749
Account of the ...	750
Account of the ...	751
Account of the ...	752
Account of the ...	753
Account of the ...	754
Account of the ...	755
Account of the ...	756
Account of the ...	757
Account of the ...	758
Account of the ...	759
Account of the ...	760
Account of the ...	761
Account of the ...	762
Account of the ...	763
Account of the ...	764
Account of the ...	765
Account of the ...	766
Account of the ...	767
Account of the ...	768
Account of the ...	769
Account of the ...	770
Account of the ...	771
Account of the ...	772
Account of the ...	773
Account of the ...	774
Account of the ...	775
Account of the ...	776
Account of the ...	777
Account of the ...	778
Account of the ...	779
Account of the ...	780
Account of the ...	781
Account of the ...	782
Account of the ...	783
Account of the ...	784
Account of the ...	785
Account of the ...	786
Account of the ...	787
Account of the ...	788
Account of the ...	789
Account of the ...	790
Account of the ...	791
Account of the ...	792
Account of the ...	793
Account of the ...	794
Account of the ...	795
Account of the ...	796
Account of the ...	797
Account of the ...	798
Account of the ...	799
Account of the ...	800

1656. William, son of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., born Jan. 26.
1657. Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, of Shotton, widow, bur. Ap. 30.
1658. Richard Wallford, of Smethcote, bur. Sept. 13.
1658. Francis, son of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., born Oct. 10.
1660. Mary, dau. of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., bapt. Sept. 23.
1662. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. April 8.
1662. John, son of Francis Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bapt. Oct. 30.
1663. Anne, dau. of Mr. Thomas Hall and Joan, of Alderton, bapt. Ap. 2.
1663. Francis Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. March 23.
1665. Rowland, son of Richard Cotton, of Haston, bur. Nov. 21.
1665. Charles, son of John Downton, gent., and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Dec. 27.
1668. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton, gent., of Alderton, bur. Nov. 19.
1670. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Jan. 3.
1673. Samuel, son of John Downton, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 28.
1673. Mary, dau. of Mr. Thomas Hall, bur. Nov. 29.
1673. Samuel Downton, of Alderton, bur. Jan. 18.
1683. Dorothy, dau. of William Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 27.
1684. Mr. John Cotton, of Haston, bur. July 2.
1685. Mary, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. July 13.
1685. Mr. John Joyce, of Cockshutt, and Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, mar. Dec. 24.
1689. Francis, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, of Shotton, bapt. March 6.
1691. Wm., son of Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, of Shotton bapt. Oct. 23, and bur. Nov. 23.
1693. Joana, wife of Mr. Thos. Hall, bur. March 25.
1693. John, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. May 3.
1694. Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, of Hadnall, widow, bur. Feb. 25, et. 94.
1695. Thomas Downton, of Alderton, bur. Feb. 4.
1696. Susanna, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 7.

1697. Mrs. Mary Cotton, widow, late of Shotton, bur. Nov. 24.
 1698. Thomas, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, of Shotton, bapt. Jan. 17.
 1699. Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Cotton, of Haston, bur. April 20.
 1702. Robert, son of Mr. Thomas Cotton, of Haston, bur. April 21.
 1702. Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Cotton, of Haston, bur. May 12.
 1705. Sarah, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. March 25.
 1706. Francis, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, bur. Aug. 10.
 1706. Ann, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, bur. Aug. 27.
 1713. Mr. John Emery, of Grinsell, and Mrs. Mary Watkins, of Shotton, mar. Dec. 17.
 1722 Sara, dau. of Mr. Edward Appleyard and Sarah, of Hadnals-ease, bapt. Oct. 9.
 1722. William, son of Edward Appleyard, gent., and Sara, bapt. Feb. 17.
 1725. Xtian, son of Edward Appleyard, gent., and Sarah, bapt. June 3.
 1727. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. Aug. 25.
 1731. Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. Sept. 15.
 1734. Richd., son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. June 13.
 1736. Wm., son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. March 30.
 1737. Thos., son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. June 7.
 1739. Edward, son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Ap. 25.
 1740. John Watkins, a child, bur, Ap. 10.
 1740. Mary, dau. of Mr. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. June 28.
 1748. James, son of Mr. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Ap. 26; and bur. 19 Aug., 1749.
 1753. Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, bur. Feb. 23.
 1756. Miss Dorothy Watkins, bur. Jan. 23.
 1765. Mr. John Watkins, bur. Dec. 2.
 1779. Mr. Watkis, bur. Oct. 19.
 1789. J. F. Barham, Esq., from Hardwick, bur. July 25.
 1789. Dame Mary Hill, from Hardwick, bur. July 25, aged 59.
 1791. Mr. Wm. Watkins, bur. June 3.
 1792. Richard Watkins, Esq., bur. Sep. 17.

1799. Watkin Win, son of Watkin Watkins and Ann, bapt. Feb. 1.
1825. James Watkins, Esq., of Edinburgh, and Mary Ann Watkins of this parish, mar. Jan. 18.
1826. William, son of Watkin William Watkins, of Shotton, surgeon, and Catherine, bapt. Dec. 27.

HADNALL CHARITIES.

[Lady Mary Hill, by Will in 1787, left money to build a school at Hadnall, and £800 to maintain the same; also to clothe poor children; and for the support of a dissenting (congregational) preacher at Hadnall. The total amount was about £1,700. This charity includes £300 7s. 6d. Consols, for the School; £842 6s. 10d. Consols, for clothing poor children; and £98 15s. 3d. Consols, given at the discretion of the minister of Hadnall.

— Watkins gave £15 for the poor; and Sir Andrew Corbet, in 1820, gave £10 for the poor.

Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, by Will in 1828, left £2,000 to be invested, and the dividends expended by the rector of Middle amongst the poor of Middle and Hadnall. Of these dividends, £15 annually goes to Hadnall poor.

Two Benefaction Tables in the Church record these charities; as also the improvement of the church in 1841-2 by subscriptions amounting to £385; the reseating of the Church, and removal of the gallery in 1872, at the cost of £379 14s. 8d.; and the addition of new Chancel and Vestry, and the tower thrown into the church in 1874-5, at the cost of £680 19s. 2d.; the total cost being £1,060 7s. 10d.

Mrs. Mary Cotten, late Watkins, of Shotton, in 1697 left a benefaction of £5 to the poor of Middle. William Watkins, of Shotton, her son, gave £5; and Mary Mason, his sister, also gave £5 to the poor of Middle.

The Rev. Thomas Watkins, of the Isle of Ely, Cambs., left £20; and Richard Watkins left £30 to the poor of Middle

In 1744, Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, of Shrewsbury, widow, daughter of John and Elizabeth Downton, of Alderton, gave a Silver Salver to Middle Church, to be used at the Communion.

There is a Monument in Middle Church to Richard Watkins of Shotton, late of Prescott, with these Arms thereon:—Azure, a fesse between three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or.

In 1594, an agreement was made between Middle and Hadnall's Ease, that the Wardens of Hadnall's Ease should pay a fourth part of all the charges belonging to the parish Church of Middle (bread and wine for the Sacrament excepted) on Easter Monday; and the Wardens of Middle were to spend upon them, at the payment of this money, 2s. yearly, let the Leawn be little or much.—Ed.]

F 0245778

2663 1



